



UWUA AUTHORS NEW-TYPE BLACKLIST FOR N. Y. CONS. EDISON WORKERS

The UWUA's collaboration with the Consolidated Edison Company in New York on the inclusion in the newly-signed contract of requirement for employees to sign affidavits repudiating "subversive" tendencies is cause for thought by every employee of the PG&E. The story was reported in detail in last week's issue of Utility Facts.

"Subversive" is a word that can be stretched to cover a lot of territory. Inclusion of the affidavit requirement in the ConEd contract paves the way for the discharge of any employee at the whim of either ConEd or UWUA officials.

WEBSTER SAYS—

"Subversive," according to Webster's dictionary, means: The act of undermining morals, faith, or allegiance. Also: To pervert, i.e., one who has turned to error, especially in religion. Also: The act of confounding, i.e., to damn, astonish, amaze.

The net effect of the inclusion of the "subversive" affidavit requirement in the ConEd contract by UWUA officials boils down to this: Henceforth, any ConEd employee who has lost faith in the integrity of top UWUA officials and says so may be charged as subversive. And anyone who "amazes" or "damns" company or UWUA policies may be similarly charged. From the definition in the dictionary, it is apparent that even a man's religion could be cause for his discharge as "subversive."

KANGAROO ACTION

The prosecutor, the judge, and the jury of any ConEd employee so charged would be the UWUA.

The ConEd-UWUA local has been known as a notorious company union. Since the UWUA constitution requires the national officers to be signators and guarantors of ALL contracts negotiated by the UWUA locals, it is evident that the responsibility for the ConEd "subversive" affidavit clause rests with UWUA President Fisher and the other top officials of the national union.

In its early years of organiza-

tion, one of the most vicious management tools against union men was the hated "blacklist" which was devised to mark them wherever they sought work. After years of effort, labor got the blacklist outlawed. Now, by the flip of a pen, UWUA has brought it back in a new form. For management will shy from hiring any man discharged for "subversive" activity, no matter how just or unjust the original charge may have been.

Election Hearing On Again, Law Says

The hearings before Benjamin B. Law in San Francisco on the petition of the IBEW for a bargaining agent election among PG&E workers will be resumed on March 22 at 10 a.m., Mr. Law has informed C. P. Hughes, IBEW International representative.

The company asked the change from 21 to the 22nd.

They will be held in Room 634, Pacific Building, 821 Market Street.

They were delayed last week by the UWUA, ostensibly because of the illness of their attorney. They were supposed to get under way on March 14. Other dates had been set for resumption of the hearings and each time either the PG&E or the UWUA had asked that they be postponed for various reasons.

However, in his letter Law stated that he intended "to hold hearings each working day (beginning March 22) without postponement, until the record is complete."

Thus it would appear that a day of decision on the election petition is drawing inevitably nearer despite all UWUA efforts to avoid it.

PG&E employees are urged to attend these hearings.

"Give the Devil his dues"?? Only if he has them coming to him. UWUA's Fisher certainly has few coming to him according to the thousands of signed pledge cards in IBEW files.

Taft-Hartley Wires And Letters Go Out

The four units of Local 1324 IBEW, joined thousands of AFL unions and individuals all over the nation this week in a campaign of letter writing and wire sending which was directed at congressional representatives in Washington for repeal of the Taft-Hartley act.

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, and John Shelley, president of the California Federation of Labor, had called for the expression of labor's sentiment regarding the act.

Meanwhile, one California Senator, Sheridan Downey, stated publicly that he would vote to repeal the act. He said his office had been deluged with an unprecedented number of communications urging him to take this action.

Unionists were watching closely for some sign of UWUA's position on Taft-Hartley. In New York, at Consolidated Edison, the UWUA has embodied many of the principles of Taft-Hartley into their new contract.

Case Against Former Local 133 Men Delayed

The UWUA suit against former Local 133 officials who are now members of Local 1324 IBEW, and which was scheduled to come up in San Francisco Superior court last week, has been postponed at the request of the UWUA.

