



State's Labor Press Has An Important Job Ahead

Business Manager R. T. Weakley and Administrative Asst. Elmer B. Bushby were among the more than 100 Labor Press Editors and union officials in attendance at the 2-day California Labor Press Conference held in San Diego on Nov. 16th and 17th. Sponsored by the Calif. State Federation of Labor and the University of California, the conference is an annual affair.

PG&E CO. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT CHALLENGED

Recent publicity in the press on the question of employee discounts on gas and electric bills has raised concern on the part of the Company's employees. The present discount policy, going back nearly 50 years in some form or another, is protected by the "savings clause" in the Agreement between PG&E and Local 1245.

Although a stockholder raised the question by letter to the Public Utilities Commission, recent hearings on PG&E's request for gas rate relief, to offset El Paso Gas wholesale rate increase, did not include this matter as being a proper subject for the particular hearings.

The subject may be raised in future hearings on PG&E's request for gas rate increases to recover a differential between current rate of return and a higher allowable Commission rate.

Business Manager Ronald T. Weakley appeared at the hearings on November 19th in order to testify should the discount matter be formally raised. The Union will watch any further development in this matter in order that this contractual employee benefit be properly protected.

E. M. Weston, President of the Washington State Federation of Labor, pulled no punches in his address before the group in detailing how labor fought and defeated the "right-to-work" law in Washington.

He described blow-by-blow the struggle between the proponents of the Initiative and organized labor in securing supporters in every segment of the populace in the State. He stressed the role that education through the Labor Press played throughout the campaign and emphasized that the Calif. Labor Press had better turn to the task at hand—defeat "right-to-work" in California in 1958.

Mrs. Mildred Brady, Consumer Consultant from Berkeley, spoke on how the workers and their families are up to their necks in debt. She pointed out how the credit system being as attractive as it is—\$1 down, \$1 a week—coupled with inflated prices, plus the deliberately "created obsolescence" in most products we buy, all add (Continued on Page 4)



SMALL VOICE in the wilderness of anti-unionism is America's labor press, which has a mammoth job ahead of it, Gordon Cole, above, told the recent annual Calif. labor press conference in San Diego. At right is John Henning, research director, State Federation of Labor.

Sutter County No. 4 To Adopt Wreck Law

Sutter County now stands as the 4th California County to adopt the vicious anti-union "right-to-work" ordinance. On Nov. 4, by a vote of 3 to 2 the County Board of Supervisors passed the ordinance. This vote appeared to represent a sharp clash between urban and rural interests in the county.

Voting for the Union busting law were M. S. Davis, Ed Da-Cosse, and Eber Beilby, all from the rural areas. Chairman Ike Norred and Harold Moore, representing the urban areas, voted against it.

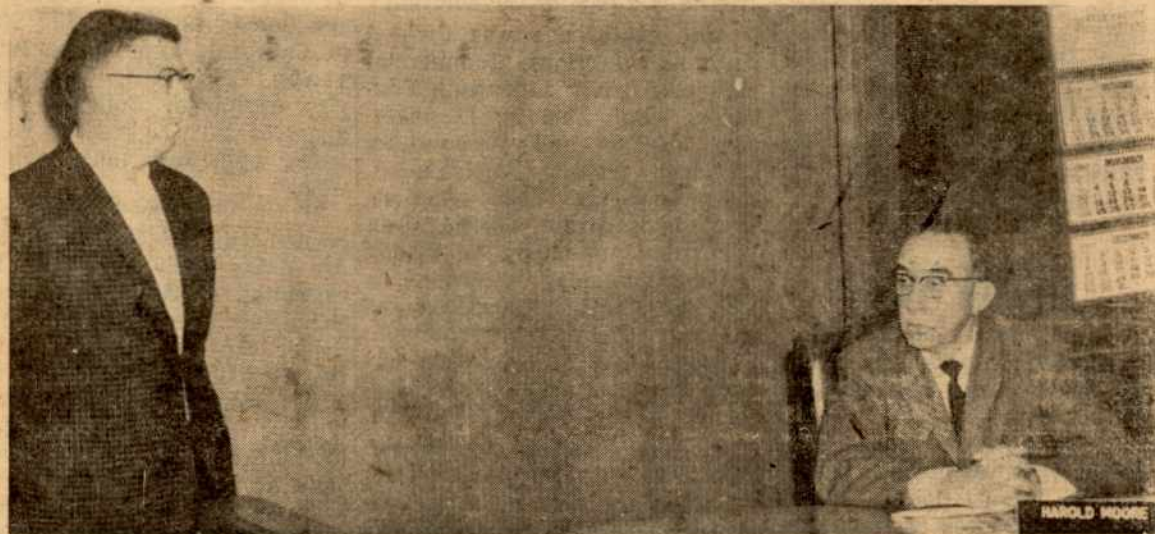
The ordinance is identical to

that passed in Tehama County, ruled invalid in incorporated cities, and will become effective Dec. 3rd.

Among the speakers opposing this legislation was Local 1245's Marysville Unit Chairman Ken Stevenson.

1245 On Deck at Sutter

Local 1245 did its share in making labor's voice heard before Sutter County supervisors voted to adopt a "right to work" ordinance. Shown below is Bro. Ken Stevenson, Marysville Unit Chairman, speaking at the supervisors' hearing. At right is Supervisor Harold Moore, who voted against the adoption of the law.



