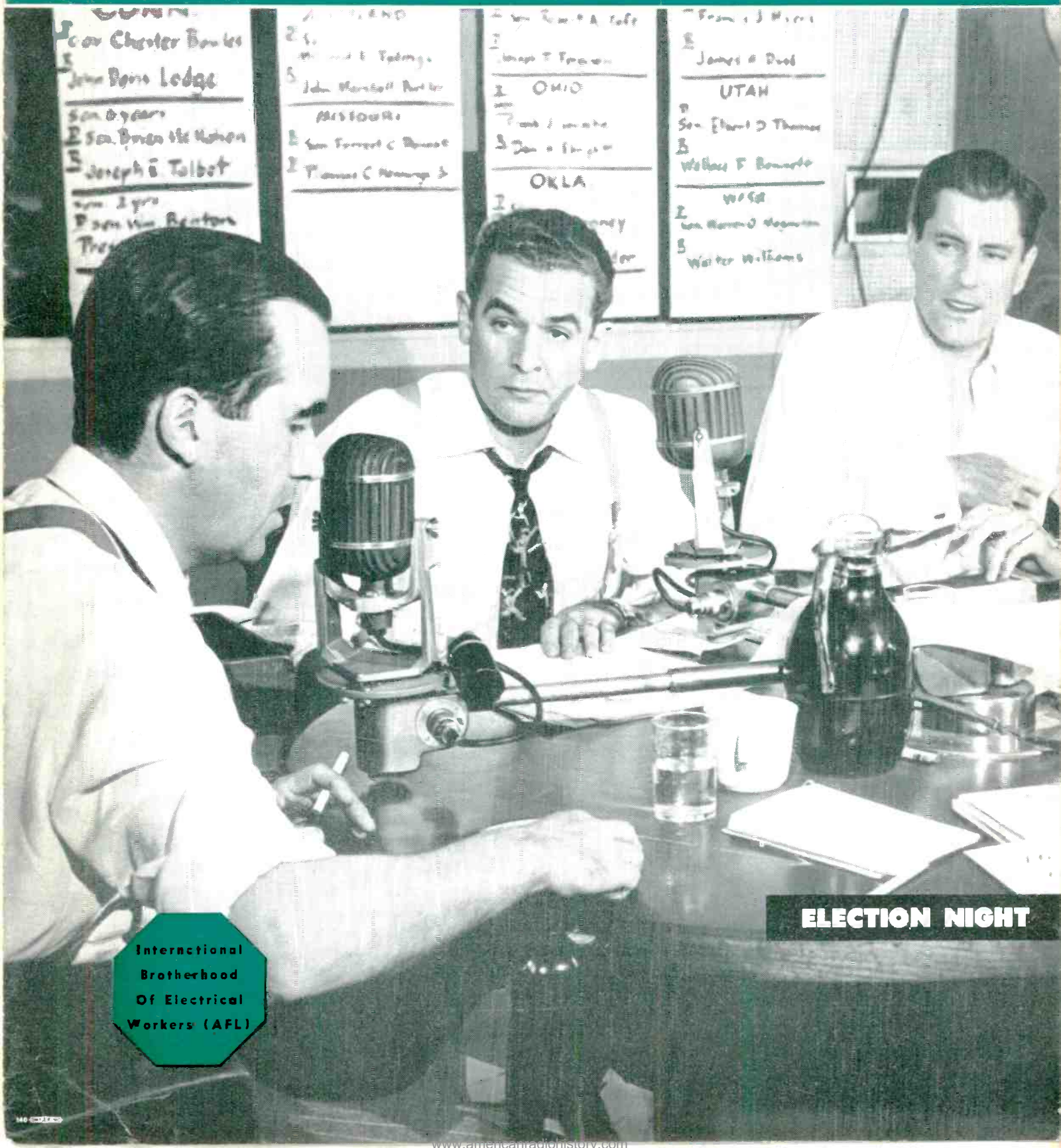


RADIO, TV and RECORDING



OCTOBER, 1952

TECHNICIAN-ENGINEER



ELECTION NIGHT

International
Brotherhood
Of Electrical
Workers (AFL)

official action

WAGE STABILIZATION BOARD

Wage Board Defines "Engineers"

Wage contracts negotiated for non-supervisory broadcast technicians with union membership are subject to Wage Stabilization Board jurisdiction.

This has been a recognized fact for the IBEW, but the WSB recently re-defined "engineers" in an official order interpreting the amended Defense Production Act with respect to wage-salary exemptions for "professional engineers."

In substance, the interpretation coincides with that handed down by the Office of Salary Stabilization this past summer. It covers "professional engineers employed in a professional capacity."

The interpretation states that radio-TV broadcast technicians and others—maintenance, sales, stationary engineers, etc.—do not fall within the definition of "professional engineers" and are therefore within WSB jurisdiction.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

FCC Delegates Suspension Authority

The Federal Communications Commission recently amended its rules and delegated to the Chief, FCC Field Engineering and Monitoring Bureau, the right to authorize the Secretary to suspend the licenses of commercial radio operators when they violate the rules. The move was made to simplify administrative procedure, it was stated.

Authorization could also be granted the Secretary to set the matters for hearing, if requested by the holder of the license. Similar authority was given to the Chief of FCC's Safety and Special Radio Services Bureau to give authorization to the Secretary for the issuance of orders suspending the licenses of amateurs.

Five UHF Stations Authorized

On October 2 the FCC authorized the construction of five new commercial television stations in four cities.

The new grant brings to 59 the number of new stations authorized since the Commission lifted its long "freeze" last spring.

Two of the new stations went to Wilke-Barre, Pa. The Commission authorized Louis G. Baltimore to build a new TV station to operate on Channel 28, and Wyoming Valley Broadcasting Co. to build a new TV station to operate on Channel 34.

It also authorized the following permits:

RADIO, TV and RECORDING **TECHNICIAN-ENGINEER**

Published monthly by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL), 1200 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C., for the men and women employed in the recording, radio and television industries.

D. W. TRACY
President

J. SCOTT MILNE
Secretary

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• The Atlantic Video Corp. to build a new TV station in Asbury Park, N. J., to operate on Channel 58.

• The Lake Huron Broadcasting Corp. to build a new TV station in Saginaw, Mich., to operate on Channel 57.

• The Corn Husker Radio and Television Corp. to build a new TV station in Lincoln, Nebr., to operate on Channel 12.

No Operator Rule Action

All comments and opinions on the proposed changes in radio operator rules were received by the FCC early last month, but, as yet, no date for official FCC hearing on the question has been set.

Your **TECHNICIAN-ENGINEER** will advise you as soon as any action is taken.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Two Radio and TV Unions Merge

The performers in radio and television have merged their unions.

The parent organization, the AFL Associated Actors and Artists of America, announced in September that it had approved the uniting of the American Federation of Radio Artists with Television Authority.

The new organization is called the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists, and the combination gives the merger 20,000 members.

The approving vote by the AAAA's governing board lacked only two absentions of being unanimous. The Screen Actors Guild and the Screen Extras Guild had not received instructions from the membership.

Five member unions of AAAA—the other three are Actors and Chorus Equity Associations, the American Guild of Variety Artists and the American Guild of Musical Artists—have been considering full merger for themselves, but have been unable to agree on terms. So the TV and radio groups decided to unite anyway.

IN THE wet, windswept night of November 4, 1804, a man on crutches planted himself directly against the door of the new *Evening Post* building and waited for the printers to begin their night's work.