Since instituting the suit the UWUA's Shedlock has approached ex-officials singly hoping to induce them to return to UWUA's deteriorating set up. Shedlock has been rebuffed by most of them.

Observers were wondering if these efforts on the part of Shedlock had any connection with the UWUA postponement request.

It takes a lot of people to make the world—and a good union. The PG&E workers are building theirs in spite of obstacles and propaganda of Mr. Fisher's group. After all, this is America, and Mr. Fisher's group is still just that—a small group in a world of good union men.

UKIAH PG&E MEN FORM IBEW UNIT

A milestone in unionism on the PG&E system and a harbinger of what the future will bring for PG&E employees through the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers occurred last week in Ukiah where Local 1324 sponsored the first meeting of system employees ever held in that district.

It was arranged by C. P. Hughes, International Representative and Ed White, Local 1324, financial secretary. It was well attended with PG&E men from Ukiah, Willits and Lakeport present.

NO INVITATIONS

Despite the fact that there are about 60 men in the area, most of whom had been paying dues to the UWUA through the checkoff, none of the men had ever seen a UWUA representative in the district during the history of UWUA on the system, nor even been invited to attend a union meeting, Ed White said.

White pointed out that this fact should not reflect on the unionism of the men, for they were union-minded to a man. In UWUA's time they found it necessary to drive from 60 to 80 miles to get to a meeting. UWUA never even bothered to let them know when these meetings were being held.

In last week's Local 1324 meeting they had plenty of questions to ask about organization on the system in general and what could be done about correcting conditions in their territory in particular. They appeared to be well satisfied with the explanations they got from the two Local 1324 representatives.

AUTONOMY

Hughes explained how the unit system of Local 1324 would work in the future to their advantage. He pointed to the advantages of local autonomy such a setup gave them plus the added advantage of having the services of full-time Local 1324 officials at their disposal any time they were needed.

The general advantages and progressiveness of the IBEW were explained also with emphasis on

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UTILITY FACTS

Official Organ of IBEW
Local 1324



L. G. GLASSON, President
ED WHITE, Financial Secy.
1918 Grove Street
Oakland, Calif.

Labor's Magna Charta

This week, with the National Labor Relations Board hearings on the IBEW's bargaining agent election petition scheduled to be resumed after many delays, it might be well to pause long enough to review the reasons for the existence of such a board.

It was set up under the Wagner Labor Relations act to administer and carry out the basic guarantee of that law; labor's right to organize unhindered into labor unions of its own choosing. The act itself was the culmination of years of vicious economic struggle for a recognition of that right. The act was referred to by many as Labor's Magna Charta.

Although modified and amended in some respects after the enactment of the Taft-Hartley act, even that obnoxious law left working men the right to choose, unhindered, a bargaining agent.

The machinery whereby such an unhindered choice may be made is still lodged with the NLRB which must conduct bargaining agent elections.

Proponents of the Wagner act and the Taft-Hartley act claim that protection of the worker is the objective of both laws, and leave to the NLRB the duty to see that these objectives are carried out.

The IBEW first launched its election petition before the NLRB last fall and the first formal hearings were not held until last January 24th, due to delays engineered by the UWUA.

The UWUA sought continually to delay a decision by the NLRB hearing officer. It has sought to discredit the NLRB decision to hear the petition case through distribution of pamphlets to PG&E workers.

The fact that a majority of PG&E workers seek the IBEW for a bargaining agent, though of paramount importance, is not the real issue in these hearings. The PG&E would be entitled to an election if only a fraction of them had signed up with IBEW.

The real issue is the working man's right to use the agency set up for him to express a democratic choice of representation. UWUA use of that agency to flout

Democracy at Work — AS IN FREE GOVERNMENT, UNIONS NEED PARTICIPATION TO WORK WELL

Under the IBEW constitution each member has certain rights and privileges, but no more than any other. As in any other human institution, these rights and privileges carry with them certain responsibilities, an IBEW spokesman points out.

In no way can a member better protect his rights and privileges, and accept his responsibilities, than in doing his share toward making his union function to the best interest of all its members.

