

TECHNICIAN ENGINEER

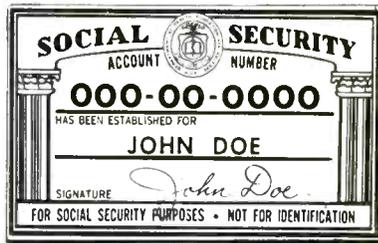
MARCH, 1964

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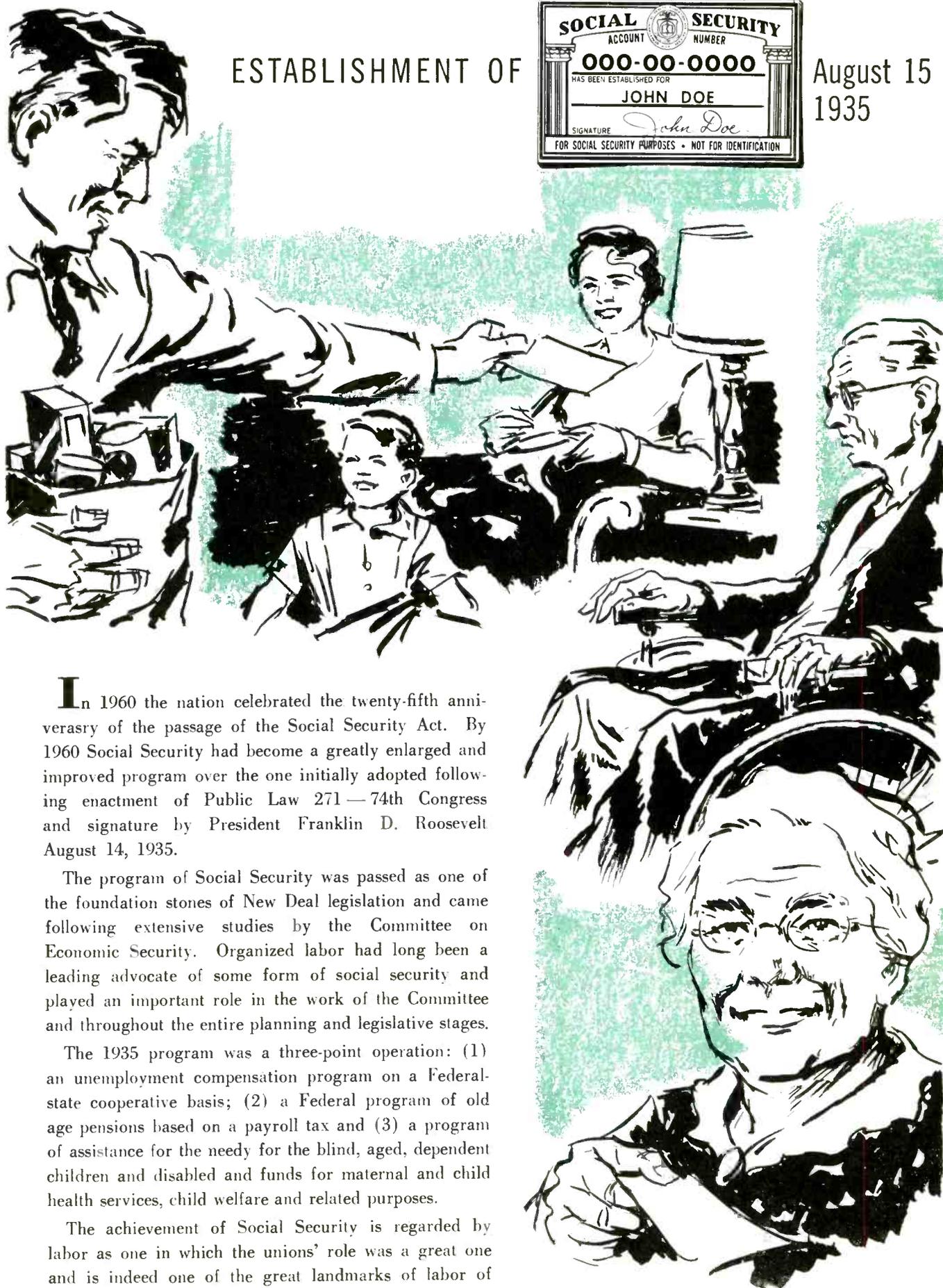
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS — AFL-CIO

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ESTABLISHMENT OF



August 15
1935



In 1960 the nation celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the passage of the Social Security Act. By 1960 Social Security had become a greatly enlarged and improved program over the one initially adopted following enactment of Public Law 271 — 74th Congress and signature by President Franklin D. Roosevelt August 14, 1935.

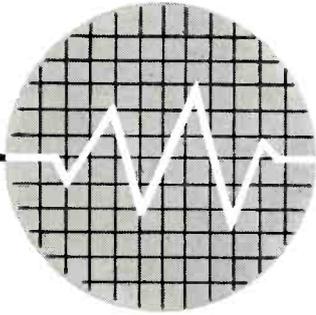
The program of Social Security was passed as one of the foundation stones of New Deal legislation and came following extensive studies by the Committee on Economic Security. Organized labor had long been a leading advocate of some form of social security and played an important role in the work of the Committee and throughout the entire planning and legislative stages.

The 1935 program was a three-point operation: (1) an unemployment compensation program on a Federal-state cooperative basis; (2) a Federal program of old age pensions based on a payroll tax and (3) a program of assistance for the needy for the blind, aged, dependent children and disabled and funds for maternal and child health services, child welfare and related purposes.

The achievement of Social Security is regarded by labor as one in which the unions' role was a great one and is indeed one of the great landmarks of labor of our time.

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The INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS
 GORDON M. FREEMAN International President
 JOSEPH D. KEENAN International Secretary
 JEREMIAH P. SULLIVAN International Treasurer
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TECHNICIAN ENGINEER



VOL. 13, NO. 3
 ALBERT O. HARDY, Editor

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the cover Bill Seaman of Local Union 1300, Columbus, Ohio, pulls maintenance on the 535A Tektronix at Station WTVN-TV. A story on the Ohio station and its new, improved facilities appears elsewhere in this issue.

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 1962 figures: January, 1964—107.7; January, 1963—106.1.

commentary THE HISTORIC U. S. Supreme Court decision declaring that the Constitution requires Congressional districts to be substantially equal in population is a tremendous step toward the implementation of the concept of "one man, one vote."