He was not alone. About him milled a crowd against which he grimly held his favored position. All were equally eager for news of the first Presidential election to be held by popular vote instead of by the state legislators or specially chosen electors. Who would be the nation's third President, Democrat-Republican Thomas Jefferson or Federalist Charles C. Pinckney? The final result was not known for weeks, but that night in the *Post's* rooms, editors tensely totted up voting totals which might answer the fateful question.

Free elections and a free press, born together in the great American Revolution, made a forward stride that night, but the new nation's developing technology saw each Presidential election reported with greater speed, accuracy and completeness than the one before. The editors, reporters, radio analysts, photographers, who face 1952's "Assignment—Election Night" will be standing at the peak of a journalistic evolution worth recalling in these swift-moving, electronics-dominated days.

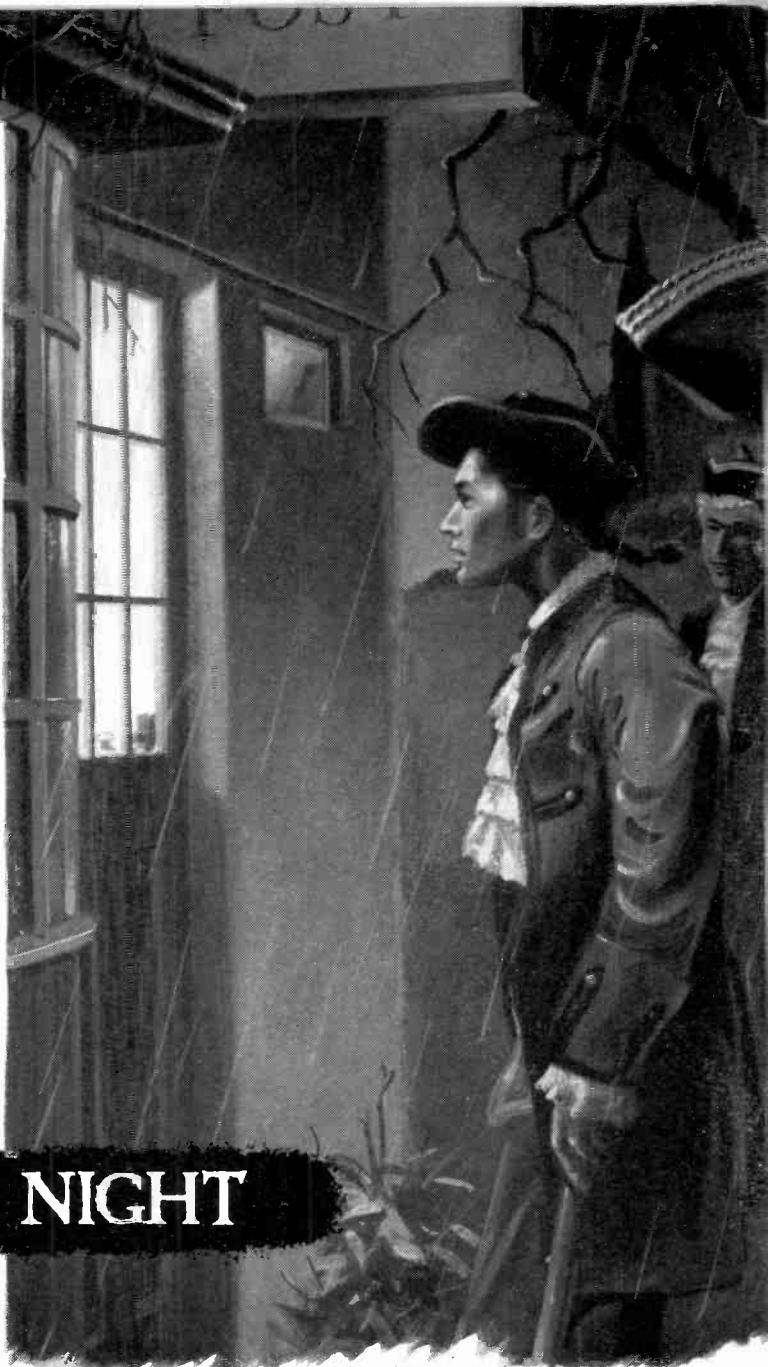
In 1831 the first national political convention was held to nominate a Presidential candidate. That doubled the election year coverage job—first the conventions in July, then the voting in November.

The combination of the new electric telegraph, fast railroad postal service, and postage stamps stuck on

Assignment: ELECTION NIGHT

with glue, used for the first time in 1847, speeded up the newspaper reports of elections. Next came the telephone in 1878. Editors lost little time in adopting this new rapid means of communication. It was not until 1915, however, that the entire United States was linked by a network of telephone and telegraph wires. Then it became possible for the first time within hours after the voting places closed to indicate the winner. People began to get the news of the new President from the early editions of newspapers at their breakfast tables.

In 1920, the Marconi "wireless" device, converted to transmission of voices through the ether, edged cautiously on the scene. The Westinghouse Electric Corporation received a license for a broadcasting station, KDKA, in Pittsburgh. The Presidential race between Warren G. Harding, Republican, and James M. Cox, Democrat, backed by President Wilson, had stirred up great public interest because of the League of Nations issue. The KDKA pioneers decided to broadcast the November 2 election returns throughout the night until the results were known.



Reports indicate there were from 500 to 1,000 listeners who knew before dawn from the frequent radio bulletins that Harding was the winner. The news had come to them "from the sky, and it was a thrill they would never forget."

By 1924, "radio broadcast" had become a household term.

But the radio coverage of that time was spotty and amateurish. In 1928, a fair-sized squad of men handled the convention and election broadcasts, mainly from wire service bulletins. In subsequent Presidential years this number increased progressively until this year a corps of some 300 broadcasters, editors, writers and technicians was sent by each of the major networks to cover the Chicago conventions. Even greater numbers, posted in New York, and disposed at strategic points over the country will be engaged in the radio and television coverage of the election returns.

Assignment: ELECTION NIGHT



Most CBS network engineers and technicians will be on duty Election Night, as CBS plans special circuits and "breakaways" to local political newscasts.

A LOOK behind the scenes with Wells Church, CBS Radio Director of News and Public Affairs, will afford listeners a first-hand idea of what to expect of this year's radio network coverage of the election. Something of the same setup will apply to other networks.

The 1952 election night coverage by the CBS Radio Network, according to Mr. Church, will have more speed and flexibility than ever, gained from experience, backed up by improved radio technology.

In addition to returns from all of the leading wire news services over their tickers, CBS Radio will honeycomb the country with reports who will use long distance telephone and telegraph circuits to funnel their news into New York headquarters. Democratic and Republican strongholds and the party headquarters in Boston, New York, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Los Angeles and throughout the South will

be connected by special circuits, with ace newsmen stationed at these points. Coverage by CBS newsmen also will be provided at the homes or headquarters of the candidates for President and Vice President, President Truman and other leading figures of both parties.

CBS Radio will begin telling the election story late in the afternoon of November 2, with the help of Allan Jackson, Lowell Thomas, and Edward R. Murrow. At 8:00 p. m., EST, the entire CBS Radio Network, coast-to-coast, will be preempted for exclusive election reporting, and will remain on the air until the final count is in, even into the next day if the vote is close. Results of all contests of national interest will be flashed over the air as rapidly as the votes are tallied. If a Southern state goes Republican or if a GOP stronghold goes Democratic, a CBS Radio Newsmen will be on the air with the news. Cross-currents at work in both parties, with splinter factions working behind the scenes, will make this interpretative feature of the election coverage one of the most valuable and informative for the radio listener. Intermittent "breakaways" from the network will permit local stations to give their own reports on territorial and local contests. These "breakaways" will not interfere with the network's full reports on national results or national coverage of special events.