Union meetings are the forums of union opinion, the legislatures of labor, the information bureau for workers' rights and the courts of justice for the members. American citizens enjoy their freedom only because of their persistent search for truth, their vigilance over law making bodies, the exercise of the right of franchise, and the defense of the rights of all citizens.

A union member worth the name defends his rights and privileges, and assumes his responsibilities, in like manner. This can be done best by constant attendance at union meetings.

MEMBERS MAKE CHANGES

When local unions are organized, by-laws governing them are formulated, discussed, and acted upon by the members — at local union meetings. As time passes necessary changes are made to these laws and rules—again at local union meetings.

Each and every member has full opportunity to participate in such changes—and to reiterate—he also has the responsibility of seeing that, to the best of his ability, he does his share in making the new rules better than the old. The manner in which a local union is operated, and the progress it makes, depend almost wholly upon the degree to which members attend meetings, and add their bit to its advancement.

When members are sufficiently interested to attend meetings regularly, they also assist their officers to maintain firm, yet harmonious, relations with employers; and thereby translate into action on the job the laws made in the union hall. When these things are done, the members usually get what they pay dues for: better working conditions, shorter hours, higher wages, increased job security, an opportunity for technical education, protection of home life—the chance to live a better, freer, fuller life.

that right is a disservice to the PG&E working man, and to working men everywhere.

FUN and FOP

Overheard from two company officials, "What is there to stop us from coming out for the elimination of wages entirely?"

One day as three electrical workers were coming through the gates, they saw their boss standing by the gate posing as a blind man selling pencils. One remarked: "That's the boss up to his usual tricks just before contract negotiations begin."

Said a company official to a worker: "As long as you can't afford to eat, Dillingsby, we can dispense with your lunch hour."

Said the executive of a large firm after defeating the union in an election: "Now, that we have eliminated those ruthless labor union dictators, I know you'll be glad to accept a 10% wage cut."

Mr. Berpe, a company official, was shocked to see a nude worker standing in front of him saying: "Frankly, sir, I need more money."

Dining one evening, a big shot said to his butler: "Alphabet soup, Barkins — have the UWUA's removed."

Other opinions to the contrary, "hindsight" is worth having—if you crave to see how a painful mistake looks from the rear.

There are two kinds of dictatorship — Hitler's kind and Fisher's kind. Neither are wanted in America or on the System.

AFL Teachers Gain

Teachers, who once were aloof to unionism, are now beginning to see the advantages of organization. Secretary Irving Kuensli of the American Federation of Teachers reports to AFL President William Green.

Due to low wage standards forced upon the profession since the beginning of World War II, and other conditions not good for the profession, the teachers' union has doubled its membership. A broad teachers' organizational campaign is presently being sponsored in California by the State Federation of Labor.

PATRONIZE UNION SERVICES.

AFL Unions Scoring Gains

AFL unions in California gained wage increases through collective bargaining negotiations between mid-November and the end of December. Increases affecting groups of 500 or more workers, as reported to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' regional office in San Francisco are given below:

Sugar Refinery Employees No. 20037, Crockett, 10 cents or 8%, effective December 2, 1948, 1380 employees.

Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432, Bakers Club, Oakland, \$5.00 to \$7.00 per week increase plus commission, and improved vacations, effective October 1, 1948, 550 workers.

Butchers No. 506, retail, Santa Clara, Monterey, San Benito and Santa Cruz counties, \$5.00 to \$8.00 per week, effective December 9, 1948, 500 workers.

Retail Clerks No. 428, food, same counties as above, \$5.00 to \$10.00 per week, effective December 9, 1948, 700 clerks.

Retail Clerks No. 1179, Contra Costa, clothing and dry goods, \$3.50 per week, effective Nov. 1, 1948, over 600 clerks.

Motor Coach Employees, Greyhound Bus Company, 7 Western states, 10 to 14%, retroactive to Oct. 24, 1948, 3600 workers.

Laundry Workers No. 2, Alameda county, 5½ cents, effective Dec. 1, 1948, 2½ cents effective March 1, 1949.