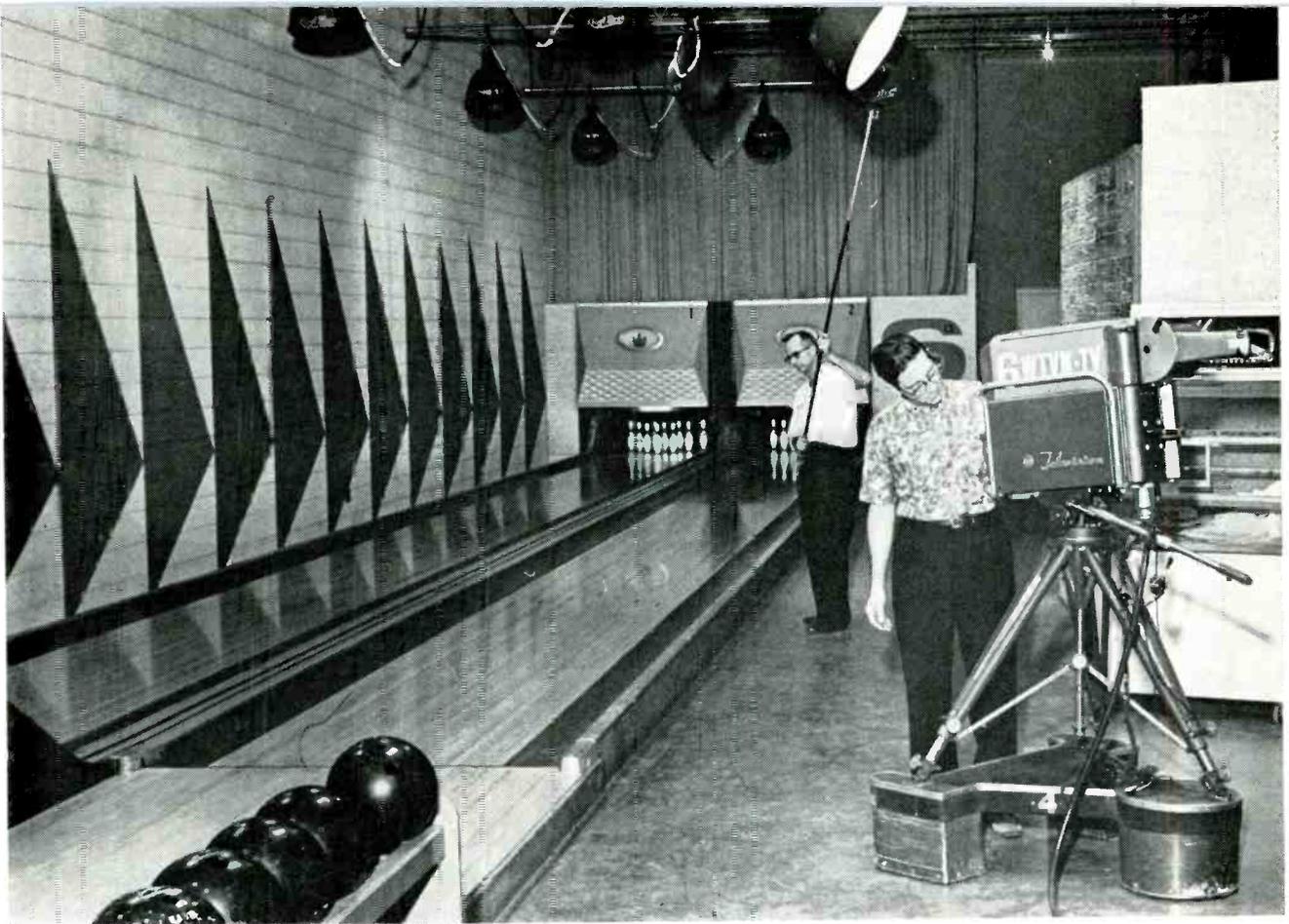
The democratic process assumes that every citizen has an equal voice in the election of members of the House of Representatives. But the hard fact is that millions of Americans have been deprived of their voting parity through malapportionment of Congressional districts as well as state legislative districts.

The first step in correcting this flaw in the democratic process came in 1962 when the Supreme Court held that federal courts could consider districting questions in state legislatures, reversing a 1946 decision that such questions must be settled at the political level.

An almost unprecedented number of court suits were filed, in state after state across the nation, protesting malapportionment of both congressional and state legislative seats. But until the Supreme Court acted, the principle on Congressional districting had not been firmly fixed.

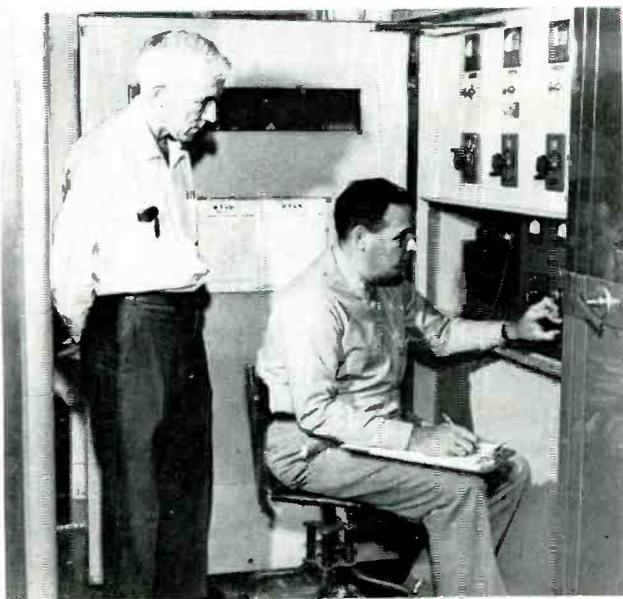
The court has now handed down the basic guide that, in the words of Justice Hugo L. Black for the majority, "as nearly as is practicable one man's vote in a congressional election is to be worth as much as another's."

—The AFL-CIO News.



President of Local 1300 IBEW Galen Borton adjusts lighting in station bowling lanes while Bill Barber checks camera lens.

Columbus Station Sets The Pace In Central Ohio, With IBEW Staff



Transmitter Engineer Dick Roundhouse adjusts phasing of the AM tower array while Supervisor Henry Robson looks on.

STATION WTVN-TV in Columbus, Ohio, is a station with an itch. It likes to compete. This scrappy station, which took to the air 15 years ago this spring, found itself running a sorry third in a three-station market. Affiliation with ABC-TV and the Dumont Network meant airing programs not useful to a station which felt uncomfortable unless it was putting up a hard fight for audiences.