RIGHT: From atop this CBS mobile "bubble" Allan Jackson and other CBS men will describe election night events around Times Square, New York City, to a nation eager for news and drama.



LOWER LEFT: CBS Radio News staffers check the figures of a last-minute bulletin.

BELOW: Bob Trout, CBS Radio's ad lib record holder—15½ hours in one day at the Chicago conventions last July.



A point worth noting is that CBS Radio's election coverage will be sponsored by Westinghouse, backer of that first pioneering election broadcast of 1920.

The core of this high-speed reportorial undertaking will be a team of some 25 ace news broadcasters, all veterans who take big assignments in their stride; men like Robert Trout, Eric Sevareid, Larry LeSueur, Don Hollenbeck, Griffing Bancroft, Bill Downs, Bill Costello, and a dozen others. Some 150 tabulating and coordinating specialists will make the figures ready for the broadcasters. This working force in New York will be backed up by scores of other tabulating experts in large cities over the nation. To maintain technical facilities at top efficiency, approximately 75 engineers and technicians will be on duty through the night. This comprehensive Presidential election coverage is the end product of months of special preparations perfecting a closely-knit organization all under command of News Director Wells Church.

Preliminary to the Nov. 2 finale, CBS Radio broadcasts like the special Sunday "Pick the Winner" series, also sponsored by Westinghouse, and the "You and the World" series, are being devoted to campaign issues and debates to furnish listeners with background for enlightened voting.

CBS Radio's 1948 Presidential election coverage was used by the U. S. State Department for "Voice of America" dissemination throughout the world. U. S. Military installations at home and abroad heard the reports via Armed Forces Radio Service. The same service will be made available by CBS Radio this year, as the quarter of a million voting places in the 140,000 polling precincts throughout the U. S. close their doors and the vote counting gets under way.

Information on CBS election plans came from CBS Press Information in New York. Credit for the story on page 3 introducing this feature, goes to CBS also.



A team of tabulators in CBS election headquarters turn out the figures that will add up to a President, November 4.

Assignment: ELECTION NIGHT



Eight super cash register machines will tally popular vote, percentage of returns, national totals, as NBC plans rapid-fire coverage of the November 4 election.

IN THE middle of last September, Charles H. Colledge, a veteran radio and television engineer who is now NBC's public affairs operations manager, flew to Dayton, Ohio. There, at the home office, of the National Cash Register Company, he had a brief discussion about NBC's election-night television coverage with Charles L. Kenney, who is in charge of NCR's product development department.

"What we need," Colledge said, "is a fast visual means of presenting the tallies to the television audience. We want to show, as simply as possible and as quickly as possible, who's winning—in the presidential race, and the contests for House seats and governorships."

Within less than 10 days, Kenney came up with plans for eight super-cash register machines, which are going to help tell the election story in NBC largest television studio 8-H, from the time the first returns start coming in Tuesday night, November 4, through the following morning.

Each machine is capable of 27 different functions. Each one, according to Colledge, "has 27 memories."

This is what they are going to do—the figures taken directly off the machines by the TV cameras and flashed on the home screen; two machines, with 24 states on each will be assigned each presidential candidate; each machine will record the percentage of election districts reporting, the current popular vote tally by state, and the name of the state. That takes care of four of Mr. Kenney's mechanical geniuses.

The next two machines, one per candidate, will add up the *national* totals as taken from the machine which record by individual state.

Since the next largest contest is for seats in the House of Representatives, machines No. 7 and 8 will totalize the individual races for Congressional seats.

The first six machines will be so constructed that the TV camera can pick up the image directly. The last two, developed for the Democratic convention in Chicago, work by means of mirrors. In all cases, only the figures will be visible—the machine being blacked out. The figures will be superimposed against a graphic background—probably against a map of the United States distorted in proportion with the electoral votes of each state.

NBC is planning to establish the most elaborate radio and television news center in broadcasting history to accommodate its election-night headquarters. Continuous, around-the-clock reporting of election returns will begin when the polls close in the east and will continue



• Control desk at NBC's 1948 election headquarters.



• An eager audience (foreground) watches NBC returns.



• NBC monitors and teletype busily assemble the news.

on the NBC radio and television networks until most of the returns are in the following morning. William R. McAndrew, director of NBC's radio and television coverage of both political conventions in Chicago, Ill., will be in charge of the election-night news center.

A 500-man staff, including the roster of 25 topflight newsmen who gave the nation the most complete story of the political conventions in Chicago, will assemble and report up-to-the-minute returns from every part of the nation. More than 1,000 additional newsmen at NBC affiliated stations throughout the country will be in their newsrooms around the clock to report the latest ballot counts, human interest stories and the significance of voting trends in their areas.

To coordinate election results and bulletin news for broadcast, NBC will make use of its combined radio-TV news-desk system which it pioneered with great effectiveness in Chicago. The joint desk will be the nerve center for disseminating all the latest information to radio and television reporters.

NBC will assign commentators to report and analyze the presidential voting, while others will report from a special news desk concentrating on the important Senatorial contests, such as that in Wisconsin. A third combined newsdesk will report gubernatorial contests in Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Ohio, Texas, Indiana and Arizona. A fourth radio-TV newsdesk in NBC's election-night headquarters will cover state-by-state voting for hotly contested seats in the House of Representatives.

Alongside the editor and reporter at each of the combined radio-TV newsdesks will be a team of tabulators breaking down the results which appear on the face of the National Cash Register Co. machines and posting them on a huge blackboard that will cover the length of studio 8-H.

NBC will station TV camera crews, newsmen with tape recording equipment, and commentators at the various candidates' headquarters in New York and at both Democrat and Republican National Committee offices in Washington.

Several temporary TV settings and radio studios will be constructed adjacent to the newsdesks to provide facilities for interviews with top political figures, commentary and programs on the margin of the election reports. Most of NBC's Washington staff and commentators from other key cities will be concentrated in New York for election night.

Current plans call for continuous network programming by both NBC radio and television from the time the polls close in the east (about 8 p. m., EST), with three to five minutes allotted a quarter past and quarter of the hour to local stations for broadcasting the latest local results.

Thanks to R. D. Graff of NBC Press Information for supplying material on his network's election coverage.

Assignment: ELECTION NIGHT



Bryson Rash, ABC's White House correspondent, will join more than a dozen other ABC commentators to deliver election returns.



ABC's Election Corps, busy since Chicago Conventions, holds weekly training classes, checks handwriting of its vote collators.

THE American Broadcasting Company is currently completing formation on an "E" Corps (the "E" standing for both "Election" and "Elite") with which it plans to give its audience coverage of the presidential election on November 4, that will surpass the coverage the network provided on the national political conventions this year, says Kenneth H. Berkeley, vice president and general manager of the *Evening Star* Stations here in Washington.

That project is a many-faceted one, and Thomas Velotta, ABC vice president of news and special events, together with Donald Coe, director of news and special events for ABC Radio, and John Madigan, director of news and special events for ABC-TV, has been busy with it almost constantly since a weary but triumphant ABC news contingent returned from Chicago.

"We feel that ABC did an outstanding job covering the conventions," Berkeley states, "but we learned a lot of things, particularly in television. One of them was how best to let a story tell itself, with a minimum of intervention between reporters and commentators and what the audience is seeing and hearing."

Accordingly, ABC technicians now are working on several new visual and aural aids which, on Election Night, will permit ABC's audience to be kept up to last-second returns, even during the course of other programs.