The Book Tells the Story, Quickly, Neatly

What is a local union of the IBEW? Such as Local 1324? The International's by-laws describes it thus:

A voluntary association of 10 or more workers, chartered by the International office, which is assigned a certain territorial jurisdiction and held responsible for organizing workers of the type for which the charter is issued, and the supervision of all work of the type, in its territory. Local unions are authorized to sign wage and hour agreements with employers, and have all the resources of the Brotherhood behind them in their efforts to improve their status and conditions.

State Fed Releases Pension Law Facts

The State Federation of Labor last week released information showing that California's largest industrial and commercial firms are backing a group of wealthy blind men who seek a new referendum vote to outlaw the increased blind and aged pensions the people of California have indicated they approved when they voted last fall for Proposition No. 4.

GLASSON'S GROANS

Pachler was out here. He dropped a lot of controversial statements and then departed hurriedly. One of them: The majority of our members have always been fair and reasonable and appreciate the job that we have done for them through the UWUA.

Brother Pachler and company did a job all right. The majority he so glibly spoke of are now in the IBEW.

* * *

"Bridge PG&E With the IBEW." That slogan appears on the masthead of Utility Facts. It typifies a sound and sensible purpose, and a logical conclusion for which all PG&E employees should strive.

* * *

Past experience has shown that we need one union on the system. That union should be a strong one. Having two unions works to the detriment of the employee, and makes possible the old squeeze play by management—with accent on the squeeze.

* * *

How the UWUA has worked against the interests of the PG&E employees is now a matter of public record. It has irresponsibly attacked the character of loyal company employees who happened to disagree with its top-side method of operation. It has violated honest and long-established trade union principles. It has disregarded its own constitution when it suited the purpose of the officials pledged to uphold that document. It has put known company unionists in charge of policy.

In short, the UWUA has tried to cut you, the PG&E employee, in the pattern of the Brotherhood of New York Consolidated Edison employees, a company union.

* * *

Paul St. Sure, the PG&E attorney, has for years been an advocate of one union on the system. But that was when there were still two large groups, represented by the IBEW and UWUA. Now, with the UWUA repudiated by most PG&E employees, Mr. St. Sure supports the UWUA contention before the National Labor Relations Board that UWUA membership is in effect in bondage to it for life, with the members not entitled to an election. Apparently it is important to Mr. St. Sure which union is to be the "one union on the system."

The ousted UWUA officials may not have acted with the approval of the National policy dictators but they were loyal to the needs and desires of their membership. They refused to betray the interests of those who elected them to office. Their type of leadership is an important factor in American Unionism.

RECORD REVEALS PROBABLE REASON FOR ELECTION STAND

A study of the transcript of a meeting between the 1948 UWUA negotiating committee and PG&E reveals two important changes in company policy. Many PG&E employees may wonder what lies be-

hind this change of policy.

The meeting took place May 25, 1948, and was one of several which resulted in the final signing of the UWUA contract which expired on January 1, 1949.

Mr. Paul St. Sure, in outlining the company's position at that time, stated:

"I went to Washington to see what the possibilities were to bring about one bargaining unit on our system. . . . Denham (NLRB general counsel) says that we can now request an election. We have had provocation from the UWUA to take this step."

POSITION

In the hearings held to date before the NLRB, the company and Mr. St. Sure have opposed an election.

The answer to this change of policy may lie in the proposals Mr. St. Sure made to the 18-man negotiating committee, most of whom are now active IBEW Local 1324 members.

The company had rejected the proposal for a 12-cent across-the-board wage increase. They were offering parity with the rates in force on the system. Said St. Sure:

"We are concerned with the need for parity and if we are continually pushed around we will have no choice but to ask for an election."

NEW STAND

Apparently the PG&E does not expect to get "pushed around" in contract negotiations with the UWUA as now run by Mr. Fisher and Mr. Shedlock. For today the company does not want an election.