Bus. Mgr. Weakley At Hdqtr's Utility Meet

Business Manager Ronald T. Weakley has returned from a 6-day trip to the Nation's Capital. At the invitation of International President Gordon M. Freeman, a number of Utility Local Union Business Managers journeyed from various parts of the nation for a meeting to discuss IBEW Utility organizational problems.

In attendance were representatives of IBEW Locals and System Councils on some of the major utility properties in the country. These included Long Island Lighting, Duquesne Light, Northern States Power, Florida Power & Light, Alabama Power, Union Electric, Pacific Gas & Electric and Public Service Electric & Gas.

Some of the subjects discussed in the meetings included collective bargaining research, wage patterns, nuclear power, power ownership policies, membership service, education, skill training and program financing.

President Freeman gave generously of his time and it was felt by all concerned that a very informative and constructive meeting was held. Director of Utility Operations Ted Naughton participated in the discussions and it is hoped that consideration will be given to a broader conference in the future.

The Industrial Union Dept. of the AFL-CIO held its convention following the Utility meeting and Business Manager Henry M. Conover of Local 77, Seattle,

was one of the delegates representing the IBEW. During the convention, President Freeman was elected to the Executive Council of the I.U.D.

Business Manager Weakley visited the U.S. Department of Labor and was given a "Cook's Tour" by Department officials Ted Weyn of the Bureau of Apprenticeship Standards and Phyllis Beattie of the Women's Division.

Of particular interest was the work in the Department being devoted to the establishment of standards and training for electronic technicians. Materials and programs are being developed which should materially assist our Brotherhood and the industries involved in this skill demand problem.

Weakley also utilized part of the time to catch some of the I.U.D. Convention activities. Also, some individual talks with Labor people involved in education, the Labor Press, and a couple of jurisdictional problems involving our own Local Union.

(Continued on Page 2)

Public Hazards in Radiation Outlined At S.F. Meet

On Nov. 13, 14 and 15 the 8th National Conference on Standards was held in San Francisco under the auspices of the American Standards Association. A panel of experts on hazards of Atomic Radiation pointed to the lack of an adequate program to control the hazards involved and the great need for doing so.

Dr. Paul C. Tomkins of the United States Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory pointed

out that of all possible hazards the reactor had received the most attention.

The possible consequences being so severe and obvious, most effort is directed toward reactor safety. The Windscale accident involving a reactor in England was pointed to as an example. Here due to human failures and improper planning, an area some 200 miles in diameter was exposed to radiation. This meant

the necessity of evacuation of people and impounding of all foodstuff in the area. One need only apply this situation to a comparable area in California to see the great loss which would occur—both in human values as well as economic.

A. C. Blackman, Chief Division of Industrial Safety for the State of California, highlighted the problems of regulations because of the many agencies in-

involved. Federal Agencies, such as the Interstate Commerce Commission, Civil Aeronautics Board, Coast Guard, and the Post Office have legitimate concern and control over the transportation of radioactive material. State Agencies have a measure of control in such fields as public health, employee safety, water pollution and natural resources. Many cities and counties have local ordinances which

affect either the location of a reactor or the disposal of waste products.

As is evident from this short list, which could be expanded greatly, a real problem is apparent. Blackman stated that the problem was being slowly answered by cooperation of the various groups involved. In summary he remarked "The path this nation must follow is clear.

(Continued on Page 3)



The UTILITY REPORTER



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Help Wanted

WANTED: Female workers. Will pay slightly less than 16c an hour.
WANTED: Dishwashers. Will pay same wage as in 1941.
WANTED: Roofers, Painters, Carpenters. Will pay 27c an hour in "brass money."
WANTED: Butchers. Will pay \$21 a week less than Butchers in Los Angeles.

No California employer in his right mind would waste his money on such absurd newspaper ads. Neither would any California worker in his right mind respond to any of these ads—not yet that is! But it is possible that these ads could appear and receive response in at least three "Right-to-Work" states today.

A recent AFL-CIO survey reveals that Arkansas' minimum wage for women workers in local business is set at 15.6 cents an hour. However, the report notes that in 1956 wages as low as \$7 a week (15½ cents an hour) were being paid in some counties of Arkansas—a "Right-to-Work" state.

Employers in "Right-to-Work" states use many dodges to avoid paying fair wages. Not the least of these is the employment of farm help—exempt from the minimum wage law—as skilled craftsmen at incredibly low rates.

One of these exploited workers has written to the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. to tell of his employment as a tenant farmer near Rome, Georgia—a "Right-to-Work" state. Paid \$3 for an 11-hour day, the worker was used on roofing, painting and carpentry jobs. For 26 days of work, he received \$78—slightly over 27 cents an hour. Pay-day comes only once a month in the form of "brass money" which is good only at the employer's commissary.

In Arizona, another "Right-to-Work" state, wages for Culinary Workers have actually decreased since passage of the union-busting legislation. Prior to its enactment, Dishwashers were paid \$8 a day plus their meals. Within a few months after passage, the wages of some Dishwashers had been lowered to as little as \$1.25 a day plus board. This was lower than the 1941 wage of \$1.50 a day plus meals.

