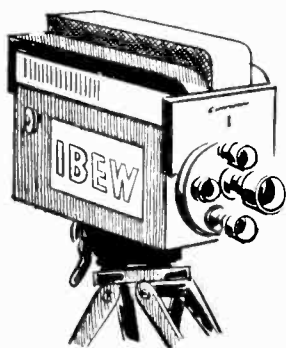


RADIO, TV and RECORDING

TECHNICIAN-ENGINEER

JANUARY, 1954





At its 1953 Convention, the American Federation of Labor issued the following declaration, which we find most appropriate for the new year

The Freedoms We Defend

THE right to dissent, to object, and to protest, the right to speak freely, to worship in accordance with one's wish and conscience, and to have freedom of assembly, are among the fundamental rights of man that have gone into the making of the American way of life since the day of independence. Insistence on these rights and freedoms through the years has shaped our institutions, our government and our laws. On their exercise and devotion to them the American labor movement was built.

These rights and freedoms are denied those forced to live under the Communist rule or other totalitarian dictatorship. In the unrestrained exercise of these rights under our flag lies this country's strength. It is easier for us to cherish these gifts of freedom in the days of calm and ease than it is to preserve them in the days of storm and stress in which we now live.

Today our country, our institutions and our very lives have been threatened by the insidious and pervasive world conspiracy of communism. Infiltration, subversion, falsehood, and provocation are among the common methods of Communist penetration. The American Federation of Labor has been alive to the menace of communism from the day Communists seized power in Russia. It is largely due to our alert and far-sighted policies that our movement has remained free from Communist capture and infiltration. Our outspoken and unremitting warnings have helped the American people to recognize the Communist menace for what it is.

Clearly, communism is a conspiracy subversive to our way of life and our institutions. A free society, such as ours, must devise new methods to protect itself against such a conspiratorial threat. We must find ways and means to deal with it far more effectively than in the past. But our means of doing so must be carefully de-

signed and soberly used. Orderly, competent and judicious procedures must replace the too often capricious and haphazard roving of the spotlights of competing Congressional investigations. Internal security of the United States must not become a weapon serving partisan political ends. Appropriate investigative agencies in the executive branch of our Federal government must be strengthened. Exposure and the determination of guilt must be made both speedy and conclusive, but only with full observance of the due process of law.

We cannot tolerate the wrecking of lives of innocent citizens by the mere casting of a suspicion or allegation. Nor can we relinquish the tenets which safeguard the dignity of the individual in a free society, such as the sanctity of a man's home and his person against search, seizure or arrest without a warrant, or the presumption of innocence until guilt is proved.

Above all else, we must safeguard the freedom of the mind. Free access to information, free inquiry, free press, free argument and debate are the sources of all progress.

Democracy is not so weak, our faith in it is not so faltering, and our fight for it is not so dubious that we should seek refuge in censorship and the suppression of ideas. Books must not burn in America as long as America stays free.

We stress these essentials of our freedom, because without them freedom is meaningless. The real meaning of man's freedom is made up of the specific rights of citizenship in a free society. This is the meaning of freedom that divides the world in the present conflict. This is the meaning of freedom Americans have defended and are prepared to defend with their lives.

Our federation will work and strive not only to defend this freedom, but also to enlarge and enrich its meaning and to bring it within reach of all who are denied it today.

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

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TELETHON for Big D

Technician Howard Chamberlain on camera. Floor Director Thibodeaux mans the spotlight, as the big Dallas benefit show gets under way.

Texas is proud of the fact that it does things in a big way. Here, members of IBEW Local 1257 in Big D (as Dallas is known affectionately by residents) share in a BIG benefit telethon.

AT 11 p. m., Saturday, November 7, the Baker Hotel in Dallas was the scene of the opening of a Cerebral Palsy Telethon. Only those who have participated in such a gigantic undertaking can even estimate the tremendous movement and coordination of personnel and material necessary to see such a show to successful completion.

The talent, both "Big Time" and "Big D" (for Dallas), were of the first to be contacted about the telethon, for without performers before the cameras, the technicians' presence would be superfluous. But talent's praises have been sung from coast to coast, so our story is concerned with the technicians.

The accompanying story was submitted by H. E. Chamberlain, Recording Secretary of IBEW Local 1257. The pictures are from the files of KRLD-TV.

Local 1257, IBEW, got word as early as is practical in these situations. The timing was good, for the request for our services immediately preceded a meeting of the local union. It was voted unanimously that 1257 would donate its services for the entire 16-hour period. Our energetic and efficient business manager, J. P. Talley, was quick to determine the available hours of each member and, days before the telethon, a union-made schedule was set up. There was to be as little rotation of duties as possible, with each technician staying at his assigned post for a predetermined period.

But Mr. Talley had not reckoned with Texas enthusiasm, and most segments of the session saw extra men on duty who were not listed for that time or task. There is no need to list here the names of those who participated, because such a listing would be merely the membership roll of KRLD members of 1257. Virtually every



Technician Marvin Reynolds at the camera, with Director Leigh Webb looking over his shoulder. Young Texans stand by.



Warren Hull of the "Strike It Rich" network show interviews local cerebral palsy victims, from a Baker Hotel stage.



KRLD-TV's remote truck on duty just outside the Baker Hotel in Dallas.



Technician Herschel Wilson at the camera, Warren Hull in foreground, Ginny Simms at the mike, and Technician William Hathaway with back to photographer, at right.

member worked the telethon at some time or other!

Only a minimum of the usual difficulties were encountered, and these were due to last-minute changes not chargeable to the Engineering Department. A third camera had been set up for street shots outside the hotel, but this was moved into the ballroom when it was apparent that it was needed there. The lighting, furnished jointly by the Baker Hotel and KRLD-TV, turned out better than might have been expected, considering that the ceiling was high and hung with obstacles, and that the stage area was large, permitting no close placement of lights. At times, only one camera could be used, due to the congestion by donors. No equipment trouble worthy of mention was encountered.

As in the Waco Disaster Benefit, reported last summer in the *TECHNICIAN-ENGINEER*, an almost carnival spirit prevailed throughout, and 1257 showed by word

and deed that it was truly happy to donate its services. Our good brothers at CBS already know of the fine, cooperative attitude of the network talent that came to Dallas, and we of Local 1257 found it a pleasure to extend to them our welcome. Dallas artists offered their splendid spirit of camaraderie, as always.

Praise for Remote Audio

An especially good word of praise is due the remote audio men of this simulcast, for to them fell the well-nigh impossible job of riding gain on mikes hidden in a sea of performers. Mr. Clyde Rembert, president, KRLD-AM-FM-TV, had the inside story on this, as he eyed the VU meter from a spot beside the audio man.

The telethon gathered momentum as it went along, and long lines of donors queued up along the hotel corridors and through the lobby, as people from age



The Bell Sisters, popular singing duo, add their talent to the Dallas benefit.

six to sixty came in to deposit the results of combing their respective neighborhoods for cash donations.