The other matter in the record is equally revealing. In the same meeting Mr. St. Sure made a proposal which would permit meter readers and collectors to progress to top rates for their classifications in two rather than four years. In later hearings before the NLRB the company stated these classifications belonged in the bargaining unit.

However, before an NLRB hearings officer in San Francisco recently, Mr. St. Sure filed a request from the company to have meter readers and collectors, along with 49 other work classifications embracing 1,675 men, removed from the collective bargaining unit.

The IBEW is vigorously opposing this move.

None has yet been able to perform the feat of keeping the mouth and mind open at the same time. If the UWUA hierarchy had been listening instead of dictating last year things might be different for them this year.—PG&E Employee.

Many a man can credit his success to the fact that he didn't have the advantages that others had.

AFL Metal Trades Seek Short Day

The current expanding unemployment situation has prompted the AFL Coast Metal Trades unions to launch a vigorous campaign among the employers in its group for the 7-hour day.

The Metal Trades believe that present unemployment is caused by deliberate layoffs planned to frighten labor into abandoning efforts for a fourth round of wage increases; seasonal slack and unprecedented cold weather on the Coast; and labor saving made possible by technological progress.

The Metal Trades unions here on the coast are the first AFL unions to make concerted efforts to carry out the short work week urged by resolutions adopted by delegates to the annual conventions of the AFL and the State Federation of Labor.

Word of the Metal Trades efforts has spread across the land, and letters of commendations and support are pouring in from union leaders.

The Metal Trades, along with the IBEW spearheaded the campaign a half century ago to establish the nine-hour day. The IBEW convention has gone on record favoring the shorter work week and will push it if unemployment becomes a problem in the electrical industry, President Dan Tracy has stated.

UKIAH PG&E MEN FORM IBEW UNIT

(Continued from page 1)

the good that was bound to come to all PG&E men when the IBEW has established one union of the system.

Out of about 45 men in the immediate vicinity of Ukiah, there were about 25 present despite the severe wet weather. They voted to set up their own unit of Local 1324. Meeting nights were set for the second Wednesday of each month. A regular slate of officers will be elected.

Following out the general policy of President William Green of the AFofL and President Dan Tracy of the IBEW on affiliations, Hughes recommended that the unit join the newly established Mendocino County Central Labor Council, AFL, which meets in Ukiah. The unit will undoubtedly affiliate at an early date, he said.

Executive Board Meets in Frisco

An executive board meeting of Local 1324 was held in San Francisco last week with most of the officers present. President L. G. Glasson presided.

A highlight of the meeting was the report from Attorney Matt Tobriner, who was commended for the fine work he is doing on behalf of Local 1324 in the Superior Court suits of IBEW to stop the dues check-off; his defense of former local 133 officers who have been charged by the UWUA; and his work before the NLRB to get an election on the system as soon as possible.

Tobriner spiked UWUA inference in a bulletin circulated March 15 that the UWUA had gotten the court to require the affidavit submitted on behalf of the former local 133 officials whereas the IBEW and Mr. Tobriner had agreed voluntarily to do this.

Tobriner also discussed the classifications the company is trying to take out of the bargaining unit, and outlined plans for fighting this move.

The executive board took the following action on recommendations from the units:

President Glasson was instructed to appoint a committee to work with Unit 3 committee for implementing proceedings before the NLRB and obtaining an early election.

GRIEVANCES

Concurred with Unit 3's recommendation to get immediate enactment of a set of temporary by-laws.

Recommended that all units immediately set up grievance machinery and start processing such grievances in the name of the IBEW. Necessary forms will be supplied as soon as possible to augment this recommendation.

The board will continue to meet on the third Thursday of each month with the locale to be determined by the president.

That no loans be made to members but that relief and welfare committees be set up to care for the needs of sick and injured members. Voluntary donations will be sought as in the past.

DELEGATES

That each unit elect one alternate delegate who will replace any unit executive board member unable to attend the next meeting of the Joint Executive Conference of Northern California Electrical Workers in Reno April 9. Local 1324 is an affiliate of the group which is composed of executive board members of the various IBEW locals in Northern California and the Reno district which recently affiliated.