In 1953, the Taft Broadcasting Company, headquartered in Cincinnati, purchased WTVN-TV, the Dumont affiliation expired, and local programming began to catch hold with a sparkle that attracted ever-increasing audiences. The emergence of ABC-TV as a full-scale, major competing network came as an added blessing the next few years to the Columbus affiliate.

Soon, a series of continuing station improvements began to attract increasing advertiser and audience attention to the station.

● In 1957, all-new Vidicon film chain equipment provided WTVN-TV viewers with the "picture that popped."

- In 1959, new programming offices provided a more efficient pattern for station paper work.

- In 1961, the great rise of popular interest in bowling resulted in a new building addition, housing a bowling studio complete with two modern bowling lanes and equipment.

- RCA tape equipment was installed in 1962.

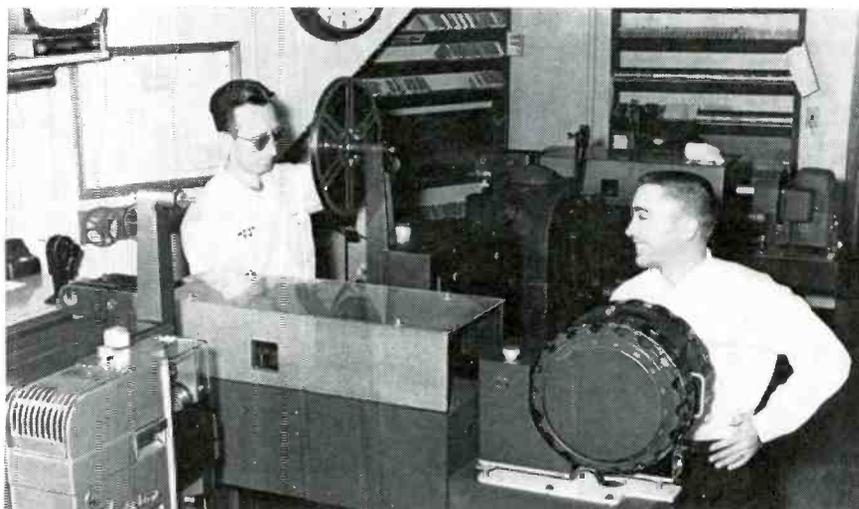
- A building program adding 7,200 feet of new floor work space to the station was completed last fall.

Added were new offices, an engineering maintenance shop, larger and more complete facilities for expanded local news coverage, a modern film processing lab and a unique conference room equipped with off-air closed circuit facilities. The versatility of the engineers is indicated by their ability to perform every phase of broadcast engineering duty including tape recording, camera, film, video and audio control, transmitter and maintenance. The happy result for the station is a more efficient scheduling procedure and a smoother operation.

The final product: WTVN-TV in Columbus, Ohio, is casting a satisfied but non-complacent eye over the latest rating books. First place in the Central Ohio market (bitterly fought for and won by the barest margin) awarded to WTVN-TV.



Cy Young reads meter of TRT-1B video tape unit while WTVN Shop Steward Ira Goldstein notes readings.



John Arduis threads RCA TP6 projector to big smile from Gladys Grable.



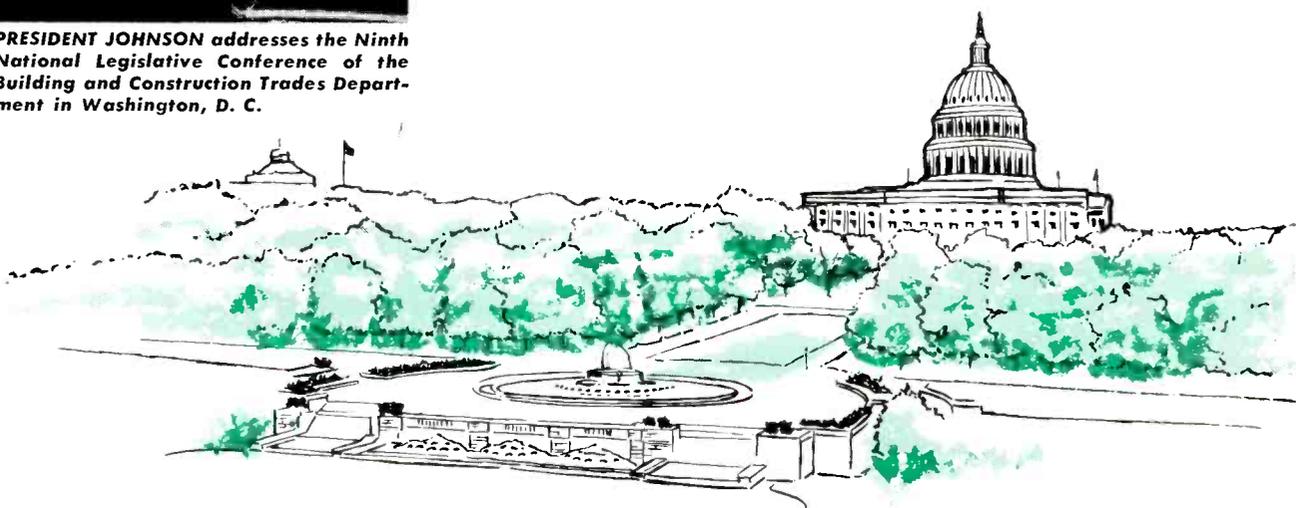
Transmitter Supervisor Henry Robson views meters on TT25AL.

CREDITS: Our thanks to Dick Kent of Promotion and Merchandising at WTVN-TV and to Ira Goldstein, Local 1300 shop steward, for the information and pictures.



PRESIDENT JOHNSON addresses the Ninth National Legislative Conference of the Building and Construction Trades Department in Washington, D. C.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON ENDORSES TOP GOALS OF BUILDING TRADES CONFERENCE



ALTHOUGH the enactment of favorable legislation is usually a slow, painstaking process, an impressive record of legislative achievement was established by IBEW and other AFL-CIO representatives on Capitol Hill during this past year.

This fact was revealed at the Ninth Annual Legislative Conference of the AFL-CIO Building Trades Department which began March 23, 1964, in Washington, D. C. At this meeting, 3,000 union delegates heard from top labor leaders, members of Congress and government officials.