But these people just didn't know when to quit! By 2 p. m., Sunday, the scheduled time for closing the show, it was evident that Big D was just getting warmed up. Permission was quickly granted by station management to continue for another hour, and all personnel stayed on quite willingly. By 3 p. m., 17 hours after the opening of the show, pledges were still pouring in, and the final count showed around a quarter of a million dollars pledged or donated! "Big D" had been big-hearted.

On the following Tuesday "Little Oscars" were given to the representatives of the various unions which had



Technician William Hathaway at the remote audio controls, making the most of a makeshift set-up.

given time to the show. A number of the statuettes were received by union executives of the Teamsters, CWA, AFM, and others, while those for the KRLD efforts were received by KRLD management. The presentation of the awards was aired on KRLD-TV.

A Battery for Engineers Concerned with Car Upkeep

The long-life cadmium storage battery, known and used abroad for years, but kept out of the American market under a cartel deal, was unveiled to the American public December 16 by Sonotone Corp., maker of hearing aids.

(The long existence of the battery, and the fact that it has been kept out of the American market, was revealed in an *LPA* news story December 9 and by Frank Edwards, AFL radio commentator, who quoted a magazine article).

The *N. Y. Times* account said "the wrappings were removed yesterday from a new device that for four years has been a closely guarded military secret."

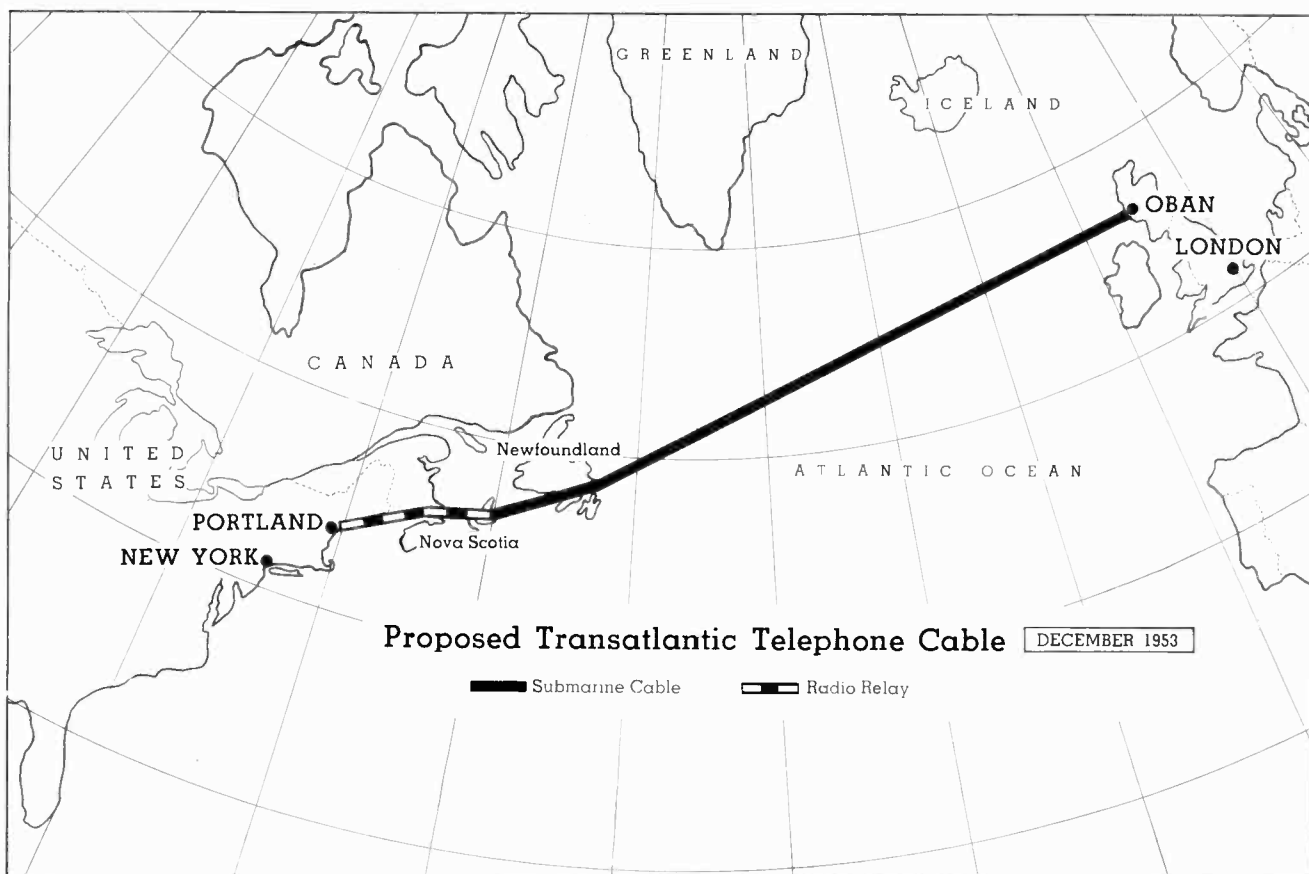
The *Journal of Commerce* story said "a new type of industrial storage battery . . . was unveiled to the commercial market yesterday. . . ."

There was little in the stories that had not been

printed December 9 by *LPA*, except that Sonotone owns the basic patents, has been supplying these batteries to the military since 1949, and that it has granted licenses to American Bosch Corp., and Canadian Aviation Electronics, Ltd.

Neither *The Times* nor the *Journal of Commerce* said anything about cartels. *The Times* said the principle had been known for 50 years but the device "has been brought to a high stage of development in this country only since 1949." (It was in 1947 that the Electric Storage Battery Company of Philadelphia consented to a federal court order to break up the cartel, according to Edwards.)

The new battery uses cadmium and nickel instead of lead, and an alkaline solution instead of acid. It is half the size of the standard battery used today, will cost two to five times as much, but will last 10 to 20 years.—(*LPA*).



American Telephone and Telegraph Company • Long Lines Department 53310

Above is the general route of the projected transatlantic telephone cable system. It will be by far the longest (some 2,000 nautical miles) underseas voice cable in the world and the first to cross an ocean.