The "E" Corps will comprise some five hundred people, in addition to such brilliant commentators and reporters as John Daly, Martin Agronsky, Elmer Davis, Bryson Rash, Paul Harvey, Drew Pearson, Taylor Grant, Mary Margaret McBride, Erwin D. Canham, editor of the *Christian Science Monitor*, Quincy Howe, Pauline

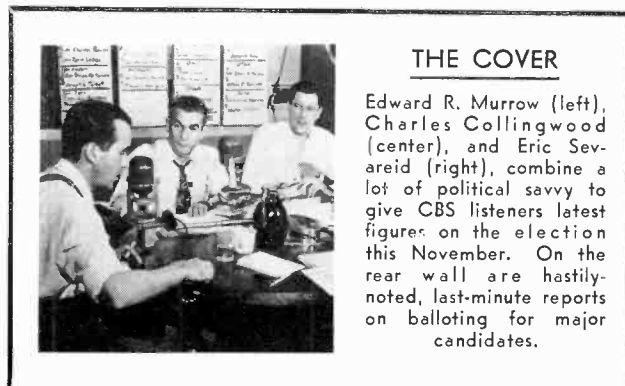
Frederick, and George Sokolsky among others. On Election Night, Dr. George Gallup, director of the American Institute of Public Opinion, will join the ABC commentator staff and report on voting trends. They will man three national election headquarters—in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles.

For the first time the West Coast this year will be able to get direct and immediate television service from the East and Midwest and will, in turn, be able to service those regions with immediate returns from Pacific and Mountain areas. The limited video transmission facilities currently available, which must be shared with other networks, makes imperative the fullest and most efficient use of all three headquarters. To that end, ABC is now overseeing the installation of additional telephone, telegraph and short wave facilities and equipment in all three headquarters; assigning writers and editors to specific election angles; recruiting extra engineers and technicians and transferring television and radio equipment from ABC's regular facilities in the three cities to the election headquarters.

Then there are collateral activities—such as organizing a battery of expert tabulators for each headquarters and training them in the use of computing machines. This is now being done in regular classes held weekly. There is also a check being made of network employees' handwriting, with a view toward selecting those best qualified to write and post returns for the TV audience and to collate returns for commentators, reporters, and editors; in cooperation with ABC's affiliated stations, another group of election researchers is at work, determining the significance of various contests—Congressional, Senatorial and gubernatorial for coverage in the over-all election picture. Another series of training classes is being run for election clerks, who will coordinate the returns for broadcasting and telecasting.

On top of this, the ABC news and special events staff is also lining up a comprehensive schedule of pre-election panel and forum discussions, interviews with leading public and political figures, pointing up the significance of this year's election.

Van De Vries of WMAL-TV Publicity, Washington, D. C., supplied information for this article on ABC.



THE COVER

Edward R. Murrow (left), Charles Collingwood (center), and Eric Sevareid (right), combine a lot of political savvy to give CBS listeners latest figures on the election this November. On the rear wall are hastily-noted, last-minute reports on balloting for major candidates.

Assignment: ELECTION NIGHT



Fred Van Deventer, right, gives a running report for the Mutual net, as announcer and control man stand by with more returns.



The Nation's Largest Radio Network will cancel all scheduled programs after the Polls close to bring more rapid coverage

A COMPLETE and rapid coverage of the election returns will be presented over more than 500 coast-to-coast stations of the Mutual Broadcasting System on Tuesday, November 4.

In presenting this all night public service broadcast, the Mutual network will cancel all its scheduled programs except news broadcasts after the polls close to present a continuous coverage of the returns.

The moment polls close—as ballots are being counted in the 48 states—batteries of Mutual microphones will begin bringing to its audiences last minute reports. Top commentators will be assembled in New York, Washington and key cities throughout the United States to bring rapid tallies to the network audience.

The broadcasts will cover the results of the Presidential and Vice Presidential race as well as reports on the election of Senators, Congressmen and Governors, plus the results in campaigns for local and state offices.

More than a score of Mutual commentators, analysts and newsmen will be heard during the election night broadcasts. Such noted men as Gabriel Heatter, Fulton Lewis, Jr., Cedric Foster, Cecil Brown, Bill Cunningham, William Hillman, H. R. Baukhage, Robert F. Hurleigh, Everett Holles, Fred VanDeventer, Les Nichols, Frank Singiser, Sam Hayes, Ed Pettitt, Prescott Robinson, Lyle Van and Henry Gladstone plus all MBS regional news directors, will be grouped to present the ever-changing picture of the election that evening.

The full coast-to-coast facilities of the network, plus thousands of miles of additional specially installed circuits, will be controlled from Mutual's New York election headquarters after 7 p. m., EST, that evening. All major communities will be linked by wire and short-wave radio to election headquarters to flash their area returns to the central election desk in New York. Mutual

election crews will be set at pivotal areas throughout the country to get up-to-the-minute facts in these districts and to present all the climactic voting color in those spots. Microphones will be with the leading candidates and their campaign headquarters to report their reactions as the votes start streaming in.

Reports from the three major Presidential whistle-stop campaign trains, reflecting peoples' reactions to pre-election drives, were presented this month via the "Mutual Newsreel" feature.

Four MBS newsmen in Washington, D. C., have been assigned to these specials and are reporting daily. Hollis Seavey, Mutual's news and special events coordinator in the capital, Everett Holles and Les Highbie have been alternating between the Eisenhower and Stevenson specials. And Wallace Fanning, normally reporting Capitol Hill affairs, joined the Truman special.

Mutual added one new touch to 1952 radio political coverage: It called for a "lights-on-votes out" campaign. In a special broadcast by five Mutual network newsmen, the network urged all persons to turn on their porchlights for one hour—between 8 and 9 p. m.—Monday, November 3 to remind citizens they must vote the following day. Thomas D'Arcy Brophy, president of the American Heritage Foundation, was heard on the special program, October 12, along with the campaign originators—MBS commentators H. R. Baukhage and Cecil Brown and newscasters Holland Engle, Sam Hayes and Frank Singiser.

The Foundation, American Legion and scores of fraternal and civic organizations throughout the nation have endorsed the "Lights On-Votes Out" plan and have set up campaigns to implement this novel "get out and vote" reminder.

The entire election broadcast will be made available to the Armed Forces Radio Service for transmission to our troops overseas and to all naval vessels at sea.

Thanks to the Press Section of WWDC, Washington, and Mutual headquarters in New York City for this report.



Mutual commentators in a huddle over election night plans.



● KPTV, Portland, Oregon, is launched with fanfare and an assist from RCA engineers, as the Dodgers bow to the Yankees in the station's first big TV presentation

commercial UHF makes its debut

THE first commercial UHF television signal went on the air in Portland, Oreg., September 20. It was a broadcasting milestone marked by much fanfare, certificate and award passing, and glowing words.

The president of Station KPTV (TV) awarded a loving cup to RCA Victor Division for help in speeding the station into operation and additional loving cups to local civic leaders for being helpful. In New York, the station president's daughter presented the RCA board chairman with a citation in recognition of RCA's contribution to the development of television. Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, the board chairman, then made a speech in which he compared the opening of the nation's first commercial UHF station in Portland to "the historic Lewis and Clark expedition that opened the Northwest wilderness," and RCA signed on as sponsor of KPTV's inauguration program.

Meanwhile, a small section of descendants of the Northwest wilderness pioneers within a 30-mile radius of the station who had UHF-adapted receivers gathered around to see the Dodgers battle the Yankees, in the first regular show, as Philco, Admiral, Zenith, and other pioneers raced their wagon trains of new TV sets and tuners to this new and virile broadcasting frontier.

It was, indeed, an important occasion for the broadcasting world. Many a radio station and many an investor is looking hopefully to ultra high frequency television as the answer to the freeze-delayed clamor for local TV. We are all anxious to know just how successful UHF signals will be.