The Meat Cutters in Arizona have also felt the repercussions of the "Right-to-Work" in their state. In 1937, the members of Local 109 in Tucson, Arizona, enjoyed the same wages and conditions as their brother members in Los Angeles. Today, however, the Arizona Butchers are \$18 to \$21 a week behind those in Los Angeles and they do not receive health and welfare benefits, a pension plan and many other fringes that have been secured for the Los Angeles Butchers.

These are typical examples of how "Right-to-Work" legislation confer on the worker the right to have his wages cut, the right to go from employer to employer seeking work at whatever wages can be got, the right to be deprived of benefits.

Make no mistake about it; the reactionary men who are now directing the "Right-to-Work" campaign in California have as their aim the reduction of the California worker's economic status to that in Arkansas, Georgia and Arizona.

This is the law that Senator William F. Knowland admittedly wants to inflict on California labor—the law which he will work to pass if he becomes Governor of California—the law which will turn the industrial relations clock back 50 years.

THERE MUST BE A REASON—AND THERE IS!

Not long ago, Sutter County was saddled by a compulsory open shop law by a 3-2 vote of its supervisors. The word "Freedom" was bandied about by proponents of the law but no one just came out flatly and said that this action was designed to enrich the employer at the expense of the worker.

At recent hearings before a Congressional Sub-Committee in San Francisco, testimony was taken from witnesses for and against extending Federal minimum wage and hour laws to cover some 9,400,000 transportation, cannery, farm and retail store employees.

The press reported that opposing witnesses from the Yuba City area, Farmers Henry Everitt and Mas Oji cited weather and insect plagues plus seasonal business as some reasons why substandard wages and hours should be maintained for agricultural workers.

A look at the appalling living conditions of farm workers in the Yuba-Sutter area should convince anyone that our laws and our society have failed to provide even minimum health, sanitary and economic protections for these poor people.

Yes, there's a reason for "Right-to-Work" laws. It's purely economic.

Mail Bag

October 16, 1957
 Mr. Ronald T. Weakley
 Business Manager
 Local Union 1245, I.B.E.W.
 1918 Grove Street
 Oakland 12, Calif.

Dear Brother Weakley:
 It is gratifying to meet someone as aware as you are of the dangers we are facing in these so-called right-to-work initiatives.

We members of organized labor in the State of Washington have just recently (in 1956) defeated a right-to-work initiative. The very title is misleading. The Attorney General of the State of Washington and Secretary of State refused to let the backers of the initiative use the title "Right-to-Work" or "Guaranteeing Freedom of Employment." The Attorney General and Secretary of State properly pointed out that both of these phrases were misleading and inaccurate.

In 1954, the Supreme Court of Idaho made a similar decision. The case against the Right-to-Work Initiative is overwhelming. In Atlanta, Georgia, the cost-of-living for a family of four is \$4,428. In Seattle, Washington, it is \$4,415 (less than Atlanta). Yet, the average per capita income in Atlanta, and Georgia, is \$1,333, and in Seattle, and Washington State, it is \$1,987.

Whoever heard of the anti-labor forces pushing for legislation that would help working people? Protect your pay check, Brothers; get in and fight the Right-to-Work Initiative!

Fraternally yours,
Bob Perry
 Business Representative
 Local Union No. 46
 I.B.E.W.

Death Takes Bro. Chas. Falltrick

Death took a long-time Local 1245 member, Charles Falltrick, during the night of November 2nd, presumably from a heart attack.

Brother Charlie was a First Operator at the Inskip Hydro Plant and had previously worked as a Second Operator in the Pit River Plants for many years.

During his 10½ years as a member of Local 1245, he had served as Union's Shop Steward while at Pit No. 1 and was a Unit Officer in the Fall River Unit while working at Pit No. 1 and in the Pit Canyon Unit while working at Pit No. 5.

The many friends which Bro. Falltrick made over the years will indeed miss him.

Utility Meet

(Continued from Page 1)

A more comprehensive report on the Business Manager's activities and their direct relation to Local 1245, during his Washington visit was made to the Executive Board, Policy Committee and Business Staff on Nov. 2, the day following his return home. Attendance at Unit meetings will provide the membership with a more detailed report on the activities involved and their relation to the Local Union membership.

Joe Keenan Appointed As Economic Advisor

IBEW International Secretary Joseph D. Keenan has been appointed a member of the Democratic National Committee's new advisory committee on economic policy.



"Clet" Adams Saves Three Year Old

Because S.M.U.D. Troubleman Cletus Adams was nearby the scene of a near tragic accident, a 3 year old boy-is alive today. The boy was rescued after turning up missing while swimming in the Salt Creek area at Shasta Lake.

Applying the back pressure-arm lift (Holger-Nielsen) method of artificial respiration, Brother "Clet" restored natural breathing in the boy after about five minutes.

Brother Adams reported that

he was able to use the method easily and effectively even though the size of the three year old was much smaller than the size of patients normally used in practice rescue sessions.

Let's Practice Safety!

By GLENN LARSON
 L.U. 1245 Safety Committee Member

On Oct. 2, 3, and 4, 1957, I had the privilege of attending the Eighth Annual Governor's Traffic Safety Conference in Sacramento. During the course of the conference I learned several things, which I think should be passed along to our membership.