Transatlantic Telephone Cable Underway

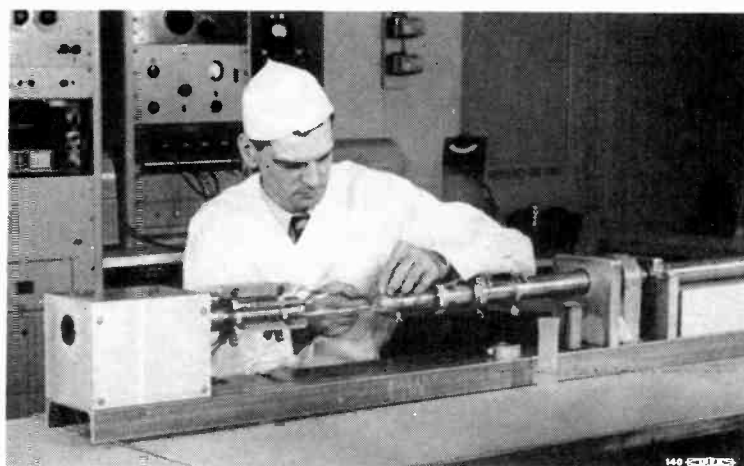
FOR almost 25 years research men of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company have been developing plans and conducting experiments for a trans-Atlantic cable to stretch more than 2,000 miles under the North Atlantic to Great Britain.

Now plans are complete, and, according to AT&T, "work starts immediately."

The new cable facilities, which will take three years and \$35,000,000 to complete, will undoubtedly supplement present overseas broadcast program service. Bandwidth of the cable is 180 kc—far below the 4.5 mc required for full-width video signals and much below the 2.7 mc used on coaxial cables for intercity TV connections.

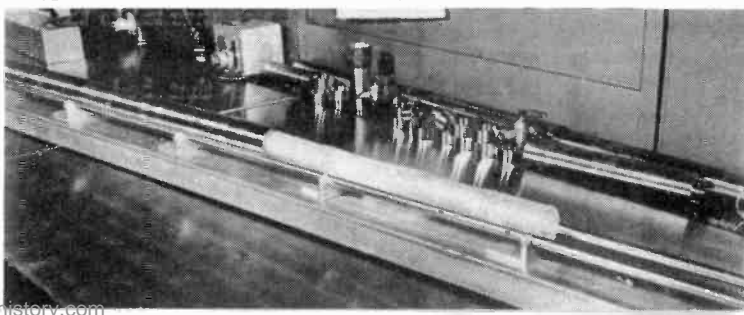
The line will be the longest underseas voice cable in the world and the first laid at depths found in mid-ocean. It will be owned jointly by three organizations—AT&T, the British Post Office (which provides television service in Great Britain), and the Canadian Overseas Telecommunications Corporations, which furnishes overseas communications for Canada.

This cable will mean greater reliability in trans-



Technician assembles sections of a submarine cable amplifier. About 60 electrical elements are contained in the tiny amplifier.

Below, in process of assembly, is picture of amplifier to be used in the deep-sea portion of the cable. Amplifier is divided into spring coupled sections about 5 inches long and having a diameter of 1½ inches. Sixteen sections make up 7-foot-long amplifier.



The U. S., Great Britain and Canada combine know-how to produce the longest undersea voice cable in the world, the first laid at mid-ocean depths.

Atlantic telephone conversations and greatly expanded facilities. It will provide physical telephone connection between the United States and the British Isles to supplement radio circuits now in use, and will have three times present circuit capacity.

The submarine telephone cable system will contain a group of telephone circuits between New York and London, and another group between Montreal and London. At the gateway cities the circuits will connect with the telephone systems of the respective countries.

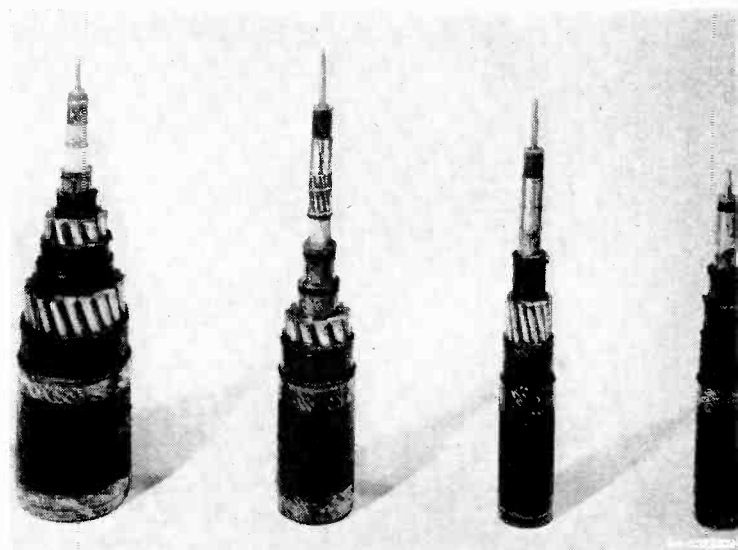
Spanning the Atlantic with a cable system capable of carrying telephone conversations will be the achievement of a goal visualized many years ago. Many technical and economic problems had to be solved before construction could be undertaken. Developments of the past few years in the art of telephony and the growing demand for overseas service have now made it technically and economically feasible to proceed, AT&T stated.

The trans-Atlantic portion of the system, with its many vacuum tube repeaters, will be 2,000 nautical miles in length and will be laid in depths up to three miles on the ocean floor between Scotland and Newfoundland. It will then connect with another submarine cable extending 300 miles westward to Nova Scotia. From there, a 350-mile overland microwave radio-relay system will then connect with another submarine cable extending 300 miles westward to Nova Scotia. From there, a 350-mile overland microwave radio-relay system will be built to carry the trans-Atlantic circuits to the United States border where connections will be made with the Bell System network.

Development of the technical design for the deep sea section of the cable project has been under way in the Bell Telephone Laboratories for several years. Research by British telephone engineers has produced the design for the Newfoundland-Nova Scotia section of the submarine cable. As a result, the project will make use of the experience of both the Bell System and the British Post Office.

The announcement also covered many of the technical problems faced by telephone engineers in providing a trans-Atlantic telephone cable. For example, amplifiers had to be developed which could be laid successfully from a cable ship, and which would operate satisfactorily without attention under the great pressures existing on the Atlantic floor. Such devices were de-

Continued on page 10



Cable sections with four types of protective coverings similar to the above will be used in the transatlantic segment of the system. The cable requires greater protection in shallow water than in deep water. Shallow-water sample at left is more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, weighs almost nine pounds per foot. The deep-water one at right is about one inch in diameter, weighs only one pound per foot. Other two are used at intermediate depths.

Cable Facts and Figures

Circuit Capacity—The cable system will handle 36 simultaneous conversations.

Television—While this cable system provides a wider bandwidth than any yet developed for long-haul underwater transmission, this bandwidth is far short of that required for television.

Radio (Program)—This system will undoubtedly be used to supplement present overseas program service.

Cable Description—The core of the deep-sea cable is a flexible copper tube about $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter containing a single concentric conductor surrounded by polyethylene, which completely fills the tube. With the addition of protective coverings of jute and armoring wire the overall diameter of the cable is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Repeater Description—Each deep-sea repeater employs three vacuum tubes and is housed in a flexible copper tube about seven feet long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. This is supported by steel rings to form a structure that is built into the cable and appears as a tapering bulge. This design permits the repeaters to pass through the cable ship's gear along with the cable, so that laying will be orderly and uninterrupted.