President Johnson, in an advance message, strongly endorsed a top goal of the conference; namely, final passage in Congress of a bill, already approved by the House, to include fringe benefits or their monetary equal, in setting the prevailing wage on Federal projects.

"Every American should be both aware and proud of the contribution of the construction industry, and also of its journeymen, laborers and apprentices, to the strength and defense of the nation," President Johnson told the conference.

Louis Sherman, General Counsel of the Building and Construction Trades Department, as well as for the IBEW, indicated that we are on the verge of achieving

one of the central objectives of the Building and Construction Trades Executive Council and that is the inclusion of fringe benefits in the wage predeterminations of the Secretary of Labor under the Davis-Bacon Act. Under the bill which has been passed by the House, the non-union employer will have to bid and figure his bid not only on the cash wage but also on the fringe benefits. The result of this bill will be a reduction in the competition of the unfair non-union contractor.

In an opening address, Building Trades President C. J. Haggerty said that the fringe benefits measure "would mean jobs for thousands of union construction craftsmen. Jobs that are badly needed in an industry where unemployment still runs as high as 20 per cent in some areas."

In his report, Haggerty pinpointed some other legislative goals which the delegates will press in their calls upon the members of Congress during the week.

To mention just a few—"Medicare," the civil rights bill, a reduced work-week under the Wage-Hour Act, Federal aid for housing, education and mass transit programs; also amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act to permit "on site" picketing of non-union jobs and to repeal "section 14-b" which gives states a green light

to enact the miscalled "right to work" laws.

Concerning the Taft-Hartley Act, some very substantial results have already been accomplished. Among the amendments to this act was one that authorized contracts in the building and construction industry, where the general contractor can agree that he will only use union subcontractors and where the union subcontractor can agree that he will do work only for a union general. Those clauses are legal.

On-site picketing remains an objective to be achieved by patient and constructive work.

Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, another speaker, had high praise for President Johnson's "declaration of war on poverty."

Wirtz said that testifying for the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 "gave me more pride than anything else I have done as Secretary of Labor."

In the final analysis, he declared, "the only way we are going to alleviate poverty is by providing jobs and more jobs . . . I believe in the right to work in the true sense—the right to earn a living. That is our goal: full employment."

The Secretary said that he was becoming "increasingly concerned" about the "creeping obsolescence" of unemployment compensation. He noted that jobless pay now replaces only \$1 out of every \$5 and said "this is not an adequate unemployment compensation system."



IBEW DELEGATES listen attentively as Brotherhood leaders discuss current legislative matters at the March 21 meeting.

Delegates attending the conference represented state, district and local building trades councils, in addition to officers of all eighteen international unions affiliated with the Building and Construction Trades Department. They represent in excess of 3.5 million members.

A preliminary meeting of IBEW delegates to the Conference was held March 21 at the Shoreham Hotel. Our particular problems and goals were discussed at that time.



IBEW PRESIDENT GORDON FREEMAN addresses a meeting of Brotherhood delegates who were in Washington attending the Building and Construction Trades Legislative Conference. IBEW local unions were well represented at the sessions.

March, 1964

MORE JOBS FOR MORE WORKERS IS CALL BY AFL-CIO COUNCIL

By HARRY CONN

A series of proposals for meeting the critical problem of more jobs for America's workers was advanced by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its midwinter meeting at Bal Harbour, Florida.

Among the recommendations were:

- A 35-hour work week
- Double time for overtime
- Accelerated public works program
- Automation Commission
- Extended programs for youth employment

The Council declared that "a reduction of working hours and the establishment of double time pay for overtime are essential to reduce joblessness and achieve full employment."

The Council noted that while the tax cut probably will prevent the onset of a recession this year and a sharp rise of unemployment, "there is no sound basis for anticipating anything more than a small reduction of joblessness in 1964."

The Council estimated that we will need over 4,000,000 new job opportunities each year through the rest of the 1960's—more than 80,000 jobs a week—to achieve and sustain full employment.

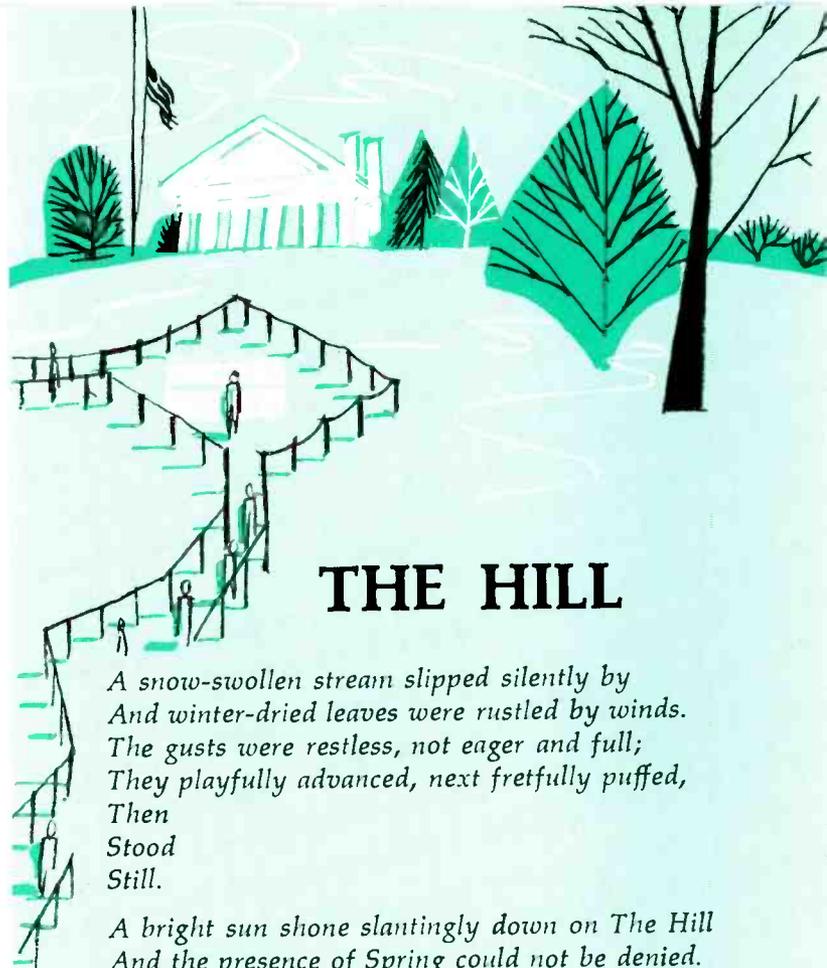
"We do not claim that a reduced work week and double time for overtime work, in themselves, can solve this tremendous challenge, but these measures can ease displacement of labor by automation and they can spread employment."

