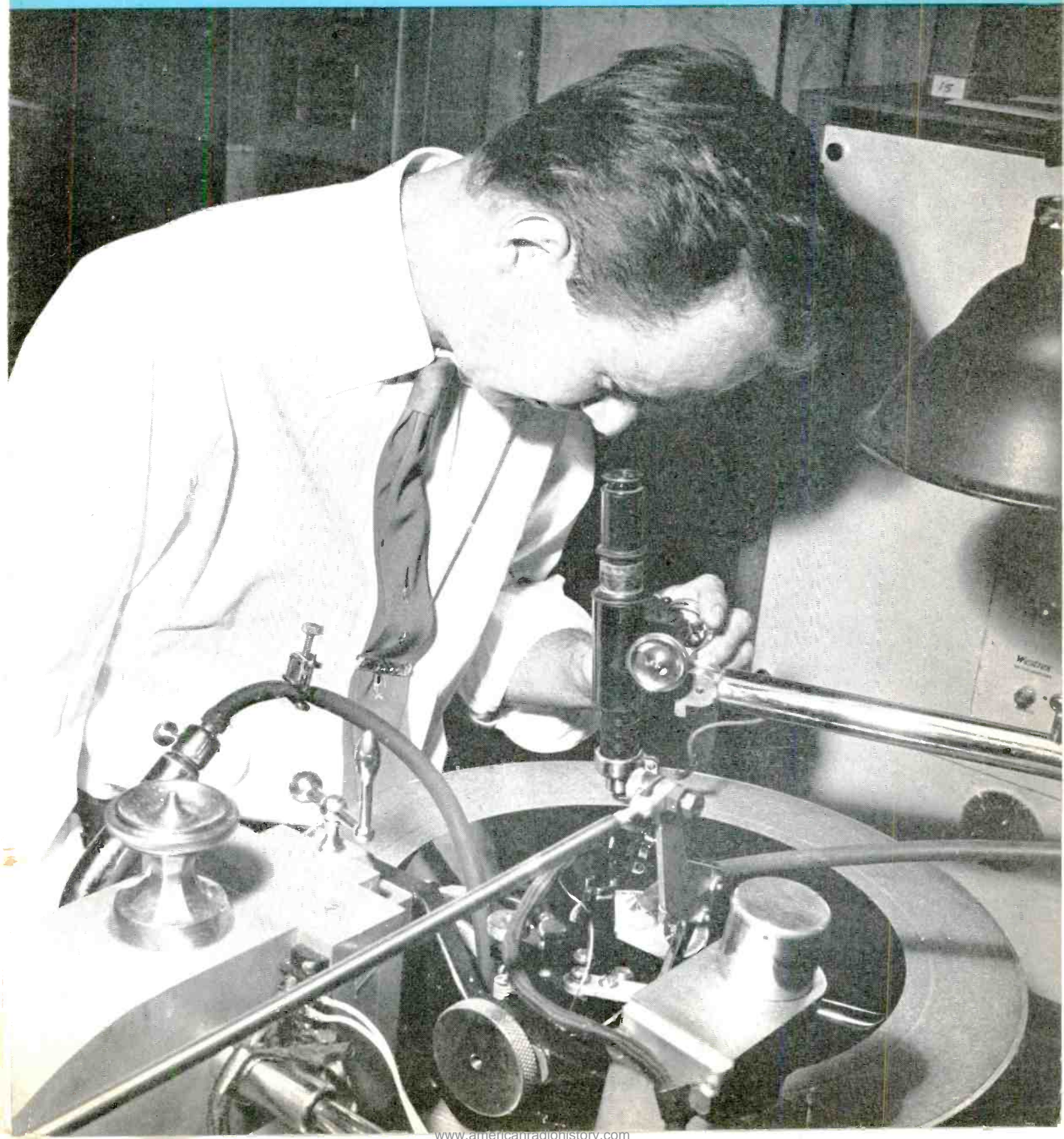


RADIO, TV and RECORDING



TECHNICIAN-ENGINEER

JUNE, 1957



RADIO, TV and RECORDING

TECHNICIAN-ENGINEER



VOLUME 6  NUMBER 6
PRINTED ON UNION MADE PAPER

The INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD of ELECTRICAL WORKERS

GORDON M. FREEMAN International President
JOSEPH D. KEENAN International Secretary
JEREMIAH P. SULLIVAN International Treasurer

ALBERT O. HARDY

Editor, Technician-Engineer

... in this issue

<i>A Broadcast Engineer in Korea....</i>	3
<i>AFL-CIO Urges Congressional Action to Protect Welfare Plans</i>	7
<i>Undersecretary of Labor Urges Racket Perspective.....</i>	8
<i>Handicapped Employment Takes Big Jump, Reports John Daly....</i>	9
<i>Brotherhood Exhibits at the 1957 Union Industries Show.....</i>	11
<i>Major Issues Facing Labor Today</i>	12
<i>Technical Notes</i>	15
<i>Station Breaks</i>	16

... the cover

Peter Dent, a member of Local 45, IBEW, and a technician employed in Capitol Tower, Hollywood, Calif., works a Scully lathe. He is making a duplicate master recording of a new release for Capitol Records. Other members of Local 45 are employed in this unique recording establishment in the film capital. It is interesting to note that Capitol Records is speedily outgrowing its facilities in the new building and has been forced to cancel some of its leases with tenants in order to make room for its rapid growth.

commentary

The labor leader who has aborted his position of trust for personal gain is a tragic and pathetic figure. Tragic in his denial not only of his own faith but that of millions of working people. Pathetic in his blindness to his stature among his fellow men.

Corruption begins when a labor leader loses his sense of vocation. For trade unionism is a vocation, not just a job that buys the groceries. A responsible labor leader does more than act as an agent to increase the material well-being of his fellow members.

By the very nature of his position he is a man with a mission—to bring wider justice to society, to create opportunities for education and self-development for his members.

He is not only administrator, diplomat and organizer; he is also the guardian of a trust bestowed upon his office by working men and women who look to him for inspiration, guidance, advice and example.

The leader who loses his sense of mission and sees himself as little more than a bargaining agent whose job ends with securing a wage hike for his members will sooner or later begin to divide his personal activities from his public activities.