Custom-Made Project

The launching of KPTV will not give all the answers, for it was a custom-made job all the way. Ability to get on the air so quickly after getting an FCC permit to do so last July can be attributed to the purchase of the 2½-year-old RCA experimental UHF station at Bridgeport, Conn., by the KPTV owners.

The Bridgeport 1-kw station was dismantled August 25, shipped by fast freight and truck to Portland, and reassembled by the same RCA engineers who operated the plant in the East. All parts were coded, and a day-

and-night shift of workers aided in its installation, which was completed September 11.

A special RCA Victor 21-gain antenna was expressed from Camden, N. J., September 6, arrived in Portland, September 11, and was installed that evening. A 250-foot tower was begun September 9 atop Council Crest, more than 1,000 feet above the city, and completed September 11, in time to receive the antenna. A cinder-block building was erected to house the transmitter.

The first signal—a test pattern—was broadcast at 12:01 a. m., Thursday, September 18.

During the early morning hours, a specially equipped testing truck from the RCA Service Company toured the streets of Portland, from the downtown business district through residential neighborhoods and suburban areas, measuring the signal strength. With the TV engineers and technicians in the truck rode Herbert Mayer, president of the Empire Coil Company of New York, owner of KPTV.

Initial Reception Good

Reception was clear and steady, and as the testing truck moved from one locality to another, it became evident that reception was consistently good throughout the area. Said Mr. Mayer: "The picture is far better than I expected . . . this is great news for the nation."

If not the whole nation, at least the television industry—the 48 grantees and 291 applicants for other UHF channels, an uncounted number of prospective applicants, and the members of the Federal Communications Commission—were enormously interested in the strength and quality of KPTV's signal.

The high quality of the initial test pattern was matched in subsequent tests. The newspapers carried test pattern pictures on page one, congratulating KPTV on their clarity. The excellence of the reception made it abundantly clear that although the engineers and technicians had worked long, hard, and fast to put KPTV on the air, there had been no compromise with engineering standards.

At 4:30 p. m. on Saturday, September 20—only two days after the initial test—the station offered its first

commercial program. It was a televised showing of a film, sponsored by RCA Victor, depicting the growth and development of uhf television, and was titled "Success Hill." Commercial uhf television was a reality. This was followed by "live" programs picked up from the NBC network, with which the station is affiliated.

In the incredibly short space of three weeks, Mr. Mayer had constructed the country's first UHF station and put it on the air with sponsored programs.

The station is spreading a strong signal over the city of Portland with its present 1-kw transmitter, and 14-section antenna, providing effective radiated power of 17.6 kw. It is also putting a Grade A signal (74 dbu) into the adjacent cities of Vancouver, Wash., and St. Helens and Oregon City, Oreg. One of the first to report on the test pattern was a dealer in Salem, Oreg., 42 air miles away, who called the picture "very good."

An AT and T coaxial cable runs from Sacramento to Portland, where TV signals are transposed to microwave facilities for the 150-mile hop to Seattle.

The transmitter is at the north end of Council Crest Park, located in the western hills of Portland. The 14-bay antenna is 1,023 feet above average terrain and more than 1,300 feet above sea level.

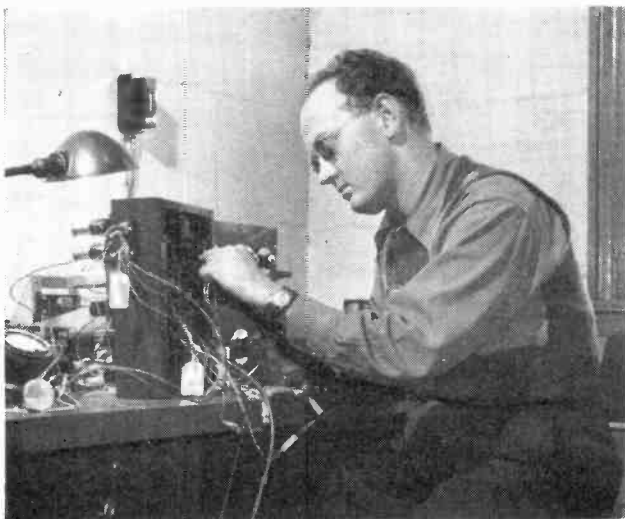
The site is near the KOIN antenna, and field measurements were necessary to insure that no interference would be caused to that station's directional radiation pattern.

KPTV will eventually operate with a 5-kw transmitter, providing effective radiated power of 87.9 kw. For the present, the station will air network programs and local film shows only, but when studies in downtown Portland are completed, it will be able to originate "live" programs locally.

All They Ask Is An Opportunity To Work



● October 5-11 was Employ the Physically Handicapped Week. Its purpose was to call attention to the many crafts and skills which our less fortunate brothers can undertake to support themselves.



● Byran K. Burnett, Jr., for instance, is an electronics laboratory mechanic at the National Bureau of Standards in Washington—a 20 percent disabled World War II veteran with sight impairment.



● Men in wheelchairs doing electronic testing at the work benches of the Paraplegics Manufacturing Company, Franklin Park, Illinois.



● Thomas J. Kennedy, Jr., a veteran of the Third Marine Division, C Company, earns his own way in a Baltimore printing and stationary firm, with the aid of his Seeing Eye dog.

Why the closed shop?

Why public bias against Labor?

What are the facts about "feather-bedding"?

Is Labor a monopoly?

This article offers answers.



LABOR: facts and fallacies

by MARK STARR

NO CITIZEN wishing to understand labor can ignore the past record. No one can understand the feeling aroused over the "closed shop" and the "union shop" unless they know something about the long and bitter struggle which the unions had to fight against attempted suppression.

The general public should at least know something about the details, as written down in the La Follette Report, about the days when tear gas and machine guns, wielded by the scum of the underworld, were used by big corporations in order to smash unions.

Happily, those earlier policies are gone, despite a recent attempt to revive them in the South by the Enka Corporation. Today, the great majority of employers' representatives recognize that labor unions are an integral part of industry, and that they are here to stay.

Nevertheless, there are still hangovers and misunderstandings. Many of the American unions insist upon the closed shop agreement, under which only union members may be hired, not because they wish to exercise a monopoly, but because they look upon the closed shop as the most effective means of retaining the hotly contested beachhead of union recognition. They fear that otherwise the employers would endeavor to place within their organization the stool pigeons who would inevitably try to disrupt the union.

Community Welfare

There is a second and happier part of the record of the past with which the citizen should become acquainted. No one single organized group in the United States has contributed so much to the welfare of the community as the trade unions. For example, they have been the most consistent advocates of public education.

No good cause has remained unsupported by the unions, whether it be safety and health in the shop, the banishment of slums, the shortening of the work day from the old sun-up to sun-down, the removal of the

sweat-shop, or the achievement of minimum wages. All these things are part of the record too often ignored.

In the third place, the citizen needs a corrective for the unconscious bias from which public opinion suffers with regard to labor. In the majority of instances, the idea associated with the word "union" is that of strikes and violence, whereas the amount of time lost by strikes is only a tiny fraction of that lost due to the common cold.

Unions make tens of thousands of peaceable agreements and faithfully observe them. But that is not news, and the citizen does not know about them. No school, public or private, should claim to have done its work unless it gives the facts of social life and equips its students to connect happily with the organized groups which constitute the structure of our modern community.

Because of Neglect

Organized labor has suffered most by the unconscious and hence most effective neglect of, and misinformation about, its activities by the usual means of information.

Only the exceptional strikes and rare episodes of violence and labor racketeering are usually considered as news. Labor's general contribution to community welfare receives recognition only on rare occasions.