Supreme Court Renders WBTV Case Decision

BY a six to three decision, the Supreme Court of the United States has affirmed the National Labor Relations Board's refusal to order the reinstatement of nine Jefferson Standard Broadcasting Company employees, who distributed handbills which charged that WBTV programs were inferior to those which the people of Charlotte, N. C., had a right to expect. The handbills were distributed beginning on August 24, 1949, and were referred to by the company as the reason for the mass discharge on September 3, 1949. On September 13, 1949, Local Union 1229 filed charges of an unfair labor practice against the company and the legal processes in the case, which included a reversal of the Board by the U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, are only now concluded by the Supreme Court decision of December 7, 1953. Mr. Justice Burton wrote the opinion of the majority and Mr. Justice Frankfurter was joined by Justices Black and Douglas in the dissenting opinion.

The decision in the case has stimulated very wide interest in the broad sweep of the majority opinion and many editorials have appeared in the press which indicate the concern of people in numerous and varied fields with the statements made by the court. The *Chicago Daily News* dealt with one phase of the decision by saying: "If the Supreme Court ruling is turned into a weapon for indiscriminate punishment of embattled workers, the minority predictions of a flood of litigation will certainly be realized. If that happens, Con-

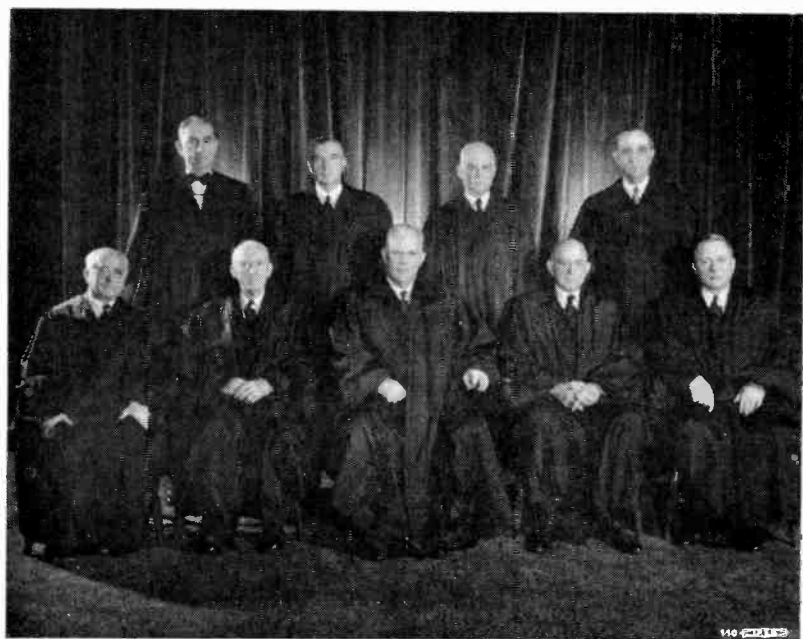
gress will have to write some difficult definition of what constitutes 'disloyalty'."

The *New York Times* made the very astute comment in an editorial which concluded:

"Even though we feel the Burton opinion was sound, Justice Frankfurter's dissent is quite likely to prove correct. He held that the National Labor Relations Board and the lower federal courts 'will hardly find guidance' for future cases from the majority ruling. This is so because no two cases are exactly alike and any others that may be brought must each be considered on its merits. Justice Frankfurter's prediction that the decision would 'needlessly stimulate litigation' may also turn out to be accurate. Perhaps, however, both unions and management may ponder the majority and minority opinions and conclude that restraint and responsibility are better bricks with which to build a constructive and continuing relationship than the tactics followed by these television technicians."

Interesting questions have been posed by other writers and observers, including that as to whether union representatives (who may also happen to be employees of an affected company) can appear before public utility commissions in opposition to a utility's position on service rate schedules. Whether a union organization is precluded from making a public statement of its disapproval of any company's pricing policy is questionable, even if the union's membership is purporting to be speaking from the viewpoint that they, too, are consumers; another open question.

The effect of a part of the decision does make clear that "peaceful picketing" is within the bounds of lawful and ethical activity when such action is directly connected with a labor purpose. According to the court, "(on) July 9, 1949, the union began daily peaceful picketing of the company's station. Placards and handbills on the picket line charged the company with unfairness to its technicians and emphasized the company's refusal to renew the provision for arbitration of discharges. The placards and handbills named the union as the representative of the WBT technicians. The employees did not strike. They confined their respective tours of picketing to their off-duty hours and continued to draw full pay. There was no violence or threat of violence and no one has taken exception to any of the above conduct."



First official photograph of the U. S. Supreme Court since the appointment of Earl Warren, former California governor, as Chief Justice. Left to right, seated: Associate Justices Felix Frankfurter and Hugo Black; Chief Justice Warren; and Associate Justices Stanley Reed and William O. Douglas. Standing: Associate Justices Tom Clark, Robert Jackson, Harold H. Burton, and Sherman Minton.

Legal opinions expressed in the case of the National Labor Relations Board vs. Local Union No. 1229, IBEW, drew a deluge of editorial comment. Indications are that the turn of the case was prompted by the fact that the handbills were not tied in with the labor dispute.

A sidelight of the opinion as a whole is that there are several indications that the turn of the case was greatly prompted by the fact that the local union did not identify the handbills with the labor dispute at issue. Rather, the handbills were published as the statement of "WBT Technicians."

The majority opinion opens with: "The issue before us is whether the discharge of certain employes by their employer constituted an unfair labor practice within the meaning of Sections 8 (a) (1) and (7) of the Taft-Hartley Act, justifying their reinstatement by the National Labor Relations Board. For the reason that their discharge was for cause within the meaning of Section 10 (c) of that Act, we sustain the Board in not requiring their reinstatement."

Mr. Justice Burton continues some pages later:

"The fortuity of the coexistence of a labor dispute affords these technicians no substantial defense. While they were also union men and leaders in the labor controversy, they took pains to separate those categories. In contrast to their claims on the picket line as to the labor controversy, their handbill of August 24 omitted all reference to it. The handbill diverted attention from the labor controversy. It attacked public policies of the company which had no discernible relation to that controversy. The only connection between the handbill and the labor controversy was an ultimate and undisclosed purpose or motive on the part of some of the sponsors that, by the hoped-for financial pressure, the attack might extract from the company some future concession. A disclosure of that motive might have lost more public support for the employes than it would have gained, for it would have given the handbill more the character of coercion than of collective bargaining. Referring to the attack, the Board said 'In our judgment, these tactics, in the circumstances of this case, were hardly less indefensible than acts of physical sabotage.' In any event, the findings of the Board effectively separate the attack from the labor controversy and treat it solely as one made by the company's technical experts upon the quality of the company's product. As such, it was as adequate a cause for the discharge of its sponsors as if the labor controversy had not been pending. The technicians, themselves, so handled their attack as thus to bring their discharge under Section 10 (c).