Other pending business will be taken up at the next regular meeting on April 21, unless a special meeting becomes necessary.

AFL Metal Trades Push Shipbuilding in D.C.

West Coast AFL metal trades unions focused their two-year campaign for an equal share of Navy ship work on Washington last week, where they pointed out that the Navy is expanding its work program for bomb vulnerable Brooklyn Navy Yard while laying off men in the San Francisco Bay area.

All West Coast AFL unions are backing the metal trades drive for more shipbuilding on this coast as a defense measure and to bolster sagging West Coast economy. Unit No. 1 has endorsed the drive.

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL

AFL Bakers Will Seek Six Hour Day and Week

The AFL Western Conference of Bakery and Confectionery Workers, meeting in Seattle recently, voted to go after the six-hour day, six-day week. The 36-hour week will be incorporated into all future contracts of the respective unions of the conference whenever possible. Increasing unemployment is the reason for the move, which is in line with current AFL objectives.

An old time employee received this award after many years: "Bowzer. In reward for 35 years of faithful service, the company has suggested I refer to you as 'J. B.' from now on."

UWUA's FISHER LAUDED IBEW ONCE; HIS WORDS STILL TRUE

"We are proud of our IBEW parentage. The record of the IBEW over a period of 50 years indicates that it is built on a firm foundation and that it is one of the most progressive unions in the entire labor movement." The foregoing statement was made by UWUA's President Fisher when he belonged to the IBEW.

It is one of the few statements by the ex-brother that IBEW members can still subscribe to one hundred per cent.

The "progressive" unionism of the IBEW which Fisher refers to is now concerned with obtaining for the PG&E workers "One Union on the System." Obtaining that objective would seem to be progressive. But 1500 or less of Fisher's UWUA cohorts are now seeking to forestall an election among about 12,000 employees.

Apparently Mr. Fisher changes his mind about as fast as he changes union affiliation. He opposes such an election.

It was way back in April, 1913 when Mr. Fisher joined the IBEW.

In 1940 Mr. Fisher was suspended by the IBEW. He then set out to revive the company union on the ConEd system. In August, 1945, he led his union into the UWOC. From that came the UWUA which Fisher now heads.

With the UWUA now on the to-boggan Mr. Fisher may soon be leading the remnants into an independent union.

AFL Tries to Aid Low Income Group

Despite the flurry of propaganda in the Nation's press about the standard of living of the American worker, the Census Bureau has released figures which reveal that there are over four million families in this country with incomes of less than \$1,000.

It appears that when standards of living are mentioned in the daily press, they are standards of the organized rather than the unorganized worker for \$1,000 a month means an income of only \$25 per week. There are no AFL workers earning wages that low.

It is precisely to aid workers in the category described above that prompts the AFL to sponsor the minimum wage bill now before Congress which would establish minimum wage rates of 75 cents to one dollar an hour. The unorganized workers who need this boost are a threat on the labor market to the standard of wages established by the AFL and other organized worker groups.

Once it seemed that both the company and the employee wanted "One Union on the System." Why does the UWUA try to keep us divided?—PG&E Employee.

REPORTS FROM THE FIELD

Martinez Unit No. 1

Brother Glasson, President of Local 1324, attended our last meeting and addressed the membership. He gave us a very interesting and enlightening talk of reasons for organization and some of the back history of unions on the PG&E. We appreciated President Glasson's visit and hope he returns again very shortly.

Brother Geo. Gordan, President of Local 50, of the IBEW, also visited our meeting and spoke of the conditions the members of his local were working under with their Line Contractors. Brother Gordan is a former PG&E employee and maybe many of you remember him when he was secretary of the CIO in Oakland.

He said his local union had the best agreement covering line construction on the Pacific Coast and that he was very proud of his affiliation with the IBEW. We were assured of the whole-hearted support of Local 50 in our campaign to establish one union on the system—the IBEW.

I guess you all read that we affiliated with the Central Labor Council of Contra Costa County, and delegates have been seated. This we are sure will help and urge all other units to take the same step in their areas.