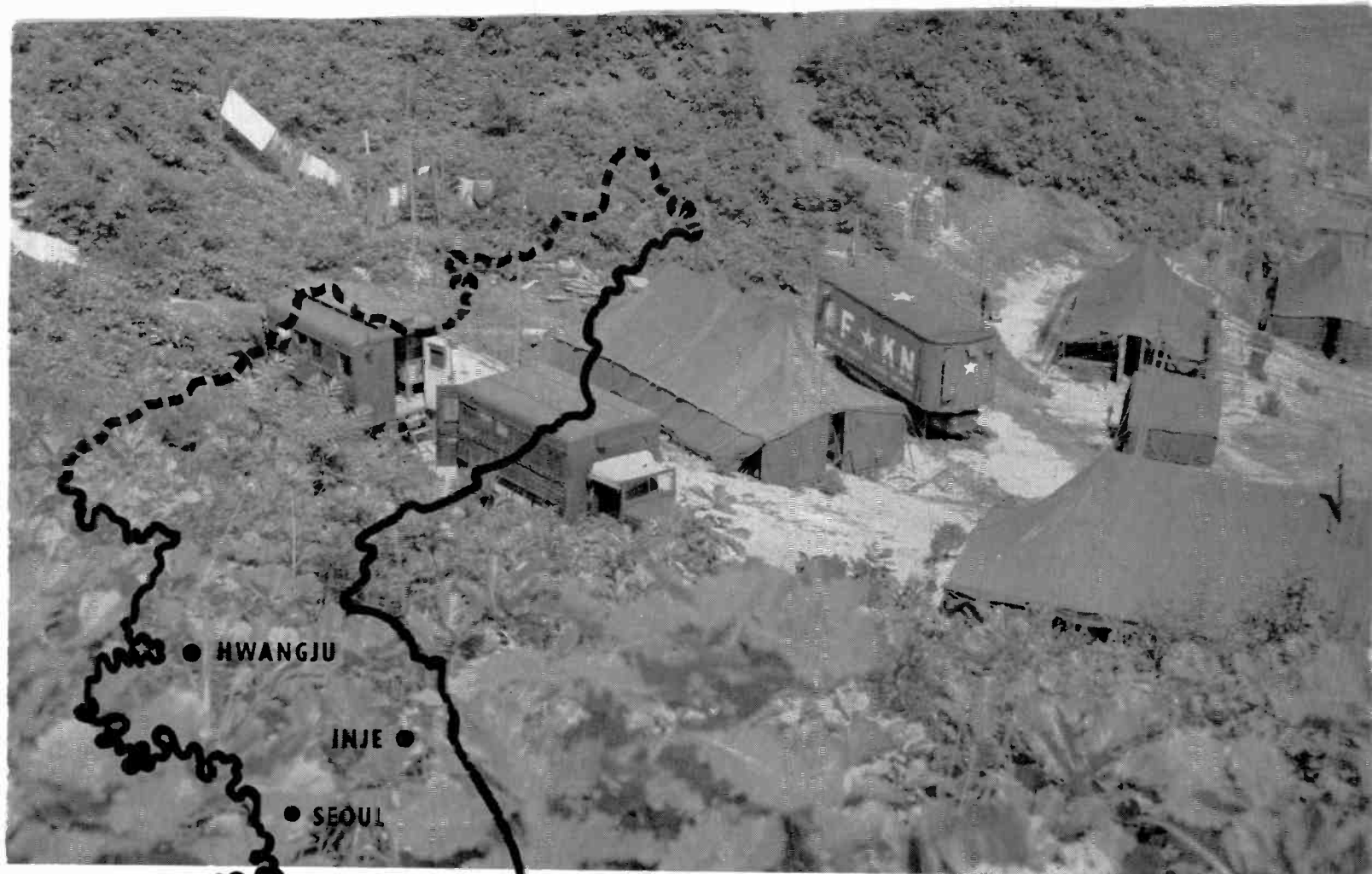
If he thinks—"Members are happy, so what I do after that is my own business"—he goes morally blind.—*Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell.*

the index . . .

For the benefit of local unions needing such information in negotiations and planning, here are the latest figures for the cost-of-living index, compared with the 1956 figures:

April, 1957—119.3; April, 1956—114.9

Published monthly by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL-CIO, 1200 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C., for the men and women in the recording, radio and television industries. Entered February 20, 1952, as second-class matter at Washington, D. C., under Act of August 24, 1912. Subscription Price: U. S. and Canada, \$2 per year, in advance.



A Broadcast Engineer in Korea

What it was like, bouncing around the Korean Hills with the Armed Forces Radio Service

by JOHN D. HARMER

Transmitter Engineer
WCOL, Columbus, Ohio



The author tuning a Gates BC-1F transmitter at "Homesteader," Pusan.

UPON my arrival in Korea early in 1952 as an enlisted man in the U. S. Army, I was processed and forwarded to the 25th Infantry Division, which was at that time assigned to combat duty on the line.

I served with the infantry for about one year before I was transferred to the Armed Forces Radio Service.

Radio broadcast engineering was my business before I was sent to Korea, and I was anxious to

get back into it, and AFRS as it turned out, was that possibility.

The headquarters of the then Far East Network in Korea was in Taegu, South Korea, where EUSAK (The Eighth Army Headquarters) was located, and consisted of five stations. Later, the network was renamed the American Forces Korea Network and was increased from five to nine stations.