"The Board stated 'We . . . do not decide whether

the disparagement of product involved here would have justified the employer in discharging the employes responsible for it, had it been uttered in the context of a conventional appeal for support of the union in the labor dispute.' This underscored the Board's factual conclusion that the attack of August 24 was not part of an appeal for support in the pending dispute. It was a concerted separable attack purporting to be made in the interest of the public rather than in that of the employes."

The decision concludes with:

"We find no occasion to remand this cause to the Board for further specificity of findings. . . . Accordingly, the order of the Court of Appeals remanding the cause to the National Labor Relations Board is set aside, and the cause is remanded to the Court of Appeals with instructions to dismiss respondent's petition to modify the order of the Board."

Justice Frankfurter, speaking for the minority, begins by saying:

"The issue before us is not whether this court would have sustained the Board's order in this case had we been charged by Congress, as we could not have been, 'with the normal and primary responsibility for granting or denying enforcement of Labor Board orders.' The issue is whether we should reverse the Court of Appeals, which is so charged, because that court withheld immediate decision on the Board's order and asked the Board for further light. That court found that the Board employed an improper standard as the basis for its decision. The Board judged the conduct in controversy by finding it indefensible. The Court of Appeals held that by 'giving indefensible a vague content different from unlawful, the Board misconceived the scope of the established rule.' Within unlawful that court included activities which 'contravene . . . basic policies of the Act.' The Court of Appeals remanded the case for the Board's judgment whether the conduct of the employes was protected by Section 7 under what it deemed 'the established rule.'"

"On this central issue—whether the Court of Appeals rightly or wrongly found that the Board applied an improper criterion—this court is silent. It does not support the Board in using indefensible as the legal litmus nor does it reject the Court of Appeals' rejection of that test. This court presumably does not disagree with the assumption of the Court of Ap-

peals that conduct may be indefensible in the colloquial meaning of that loose adjective, and yet be within the protection of Section 7.

"Instead, the court, relying on Section 10 (c) which permits discharges 'for cause,' points to the 'disloyalty' of the employees and finds sufficient 'cause' regardless of whether the handbill was a 'concerted activity' within Section 7. Section 10 (c) does not speak of discharge 'for disloyalty.' If Congress had so written that section, it would have overturned much of the law that had been developed by the Board and the courts in the 12 years preceeding the Taft-Hartley Act. The legislative history makes clear that Congress had no such purpose but was rather expressing approval of the construction of 'concerted activities' adopted by the Board and the courts. Many of the legally recognized tactics and weapons of labor would readily be condemned for 'disloyalty' were they employed between man and man in friendly personal relations. *In this connection it is significant that the ground now taken by the court, insofar as it is derived from the provision of Section 10 (c) relating to discharge 'for cause,' was not invoked by the Board in justification of its order.*

"To suggest that all actions which in the absence of a labor controversy might be 'cause'—or, to use the words commonly found in labor agreements, 'just cause'—for discharge should be unprotected, even when such actions were undertaken as 'concerted activities, for the purpose of collective bargaining,' is to misconstrue legislation designed to put labor on a fair footing with management. Furthermore, it would disregard the rough and tumble of strikes, in the course of which loose and even reckless language is properly discounted."

The minority opinion concludes:

"Section 7 of course only protects 'concerted activities' in the course of promoting legitimate interests of labor. But to treat the offensive handbills here as though they were circulated by the technicians as interloping outsiders to the sustained dispute between them and their employer is a very unreal way of looking at the circumstances of a labor controversy. Certainly there is nothing in the language of the Act or in the legislative history to indicate that only conventional placards and handbills, headed by a trite phrase such as 'UNFAIR TO LABOR,' are protected. In any event, on a remand the Board could properly be asked to leave no doubt whether the technicians, in distributing the handbills, were, so far as the public could tell, on a frolic of their own or whether this tactic, however unorthodox, was no more unlawful than other union behavior previously found to be entitled to protection.

"It follows that the Court of Appeals should not be reversed."

THE JANUARY COVER

Young 1954 poses becomingly for quartet of IBEW engineers in a composite of photos drawn from our files.



"Yeah, well the kid ain't cover material, I say!"

Transatlantic Cable

Continued from page 7

veloped several years ago and have undergone successful trial between Key West, Fla., and Havana, Cuba, since 1950. There will be over 100 underwater repeaters on the trans-Atlantic segment of the proposed system. The vacuum tubes used in these amplifiers have been under development for years and have withstood both laboratory and underwater operating tests of the severest kind. The voice currents will travel along coaxial conductors which will be insulated by a solid layer of polyethylene. Power to operate the vacuum tubes on the ocean bed will be fed in from both ends of the cable along the same coaxial conductor. The cable will be protected by a wrapping of copper foil, over which there will be a heavy cover of jute and steel wires.

Bell System overseas service opened on January 7, 1927, with a single radiotelephone circuit connecting New York to London. During the first year, service rapidly expanded between the two countries and nearly 2,500 calls were completed. Since then, the service demand to Great Britain has multiplied by more than 30 times. Last year, for example, some 75,000 conversations were completed to Great Britain. The Bell System now furnishes telephone service to 102 foreign countries and annually handles about 1,000,000 overseas messages.

An illustration featuring the Big Ben clock tower on the left, the Eiffel Tower in the upper center, and the U.S. Capitol dome at the bottom center. A large, five-pointed star is positioned on the right side of the title. The title text is arranged around these elements.

the **BIG THREE** *meeting in Bermuda*

By **EDWIN F. LAKER, LU 1215, Washington**

Engineers of the nation's capital
join forces with their overseas
counterparts to cover the Bermuda sessions.

THE Western Big Three Conference, composed of President Dwight D. Eisenhower of the United States, Sir Winston Churchill of Great Britain, and Premier Joseph Laniel of France, opened at Bermuda on the 4th of December, 1953.

Sir Winston, Britain's Prime Minister, accompanied by Mr. Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, and others of the British delegation, were the first to reach Bermuda, arriving by British Overseas Airways on the 2nd of December, having flown from England by way of Newfoundland.

Premier Joseph Laniel and his Foreign Minister, M. Georges Bidault, and others of the French delegation stepped from their Air France super-Constellation the following day, Thursday, the second of the Big Three groups to arrive in Bermuda.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower, accompanied by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and other members of the American party, reached Bermuda shortly after noon on Friday, 4th of December, having flown over the Atlantic direct from Washington, aboard the President's personal plane, the Columbine, an Air Force Constellation. The Big Three leaders immediately opened the historic conference at the famed Mid-Ocean Club, located in the Tucker's Town area of Bermuda near Kindley Air Force Base, an American airfield first leased from the British under the terms of the fifty-destroyer exchange between the U. S. and Great Britain in 1941.