The meeting opened with a banquet at which the principal speakers were Governor Knight and Dr. Francis E. West, President of the California Medical Association. Governor Knight, in his address, put the greatest blame for highway accidents on speed and drunken drivers. Dr. West, in his address, named the present day auto as a "hi-octane multi-horsepower grim reaper." James T. Blalock, general chairman of the conference, said, "I have never heard anyone admit he was a bad driver, yet 56 per cent of our fatal accidents involve only one vehicle and one driver. Our job is to identify traffic safety with the individual, not with any group, and try to make everyone realize he is a part of the solution."

The conference was divided into nine sections, Commercial Vehicle, Driver Licensing, Education, Enforcement, Engineering, Judges and Prosecutors, Medical, Public Participation, and Teen-Age. These sections met in separate meetings on Thursday and again on Friday morning. Friday afternoon a joint session of all sections was held at which time recommendations were made by each section to be presented to the Governor by the general chairman.

It was brought out in the meetings that the 1956 traffic accident toll was 3804 persons killed in California. During 1957 the death total is only 1 under a like 1956 period. In the nation, 1 person is killed and 1 person is permanently injured every 14 minutes, there is an accident every 3 seconds and the cost is \$20,000 every minute or \$28,800,000 per day. (You pay your part when you buy insurance for your auto). Experienced drivers have 97 per cent of the accidents and 13 out of each 15 accidents are caused by driver failure, 1 by mechanical failure, and 1 by miscellaneous causes. These facts seem to put the burden of the blame on the average driver. It was pointed

out that speed is the biggest killer, while drunk driving was down about fifth or sixth on the list.

Companies which operate fleets of cars, trucks and busses have recognized the cost of traffic accidents and have set up training programs, safety checks of equipment and other means to combat the problem. One large trucking company showed a movie which was made to show the danger spots on the route from Oakland to Reno and is used to help in the training of their new drivers. The Safety Director of one of the largest bus lines on the Pacific Coast explained the very stiff examination and training that is given to a new bus driver. Safety inspection of trucks by the State of California and by the Interstate Commerce Commission was explained. Both of these agencies have rigid rules which truck operators must comply with.

It would seem that all concerned with the traffic problem are doing their part with the exception of John Q. Public—the driver. Until the individual driver can be made to realize that traffic accidents are not just something he reads about, but are very definitely a danger to him and his family every time he takes a chance on the highway, not much can be done to lessen the number of fatal accidents. As one speaker put it, now is the time to quit talking safety and start acting safely.

I was very much impressed with the conference and I hope that the 1000 delegates to the conference will be able to take back to their organizations, fellow employees and friends some message which will help to combat this terrible problem of traffic safety.

A dog has many friends because the wag was put in his tail instead of his tongue.

Free Trade Unions Seek World Peace: Reuther

The millions of free trade unionists are among the vanguard of those who are fighting to make peace and freedom secure throughout the world, Walter Reuther, president of the Auto Workers and vice-president of the AFL-CIO, told an audience at a luncheon conference in San Francisco on November 7th.

The luncheon was held in connection with the plenary session of the 6th National Conference of the United States National Commission for UNESCO, held in San Francisco.

"Abraham Lincoln once remarked that a nation cannot survive half slave and half free. I say that a world cannot survive half have and half have not. You cannot win the struggle for the minds and hearts of mankind with a bigger H-Bomb or in a vacuum," Reuther stated.

"The United States has over-emphasized military instead of economic and moral assistance in a part of the world, where economic and social planning is the primary need. We must give up our rigid policy of dividing the world into two camps—those with us and those against us. This is a dangerous and unrealistic policy."

He pointed to India as the bulwark of democracy in Asia and how success or failure of its next 5-year plan to increase the standard of living for the In-



REUTHER

dian people depends on a mere \$600 million. "In the last war," he said, "the U.S. paid \$41 million for every hour of that war, so aid to India would be equivalent to only a few hours of our World War II cost."

"Without this aid," he continued, "India could easily and understandably fall into the sphere of Communism."

"Economic aid," he emphasized, "must be based, not on the danger of Communism, but on the need of the people. We

need a positive approach, helping people to help themselves because they are hungry. We must stop expecting a ton of gratitude in return for a ton of aid. You just cannot buy friends."

"We must recognize that the United Nations exists as an instrument to accomplish this and de-emphasize our unilateral approach. The challenge of peace is as complex and difficult as the challenge of war."

The \$64 question asked by Mr. Reuther was, "Why can't we fight for the things we believe in as hard as we fight against those things we oppose?"

"The workers of America are concerned about the future of the world and are prepared to make sacrifices for it," Reuther stated, "and while the hour is late, the challenge is great and I have infinite faith in the capacity of free men to meet it."

Organized labor was prominent at the luncheon conference and included Local 1245 Asst. Business Manager L. L. Mitchell, Admin. Asst. Elmer Bushby, Business Rep. Dan McPeak and San Francisco Div. Grievance Chairman Frank Quadros.

Now's The Time!

CHECK ALL POLES TO BE CLIMBED

By C. E. "HANS" ELLIOT
Chairman, Local 1245
Safety Committee

We are now entering the period of the year when poles are more apt to fall, because of wet soil and wet rotten wood. It is important that all poles to be climbed should be inspected as to their safety.