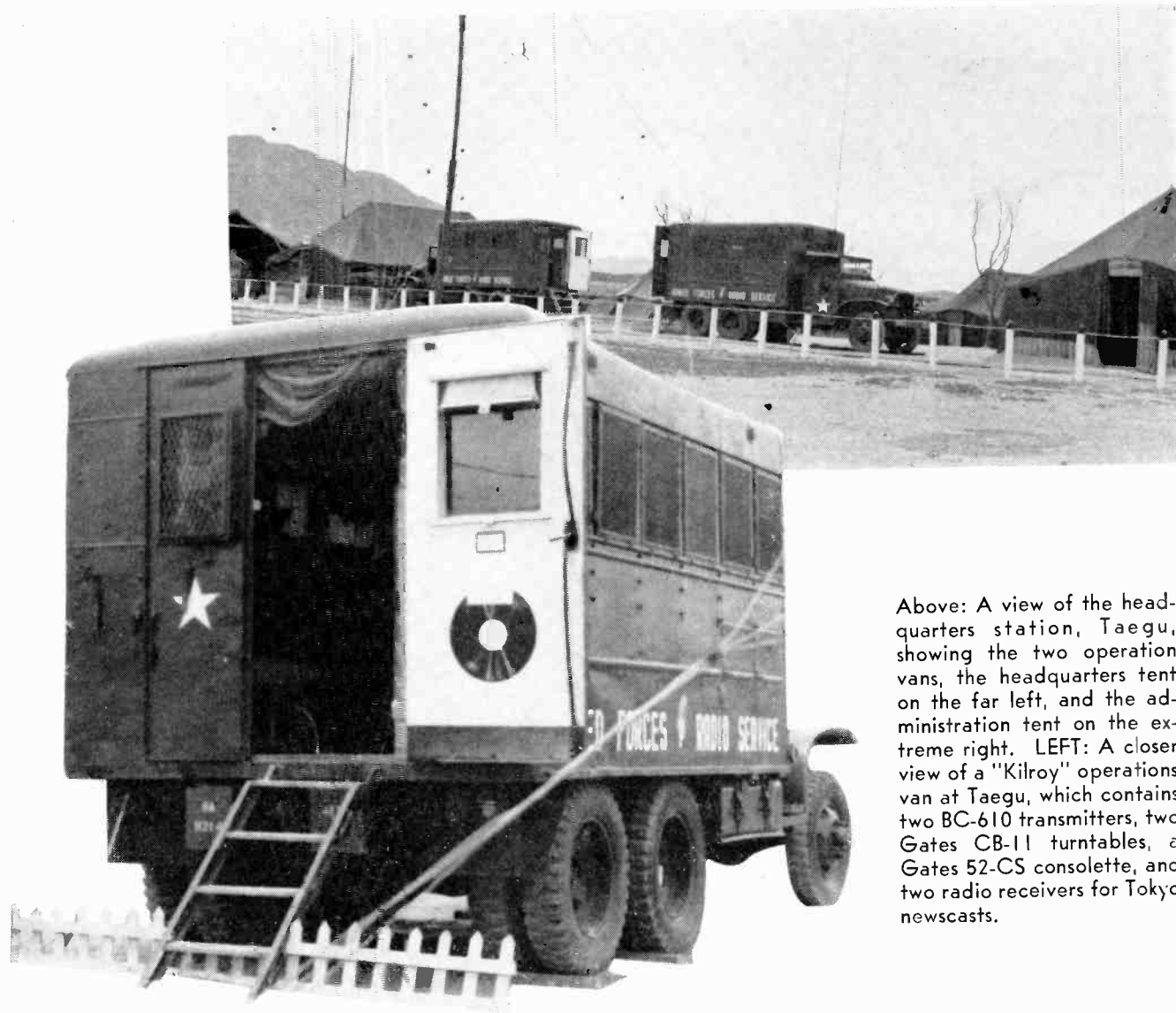
Of the original five, one was in Pusan, on the Southern most point of the peninsula, the headquarters station in Taegu, a station in Seoul, the country's capital, and two in North Korea at Kumwha and Inje.

The stations were not identified by call signs as we know them, but rather were assigned proper names, such as: VAGABOND, GYPSY, TROUB-

ADOR, HOMESTEADER, etc. The Far East Command (FEC), in addition to calls, also assigned the operating power and frequencies for the different stations in the standard broadcast band, however, all were above 1 megacycle per second.

This was done, primarily, with the fact in mind that many of the stations would have to operate the BC-610 communications transmitter as a broadcast rig, even though each AFRS radio station was authorized a broadcast type transmitter, many times supply channels were overloaded to the point, particularly in a combat zone, where acquisition of a broadcast transmitter was not consummated for some time.

The middle of 1952 saw the war going much better our way, and the establishment of four



Above: A view of the headquarters station, Taegu, showing the two operation vans, the headquarters tent on the far left, and the administration tent on the extreme right. LEFT: A closer view of a "Kilroy" operations van at Taegu, which contains two BC-610 transmitters, two Gates CB-11 turntables, a Gates 52-CS consolette, and two radio receivers for Tokyo newscasts.

more radio stations, these last four with an operating power of 1 kilowatt each. The principal one was at Chunchon, North Korea, installed with the Gates BC-1F broadcast transmitter.

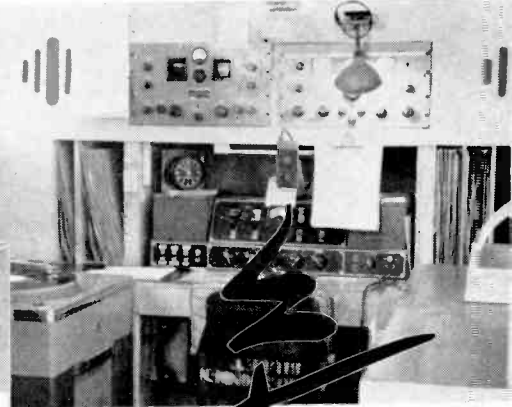
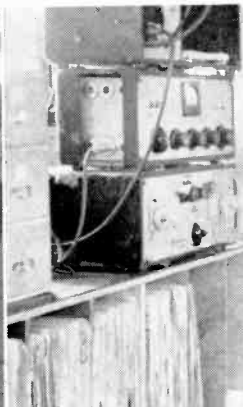
Of the nine stations in the AFKN, six were equipped with the Gates 1 kilowatt broadcast transmitter, and the remaining three used the BC-610 in a static situation until 1953, when I was relieved of duty and shipped back home.

The majority of our personnel came to us through their own request for transfer, hence they usually had previous experience in the broadcasting industry, as announcers, engineers, administrators, etc.

Turnover was somewhat of a problem inasmuch as some of the men had seen combat duty before coming to us, and there were times when we were

EDITOR'S NOTE: John D. Harmer, author of this article, was first associated with the Armed Forces Radio Service as a staff engineer. Later he became chief engineer of the American Forces Korean Network. As a transmitter engineer at WCOL, Columbus, Ohio, Harmer is now a member of Local 1300, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The story of his experience in Korea came to us in a letter with the pictures on this and the accompanying pages. If you have had a broadcasting or recording experience to pass on to our readers, send a letter and pictures to Albert O. Hardy, Editor, TECHNICIAN-ENGINEER, IBEW, 1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.



extremely short of experienced personnel, particularly in view of the fact that we operated all stations in the net on a 24-hour-a-day basis.

Our news broadcasts came to us through the shortwave transmitters of the Far East Network (FEN)—JKI, and JKL, operating in the 19 and 25 meter bands out of Tokyo. All news releases had to go first to the Far East Command in Tokyo for clearance and release to us, via SW, and the three major American News Services of the AP, UP, and the INS.

Our 2400-hour operation was in line with the fact that our entire sphere of operations took place within a combat zone, with AFRS electrical transcription programming constituting approximately 12 hours of the broadcast day.