CEREMONIES

Full dress military ceremonies were held at the civilian terminal on Kindley Field as each of the leaders of state stepped off their planes. First came the greeting by the Governor of Bermuda, Lieut. General Sir Alexander Hood, followed by the Commanding Officers of the military forces represented.

Combined British and American forces comprised of

the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, the Royal Navy, the U. S. Navy, Marines and Air Force, took part in the arrival ceremonies.

Sir Winston, when he arrived after the long journey from London, stepped smilingly from his Boeing Strato-cruiser, waving acknowledgment to the cheers that went up from the crowd at Kindley Air Base. Afterwards, he spoke a few words of greeting to the radio, press and newsreel representatives but could not be coaxed to speak directly in to the pool microphones, which had been set up for the arrival ceremonies. However, the British Prime Minister presented his Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, who stood behind the microphones and spoke briefly for the radio and newsreels.

Neither Premier Laniel nor his Foreign Minister, M. Georges Bidault, when they arrived, addressed the large gathering of radio and press correspondents, even though microphones and rather elaborate radio and newsreel equipment had been installed at the airfield in anticipation that one or both would have a statement to make.

The ceremony for President Eisenhower's arrival was on a grander scale than that observed on the first two occasions, the President of the United States being formally recognized as the only Head of State attending the Bermuda Conference. Prime Minister Churchill had been at the airport to greet Premier Laniel, and both Prime Ministers were present to welcome President Eisenhower on his arrival. A feature of the President's arrival was the speech he made for those on hand to greet him at Kindley Field, which was eagerly recorded by newsreel photographers and radio for distribution throughout the world.

Upon completion of the inspection of troops, local and visiting dignitaries were presented. After the presentations had been made, the heads of state were whisked by car to the Mid-Ocean Club, the conference site.

RADIO-TV-PRESS CENTER

The Mid-Ocean Club, the site of the Big Three Conference, fronts for six miles on the waters of the Atlantic Ocean, Harrington Sound and Castle Harbour. The club was first opened in 1923. The Mid-Ocean grounds form part of a natural park known as Tucker's Town, several hundred acres in extent at the eastern end of Bermuda. The golf course, 6,121 yards in length and covering 600 acres of rolling countryside, is one of the finest in the world. The residential Club House, a large commodious building rising from a crest of land overlooking the ocean, while spacious, could accommodate only a part of the many on hand for the conference.

The Castle Harbour Hotel, which housed the majority of news representatives, radio/television correspondents and others, is one of the newest and largest hotels in the islands. It too, is situated in the Tucker's Town area, amid 180 acres of lush semi-tropical gardens overlooking the blue waters of Castle Harbour.

Security measures taken to insure the safety of the three leaders were indeed thorough. Apart from the visible barbed wire on the grounds of the Mid-Ocean Club, and other obvious precautions, screening and behind the scenes checking had taken place on a large scale. Military guards supplied by the local forces, plus the crack regiment of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who returned to Bermuda complete with their famous Billy Goat mascot, were available around the clock for protection and security.

RADIO-TV CORRESPONDENTS

Because of the importance of the Bermuda talks, political observers and correspondents arrived in Bermuda in large numbers, the Castle Harbour Hotel being the center of their activities.

Generally, everyone concerned had endeavored to

David Schoenbrun broadcasting to the United States from the CBS-Radio Bermuda studio in the Castle Harbour Hotel, while George Herman awaits his turn to complete an early morning portion of a Network news program. Lewis Schollenberger critically holding stop watch on each correspondent.



create a highly organized set-up geared to handle the needs of nearly 200 press, radio, television and newsreel representatives assembled from various parts of the world.

Radio and television representatives, who anxiously covered the airport arrivals, the daily press briefings, and engaged in broadcasting at various hours, day and night, were as follows: Wells Church, CBS/Radio News Director, New York; Howard K. Smith, CBS/Radio, London, England; David Schoenbrun, CBS/Radio, Paris, France; Eric Sevareid, CBS/Radio, Washington, D. C.; George Herman, CBS/Radio, Washington, D. C.; Lewis Schollenberger, CBS/Radio, Washington, D. C.; Edward Morgan, CBS/Radio, New York; Allen Jackson, CBS/Radio, New York; Charles Von Fremd, CBS/Television, Washington, D. C.; Robert Hess, CBS/Television, Washington, D. C.; William Macy, CBS/Television, Washington, D. C.; Ray Scherer, NBC/Radio, Washington, D. C.; Robert Blair, NBC/Television; Robert Butterfield, NBC/Television; John Krumpelbeck, NBC/Television; John Langenegger, NBC/Television; Sanford Sheldon, NBC/Television, New York; Miss Jinx Falkenberg, NBC/Television, New York; Martin Agronsky, ABC/Radio, Washington, D. C.; Leo Cherne, ABC, New York; Everett Holles, MBS/Radio, Washington, D. C.; Bill Henry, MBS/Ra-



Ed. Laker (Local 1215 of I. B. E. W.), CBS-Radio Communications Engineer, Washington, D. C.; Malcolm Williams (I. A. T. S. E.), Fox-Movietone Sound Engineer, Washington, D. C.; Joel Tall (Local 1212, I. B. E. W.), CBS-Radio Recording Engineer, New York, N. Y.; Bert Sperscott, Chief Engineer, ZBM-1 and ZBM-2, Bermuda Broadcasting Company, Bermuda; Walt Godwin (N. A. B. E. T.), National Broadcasting Company Radio Engineer, Washington, D. C. Photo taken in Garden Terrace, Castle Harbour Hotel, the location of Radio/Press Headquarters.



David-Schoenbrun, CBS-Radio Paris Correspondent. (From Paris, France). Lewis W. Shollenberger, CBS-Radio Washington Director of Special Events. (From Washington, D. C.). Joel Tall, CBS-Radio Recording Engineer. (From New York, N. Y.). Edwin F. Laker, CBS-Radio Communications Engineer. (From Washington, D. C.). Scene shows portions of the CBS-Radio studio, control and recording facilities set up by CBS on the mezzanine floor of the Castle Harbour Hotel to handle the conference broadcasts.

dio, Washington, D. C.; James Minifie, Canadian Broadcasting Company; Thomas Barman, British Broadcasting Corporation, London, England; Pierre Crenesse, French Radio; M. Villadieu, French Radio; Gilbert Lariaga, Television Francaise; Peter von Zahn, German Radio; Gianni Granzotto, Italian Radio; Barooyr Zor-thian, Voice of America, New York; Michael Wilson, Radio Free Europe, and Gerry Wilmot, Bermuda Broadcasting Company.

TECHNICAL CREW

Several days prior to the actual opening of the conference, Edwin F. Laker, Communications Engineer, accompanied by Lewis W. Shollenberger, Director of Special Events, both of the Washington, D. C., office of the Columbia Broadcasting System, flew in to Bermuda from New York via Pan American Airways, with field broadcasting equipment to complete a pool microphone assembly for technical coverage of the conference. Walter L. Godwin, Radio Engineer, National Broadcasting Company, came in via PAA direct from Washington with additional radio gear, followed by Joel Tall, Recording Engineer of CBS, New York, carrying extensive tape recording apparatus, all of which rapidly became a combined operation augmenting the installation work already accomplished by Bert Spershott, Chief Engineer of ZBM, the Bermuda Broadcasting Company.