The Council made a mathematical calculation that for every hour cut from the work week of all full-time wage and salary workers, the number of new employees required to provide the same total of work hours is about one million.

The deepening problem of automation prodded the Council into urging a Commission on Automation be established, composed of the ablest men in public and private life.

It noted that for at least a decade the Government has encouraged and subsidized the spread of all automation, saying that billions of taxpayers' dollars have been spent to promote the technological revolution through increased write-offs for new plants and machines, the investment credit for new equipment, and numerous other research and development subsidies.

"An Automation Commission," the Council said, "could begin to establish the needed balance between the fast-moving technological revolution and the adjustments to automation that the American society must adopt, if it is to endure without a vast disruption."



THE HILL

*A snow-swollen stream slipped silently by
And winter-dried leaves were rustled by winds.
The gusts were restless, not eager and full;
They playfully advanced, next fretfully puffed,
Then
Stood
Still.*

*A bright sun shone slantingly down on The Hill
And the presence of Spring could not be denied.
The slope steeped upward to a
Pillar'd house at the crest
And a walk wobbled its way up
the sun-dappled sod.*

*A slow line of people wound mutely uphill . . .
It was quiet . . . you could hear a bird
On a bough.
Within a little white fence were
Two small mounds and one large
Where mouldered brave dreams and ambitions
Sadly unfilled
And great history chopped off
In prologue.*

*Still, time remains timeless and man is not.
A little girl in rustling Spring finery
ran
zig
zag
downhill
through
the
white
headstones.*

*Clutched in her pudgy young fingers was
A white little bloom.
"Look, Mother!" she cried,
"It's Spring Again!"*

James E. Weber



THE LABOR MANAGEMENT WHIRL

● *IN KINGSTON, JAMAICA, executives of the Jamaican Broadcasting Corporation were stunned at how fast they had made a mountain out of a molehill. The molehill, at the beginning, was a relatively minor wage dispute with the union of radio announcers.*

Then two of the announcers broadcast an account of the dispute as part of a news program. The big brass didn't like the broadcast item and the two announcers were fired. The next thing the executives knew more than 100 staff members—not only radio but television as well—were on strike over the firings and the station was shut down.

Moaned one executive with his head between his hands, "It's like a soap opera! One moment everything's sweetness-and-light; and the next moment it sounds like the Lone Ranger fighting tooth-and-nail with Tonto!"

● *IN PORTLAND, ORE., girls who didn't understand why their boy friends and husbands got boiling mad over the price-fixing conspiracy in the electrical industry that hiked prices by scores of millions of dollars, got a price-fixing lesson much closer to home. Four of the nation's largest manufacturers of women's swim suits were indicted for violation of the Sherman Anti-trust Act.*

Jantzen, Rose-Marie Reid, Cole of California, and Catalina, all were accused of forcing their retailers to sell at prices set by the conspiracy.

Said a union elevator operator, "I wish they'd call me and my girl friends as witnesses. They've got the prices so high now that we've been wearing 'do-it-yourself' bikinis."

● *IN ROCHESTER, N. Y., a new type of union grievance may be emerging as the result of the U. S. Surgeon General's report connecting cancer with cigarette smoking. Pretty Christine Schmahl, a 19-year-old secretary employed at Eastman Kodak, decided to give up cigarette smoking. As a substitute she bought a small, attractive lady's pipe and started puffing. Her conservative employer raised his hands in horror and said Christine would have to confine her puffing to the ladies' lounge.*

Christine said no. "I'm not in the habit of defying my boss," she said, "but there's no reason a woman can't smoke a pipe if she wants to. If this is the price you pay for standing up for what you believe, then I quit." And she did.

● *IN DELHI, INDIA, union bank messengers may have remembered that wooden shoes played an important role in labor history when French workers in the 1800's resisted the introduction of new machinery by tossing their sabots, or wooden shoes, into the gears and thus coined the word sabotage.*

The use of wooden shoes by a group of Indian bank messengers recently may not prove as historic but it was much more successful. It all started at the Grindlay-Lloyds Bank which had a tradition—no one knew how or when it began—of giving Bank's messengers free pairs of shoes twice a year.

Last month, for some unexplained reason, the gift of free shoes didn't occur. The messengers made polite inquiries but the Bank manager said that there'd be absolutely no more shoes. The messengers listened, said nothing, and walked out.

Quietly among themselves they decided to wait. Grindlay-Lloyd is the major bank in Delhi for the cashing of travelers checks and for currency exchange. What the messengers decided to wait for was the next international conference that would bring thousands of foreigners to the city.

Came the day and the bank was full of Europeans and Americans. Suddenly everybody became aware of the cloppety-clop of wooden shoes across the marble floors. Every one of the messengers was wearing the wooden shoes and very quickly the bank officials and their customers discovered they couldn't hear a word of their own conversations.

Within an hour-and-a-half the bank management knew that it had been defeated, and called in the union representatives. The surrender was complete. The next morning all messengers came to work in new shoes—all with rubber soles.



1 Present officers of Local Union No. 253 are: Front row—Willis Sanders, executive board; Norman S. Hurley, treasurer; James Jones, executive board; Carl Marteen, executive board; O. H. Graham, business manager; and James E. Smith, executive board. Back row—Wade Guthrie, recording secretary; Chester Alexander, Financial Secretary; Harold Peck, executive board and Benjamin H. Franklin, president.

LOCAL UNION 253 ANNIVERSARY

On February 21, the regular meeting of Local Union No. 253 was the occasion selected to mark the 30th anniversary of its charter. The charter was actually issued in November 1933, and there were several members present who remembered that date very well. Also present at the February meeting, and participating in the presentation of lapel badges, was Vice President G. X. Barker. Brother Barker recalled the founding of the local; also, he was the IBEW Vice President who installed the charter. In fact, he was one of the prime movers of the Birmingham organization and on this anniversary occasion spoke at length of those early days and the troubles encountered in organizing.