Five new applications were signed last week and the IBEW local 1324 is the only local union for PG&E employees in our area. Remember coffee and doughnuts are served after each meeting, so give us a visit on the 28th.

—Secretary John Fante.

Redwood Unit No. 2

Our regular unit meeting was held on the 14th and we were honored with a visit from Brother Davis of Local 1245. We appreciate the invitation to attend Unit 1's meeting but it falls on the same night as ours, but maybe we can get together and exchange a car full. Local 617 of the IBEW in San Mateo invited us to attend their next meeting, so a gang are get-

ting together and planning to attend on the 5th of April.

We had a committee from our Unit visit San Jose and they reported contacts were made and plans would be laid to assist the IBEW members in that area to set up a unit. Several of our members have volunteered to help organize on their days off.

Brother Hintz, our very able Chairman, was given a temporary leave as chairman in order to take care of some pressing personal business. Brother Walters, vice-chairman, will take over.

We understand the NLRB hearing is going to begin on the 22nd and we sure hope there are no more delays by the company or UWUA. The gang here in this area want the election and want it as soon as possible. The sooner we have ONE union on the system and that union the IBEW, the sooner our grievances will be taken up and settled.

Our unit is very strong for ONE union on the system which is a topic of conversation in practically every one of our meetings and along this line requested our chairman to contact the UWUA local in San Jose as to the possibility of a committee attending their next meeting to explain our position. It is sincerely hoped that our fellow employees in San Jose will permit such a meeting because after all we all work for the PG&E and are interested in having the strongest union possible to represent us. It was thought they could send a committee from their local to attend our meeting and explain their position.

Representative Snyder attended our meeting and together with his report and the reports of the various committees we received plenty of up to date information.

See where Unit 1 has copped our stuff, and are now serving coffee and doughnuts. Good idea and it sure hits the spot after the meeting. New applications still coming in regularly.

—Secretary R. Place.

Local Union and Unit Officers

LOCAL 1324

L. G. GLASSON President
M. A. WALTERS Vice-President
DEAN BEAN Recording Secretary
ED WHITE Financial Secretary
DONALD HARDIE Treasurer

UNIT No. 1—MARTINEZ

B. E. LIEBSCHER Chairman
SAM SETCHELL Vice-Chairman
JOHN FANTE Recording Secretary
F. J. CARTIER Asst. Financial Sec.
DONALD HARDIE Executive Board
STAN DAHLIN Executive Board

UNIT No. 2—REDWOOD AND SAN MATEO

EMIL HINTZ Chairman
L. MUSCANTE Vice-Chairman
R. PLACE Recording Secretary
W. LEMON Asst. Financial Sec.
J. COSTA Executive Board
FRED WOLGER Executive Board

UNIT No. 3—SAN FRANCISCO

ALBER TIEGEL Chairman
HENRY VAN ERKELENS Vice-Chair
JESSE NASH Recording Secretary
WM. M. RENO Asst. Financial Sec.
WM. KENNEDY Executive Board
LEONARD H. RIAVE Executive Board

UNIT No. 4—SANTA ROSA

JEROME D. WOERNER Chairman
JAMES W. FAUTLEY Vice-Chairman
WM. H. CARITHERS Recording Sec.

Know the Facts! Here's WHERE and WHEN to ATTEND MEETINGS

UNIT No. 1—MARTINEZ

2nd and 4th Monday of each month, I. O. O. F. Hall, Martinez, 829 Ferry St.

UNIT No. 2—REDWOOD & SAN MATEO

2nd and 4th Monday of each month. Community Hall, Belmont, 8 p.m.

UNIT No. 3—SAN FRANCISCO

1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month. (Day Workers) Building Trades Temple, AFL—Progress Hall, 14th and Guerrero Sts., 8 p.m.

Last Monday in each month. (Night workers).

2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month (Executive Board), 85 South Van Ness, 8 p.m.

UNIT No. 4

2nd Thursday of each month, Odd Fellows' Hall, Cotati, 8 p.m.

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