The rapid growth of unions to 5-fold their former strength in the New Deal decade (1933-43) created a great fear because the citizen suffered from ignorance. The unions themselves failed to do an adequate job in public relations as compared to the corporations equipped with their publicity experts and their greater resources. Hence, the citizen needs an antidote to many current fallacies and misconceptions about labor.

The most widely circulated is the idea that labor is a monopoly. This allegation is made despite the fact that only 35 per cent of the people who work for wages and salaries are within its ranks.

The citizen, too, should know the facts about "feather-bedding." In many instances, what looks like feather-bedding is really a safety precaution, such as an extra man on the Diesel engine pulling trains of greatly increased length. In some instances, feather-bedding is

Continued on page 16

Mark Starr is Educational Director of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, AFL. This article first appeared in "Allegro," official journal of the Associated Musicians of Greater New York.

TECHNICAL NOTES

New Studio Slide Projector

A new automatic projector for convenient presentation of either glass or cardboard-mounted slides in studio television productions is being made available by the broadcast equipment section of RCA Victor Division, Radio Corporation of America.

The RCA Type TP-2A slide projector features a corrected, coated astigmatic 5-inch f3.5 lens to insure sharp, clear images; an indexed, rotatable turret accommodating sixteen 2-inch square slides which may be remotely controlled from the audio-video console; and a built-in, forced-draft ventilating unit to cool the 100-watt lamp. The mechanism is motor driven for positive action.

The new slide projector is a versatile mechanism with turret-type magazine, in which the slides are arranged radially. The detents accurately position the slides with reference to the lens, the company stated. Operation of the projector is completely automatic, and the timing for each slide projected is controlled by pressing a button to rotate the turret. The approximate changing time is one second.

VHF Conversion Equipment

New VHF transmitter conversion equipment, for use by TV broadcasters in making the power boosts proposed for many communities in the new FCC allocation plan, is now available, RCA has announced.

A 25-kilowatt conversion amplifier for the low VHF channels 2 to 6 (RCA Type TT-25AL) and a 20-kilowatt model for the high VHF channels 7 to 13 (RCA Type TT-20AH) have been designed to step up the power output of any current 5-KW transmitter to either 25 or 20-kilowatts, depending on channel. Each of the two types of equipment requires a linear amplifier for the visual carrier and a Class C amplifier for the aural carrier.

The new conversion equipment features air-cooled tubes and transformer, metering for all amplifier tubes, high speed a-c and d-c overload protection, and simple, single-ended r-f circuits, said A. R. Hopkins, general sales manager of the RCA Engineering Products Department. The vestigial sideband characteristics are determined by a fixed-tuned, trouble-free, factory-adjusted sideband filter, he said, and the entire equipment has been designed for utmost accessibility, flexible location of units to suit any installation floor plan, and low-cost operation.

The conversion equipment weighs approximately 7,500 pounds. It consists of aural and visual power

amplifier and blower units, each weighing 1,000 pounds and measuring about 36 inches wide, 40 inches deep, and 92 inches high; aural and visual power supply and filter units, each weighing about 1,000 pounds; aural and visual control units, each 900 pounds; and aural and visual plate transformers, each 800 pounds. The vestigial side-band filter, tubes, and accessories complete the equipment.

Each amplifier consists of a single power stage utilizing a cluster of seven air-cooled RCA Type 5762 triodes in a grounded-grid circuit. Necessary tank circuits to cover any channel from 2 to 13 may be specified. These are completely air-cooled. Diode monitors allow tuning and monitoring at both the 5-KW and 20-KW levels. The equipment contains the necessary auxiliaries such as bias supplies and control and protective circuits, and the design allows maximum flexibility with regard to location of the various units in the broadcast station.

The visual amplifier is sufficiently broadbanded to prevent any substantial degradation of the 5-KW picture in passing through the amplifier. A reflectometer is included in both the aural and visual transmitters to provide direct readings of standing wave ratio and percentage of deviation from assigned power.

The new conversion amplifiers require 208/230-volt, 3-phase, 60-cycle power, and have a power factor of approximately 0.90. Air ducts from the top of each amplifier are recommended, since operation without ducts requires considerable more air movement.

Two-Section Television Console

A two-section television console which provides centralized audio and video control and monitoring facilities is now available to TV broadcasting stations from RCA.

The new switching console, RCA Type TC-4A, ties together transmitter operation and primary program sources. Supplied in two standard RCA console sections, it is identical in style and appearance to all other RCA video console units, so that it forms a core to which additional control equipment may be added as program functions are expanded. Monitors and camera control units may be added as required for film, network, cameras, or other studio functions. This flexibility makes it a practical basic unit for almost any television station operation, large or small, the company states.

The left-hand audio-video section of the console contains the program switching controls, composed of one row of key switches for audio control, one row of push-

buttons for video control, a video clipfader control, and a tie switch which permits simultaneous audio-video switching from the video pushbuttons. This combined switching is accomplished by using relays and provides for eight inputs of audio and eight of video, with one output for each. The audio portion of the console provides for selecting among eight inputs, such as turntable, projector, studio, remote, or network, for transmission.

The right-hand console houses all the remote controls necessary for basic programming. The two top panels control stabilizing amplifiers. One of these amplifiers is for network or remote signals, and the second is for controlling any signal to the transmitter. This second stabilizing amplifier is also used for mixing "sync" and video signals. The third panel controls the film projectors and slide projectors. There is also room in this console section for additional control panels.

A twelve-button monitor switching panel is supplied as part of the TC-4A console and may be mounted in the sloping recess of the righthand housing or if a TM-6A master monitor is added, the recess of the housing for that monitor. Provision is made in the monitor switching panel to add a chopper and button, if desired, for observing depth of modulation of the transmitter carrier.

The TC-4A console weighs 138 pounds. It is 41 inches high, 26½ inches wide, and 36 inches deep. End sections may be added as desired to form a unified unit 44½ inches wide.

Canadians View Own TV

Canada's first two television stations now are in operation.

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation inaugurated regular telecasts on September 6 over CBFT. Two days later, CBLT in Toronto was officially opened.

The opening followed three years of CBC research and study of the medium. The two new stations will be the first of a network to be extended throughout the Dominion by the state-owned corporation. CBC plans call for stations at Vancouver; Winnipeg; Windsor, Ont.; Ottawa, Quebec, and Halifax.

Communism in Full Color

Make way, all decadent CBS and RCA capitalistic experimenters! Comes Russian color television, courtesy of the scientific heroes of the Soviet Republics!

The Soviet press announced recently that a special color television transmitter would be in operation in Moscow next year and that experimental color TV sets would be on sale. An article in the *Literary Gazette* outlined a series of video improvements which could be expected by August, 1953. Among improvements listed was that there would be a guaranteed demonstration of the set before it is purchased.

Truman's Whistle-stops Aided By Special Communications Car



An Army Signal Corps technician warms up the tape recording equipment aboard the President's special communications car.

AS PRESIDENT TRUMAN makes his final "whistle-stop" tour of the nation this month before bowing to his 1953 successor, he has in his entourage one of the most modern and functional rail communications cars that American ingenuity has been able to develop.

A reconditioned World War II railroad car is serving as the President's communications center as he travels. It has a tape recorder to take down the speeches, a triple-locked code room and many other features.

Outfitted by the Signal Corps with late-model radio-teletype, telephone, and radio equipment, the 85-foot coach was ready for White House use in February. It has been named the "General Albert J. Meyer" in honor of the first chief officer of the Army Signal Corps. It replaces a 1914 baggage car, which was getting pretty run-down by the time it was retired last spring.

The new car is owned by the Army, and, even after allowing for maintenance costs, will save approximately \$4,000 a year in rent. (The 1914 baggage car cost \$7,000 a year in rent.)