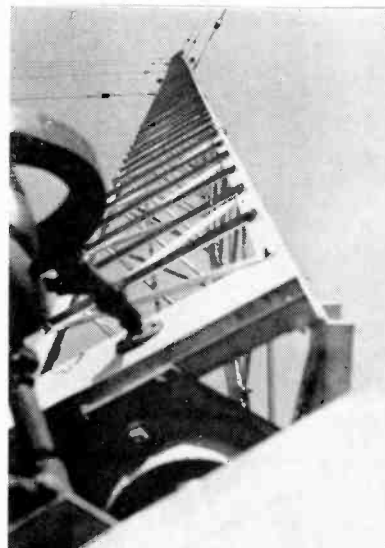
The Armed Forces Radio Service has been a valuable service in the conduct of war, not only as the immediate voice of the area commander to which it is assigned, but as the bridge between the lonely GI in a strange faraway land and his home in the States.

ABOVE LEFT: Inside a van at "Troubadour," located at Inje, North Korea. At left is a Gates CB-11 turntable; at right, a Gates 52 CS consolette. An RCA 88A mike was used; time was synchronized with FEN and WWVH, Hawaii, on message center clock. Another turntable and two receivers are above the console on shelf with a cueing amplifier.

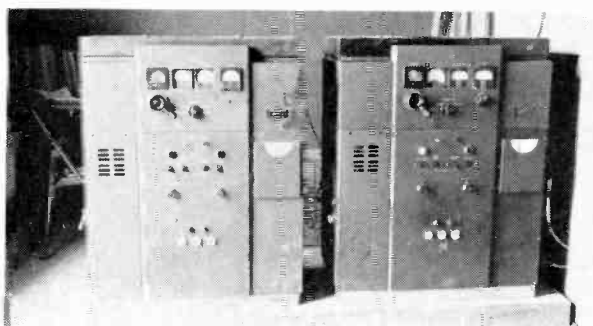
ABOVE RIGHT: The control room van at "Vagabond" in Seoul. Installed here were two Presto 64A turntables, a WE 23C console, a Magnecord PT6-P tape recorder, two radio receivers—a BC-1004 (Hammarlund Super Pro with BC band) and an RCA 91A—plus the station's record library.



This was one of the later arrangements at "Kilroy," after moving from the temporary vans to quonset buildings. Here are two RCA 70D turntables, and RCA 91A radio, Gates 52 CS consolette, Hammarlund SP 600 radio, and a Magnecord PT6-P tape recorder.



ABOVE: Looking up the 185-foot radiator installed at "Vagabond" in Seoul, across the base insulator and the Austin tower lighting transformer.



LEFT: After moving to permanent buildings the GI broadcasters installed these two BC-610 E transmitters, modified slightly for continuous service broadcasting.



LEFT: An example of the ingenuity of the engineering department of the AFKN where some of the newer stations that were established didn't even have the basic requirements of transcription turntables.

This turntable and others like it were designed and constructed under Harmer's direction using little GI 10" turntables and adapting them with a 16" table platter, installing them in cabinets constructed with the RCA MI-4875G pickup kit, with a two-speed shift and handle mechanism designed by Harmer. The panel, key switch and attenuator were part of a testing circuit.

Even though not broadcast quality to the standards of the industry, these were entirely adequate for our purposes and with a little care were satisfactory. Adequate or not, they had to be used.

By WILLARD SHELTON
Staff Writer, *AFL-CIO News*

AFL-CIO Urges Congressional Action To Protect Welfare Plans



IN a major switch of position, Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell has strongly endorsed stringent legislation to require registration with the federal government of all employee welfare and pension plans.

The effect was to throw the weight of the Eisenhower Administration behind a tough new law to compel registry, financial accounting and disclosure of facts for all such plans intended to benefit employees.

It placed the prestige of the Administration in support of positions previously endorsed by the AFL-CIO and bitterly opposed by the National Association of Manufacturers.

The NAM doesn't mind federal registration and financial accountability for union-administered or joint union-employer welfare and pension plans.

It violently objects to federal reporting for plans administered solely by management.

The AFL-CIO repeatedly has pointed out that exemption of management—administered plans would exclude reporting of plans covering about 90 percent of all protected workers. The Executive Council endorsed the general principles of a bill sponsored by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), which would compel reporting of all major welfare plans regardless of the administration.

Mitchell's change of position came in testimony before a Senate Labor subcommittee headed by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.).

He advocated 10 specific amendments to a bill previously offered as the "Administration" program by Sen. Irving M. Ives (R-N. Y.).

Without endorsing the Douglas bill as such, Mitchell acknowledged that he had "borrowed" freely from major features proposed in the Douglas measure.

Douglas, who testified on behalf of his own measure, said, "I am glad the Administration has adopted the major features.

"It looks as if we have to worry about opposition only from the extreme right wing. On

this issue Democrats and modern Republicans now form a coalition."

The NAM and a group of businessmen calling itself the American Pension Conference began trying to build a backfire against the present Mitchell-Douglas-Ives program even before Mitchell testified.

In a dinner meeting, the conference was told May 23 by Sen. Gordon Allott (R-Colo.), a member of the Senate subcommittee, that he had sponsored an alternative bill that would offer "business people one bill which gives them a choice not to surrender their right to contract freely."

Allott's measure would exempt practically all management-operated plans by the device of excluding so-called "level-of-benefits" programs from federal registry and disclosure.

He wistfully remarked that "unfortunately," businessmen in testifying before congressional committees "do not as a rule present their viewpoint with the same vigor and vitality that your opposition does."

He warned his audience that "the handwriting is on the wall" and invited them to recognize that "you have your chance" to support his bill before the Kennedy subcommittee and the House Labor Committee, which also has opened hearings on welfare plan measures.

The *AFL-CIO News* learned that what were described as four "large New York banks" and three "large insurance companies" arranged to meet promptly to "organize" testimony in opposition to the Mitchell-Douglas-Ives proposals.

Mitchell in his testimony said that his amendments wiped out previously proposed authority to the secretary of labor to "exempt" plans at his discretion.

Disclosures of improperly high insurance premiums and brokerage fees for welfare plans before the McClellan special Senate committee had persuaded him, he said, that mandatory legislation was needed.

Mitchell also proposed to include all plans

covered either by tax exemption privileges or falling within a wide definition of interstate commerce.

He added an embezzlement section to the earlier Administration bill and also proposed criminal penalties for false reporting or failure to report required financial data. He asked that the federal government be given specific authority to investigate the accuracy of reports.

The revised Administration bill is now broader but in some ways less specific than the Douglas measure.

The Douglas bill, because the senator said he wanted to begin the program "conservatively," exempts plans affecting employee groups of fewer than 25 persons. It requires registration of plans covering between 25 and 99 employees but not full accounting.

Full reporting would be required, he said, from the 30,000 "largest" plans.