Brother Barker said that the charter was installed during the fourth winter of the "Depression," when the nation's economy was still at very low ebb, and reminded his audience of the N.I.R.A., the H.O.L.C. and other efforts and incidents of that time. He also pointed out that the IBEW International Convention had been

Continued on page 15



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- 2 International Representative O. E. Johnson and Charter Member Claude Gray, Clifford Lee, Rufus M. Jones, Dan Hassler and Norman S. Hurley. (Regrettably, two charter members, Brothers Gordon Bishop and Hardy D. Carl could not be present.
- 3 30-YEAR PINS—Vice President Barker, third from left, presented 30-year pins to Charter Members Rufus M. Jones, Clifford Lee, Norman S. Hurley and Dan Hassler.
- 4 25-YEAR PINS—Seated, Representative O. E. Johnson and Brother B. H. Franklin, president of the local. Standing, International Vice President G. X. Barker, third from left, presented 25-year pins to Harold G. Peck, O. H. Graham, business manager of the local, and James E. Smith.
- 5 5-YEAR PINS—International Representative O. E. Johnson presenting 5-year pins to Brothers Chester Alexander, A. A. Russell, O. R. Harrison and Ralph Parsons.



READING TIME

Review of Current Books on Labor, Broadcasting & Recording

Safety Guide for Unions, published by the Labor Department of the National Safety Council, 425 North Michigan Ave., Chicago 11, Ill. 240 pp., fully illustrated, \$7.

If your union is concerned about the safety and health of its members, the "Safety Guide for Unions" is a valuable source book for its officers and safety leaders.

The Guide is the first comprehensive book on accident prevention for union officers and safety personnel. With it, your officers and safety people will broaden their knowledge of accident investigation and recording, occupational safety inspections, health and medical services, personal protective equipment, guarding, off-the-job accidents, and other subjects of vital concern in accident prevention.

The book, written by labor safety specialists from many unions, is published by the Labor Department of the National Safety Council.

The book shows that accident frequency in the communications industry is very low, and, for this reason, safety is not the major problem for technicians that it is for workers in more hazardous occupations. However, any accident should be considered preventable, and safety tips of a general nature apply to broadcast employes, too.

The handbook is divided into three major parts—Part I, Labor and Safety; Part II, On-the-Job Safety; and Part III, Off-the-Job Safety. It points out that,

each year, more than 90,000 men, women, and children lost their lives from accidents. Almost one half of this total are workers. Workers injured on and off the job from accidents total approximately 4,000,000 annually.

In its opening chapter, the book makes this important point: "A worker's ambition to own his own home, provide advantages for his children, indulge in pleasures and hobbies, and to live comfortably after his working life is over depends upon his ability to earn a good living. Injuries impair labor's ability to buy, to enjoy, and to save by about one-half billion dollars annually. This is an annual economic loss equivalent to the production and purchase of 200,000 cars costing \$2,500 each!"

The book is offered at \$7, substantial discounts for quantity purchases. For further information, write R. M. Wilkins, Manager, Labor Department, National Safety Council, 425 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60611.

Samuel Gompers, A Biography, by Bernard Mandel, The Antioch Press, Yellow Springs, Ohio, 566 pages, illustrated, \$8.

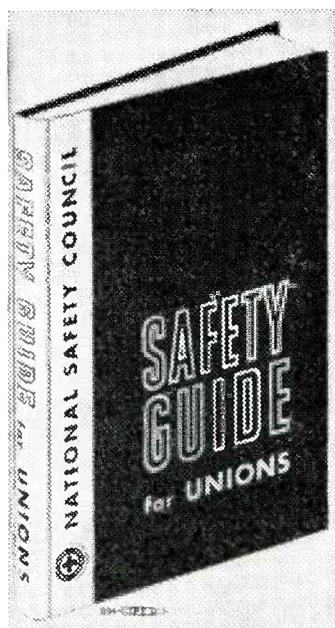
Samuel Gompers was once called "the little giant with a force and power bottled up in a container too small." He was idolized by millions and hated by many.

An immigrant boy who went to work at the age of 10, he eventually became an emissary for presidents and a guest of royalty, though he locked horns with some of the most powerful men of this country. A crusader and artful negotiator, he was also a dedicated leader and a wily politician.

Gompers is the one man who can be credited with bringing the divergent forces of the early American labor movement together to form the American Federation of Labor.

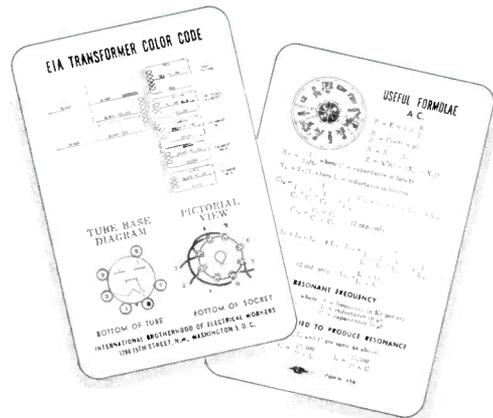
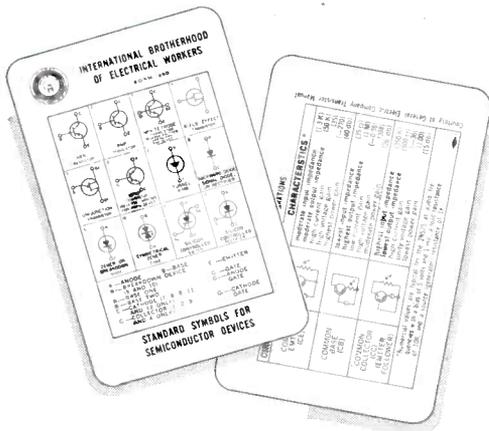
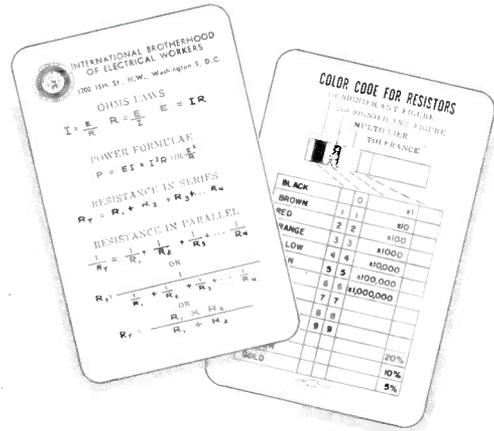
The story of Gompers cannot be separated from the story of America during the 50 years between 1875 and 1925. America changed during those 50 years, and Samuel Gompers, as much as any single man, affected the way it changed, for good or bad. It was his views on labor's role in politics, for instance, that makes the present-day American labor movement so different from its European counterparts. His battles with the Socialists helped to reduce them to a minor role in the labor movement.