Outstanding feature of the car is the code room for handling secret messages, which is protected by triple locks. The communications car previously used by the President did not have such elaborate safeguards for coding and decoding.

Station Breaks



KMPC Drops 50 kw Nighttime

KMPC, the Goodwill Station in Los Angeles, has turned back its construction permit for 50 kw nighttime directional, it has been reported. The station has had the permit since 1947 but has encountered difficulties in establishing the full nighttime radiation authorized.

KMPC operates on 710 kc with 50 kw day and 10 kw night, directionally. Cost of using the 50 kw nighttime grant is considered too high, in the opinion of the station officials, because of competition from seven TV stations at night and the recent network nighttime rate cuts.

RCA Names Two Representatives

Two former station engineers have been named to sales representative posts by RCA.

David Bain of Haddenfield, N. J., former chief engineer of WTAL, Tallahassee, Fla., and WBML, Macon, Ga., has been named Washington, D. C., sales representative of the RCA's Engineering Products Department.

Joseph Walters, former chief engineer with KPAC, Port Arthur, Tex., and engineer with WSIX, Nashville, Tenn., WRLB, Columbus, Ga., and WNAO, Raleigh, N. C., has joined the Atlanta, Ga., regional office of RCA.

KMTV, Omaha, Plans Expansion

Owen Saddler, general manager of KMTV (TV), Omaha, Nebr., marked the third anniversary of the Mid-West station by announcing big expansion plans. He reported that the station will immediately begin constructing a large and modern air-conditioned, acoustically-treated studio, larger than the one now in use. The remodeling plan also calls for a new film processing room, glass-enclosed control room, news room, new offices and a greatly enlarged storage area.

Local 1218 Appoints Slaughter

Brother Chet Slaughter has been named as assistant to the business manager of Local 1218, Detroit, Mich. Slaughter will represent the Union in Toledo, Ohio, where all stations are under agreement with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Lights on 'Miss America'

An unfair station in New Jersey found itself up against a united labor front last month in Atlantic City and was forced to back down.

Station WOND, Pleasantville, N. J., had set up broadcasting equipment at the "Miss America" pageant in Atlantic City, September 6, along with WMID and WFPG, Atlantic City. WFPG, seeing the non-union WOND setting up gear, called the attention of the local Central Labor Council to its IBEW contract which carried protective provisions, and IBEW electricians threatened to pull stage lights and blackout the big event unless WOND withdrew from the hall. E. M. Thompson, Convention Hall manager, informed WOND that auditorium electricians had been instructed to pull the switches if WOND opened its microphones. WOND withdrew "rather than embarrass" the city and pageant.

John Stuckell, WOND manager, is reported to have said later that his station's engineering staff "is paid comparable with union scale."

Hearing Set for WSOK

When the management of WSOK, a 1,000 watt daytime station in Nashville, Tenn., learned that station technicians and engineers were considering joining the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, it threatened to fire "everybody in the place." When the idea persisted, the management did fire one engineer. The man is still off the job.

To plead his cause and that of the other station technicians, IBEW International Representative Taylor Blair of District 12 filed unfair-practices charges with the National Labor Relations Board. A hearing on the charges has been set for January 26, 1953.

Forecast of 900 TV Stations

A prediction that more than 900 TV stations would cover the 1956 presidential political conventions and campaigns was made recently by Dr. Allen B. DuMont of DuMont Laboratories.

He predicted that there would be 50-million television receivers in four years, also. Concluding his forecast, he foresees greater use of TV in industry and national defense and the launching of international nets.

Technician-Engineer



LOCAL UNIONS Having Broadcast Technician Members

*Local
and City*

*Officer (Business Manager unless noted),
Address and Telephone*

12	Pueblo, Colo.	G. R. Allenbach, 1610 W. 20th St., P. O. Box 612. Phone: 3150-M.
45	Hollywood, Calif.	George A. Mulkey, Int'l Rep., 1584 Cross Roads of the World. Phone: Gladstone 3129.
49	Portland, Oreg.	Charles D. Hoffman, 1417 S. W. Third Ave. Phone: BR-5479.
65	Butte, Mont.	Albert Coombs, 225 S. Dakota St. Phone: 5926.
77	Seattle, Wash.	Lloyd C. Smith, 317 Wall St. Phone: SE-1744.
108	Tampa, Fla.	A. W. Schmidt, P. O. Box 905. Phone: 2-6702, 2-1600.
135	La Crosse, Wis.	Arthur Schmitt, 423 King St. Phone: 1116.
202	San Francisco, Calif.	John J. Dunn, 450 Harrison St., Room 210. Phone: Yukon 2-6752.
224	New Bedford, Mass.	James F. Loftus, 361 Reed St. Phone: 2-4291.
253	Birmingham, Ala.	Joe S. Harmon, P. O. Box 612.
271	Wichita, Kans.	Carl E. Gustafson, 1040 South Broadway. Phone: 5-9324.
349	Miami, Fla.	Wm. C. Johnson, 1657 N. W. 17th Ave. Phone: 9-3529.
357	Las Vegas, Nev.	Ralph Leigon, 118½ Fremont St. Phone: 2150.
408	Missoula, Mont.	Lee Daigle, 600 West Kent Ave. Phone: 7348.
417	Coffeyville, Kans.	O. H. Vey, R. R. No. 3. Phone: 3975W4.
437	Fall River, Mass.	Geo. H. Cottell, 5 Anawan St. Phone: 9-6823.
449	Pocatello, Idaho	James A. Russell, P. O. Box 256. Phone: 3132.
453	Springfield, Miss.	W. E. Glidewell, 901 West Nichols. Phone: 4-2751. Res.: 3-4583.
477	San Bernardino, Calif.	John M. Carney, 140 East 18th St. Phone: 84-3498.
504	Meadville, Pa.	W. C. Kohler, 887½ Water St. Phone: 4-0475.
640	Phoenix, Ariz.	Henry Van Ess, P. O. Box 1954. Phone: 8-0815.
622	Chattanooga, Tenn.	J. S. Andrews, 803 Underwood, Dalton, Ga. Phone: Dalton 1018-L.
676	Pensacola, Fla.	R. F. Rhodes, 114 East Gregory St. Phone: 6978.
715	Milwaukee, Wis.	Walter L. Reed, 5006 West Burleigh St. Phone: Hilltop 5-1664.
724	Albany, N. Y.	Joseph A. Koreman, 87 Beaver St. Phone: 3-2029.
1077	Bogalusa, La.	Houston E. Stafford, Route 3, Box 46. Phone: 1924-M-4.
1139	New Orleans, La.	R. L. Grevemberg, 23 Beverly Garden Drive. Phone: CE 0801.
1141	Oklahoma City, Okla.	J. J. Caldwell, 1141 N. W. 1st St. Phone: 7-5449.
1173	Harrisburg, Pa.	Chas. E. Nusbaum, Pres., 1515 Letchworth Road, Camp Hill, Pa. Phone: 7-9805.
1178	Shreveport, La.	S. A. Contonis, 543½ Stoner Ave. Phone: 2-9195.
1193	Atlanta, Ga.	John M. Van Horn, P. O. Box 1997.
1212	New York, N. Y.	Chas. A. Calame, 11 West 42nd St., Suite 786. Phone: Pennsylvania 6-8216.
1213	Champaign, Ill.	Lawrence E. Mayfield, Pres., 1569 North Dennis, Decatur, Ill. Phone: 8-2057.
1214	Bismarck, N. Dak.	D. C. Birch, General Delivery. Phone: 1272-R.
1215	Washington, D. C.	Kenneth D. Cox, Pres., 9511 Monroe St., Silver Spring, Md. Phone: SH 5666.
1216	Minneapolis, Minn.	William Engelbretson, Pres., 906 Ottawa Ave., St. Paul 7, Minn. Phone: CE 2338.
1217	St. Louis, Mo.	R. A. Barnett, Pres., 627 St. Francois, Floressant, Mo. Phone: JE. 6-3491.
1218	Detroit, Mich.	Kurt R. Schmeisser, 13117 La Salle Blvd. Phone: Townsend 5-7520.
1219	Youngstown, Ohio	Howard D. Condella, Pres., 252 Ewing Road, Boardman.
1220	Chicago, Ill.	H. Walter Thompson, Pres., 400 N. Mich. Ave., Room 514. Phone: Superior 7-5244.
1221	Omaha, Nebr.	Roy T. Rydberg, Pres., 5544 Pacific St.
1222	Denver, Colo.	Lucian M. Long, 1000 Lincoln St. Phone: Keystone 1721.
1223	Portland, Me.	T. A. Leavitt, Pres., 38 Southwell Ave., S. Phone: 4-3826.
1224	Cincinnati, Ohio	J. Frank Atwood, Jr., 3297 Diehl Road. Phone: Humbolt 6197.
1225	Indianapolis, Ind.	William E. Schlettler, 3619 W. 32nd St. Phone: Wabash 3702.
1228	Boston, Mass.	George T. Cairns, 470 Stuart St., Room 307. Phone: Copley 7-5221.
1229	Charlotte, N. C.	A. B. Leonard, Pres., P. O. Box 2341, Winston-Salem, N. C.
1230	Bridgeport, Conn.	Stuart Leland, Pres., Brooksvale Road, Cheshire, Conn.
1234	Fort Worth, Tex.	Thomas A. Bedford, Pres., 1016 Arch. Phone: LA. 3855.
1241	Philadelphia, Pa.	Samuel Green, Pres., Hill and Gillam Aves., Langhorne, Pa.
1244	Duluth, Minn.	Oliver S. Koski, Pres., P. O. Box 288, Superior, Wis. Phone: 4111.
1257	Dallas, Tex.	Hollis A. Whittenberg, 11314 Desdemona.
1258	Des Moines, Iowa	D. E. Laird, Pres., 3419 49th St. Phone: 7-1975.
1259	Kansas City, Mo.	Roy C. Barron, Pres., 3112 Santa Fe Road, Independence, Mo. Phone: Clifton 8174.
1264	Mobile, Ala.	H. T. Bailey, 506 Conti St. Phone: 2-3519.
1266	Dayton, Ohio	Fred M. Eames, Jr., Pres., 4920 Dinsmore Road. Phone: MO. 3-3103.
1272	Quincy, Ill.	Orrin E. Smith, Pres., 411 Washington. Phone: 6378-W.