The new Mitchell program covers all plans, regardless of size, and the secretary testified that workers in small groups deserved the same "protection" against "abuses" as workers in large groups.

The Douglas bill spells out the financial information that would be required on reports to the government. Mitchell proposed authority for the secretary to define the information by regulation. He said that in view of the wide variety of plans, this seemed preferable.

Remaining differences between the two plans are not of "major import," Douglas said.

The Douglas bill names the Securities and Exchange Commission as the reporting agent of the government. The Mitchell plan urges that the Labor Dept. be named as having "experience and responsibility" in the field of fostering the welfare of workers. The AFL-CIO also supports the Labor Dept. as the appropriate agency.

The Douglas bill calls for annual reports to "all beneficiaries of welfare and pension plans. The Mitchell proposal says reports shall go to "each beneficiary requesting such a copy."

The Douglas bill would establish, but the Mitchell plan would not, an outside advisory committee including spokesmen of labor to study the effect of and propose improvements in the registry-and-disclosure system.

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) testified before the Kennedy subcommittee in support of his own bill that would exempt management-controlled plans by covering the whole welfare-plan field as an amendment to one section of the Taft-Hartley Act.

President Freeman Now In Geneva for ILO Meet



IBEW President Gordon Freeman, center above, is now in Geneva, Switzerland, attending the 40th session of the International Labour Conference as a member of the U. S. Workers' Delegation. He relaxes for a minute on the roof of the Palace of Nations with fellow delegates—Emil Rieve, chairman of the executive council of the Textile Workers Union, and A. H. Cronin, vice president of the Sheet Metal Workers International Union.

Undersecretary of Labor Urges Racket Perspective

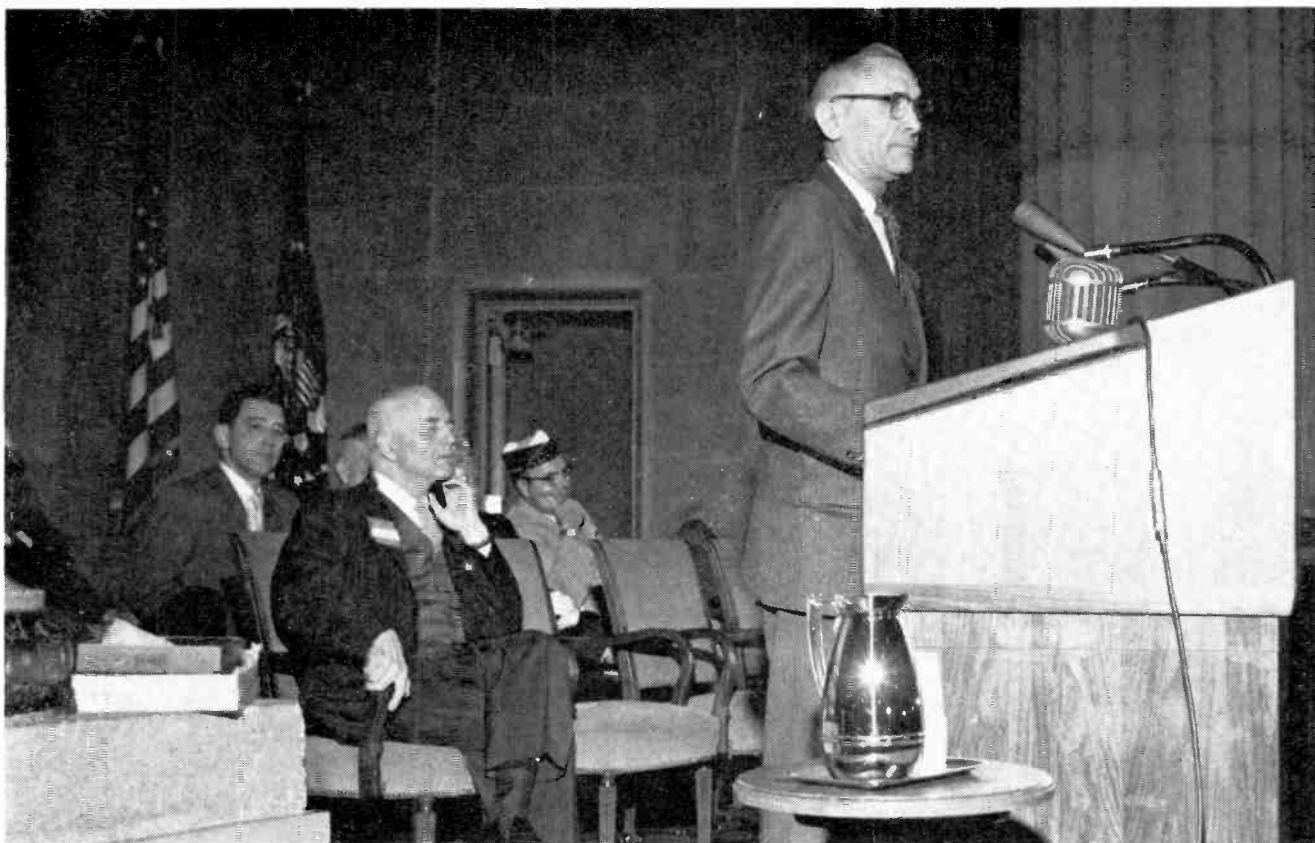
Undersecretary of Labor Millard Cass, in an address to the journalism alumni association of Columbia University in New York recently, strongly condemned the racketeers who have risen to power in some unions, but he urged that the issue of labor racketeering be placed in proper perspective.

"If a union leader steals or embezzles money," he said, "this is unusual, so it is news. When, however, an honest and dedicated labor leader lives on a modest salary and devotes himself to the welfare of the workers, this is not unusual, so it is not news."

Cass commented that America must not "destroy the labor movement because a few of its leaders are corrupt; it must not 'tear down the house of labor to route the termites in the basement.'"

He stressed, too, that "there is no voice condemning union corruption more loudly than the voice of honest labor."

"I am sure," he added, "that history will recall the greatness, dedication, morality and contribution to the general welfare, made by the American labor movement in 1957."



Brotherhood President Gordon Freeman, as Vice Chairman of the President's Committee, presided at the sessions.



John Daly, radio and television news commentator and panel leader, offered an encouraging report to the nation during the opening session of the Washington conclave.

Handicapped Employment Takes Big Jump, Reports John Daly

By K. VERNON BANTA

FOR the past ten years, the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped has been opening doors," said John Charles Daly, renowned world news gatherer and radio and television personality, in his "Report to the Nation" delivered at the opening session of the annual meeting of the President's Committee in Washington, D. C., on May 23.