The above named engineers with the radio equipment, much of which had been flown to Bermuda, operated as a team when required, coordinating the technical operations, and handling the work of transmitting the voices of the many radio correspondents to the various countries overseas.

COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES

The broadcasting circuits from the Castle Harbour radio headquarters were made available through the

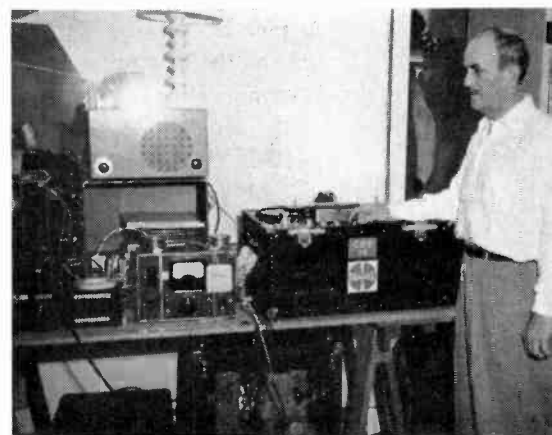
Bermuda Telephone Company, and the actual overseas radio services by Cable and Wireless, Limited, the latter operating in conjunction with A T & T on the New York end of transmissions to the United States. While the normal overseas facilities had been augmented to provide up to five voice channels to the U. S., radio was generally limited to the use of only two of these circuits, the others being provided for long distance telephone communication. In addition to the overseas circuits to and via the United States, there were additional radio-telephone channels available for transmission to the United Kingdom and Europe.

Additionally, for this auspicious occasion, Cable and Wireless, Ltd., had installed, adjoining the Press Briefing Room in the Castle Harbour Hotel, a complete telegraph office, containing equipment for high speed radio telegraphic communication on five circuits operating directly with New York (RCA, Press Wireless, Mackay Radio, Western Union), and also two circuits working directly with London, England, for European traffic. Underseas cable, and picture transmission services were also provided through other Cable and Wireless expanded facilities.

PRESIDENT TUNED IN AT 18,000 FEET

Following the termination of the Bermuda conference, and late on the afternoon of Tuesday, 8th of December, while flying from Bermuda to New York aboard the PAA Stratocruiser "Westward Ho," Ed. Laker, CBS/Radio engineer, with the cooperation of Captain Sam Freeman, skipper of the big Boeing passenger plane, tuned in President Eisenhower speaking from the United Nations Headquarters in New York City. The President

Joel Tall, CBS-Radio Recording Engineer, of New York, with a portion of tape recording installation in CBS-Radio Castle Harbour Hotel headquarters.



had left Bermuda earlier in the day aboard the "Columbine." Thus, the major group of CBS/Radio correspondents, who were returning to New York en route to their various posts, aboard the same aircraft, and the many additional passengers, had the opportunity to hear and digest the important speech by the President, while 18,000 feet in the air over the Atlantic, and considerably before arrival in New York.

BEAUTIFUL BERMUDA

Bermuda is the collective name of a group of small islands, the seven largest of which are connected by bridges and causeways to constitute what is commonly considered the "mainland." The islands were discovered prior to 1515 by a Spanish navigator named Juan de Bermudez. Spain, however, laid no claim to them. They were more-or-less re-discovered by the British under Admiral Sir George Somers in 1609, who took possession in the name of the Queen of England. The official name of the islands is "The Bermudas" or "Somers Islands."

Bermuda is the most northerly group of coral islands in the world, and the distance from New York is approximately 700 nautical miles, and by air travel about three hours flying time from New York City or Washington, D. C. The total land area is roughly 22 square miles.

The climate is one of the most equable in the world. The annual average temperature is 70.7 degrees. The Gulf Stream, flowing north from Florida, provides a barrier to the cold north winds of winter, while the mid-

Atlantic location prevents excessive heat in summer.

Hamilton, the capital city, is centrally located on the shores of a harbor of the same name. The town of St. George, which was the original capital, is located at the extreme eastern end of the island group and is a place of great historical interest.

Unique houses delight architects and visitors. Often, building stone, which is so soft it can easily be sawed, first from the ground, and then into convenient building blocks, may be dug from the backyard and the excavation used as a water storage tank or an unusual rock garden. The thin limestone roofs on the gaily colored houses are used to capture precious rain water, which is channeled into the cistern or tank beneath or beside every home. Usually gold fish or guppies, provided by the Department of Public Health, are kept in the subterranean water tanks as a protection against mosquito larvae.

The important industry is catering to the tourist trade on which the Colony depends for a major part of its income. Bermuda shops are famous for their wide range of the finest in European and American products. Being primarily a pleasure and health resort, there are numerous fine hotels and guest houses.

The islands are very colorful and somewhat unusual, with the atmosphere being a combination of "Bermudian" and British, while the relative closeness of the United States and Canada has had a pleasant influence on the characteristics of the people of Bermuda. Part of Bermuda's charm is the simple life you can lead.

Good News from the Northeast, the South and the Mid-West

Progress in Peoria

The renewal agreement between Local Union 1292 and WMBD, Inc., Peoria, Ill., resulted in an increase of the top rate from \$86 to \$90 per week, effective November 16, 1953. This agreement represents steady progress—the previous basic agreement, written under restrictions of the WSB, provided for a top wage of \$82.50 per week. The pattern of wage increases based upon 30 months' service with the employer has been continued and the new agreement provides for increases every six months from the in-hiring rate of \$75 per week.

100 Per Cent With Crosley

After months of litigation and Labor Board procedures, a Board-conducted election at WLWA, Atlanta, Ga., resulted in the IBEW being certified as the bargaining agent for the employees of this station, relatively recently acquired by Crosley Broadcasting Corporation. This makes the record 100 per cent—the IBEW represents all of the Crosley Broadcasting Corporation technical employees in broadcasting.

TV for Isolated Airmen

The strategic air command may use television to keep Air Force boys happy on isolated bases.

Gen. Curtis E. Lemay announced that a 10-watt TV station is going into operation at Limestone Air Force base in Northeast Maine this month.

It will be the SAC's test of an idea to bring television to Air Force personnel at lonely outposts. Lemay said TV might "increase incentive" and make tours of duty at isolated bases "more attractive to potential re-enlistees."

The idea is to set up low-powered stations in areas where entertainment is limited—or non-existent.

The Limestone experimental station has approval of the FCC. It will be a "modest" single-camera station which can present films and kinescope recordings of major network programs. It will also be designed for lecture or interview type live programs.

The Air Force can use it, it was noted, "and as information media and for recreation."