This book by Bernard Mandel, a native of Cleveland, Ohio, is a definitive biography. It is the product of six years of careful research and several more years of writing and analysis. Dr. Mandel, an instructor in American history and labor history, went through volumes of correspondence written and received by his subject in his lifetime. He delved into the archives of the American Federation of Labor and searched through the records of the Cigarmakers International Union, Gompers' own organization. In addition, he interviewed and corresponded with many of Gompers' contemporaries to round out this comprehensive picture of the man.



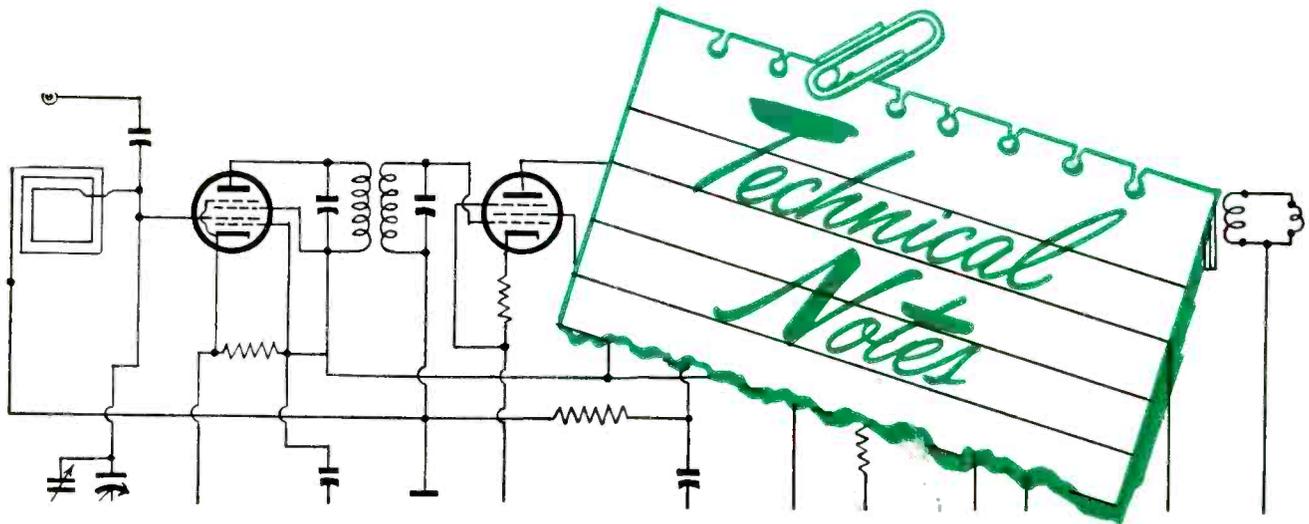
SAFETY GUIDE is a hard-cover publication which can serve as a source material for safety talks at local union meetings and for the establishment of safety programs.

HANDY WALLET-SIZE CARDS *Available!*



These cards feature the key points of the IBEW courses in Industrial Electronics. Available to Local Unions, without charge for any reasonable quantities, by inquiry to:

**SKILL IMPROVEMENT TRAINING
IBEW
1200 FIFTEENTH ST., N.W.
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.**



EUROPEAN COLOR STANDARDS

Electronic experts from 20 nations of Europe have been in session recently to try and establish standards for color television on the continent. Three color systems are under consideration—the National Television Systems Committee standard used in the United States, the French SECAM system, and the German PAL system.

The NTSC standards, developed by a special industry committee and adopted by the FCC in 1953, standardizes a three-color luminence signal and two color signals. The luminence signal is capable of being received on black-and-white receivers in monochrome; the three signals are separated for color reception by a shadow mask cathode ray tube at the color receiver. Color sets can also receive black-and-white broadcasts through this system.

The SECAM method was developed several years ago by Compagne Francaise de Television. It generates red, blue and green components in a fashion similar to the method used in the NTSC system, with the luminence signal and the two-color signals derived in the same way. The two-color signals are, however, transmitted consecutively during alternate line periods, hence sequential avec memoire.

The PAL system was developed by the Telefunken Co. in West Germany. It is a variant of both the NTSC and the SECAM systems, with the color signals transmitted simultaneously by amplitude modulation of a subcarrier, but one of them is reversed between alternate lines, hence phase alternation line.

If a subcommittee of the European experts agrees on a single system for color, it will submit its findings to the full study group, scheduled to meet next year in Vienna. Final adoption of the European color system will come when the CCIR plenary session meets in 1966 in France.

Edward W. Allen, chief engineer of the FCC, is the U. S. delegate on the subcommittee.

COLOR TV PRODUCTION

In January the Electronic Industries Association began publishing figures on color television production. During the first month of this year, EIA reports, there were 88,977 color sets manufactured.

Total production of monochrome sets for the same month reached 642,080, a total which compared favorably with 484,415 such sets produced in January, 1963.

All-channel television set production, which includes only monochrome sets, totaled 116,218 units in January, 1964, compared to only 58,032 in January, 1963—a 100 per cent increase.

PHONOGRAPHS, TUBES SLIDE

While television set production was good and sales encouraging, factory and distributor sales of photographs, picture tubes, and receiver tubes, were generally down in January. Several individual companies reported sales high in these categories, too, however.

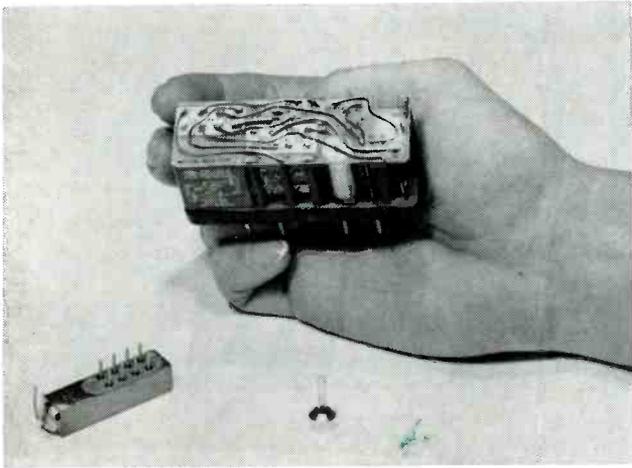
ELECTRONICS PACKAGING

Less than two years ago the Naval Ordnance Laboratory at White Oak in Silver Spring, Maryland, established a special facility to study "advanced electronics packaging."