Mr. Daly's report, delivered before a thousand members, guests, Senators, Congressmen, high officials of industry and labor, and interested persons, preceded President Eisenhower's greetings to this assembly.

In his report, Mr. Daly said in part: "The first major task was to overcome the deep-rooted prejudice and unreasoning resistance by employ-



President Eisenhower presents the President's Trophy to Hugo Deffner, Oklahoma insurance man, who was selected as "Handicapped American of the Year."

ers toward accepting the abilities of the handicapped. A great break through can be demonstrated by cold statistics. In the ten year history of the Committee, more than 2,600,000 physically handicapped men and women have been brought into gainful employment (through the facilities of the U. S. Employment Service and affiliated State Employment Services) and the tempo is picking up as the Committee's educational program spreads.

"Last year alone, over 66,000 handicapped persons were rehabilitated and placed in jobs through the efforts of state rehabilitation agencies alone (affiliated with the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Department of Health, Education and Welfare). That is the highest total since the program began, a 14 per cent jump over 1955.

"Despite gains, there are still many business concerns which maintain unrealistic physical requirements. Only too often does a handicapped person, who cannot meet these rigid physical requirements, lose a chance to get the job he or she is fully capable of holding. Many State committees are making the correction of this condition their major objective. They urge employers to relax excessively rigid physical standards

and to gear the examination to the work that is to be performed.

"In breaking down employer resistance in this instance, history provides the Committee's strongest argument. Just think of the number of great men who would have been lost to the world if they had to pass a rigid physical examination to get a job or subsequently to hold the jobs that they had. Certainly, Franklin Delano Roosevelt would have failed to pass such a test after being victimized and crippled by polio. By these standards, Great Britain would have retired Lord Nelson after he lost an eye or an arm. Fortunately for Great Britain, Lord Nelson was left to command Her Royal Navy.

"Had Beethoven been required to pass a rigid physical examination, he would never have had a chance to write his greatest symphonies. His deafness would have disqualified him.

"Run down the list, Edison, who was deaf; the hunchback Steinmetz with his engineering wizardry; club-footed Lord Byron; tubercular John Keats—the world would have been a poorer place but for these giants out of the past.

"So too, in our everyday life, the business world will be a poorer place if it rejects the men and women whose ability in one area, more than compensates for a disability in another.

"To return to the Committee's accomplishments in another area, in the educational field, the President's Committee has won a close working relationship with such influential groups as the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters; the Advertising Council; the Motion Picture Association, with the result that there is a considerable increase in the amount of air time and the number of educational pictures promoting the employment of the handicapped."

Mr. Daly's report was a highlight of the two-day gathering in the nation's capital. It preceded the introduction President Eisenhower to the assembly by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell.

President Eisenhower was on hand to award prizes to the winners of a national essay contest and present the President's Trophy to the "Handicapped American of the Year"—Hugo Deffner of Oklahoma City, Okla., an insurance man who for ten years has conducted a one-man campaign to eliminate steps in public buildings. This handsome trophy is presented each year. Each trophy is made by handicapped students at the Institute for the Crippled and Disabled in New York City.

IBEW President Gordon Freeman, vice-chairman of the Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped, presided at the sessions.

Brotherhood Exhibits at the 1957 Union Industries Show



The IBEW exhibit took almost four booths of show space. It displayed many appliances produced and serviced by IBEW members. The IBEW union label was placed prominently about the exhibit; appliances were raffled to the visitors; balloons were given away.



The 1957 exhibition of the annual AFL-CIO Union Industries Show was held in Kansas City, Mo., last month. Though a tornado swept through a suburb of the city on the sixth day of the week-long show, more than 286,000 people were able to see the many exhibits of union skills and products. They crowded the aisles for \$80,000 in prizes and thousands of union-made gifts. Visitors answered an appeal for aid for the tornado victims by contributing more than \$1,000 in a spontaneous show collection.



An illustrious show visitor was Former President Harry Truman, shown here with International Secretary Joseph Keenan and Joseph Lewis, Secretary-Treasurer of the AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades Department.



International Secretary Keenan tries his hand at operating a closed circuit TV camera set up in the IBEW exhibit by panning on passersby.



The passersby stop to admire their images, seen for the first time on a television screen. TV receivers were set up at spots around the booths.



International Secretary Joseph Keenan addressing the recent Industrial Relations Conference conducted by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department in Washington, D. C. At Secretary Keenan's right is Al Whitehouse, director of organization for the IUD.

MAJOR ISSUES facing labor today

By International Secretary Joseph Keenan

THERE is a very strange and puzzling aspect about the anti-labor legislation that has been proposed or passed in recent years. The people who have been backing this legislation are the ones who moan and groan about government interference. When laws are passed to provide milk for little children in our schools, they cry "Socialism." When Workmen's Compensation Laws are passed, they raise their voices in protest. They object to just about any form of government regulation you can think of.

But when it comes to collective bargaining, they change their tune. They no longer boast that they can solve their own problems in their own way. They are suddenly weak and fearful. Their trumpeting voices become shrill and whining. We are told that they are helpless in the area of collective bargaining, that some of our corporate giants must hide behind the apron of restrictive laws.

They make their hypocritical plea in spite of the simple fact that the strength of organized labor rests not upon wealth, political influence, or special privilege but upon unity. And it is this unity that they are out to destroy.

The enemies of organized labor are using every trick at their disposal. They are waging a war of innuendo, implication, half-truths and lies. All of the old devices are being used, plus some new ones which were borrowed from Adolf Hitler's ministry of propaganda. They borrowed the technique of the "big lie" when they first spoke of "labor monopoly." It is the same technique

that was used to convince the German people that their attacks on countries like Poland, Holland and Denmark were only carried out in self defense. The propagandists in our country have learned a lot from the experts in totalitarian countries. They reached new heights in the art of perverting the truth when they coined the phrase "right-to-work." That phrase is probably the greatest swindle ever to be tried on the American public. It is even more deceptive than its old name, "The American Plan."

Professional Closed Shops

It is impossible for a reasonable man to believe that these undemocratic laws are passed to give anyone the right to work. Most doctors and lawyers throughout the country have the right to work only when they are members in good standing of their local Medical and Bar Associations. These professional men and women are not working under open shop or even union shop conditions. They are working under legally mandatory closed shop conditions.

I do not mean to imply that closed shop conditions guarantee perfection in these professions. But neither do I mean that an item in the press about a lawyer trying to bribe a jury or a doctor dispensing drugs illegally should cause anyone to condemn Medical or Bar Associations. We know that these cases are exceptions to the rule.