Continued on back page

*Local
and City**Officer (Business Manager unless noted),
Address and Telephone*

1275	Memphis, Tenn.	Clarence G. Rose, Pres., P. O. Box 5613, Crosstown Branch. Phone: 36-0348.
1281	Providence, R. I.	William H. Pierce, 327 Parkside Drive, Gaspee Plateau. Phone: Hopkins 7233.
1282	Springfield, Mass.	Francois Gouin, Harkness Road, Pelham R. F. D., Amherst, Mass. Phone: 970-M2.
1286	Louisville, Ky.	Richard V. Bell, Pres., 3901 Plymouth Road. Phone: Belmont 2868.
1287	Tulsa, Okla.	Charles Laughton, Pres., Rt. 8, Box 355A.
1292	Peoria, Ill.	Charles Tate, 501 Hamilton, Washington, Ill.
1294	Hartford, Conn.	Ralph S. Rice, Pres., 15 Longland Road, W.
1295	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Calvin J. Miller, Pres., 2501 Glenbrook S. W. Phone: Ardmore 6-2485.
1299	Montgomery, Ala.	J. C. Fischesser, Jr., P. O. Box 1782. Phone: 2-2263.
1300	Columbus, Ohio	Frederick J. Distelzweig, Pres., 1685 South High Street. Phone: Garfield 1543.
1318	Halifax, N. S., Can.	V. J. Currie, Pres., 91 Green Road, Armdale, N. S., Can.
1343	Trenton, N. J.	Thompson Durand, Pres., 416 N. Hermitage Avenue. Phone: 5-8515.
1348	San Antonio, Tex.	James M. Matson, Pres., 511 Corona. Phone: T-3444.
1349	Rock Island, Ill.	Frank Pierce, 2415 19th Avenue.
1374	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	H. Dean Harger, Pres., 1218 B Avenue, N. W. Phone: 2-8770.
1400	Baltimore, Md.	Robert D. Briele, 6516 Maplewood Road. Phone: VA. 1333.
1405	Flin Flon, Manitoba, Can.	E. Saxbee, 146 East Whitney Street.
1564	Gadsden, Ala.	James E. Weatherbee, 1121 Hillsboro Drive. Phone: 6-6401.
1622	Pittsburgh, Pa.	James W. Saxon, Pres., 77 Leet Street, Washington, Pa. Phone: 1213.

INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES . . .

Assigned to Radio and Television Broadcasting and Recording Activities

As of May 1, 1952

District 2	Walter Reif, 82 Kohary Drive, Devon, Conn. Phone: Milford 2-2124.
District 3	Russell D. Lighty, Pinkneyville, Newton, N. J. Phone: Newton 992-M.
District 4	Franklin A. George, 734 Pleasant Avenue, Glen Ellyn, Ill. Phone: Glen Ellyn 5.
District 5	O. E. Johnson, 1851 St. Charles Ct., S. W., Birmingham, Ala.
District 6	Freeman L. Hurd, 135 North Harvey Street, Oak Park, Ill. Phone: EUclid 6-0389.
District 7	Forrest C. Conley, 1011 Sixth Ave., Apt. 2, Fort Worth, Tex.
District 9	Marvin L. Larsen, Room 210, 450 Harrison Street, San Francisco 5, Calif. Phone: YUkon 2-6752.
District 11	Harold J. Becker, 6915 Lake Drive, East St. Louis, Ill. Phone: TYler 3-2343.
District 12	Taylor L. Blair, Jr., 3707 LaMar Avenue, Chattanooga, Tenn.

LABOR: Facts and Fallacies*Continued from page 11*

practiced by the unions because of past fears of unemployment.

Another widespread fallacy about labor unions which education should cure is the fact that unions are said to be dominated by Communists and racketeers. Even a cursory examination of the facts would show that the great majority of the unions in the U. S. fought and overcame Communist infiltration long before such agitation became a claim to lucrative political notoriety and headline acclaim.

It is true that democracy can die by default in trade unions as in any other section of our community. In a few instances men with criminal records have muscled into union control. In the great majority of cases, however, union leaders at the risk of their lives have successfully battled against the would-be invaders.

The idea that trade union leaders are overpaid is also a fallacy about which the citizen should be informed. For example, in the negotiations early in 1952, Joseph

Larkin, vice president of Bethlehem Steel Corp., endeavored to prove that a wage increase to the workers would be inflationary. In 1950, Mr. Larkin himself received an increase of \$80,794 over his \$202,000 salary.

Finally, citizens need to know better the great improvements to be found in industrial relations. More and more, conflicts between management and labor are fought with wit and not weapons, by facts and not fists. Unions employ industrial engineers to study job evaluations, wage payments and improvements in productivity.

The unions, more and more, use research specialists so that the union leaders know as much—if not more—about industry than do the owners. In many industries there is an effective cooperation between labor and management. Maturity and understanding based on mutual knowledge between representatives of labor and management over the years come surely if perforce slowly. It is only hindered by punitive laws.