When in doubt, in order to estimate the weakness of a pole, it should be dug around for a depth of 18 inches, the minimum circumference of sound wood is likely to be from 6 to 12 inches below the ground level. In some cases it may be at considerable greater depth. The rotten wood should be removed and the pole bored to determine the amount of solid wood.

If no rot appears on the surface a hammer or hatchet should be used to sound the butt to find if it is hollow or not. If it sounds hollow it should be bored, to determine the thickness and quality of the solid wood.

When the pole is set in concrete or asphalt, two holes should be bored downward at an angle of 45 degrees with an extension bit of sufficient length to permit passing entirely through the pole. These borings should be made at points approximately 90 degrees apart on circumference.

If the pole does not require replacement the holes must be carefully plugged with creosote dowels or plugs.

All poles that are to have the stress changed should be properly guyed to stand the change. It should be clearly understood at the tail board briefing before the pole is to be climbed if the stress is to be changed and what is to be done to take care of the change.

RADIATION HAZARDS TOLD

(Continued from Page 1)

The inherent basic philosophy of our nation is to provide for health and safety. Surely the need is indicated for continued increase in the cooperation of the various State and Federal agencies.

"If the development of atomic energy by private industry is to be encouraged and if the various levels of government are to discharge their responsibilities to the public—standardization of regulations is of vital concern to all."

Problems of waste disposal were discussed by Albert L. Smith, U.S. Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory. He stated, "Very early in the Atomic Energy program it was realized that radioactive materials would have a far-reaching adverse effect on man if indiscriminately released to the environment."

"Many methods to care for this almost indestructible by-product have been devised but only three have so far been used for certain of the 'lower level' wastes. To date, no high level wastes have been given ultimate disposal. They are simply stored in tanks located on the site." He elaborated by saying, "It is estimated that the total present tankage volume constructed and in construction for high level waste is about 100,000,000 gallons. The total amount of radioactivity is probably in the hundreds of millions of curies." The tanks must be replaced in time because the life of the tank will never equal the toxic life of the waste which will last in the hundreds of years. The process must be continued until some safe method of ultimate disposal is discovered.

Medium level waste is now being concentrated by evaporation and the concentrate being stored as high level waste, thus adding to the problem. Where it can be done, ultimate disposal of medium level waste is accomplished by sinking it at sea or burial as solid waste.

Low level liquid wastes containing only tracer amounts of radioactivity are, in many cases, directly discharged into the environment into streams or rivers.

Solid waste is usually buried in trenches and covered with 6 feet of earth at sites selected by the A.E.C. Five such sites are now in operation. Hanford, Oak Ridge, Savannah River, N.R.T.S., and Los Alamos operate permanently controlled burial grounds. This means problems develop for packaging and transporting of such materials.

Gaseous waste is usually filtered and released with the filters becoming solid waste which is then taken care of by other means.

Sea disposal is accomplished by using 50 gallon steel drums or concrete vaults weighing at least 10 pounds per gallon of volume to insure sinking at sea. They are transported to sea on barges and sunk in at least 1000 fathoms of water. On both coasts this is done by the Navy. The dumping ground on the West Coast is about 50 miles west of San Francisco.

Dr. D. E. Hull, California Research Corporation, discussed safe methods of handling radioactive material in industrial uses. The three fundamental factors which limit exposures to external radiation in order of usefulness are distance, time and shielding.

Internal radiation control involves monitoring of drinking water and air to insure that maximum allowable concentrations are not exceeded. Rubber gloves are used to limit the possibilities of passing radioactive material to food which might be handled. At the close of each operation, all tools, gloves, hands, clothing and shoes are given checks to eliminate the spread of any radioactive substance.

Each person engaged in using the material is supplied with a self-reading dosimeter to moni-

IBEW TELEPHONE WORKERS TIRED OF 'MA BELL' TACTICS

IBEW Local 1011 has adopted the following self explanatory resolution which was subsequently adopted by the California State Electrical Workers Assn. and the California State Federation of Labor. We believe the needed legislation is long overdue.

WHEREAS: In the past 17 years, the skills required of telephone technicians have greatly increased, the mechanization program has permitted the assignment of greater responsibilities to each employee because more service can be provided with the same amount of equipment, a higher percentage of the personnel must be licensed as radio and micro-wave technicians, the pressure has become greater with the increase in complexity of equipment, and real earnings of telephone employees have greatly decreased, and

WHEREAS: The Bell Telephone Company pension is designed for executives and is ridiculously low for employees when compared to other utilities. An employee after 30 years of service and drawing top rate of supervised employees would retire at less than \$65.00 per month; while an executive could draw up to \$80,000 per year, and

WHEREAS: Telephone Company employees working conditions have been reduced to minimum standards required by law, seniority rights have been destroyed, union security taken away, arbitration protection made a mockery, and grievance procedure turned into endless litigation, through the arrogant disregard for the welfare of the employee by the telephone industry dominated by the A. T. & T. and its affiliates, and with the use of countless potential strikebreakers carried on the payroll as supervisors (Many without a single person under their supervision), and

WHEREAS: This is contrary to the trend of earnings, pensions, and working conditions in other industries, where, in the past 17 years earnings, pensions and working conditions have greatly improved, in most cases coming from behind and passing the telephone industry, and