We also know that the misdeeds of labor leaders are

Technician-Engineer

exceptions to the rule. We should not hang our heads in shame. The labor movement has every reason to be proud of its accomplishments. It has helped materially to obtain a better way of life: not just for its members, but for most Americans. Its steadily increasing maturity has helped to stabilize and expand our economy.

There are millions of people in our country who do not know these things. All of them are enjoying a standard of living which would have been impossible without the efforts and sacrifices of organized labor. There are people in all walks of life, people who are benefiting from improvements brought about through the efforts of unions. Many of these people hold unions in contempt because they just don't know the facts, or because they are influenced by attacks which have been made on us by organizations like the National Association of Manufacturers.

We are, of course, still being attacked by the NAM. Their prophets have been saying pretty much the same

certainly not in the American tradition for the government to decide the moral codes to be followed by individuals. Business men who resent unions in general certainly do not resent them on moral or ideological grounds, except those who still adhere to the doctrine of the divine right of property over person. They resent unions simply because unions stand in the way of an abundant supply of cheap labor. Labor unions in this country resist the cheapening of labor, but they have never tried to interfere with the proper functions of management.

Ways of Destroying Labor Movement

Labor organizations have existed in one form or another throughout the history of this country. In earlier periods of organizations, both employers and the courts were hostile to their activities. Employers charged unions with criminal conspiracy and the courts upheld the charge. Unions went through a period of advance-

"All we ask is that the people who benefit from collective bargaining share the responsibilities . . ."

thing since 1895. Since that time world wars have come and gone. Limited wars have come and gone. And we have teetered on the brink of a couple of wars. But NAM policy remains the same. The Atomic Age has come. And with it have come many new frontiers and avenues for the progress of mankind. Some of these frontiers offer great promise. Others are terrifying. Yet the NAM line does not change. It is one fixed point in a changing world. It is a star whose sickly light would guide bigots backward into a dark dream world of the past—a world where the working man would be little more than a slave, depending on his master's whim for a crust of bread.

"Right-to-Work" as Moral Issue

Even the most fanatical anti-labor lawmakers no longer try to defend the laws as an inalienable absolute right. The latest slant is that the right to work is a moral issue. I do not know the moral philosophy behind this reasoning but I can safely say that it is not what is followed by the majority of Catholic, Protestant and Jewish philosophers. In fact most moral leaders have taken a positive stand against these laws.

Speaking of morals, I might point out that a man has a moral duty to support that from which he benefits. And if the issue is one of morals, it should be left to the moral conscience of the parties to collective bargaining. It is

ment and decline. There were strikes just for recognition and for maintaining wage rates. Violence resulted from these strikes. Employers often hired their own private armies in an attempt to force workers back on the job. Management used every conceivable means to defeat labor.

I think, at this point, it is enough to say that the La Follette Committee published seventy-five thick volumes of documentary evidence of the denial of workers' constitutional and civil rights by employers. The purpose of this Committee was to investigate anti-labor activities of employers. Of course, these committee hearings were not on TV or radio. They didn't receive the publicity hearings do today. They are all but forgotten—passed over as if they never existed. Yet these same abuses exist today. Much smoother means are used by management but the end is the same—destruction of the labor movement.

Union Shop Is Democratic

When organized labor insists on the importance of the union shop, it asks very little. We do not ask all members of a bargaining unit to share the sacrifice which has been made for their benefit. We are not asking them to rot in jail on trumped up charges in denial of their constitutional rights. We do not ask them to expose

their wives and children to atrocities like the Ludlow Massacre in 1922—when eleven children and two wives of workers were smothered to death when their pitiful tent homes were set on fire by strike breaking troops.

All we ask is that the people who benefit from collective bargaining share the responsibilities and the costs of union membership. This is the democratic way. It is not democratic for part of a group to enjoy benefits paid for by others. It is not democratic for part of a group to refuse to go along with what the majority want.

There is a parallel to this situation in politics. Whenever an election takes place, the majority party wins and the minority party loses. Suppose that the minority who lost would refuse to pay taxes to the City or State or Federal government. They would be condemned by all responsible citizens. We all pay taxes for a variety of government services. None of us can expect to benefit from all of these services. We do not support municipal fire departments in hopes that our homes will burn down.

A Program of Action

One of the methods that we must use is to restore the union label to the importance it once had. It should be a symbol of our pride in the labor movement and all it stands for—to every union member and to every American who believes in human dignity, in the right of every working man and woman to decent working conditions and decent living conditions and it should be as much a source of pride to employers as it is to us.

We must also do everything in our power to support COPE. Since the enemies of labor have chosen to undermine us by attacks in our legislature, we must see to it that every union member is registered and votes. We should make sure that not only union members but all voters are informed on the real issues involved in legislative attacks on labor.

Our biggest job can be summed up in one word: education. We have been slow to recognize the need for education. We have taken for granted that the facts about organized labor speak for themselves. And so they do—but to a very limited audience. It is an audience which is pitifully small compared to the coverage of the NAM. And there is concrete evidence that their approach is effective. A group of students in California recently acted as legislators as a part of their study of government. Part of the proposed legislation was a law outlawing the union shop. It was promptly passed with one dissenting vote.

These students will be voters in the near future. As good trade unionists we have an obligation to take advantage of every opportunity to bring the truth to the boys and girls in our schools. If we fail to inform them of the true nature of organized labor—what we stand for and what we have accomplished,—we will have only ourselves to blame for the sorry heritage they will have as adults.

NOTES AND QUOTES

In the first year following the passage of Taft-Hartley, the National Labor Relations Board issued 399 complaints against employers and 142 complaints against unions.

But the pattern has been drastically altered under the Eisenhower Board and the Eisenhower General Counsel. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, the General Counsel of the Board issued 314 complaints against employers and 399 complaints against unions.

But this is the kicker: Despite the fact that there were twice as many charges filed against employers, the General Counsel issued more complaints against unions. These figures are probably the most damning indictment of the stewardship of the Eisenhower Board.

—JAMES B. CAREY, *Secretary-Treasurer*,
AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department,
and President IUE before IUD Conference
June 6, 1957.

The economy of America cannot be divided into isolated, self-sufficient units, independent of each other. We say that a sickness in one part of our economy—especially a very large part, like the textile industry—will sooner or later spread to the other parts, until all of us are sick.