Purpose of the special research facility is the development of processes and standards for welding and "packaging" components used in naval ordnance devices. The laboratory achievements of the facility will undoubtedly have application in non-military devices, and its projects bear watching by the broadcasting industry.

Its success with copper-to-copper welding is a case in point.

One of the first projects tackled by the group was improving the reliability of explosive-actuated switches for arming and fuzing mechanisms. Bridgewire weld reliability was attained by changing the electrode configuration and improving surface finishes and cleaning techniques, making it possible to weld .0008-inch



A TYPICAL WELDED MODULE incorporating high-current-capacity conductors required for a missile arming and fuzing system and a miniature explosive switch and bridgewire plug—products of electronic packaging research at the Naval Ordnance Laboratory, White Oak, Maryland.

nichrome wire to pins of 52-alloy wire .04 inch in diameter. The minimum connection strength of this weld was increased six to tenfold over commercial techniques.

And, while industry had not attempted to weld copper to copper, this facility has accomplished copper-to-copper welding on a reliable, routine basis in sizes up to No. 18 wire. The resulting connection will be used in both nuclear and high explosive weapon safing and arming systems where 10 to 12-ampere steady loads and high-current surges must be carried with high reliability.

Conventional electronic welded circuitry (which normally uses thin nickel conductors) is not suitable for high-current applications. The staff analyzed the welding process in such conductive materials and established that for copper-to-copper welding a slower, longer welding pulse was desirable. With slow-pulse equipment, even the rate of pressure application on the foot pedal was found to be affecting the weld, but modification of existing equipment is under way to control this factor, too.

LASER SPECTROMETER

A versatile, convenient-to-use spectrometer has been constructed at the National Bureau of Standards in Washington to study laser frequencies. Designed by K. D. Mielenz, R. B. Stephens, and K. F. Nefflen of the Bureau staff, the instrument automatically varies the separation between two interferometer mirrors to scan the spectrum of a light source. The resulting interference patterns are reproduced on either a strip chart or an oscilloscope screen. In experiments thus far conducted, the instrument has been found to have quick response, high resolving power and intensity, and good reproductibility.

In research to extend the range of accurate length measurements, the Bureau recently investigated the use

of a helium-neon laser as a light source in interferometric measurements of length. The laser successfully produced sharp interference patterns over a 200-meter optical path, but its frequency of oscillation tended to be unstable. To adjust the laser to a precise frequency, additional data are needed on frequency output. The purpose of the present work is to obtain such data.

NEW YORK 'FILM CITY' PLANS

Early this year a New York real estate developer, Allan Haymes, announced plans to build a major film production center in New York City. It would be a \$22 million project.

Specifications call for 57 air-conditioned sound stages for motion picture and television production.

The project, expected to be started late this year and completed in 1966, also will include a 270-seat theater; a cafeteria; a 150-car garage; supper club; swimming pool; screening rooms; 80,000 square feet of office space; carpentry shops; a 20-story tower; an acre of open space for outdoor film; and special sections for film processing, printing, editing and storage. The complex will have an entire floor devoted to overnight accommodations.

Mr. Haymes said the production center will be available for rental by major companies in Hollywood and Europe as well as independent producers.

The Film City will occupy the eastern blockfront of 11th Avenue between 44th and 45th Streets, a 70,000 square foot area recently purchased by Mr. Haymes for more than \$2 million.

Local Union 253 Anniversary

Continued from page 11

postponed from 1933 to 1935, by a referendum vote, because of the widespread unemployment and consequent lack of funds for such an affair. He noted that all of the International officers and staff were on half-pay at the time and that many members were being "carried" because they could not pay their dues. However, he pointed to the now-striking contrast between the number of members of the Brotherhood then and now—49,990 and in excess of 800,000. And added that the growth of the organization has been accompanied by the growth of problems it has to overcome.

A warm welcome was also extended by officers and members of Local Union 253 to one of its own long-time members, International Representative O. E. Johnson. To him was assigned the duty of presenting 5 and 10-year membership pins to those in attendance. Int'l Rep. A. O. Hardy gave the 15 and 20-year members their badges of honor, and Vice President Barker honored the 25 and 30-year members with their badges.

It was a night for reflection and reminiscing—thoroughly enjoyed by all.



STATION BREAKS

VOA LISTENER SURVEY

Commercial broadcasters have a great deal of trouble in determining program material preferences of their listeners and viewers. What would they do if their audiences were scattered all over the world? This is a problem of the Voice of America, accentuated by the backgrounds, educational levels and language barriers of its listeners.

In an effort to determine the musical taste of its audiences, an essay contest will begin on April 1 and the VOA will award record albums as prizes. Through the cooperation of many American recording companies, more than 200 albums have already been donated to the cause.

Entrants are expected to tell, in 150 words or less, why they prefer a particular type of American music. Judgments will be made on the basis of originality and apparent sincerity, in an effort to avoid criticism by the the judges of any lack of fluency or good grammar.

The announcement of the contest will be made on an English language program heard in Europe, the Near East, South America and Africa.

1964 PROGRESS MEETING, AUGUST 18, 19, 20

TO CREATE NEW JOBS

"Some 100 years ago," writes D. J. B. Brucker in *The Chicago Sun-Times*, "business researchers found that American industry created one new job for every \$500 invested. Now it is one for every \$25,000.

"In a few years, economists believe, it will be one for every \$75,000 or \$100,000."

1964 PROGRESS MEETING, AUGUST 18, 19, 20

FRATERNAL DELEGATE, CLC

AFL-CIO President George Meany has named International Secretary Joseph D. Keenan as fraternal delegate to the biennial convention of the Canadian Labour Congress, which will be held at the Queen Elizabeth Hotel in Montreal, April 20-24. (This was the headquarters hotel of the IBEW International Convention in 1962.)

JOBS FOR HANDICAPPED

New York's Federation of the Handicapped recently credited the announcements by several New York area radio stations with a large percentage of the nearly 600 job orders by employers for handicapped workers last year.

The four-times daily series, "Handicapped Worker of the Day," broadcast for the fourth straight year over WMCA (a station employing members of Local Union 1212) was given credit for more than a third of the job orders for handicapped persons.

1964 PROGRESS MEETING, AUGUST 18, 19, 20

CANADIAN EMPLOYMENT

The Canadian Employment Service will be transferred from the Unemployment Insurance Commission to the federal Dept. of Labor as soon as a special committee of senior officials can work out the machinery.

LAST LAUGH



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CARL STAMMWITZ

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