WHEREAS: The reason the telephone companies have been able to reduce standards of living of the telephone workers while other workers' standards have improved is the monopolistic nature of the telephone business, their complete disregard for the welfare of the employees and the public, and in some cases, the political subdivisions served, their ability to influence public opinion with lavish advertising paid for by the public as operating expenses and, considered part of their cost of operating, and

WHEREAS: Industrial warfare each year brought on by the union busting policies of the Bell System has cost the employees millions of days lost in strikes since the National telephone strike in 1947, has cost the public millions of dollars due to lost service, has jeopardized National Security by paralyzing the National Defense communication system periodically with lowered morale among the employees, high personnel turnover, untrained technicians, and wasteful management practices, and

WHEREAS: The Bell Telephone Company in the past ten years forced their employees out on strike time after time when they were asking for rate increases from the Public Utilities Commission, and they used the labor unrest to justify their never ending rate increases, therefore:

BE IT RESOLVED: That Local Union 1011, IBEW go on record endorsing the plan by the IBEW Executive Council to have Congress enact legislation establishing a Communication Labor Board similar to the Railroad Labor Board, to bring true collective bargaining to the telephone workers, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the State Federation of Labor in Washington, Idaho, Oregon, California and Nevada, and that they be asked to adopt similar resolutions, and forward them to their congressmen and senators, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That each Central Labor Council where Local 1011 is affiliated be asked to take similar action.

tor the individual's exposure. Periodic counts of urine samples are run on each person who works with unsealed tracers. Where accidental exposure occurs which could have exposed a person a large dosage, blood counts are taken, but are not used otherwise.

Safety records are maintained to control exposure. Up to date inventory is constantly maintained. It shows amount, kind and location of isotope, when it goes out of the lab, what it is used for and who is responsible for it. Finally, a record is made of the decay or disposal of the isotope as it is cleared from the file.

Area surveys are made at intervals to assure that limits are kept in line. These too are entered on the record.

Most important is the individual exposure record. Each man keeps his own record in a bound notebook with the first and last reading of his dosimeter each day. This is checked monthly by a safety inspector who makes a photostat which is filed in a permanent file. This is reviewed periodically by a supervisor to see that it is in line.

As a summary, Dr. Hull stated, "We are convinced that we can expand the volume of isotopes to the limit of usefulness and still keep radiation exposures well below one-tenth of the now permitted maximum. All it takes is an understanding of the problem, applied with a little care and common sense."

That the development of industrial uses of the atom poses great problems of protection of workers and public health and safety is obvious. What is not so

obvious is the answers which must be found. As the decisions of the nature and development of peacetime use slowly passes from government to private hands, it will become necessary for more and more rigid standards to be adopted in order to insure that the welfare of all will be protected. To date certain failures have begun to appear. Only through complete acceptance of responsibility by all can we hope to achieve the great potential open to us.

That the I.B.E.W. is vitally interested in this matter was evidenced by the attendance of Otto Reiman, Vern Breuillot and Wally Barrett from the International's 9th District office and Local 1245's Business Manager, Ronald T. Weakley, Assistant Business Manager L. L. Mitchell, Administrative Assistant Elmer Bushby and Business Representative Dan McPeak.

Learns Hard Way!

Frank Hoffman, legislative representative for the United Steelworkers, told a district union meeting in Evansville, Indiana recently, that there is food for thought in the move of the big Chrysler plant from Indiana (a "right-to-work" state) to Missouri, where there is no scab law.

Says Hoffman: "This regrettable incident speaks for itself and Evansville (Indiana) workers are learning that they have not, after all, been guaranteed a 'right-to-work.'"

Be Careful: The fall of the year may not mean the weather!

YOUR Business Manager's COLUMN

By RONALD T. WEAKLEY

This column will be devoted to a few happenings of late as well as a few observations.

First, let's take a look at California's coming race for the governorship. Edmund G. "Pat" Brown has formally announced his candidacy as Democratic nominee in 1958. Wm. F. Knowland has announced for the Republican side. Both will probably cross-file in the primary and this promises to be the hottest gubernatorial race in recent California history.



R. T. Weakley

Brown enjoys organized Labor's support plus official Democratic Party backing. This adds up to good campaign organization and financial support.

Knowland enjoys official Republican Party support. This also will add up to good campaign organization and financial support.

Balancing factors appear to be the heavier Democratic registration as against a pot full of big money available to Knowland.

A finer balancing point may well turn out to be the Labor vote and "Goodie" Knight turned it to his advantage in 1954.

The Republican Party, at the top level, engineered Governor Knight's fadeout as a candidate to succeed himself as Governor. Nixon put his money on Knowland and Knight bowed out in a deal to let him run for U.S. Senator. This proves that strict party lines will decide a usually non-partisan Statewide election.

Knowland's opening gun was an attack on organized labor. Knight's financial backers then swung to Knowland and dumped Knight who enjoyed considerable organized labor support.

Brown now has a straight party fight against Knowland and is given a good chance to win. With a good record of non-partisan service as Attorney General, he is not stuck with a long record of legislative votes which support selfish interest groups as is the case with Knowland. He has full Democratic and Labor support and can run his own campaign. It is in this atmosphere that he has been a very successful campaigner.