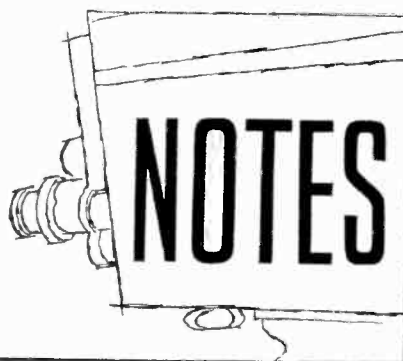
We say that the denial of human rights and Constitutional liberties to one part of our population—the kind of denial that now exists in the southern textile industry—will sooner or later weaken the rights and liberties of the other parts, until all of us find that we are less free than before.

This isn't a new idea. We all know that Lincoln said a nation cannot exist half slave and half free. We in the labor movement, in the same tradition, have supported the principle of equal opportunity, regardless of race, color or creed—knowing full well that our stand would be used against us by the hate-mongers in the south.

But I am afraid that in our anxiety to prove how high-minded we are, to prove how we can support a lofty principle without hope of gaining an advantage, we have lost sight of our own self-interest. And when I say self-interest, I don't mean selfishness. I mean the best interests of American workers, which are identical with the best interests of America.

—WILLIAM POLLOCK, *General President*,
Textile Workers Union of America, AFL-CIO,
in his address to the IUD Conference,
June 6, 1957.

Technical



Radar Beam Danger

An electronics technician has literally been cooked to death by a one-minute exposure to a radar beam, it was disclosed last month in a medical journal.

At least two other persons are under treatment in Los Angeles for similar injuries and another case was reported at Sandia Air Force Base, New Mexico, an article in *California Medicine* said.

The dead man was exposed at 10 feet from the source of the radar beam, the journal said. After one minute he felt a "sensation of heat" in his abdomen and moved out of the ray. He died in a few days. Autopsy showed that his internal organs were cooked by the micro-wave rays in the same manner that electronic rotisseries and roasters cook food in thousands of American homes today.

Dr. John T. McLaughlin, Glendale, Calif., surgeon and consultant in industrial medicine, who reported the death for the journal, said he is treating two other cases here. Both men have scars of the spleen traceable to exposure to radar waves, he said.

The danger exists, for military personnel dealing directly with radar equipment, workers in radar manufacturing and testing and operators of commercial radar on ships and planes who work "up close" to radar, he said.

A source familiar with medical literature on the subject said there is no record of injury from TV microwaves, which are similar in nature. He said it was not known whether exposure at a distance to either radar or TV micro-wave beams is dangerous. Countless persons, including airplane and ship passengers, are exposed daily to radar rays. Whether there is danger from low-powered radar equipment, such as that used by police traffic patrols, also is not known, he said.

"Many studies on animals already have been made showing the ability of radar waves to burn internal organs and brains that do not have the ability to react like the skin and cannot adjust

to temperatures that are too high," the source said.

"So much study is needed," the source said. "We haven't even obtained yet a unit of measurement—such as the roentgen, used as a unit for measuring radioactivity—to tell us how much power will take how much time to do how much damage at what distances to what tissues."

A recent study by Dr. Charles Barron, medical director at Lockheed Aircraft Company, Burbank, Calif., showed 25 per cent of personnel who have close contact with radar equipment have a "significant decrease" in number of white cells in their blood.

Studies on animals have shown bone marrow damage and eye cataracts as well as fatal injuries to the brain, heart and other organs as a result of radar or micro-wave exposure.

Flying Spot Scanner

A 5-inch flying spot scanner tube for use in television receiver test equipment has been developed and released by Sylvania Electric Products Inc. as part of its special purpose cathode ray tube program.

Designated type 5BNP16, the new tube employs low voltage electrostatic focus, an aluminized screen of very short persistence, and operates without ion trap for simplified installation. Compared to other tube types designed for studio flying spot scanning pickup equipment, the 5BNP16 is less expensive, approximately four inches shorter in over-all length, and operates at lower anode voltages.

ATTEND YOUR LOCAL
UNION MEETINGS REGULARLY,
YOUR SUPPORT IS NEEDED

Station

Breaks

Monitored WAVE

Station WAVE in Louisville, Ky., which has an agreement with Local 1286, has been operating on a Monitor-like format for more than a year. By this we mean that its style of continuity and special features is like NBC's weekend "Monitor." In a recent report to a trade magazine, WAVE states that its audience has grown as much as 40 per cent, in some cases, as a result of the change to this format.

A highlight of the new style presentation is the heavy leaning on remote tape pickups and special lines to police headquarters, the fire stations, etc. To program such shows, WAVE had to do some personnel reorganization and add some equipment.

Bring 'Em Back Alive

Engineers on duty at KTVK-TV, Phoenix, Ariz., one day in April witnessed a live show that really livened up. Members of Local 640 on duty at the studios saw a box full of rattlesnakes drop to the floor and break open during a telecast of the "Animals in Action" show.

Show host "Jungle Jack" Adam retrieved the coiled snakes, while "Percy Percival," program assistant and comic sidelight, looked on from atop a handy desk. Fifteen of the total of 18 snakes—a dozen of them six-footers were caught by the end of one of the series most dramatic shows.

Announcer Bob Corrigan delivered commercials from his perch on a bed, which happened to be on the set, breaking continuity only once to gasp at an approaching rattler.

No one was bitten. Mr. Adams's parting message to listeners: "Hope you enjoyed the show, because we'll never do it again."

Largest Radio Sale

The largest radio station sale in broadcast history—\$7.5 million for independent WNEW, New York City—was approved recently by the FCC. DuMont Broadcasting bought the station

from President Richard D. Buckley, who took stock for his 25 per cent interest and remains as president of the station. J. D. Wrather and Cohn L. Loeb each own 37½ per cent. The station is operated by Local 1212 engineers and technicians.

Boston Ground Breaking

Ground was broken last month for a new tower in Boston, Mass. The edifice is designed to send the signal of WHDH-TV, Boston's 4th VHF outlet, across the countryside. The station employs Local 1228 members, and it is expected to be on the air via Channel 5 before Christmas.

School TV, St Louis

Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., reports that last Fall's TV instructed students (KETC) earned considerably higher grades than last year's freshman math classes. The comparison shows that 45.7 per cent of the TV students received grades of A or B, compared to 30 per cent of those who took the course in the classroom. University officials also say that standards were improved with additional topics and more severe examinations. When queried on the value of TV, the students were found to have generally liked the "uniform lectures and superior instruction, help sessions and the flexibility of arranging the schedule."

Four educational TV stations are now offering complete plans for junior college credit courses on the air, with encouraging results. KETC, St. Louis, WTTW, Chicago, WTVS, Detroit and KQED, San Francisco are expanding college enrollments to include many more students without expansion of physical plants. They are also making it possible for many more people in their communities to go to college than ever before, since people can be employed and attend either day or night "classes."

Technician-Engineer