Technical NOTES

New Field Intensity Meter

Newly-designed "three-in-one" test equipment for broadcast field intensity measurements and other uses was announced recently by RCA.

The unit combines in one instrument a field intensity meter which is more accurate and more convenient to use than any previously available, a standard signal generator of laboratory quality, and a laboratory quality receiver continuously tunable from 54 to 230 megacycles.

The new RCA field intensity meter and test set (Type BW-7A) is suitable for AM, FM and all TV measurement use, as well as for frequencies lying within the limits of 50 to 220mc that are assigned to aeronautical and other public services.

Since means are available for standardizing the gain of the receiver and varying this gain in known increments, the test set constitutes and r-f voltmeter for general laboratory work. Likewise, engineers engaged in receiver work will find the wide range and accuracy of the signal-generator portion of the test set of particular advantage in their work.

Performance specifications for the new BW-7A call for a field intensity range of 1.5 uv/m to 10 v/m at 54 mc and 6.0 uv/m to 10 v/m at 220 mc; and image rejection of not less than 37 db anywhere in the tuning range; and an l-f frequency of 21.4 mc. The signal generator output is metered and continuously variable from 1.0 uv to 100,000 uv. Complete with carrying case, dipole and tripod antennas and necessary cables, the equipment weighs only 47.5 pounds. It is 20 inches long, 11 inches wide, and 15 inches high. The set operates from either a 6-volt battery, or 110 volt, 50/60 cycle power supply.

GE Color Tubes Soon

General Electric will make color TV picture tubes available to set manufacturers "in limited quantities" in the first quarter of this year, the company has announced.

J. Milton Lang, general manager of the G-E Tube Department, said pilot production of the tubes will begin this month. They will be the 15-inch, round, all-

glass type, producing approximately a 12-inch picture.

The color tubes will cost a set manufacturer "about ten times" the price of comparable black-and-white tubes, Mr. Lang said.

VHF TV Tetrode Produced

Production has begun at the Schenectady, N. Y., tube plant of the General Electric Tube Department on the GL-6251, a new VHF TV tetrode with a gain in excess of ten and a power output of 25 kilowatts.

Grady L. Roark, manager of marketing for the Tube Department, said the GL-6251 is the most powerful transmitting tube able to operate in all VHF channels. Maximum ratings apply up to 220 megacycles.

Since only five kilowatts are needed to drive a pair of the tubes, Mr. Roark said low-power stations now on the air can increase signal strength to top levels at moderate cost by adding two of them in an amplifier stage.

He added that new transmitters may incorporate the tubes, for a maximum antenna input power of 50 kilowatts.

When used as a Class B grounded-grid broadband TV amplifier the tube has a useful synchronizing peak-power output of 30 kw. at 220 mc. In narrow band Class C service the output is 25 kw. of continuous power as an amplifier or oscillator.

Because of its ratings, the tube also is well adapted to use in dielectric heating equipment. It has a metal-and-ceramic envelope, and employs water and forced-air cooling.

Typical operating conditions for the GL-6251 in Class B TV service, in a grounded grid circuit up to 216 mc., with a band width of seven megacycles:

DC plate voltage, 6500 volts; DC grid No. 2 voltage, 1000 volts; DC grid No. 1 voltage, minus 50 volts; peak RF plate voltage (synchronizing level), 5330 volts; peak RF driving voltage (sync. level), 400 volts.

DC plate current (sync. level), 6.7 amperes; DC grid No. 2 current, pedestal level, 0.27 amperes; DC grid No. 1 current (sync. level), 0.66 amperes; driving power at tube, approx. (sync. level), 2500 watts; power output, approx., (sync. level, including power transferred from driver stage), 30 kilowatts.

Station Breaks



Change in Arkansas

After almost a year of fruitless negotiations at KGHI, Little Rock, Ark., Local Union 1304 was forced to call a strike on November 15, 1953. KGHI is the ABC radio affiliate.

State Conciliators intervened and attempted to settle the strike and the Commissioner of Labor took a personal hand in the attempts to get the parties together. The basic difficulty was that of wages, with the pre-strike wages being on the order of \$30 per week for 40 hours work. Financial aid to the affected members included the proceeds of an assessment of the membership of the Local Union.

The strike was settled on December 14, 1953 with the signing of an agreement for the basic wage to be \$1.50 an hour, a five-day workweek, two weeks paid vacation, sick leave, double time for five holidays, automobile allowance of 10c per mile and a minimum four-hour call-in time.

The final session which resulted in settlement consisted of the negotiation of almost 44 hours. This is but another example of what can be done by concerted action and through the cooperation of union members. Congratulations are in order for members of Local Union 1304 and International Representative Taylor L. Blair, Jr.

Escalator Reduced

Local Union 1193 reports that very substantial advances were made in the agreement with WGST in negotiations last month. The previous wage scales were based on an eight-year wage progression. Hence, perhaps the outstanding new item in the agreement, effective December 15, 1953, is the reduction of the escalator clause to three years. The officers of the Union were assisted by Representative O. E. Johnson, a member of the staff attached to Vice President Barker's office.

NABET Defeated at WOOD

Despite an extensive campaign on the part of the Detroit Chapter of NABET-CIO and assistance from several national figures in that organization, the NLRB representation election held at WOOD, WOOD-TV last month resulted in the re-affirmation of the employees of the stations to be represented by Local Union 1295,

Grand Rapids. The balloting resulted in several challenges and one eligible voter declining to vote. The final score—21 for Local Union 1295, IBEW: 14 for NABET-CIO.

NABET Defeated Again

By a very close vote in an NLRB election in San Diego, Calif., the employees of KFMB, KFMB-TV indicated their preference for Local Union 45, IBEW over their former bargaining agent NABET-CIO. The balloting on December 9, 1953 was the result of the commendable efforts of Harold Stone, business manager of Local Union 45, Hollywood.

Crosley Agreements Concluded

New agreements have recently been concluded, covering WLW, WLWT and the associated Cincinnati operations, WLWC, Columbus and WLWD, Dayton—all Crosley Broadcasting properties in Ohio—and Local Unions 1224, 1266 and 1300.

Across the board increases for employees of the various operations range from 5 to 12 dollars per week on the basis of a three-year escalator. International Vice President Gordon M. Freeman and Representative Franklin A. George participated in the final negotiations on behalf of the three Local Unions involved.

Minneapolis Scale

A renewal agreement, effective December 1, 1953, has just been negotiated by Local Union 292 for the engineers at KEYD, Minneapolis, Minn., which establishes a new wage scale of \$65 to \$88 per week for technicians and \$101.50 for supervisory technicians with the previous 30-month escalator retained. Former members of Local Union 1216 are now represented by Local Union 292 as the result of an amalgamation which took place this fall. The International office is also advised that an NLRB election was recently held at KSTP, KSTP-TV which resulted in a victory for Local Union 292.