There are some red faces in certain Labor circles where they put their "money" on "Goodie" Knight, only to watch with dismay his abject obedience to party pressure from the Republican Administration in Washington. Their Republican "entry" has been "scratched" and all bets are off. Incidentally, this weakness, exhibited by Knight, was predicted by others in Labor during the 1954 campaign.

All of Knight's promises to fight so-called "Right-to-Work" laws in the legislature and to veto them if they passed has become an empty gesture. The fellow won't be there to fight or veto anything. This places the Republican Party behind the Knowland program.

Now that the air is cleared on the two standard-bearers who will square off in 1958, let's take a glimpse at some of the issues.

The biggest, of course, is the Knowland program of attacking organized Labor coincidental with the drive for compulsory open shop legislation by some farm and business groups in California. Knowland voted for Taft-Hartley which set up the opportunity for enacting such

State legislation as so-called "Right-to-Work" laws, and generally has a bad Labor voting record throughout his political career. An initiative petition designed to place this issue on the ballot in the 1958 General Election seems to be a surety.

Brown opposes so-called "Right-to-Work" laws, will draw good Labor support, and full Democratic Party organizational backing. Eisenhower, Nixon and Labor Secretary Mitchell have gone on record against such laws on a Federal level, but the backing of Knowland unmasks these pious pronouncements and proves that Knowland and the proponents of compulsory open shop laws will get Republican Party support as well as financial backing from most of big business.

Perhaps this is all good. It separates the men from the boys, will help clarify the issues and make for a return to the two party system in California. Each side will have to put up or shut up and the counting of the votes in 1958 will express the will of the majority after a rough, but overdue, strictly party contest.

A shrewd maneuver on the part of Republican strategists suggests that the attack on Labor should be handled like grandma and Little Red Riding Hood. Instead of Knowland and the official brass attacking head-on, let the farm and business backers of so-called "voluntary unionism" carry the initiative petition campaign while the brass pleads for a "Bill of Rights" for Labor.

Perhaps it would be well for the Democrats to give thought to something more positive than defending Labor Unions from both frontal and insidious attacks. A few characters in Labor are utterly indefensible. They cannot be allowed to "rub off" on political aspirants of either party without producing a detrimental effect upon the candidate's chances.

Labor Press

(Continued from Page 1)

up to the consumer getting a real raw deal. Add to this the fantastic interest rates being paid on installment buying—which borders on usury—and it appears that the worker is not nearly so much a consumer as he is a borrower with his very soul in hock.

Inflation and its causes was the topic of Dr. Melvin Rothbaum from UCLA. He related how certain selfish interests have entered a vigorous campaign to brainwash the public into believing that wages have been the sole cause of inflation. Careful analysis, he said, should be made of the entire problem of inflation and all of its causes—rather than singling out wages and its effects.

MOUNTAIN OF MOLEHILL

Gordon Cole, President of the International Labor Press Association, addressed the group at the evening banquet.

He pointed out how the public press and anti-union interests are attempting to convince the American public that the trade union movement in this country is infested with crime. The truth of the matter is, he stated, that during the past five years of investigations only 40 Union officers have been charged with dishonesty—32 of whom were found guilty of betraying their trust. Although there should be none, a mere 32 out of 16,000 paid international representatives and 430,000 union

The McClellan Committee is scheduled to come West and not to watch the seagulls on San Francisco Bay. This factor will bear on both individual and party campaign strategy. Obvious racketeers, both employer and union, must be brought to time. Legislation, both State and Federal, will undoubtedly be introduced in the next legislative sessions to curb the activities of such conspirators against the public good. Candidates must take a positive position on such legislation.

Therefore, the method used to accomplish the objective becomes important. In order to get Labor's support, a candidate or a party must approach this problem fairly and objectively. This includes any proposal which would unreasonably restrict the right of voluntary contract, the right of free speech, or right of organizations to effectively advocate political reform through democratic processes. Measures which are purely punitive, or are destructive to free associations of Labor or any other responsible group will be vigorously opposed by such groups.

It isn't the "Organized Labor vote" that is being sought here, it is the "working people's vote." Labor's job will be to more clearly identify the economic and social welfare of the individual worker and his family with Unionism—responsible clean Unionism—whose only reason for existence is the welfare of the individual worker, his family and the general community in which he lives and works.

If he registers, if he examines the issues carefully, and if he votes on Election Day, this writer has faith in the worker's good judgment. The job of responsible Union leadership is to conduct a real educational program between now and election time which will provide a means for all working men and women to clearly understand the issues.

officers is a record that can hardly be matched by any other group in the U.S. American trade unions are even more than 99 and 44/100 per cent pure. Actually the 32 "bad apples" represents 1/9000 of 1 per cent of the "barrel."

It's no wonder, Cole said, that the average man on the street thinks that labor is corrupt. He has it pounded into his head through most of 1800 daily newspapers, 10,000 weeklies, 7600 magazines, and millions of radio and TV sets.

Labor has some 400 small papers with a limited circulation so we must have bigger and better labor papers to make our membership able to defend the trade union movement and combat its enemies, Cole continued.

LABOR PRESS, THE KEY

In conclusion, Mr. Cole stated, labor will not succeed if it turns its back on modern communications. To do so will result in ever smaller, ever weaker trade unions and ever poorer working and living conditions for the working people in America.

Professor Currin Shields from UCLA spoke on the necessity of Unions fighting its enemies in the legislative halls. He related how the anti-labor groups have entered the political arena with both feet. He cautioned that Labor, by default, will lose what gains have been made at the collective bargaining table, unless immediate action is taken to combat our enemies in the same political arena.

Observe Safety Rules!

PG&E Dept. Negotiations

DIVISION COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENTS

Interchange between the Physical and Clerical bargaining units to provide progression into and out of the classification of Power Surveyor was the major item of discussion during negotiating sessions on November 21 for this group. While the procedures were not developed, the principle of such interchange was agreed to. In addition, the

job definition for the Junior Pump Tester was improved, the next lower classification to Complaint Inspector broadened, and a new classification of Head Power Surveyor established.

John Orendorff, De Sabla Division, and Assistant Business Manager M. A. Walters represented the Union in these negotiations.

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION EXPENSES

On Saturday, November 9, a representative group of General Construction Department members met in the Local Union office in order to discuss the various problems and to outline Union's position with respect to improving the expense provisions of the Agreement. While no firm proposals were developed, the group did discuss several possibilities with respect to developing methods for determining an individual's residence area and for increasing expense allowances as well as justification therefor.

In attendance were G. C. Executive Board Member Everett Basinger, Policy Committeeman John Michael, Rod Landreth, Pete Pelucca and Tommy Williams from the Line Division, R. O. Webber and L. M. Crandell from Station Division, Peter G. La Russa from Gas, Steward L. Fountain from Hydro, and Assistant Business Manager M. A. Walters and Business Representative Gene Hastings. Several other members who were invited were unable to attend for various reasons.

WATER DEPARTMENT

During negotiating sessions on November 21 agreement was reached on job definitions and lines of progression for all classifications in this Department except for that of Truck Driver. The unresolved issue for this classification is the Company's proposal that the Truck Driver should be required to act as Field Clerk for the crew while the Union contends that such duties properly fall within the duties of a Clerk Driver. The primary issue is over the distinction between Light and Heavy Drivers, in that truck size is the determining factor for Truck Drivers and crew size for Clerk Drivers. One other issue remains unresolved—a determination as to the proper classification to be

utilized in operating an ice boat.

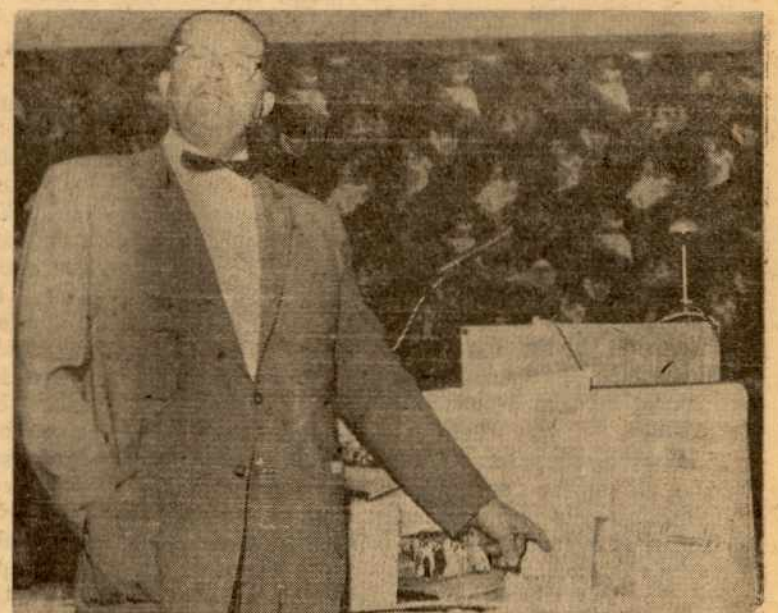
The major accomplishment in these negotiations was a change in the lines of progression to widen the bidding opportunities including provision for interchange between the old Domestic Water and Water Collection Departments. With respect to job definitions, there were no major changes although the definitions for several classifications were amended for purposes of clarification.

Union's committee consisted of George Latshaw, De Sabla Division; Edward Marliani, Stockton Division; Everett Rypinski, Sacramento Division, assisted by Assistant Business Manager M. A. Walters.

ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT OFFICE

Counter proposals were received from the Company as we went to press. They are currently being studied by Union's com-

mittee and a meeting will be arranged as soon as possible to continue negotiations.



WASHINGTON DID IT, can California? Beat a "right to work" law, that is. Valuable pointers in the northern state's successful campaign were given to the annual Calif. labor press conference in San Diego by Pres. Ed Weston of the Washington State Fed. of Labor, shown here with a huge book of clippings

C.U.C.C. ARBITRATION

The first arbitration case on the properties of Citizens Utilities Company of California was set when the Union submitted the grievance of Sisters Mary Nelson and Barbara Cummings to arbitration. The grievance involves the Company's failure to provide full-time employment at Susanville for the aggrieved members when their jobs at Buntingville were eliminated.

After the parties failed to agree upon the selection of a neutral arbitrator, the matter was referred to the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement, for assistance in selecting the arbitrator. It is contemplated that the case will be heard in the immediate future.