The man who DOES NOT read has no advantage
over the man who CANNOT read
The Mail Bag

April 22, 1956

Local Union 1245, IBW, AFL-CIO
140 Grove St.
Oakland 12, Calif.

Dear Sirs:

Please find me some membership application cards (physical and payroll deduction cards). I have found these recent editorials of the Utility Reporter very informative and interesting and think they should be read by my neighbors and friends.

Fraternally yours,

Charles E. Lovett

Monterey, Calif.

May 15, 1956

Editor, Utility Reporter

Dear Sir and Brother:

Recently I read an article in the local newspaper about a doctor in Weaverville, Trinity County, who was a Union hitchhiker in the hospital up there. I was interested in the impression that he had regarding what they call a "Right to Work" law and the labor movement. Inasmuch as the A.M.A. is one of the chief proponents of this law, I would think the good doctor should appeal to his Union and be very serious about what he thinks is in the best interests of his patients.

Could you please bring this subject up at the next meeting of your Union? The importance of this is tied up with the attitude of all the people, and paying close attention to the proceedings cannot be over-emphasized. We want our Union to be clean, democratic and effective. We want our Union to deserve and receive the esteem of our neighbors. It's up to us, the membership, to see that our Union always has these qualities. And that means that we must turn out for Union meetings, our elections, et cetera. They don't want to be without us — if you always do your part.

Whatever matters, I hope you see to it that you all make every effort to poll every member to participate in the vote of the Union.

Sincerely,

M. G. Carpenter

Auburn, Calif.

May 15, 1956

WINSPEAKER AWARD: TOPIC "HITCHHIKERS"

(Continued from Page 1)

Hitchhiking, or getting a "free ride" in the American Union Movement, is a definite reality in the labor movement today. Whether the Union members involved in the movement or both, the leadership will take firm and positive steps to strengthen democracy in the labor movement.

As indeed it is now doing.

FROM THE AMERICAN FEDERATIONAL

Heavy snow pack still on the high Sierras is seen in this picture of work on the big Caribou No. 2 powerhouse project on the North Fork of the Feather river, where Local 1245 members will be on the job in the not too distant future.

Drivers who have good brakes

What Kind of Member Are You?

Unions are losing members who pay attention to what their Union is doing. You can't consider yourself a sincere member of your Union and not pay attention to what the Union is doing.

Unless you pay attention to what your Union is doing, you can't consider yourself a sincere Union member. And you can't be paying attention properly if you don't make it a rule to attend the meetings of your Union.

The importance of consistent attendance at meetings and paying close attention to the proceedings cannot be over-emphasized.

We want our Union to be clean, democratic and effective. We want our Union to deserve and receive the esteem of our neighbors.

Copyright 1957—THE MACMACHIN

M.I.T. Tells 1245 of New Thermoelectron Engine

The MIT device is a magnetic field engine, which is basically a heat engine that uses the internal energy of steam, or some other working fluid. It first heated to a high temperature and then rejected to a lower temperature.

In an ordinary steam engine, some of the energy is lost in the working fluid. And the MIT device never loses any energy in the working fluid.

This device is a heat engine, and it makes use of the internal energy of steam, or some other working fluid. It first heated to a high temperature and then rejected to a lower temperature.

In an ordinary steam engine, some of the energy is lost in the working fluid. And the MIT device never loses any energy in the working fluid.
Bro. Steve Gutowski Saves Life of a Boy

Brother Steve Gutowski, who through his heroism provided the only happy ending to a tragic accident, was the honored guest at a testimonial dinner by his fellow workers at the Alameda Bureau of Electricity.

Five years ago Rickey Campbell somehow managed to climb through a maze of 4 KV and 11 KV wires to the top of a 45-foot pole at one of Alameda's substations.

Howard Rogers, 14, spotted Rickey atop the pole, frightened and crying, so he climbed up to attempt to get the young lad down. In his attempt he came in contact with the 4 KV and plunged down electrocuted.

A short time later Brother Steve inched his way up the pole, talking to Rickey all the time and succeeded in rescuing the horror-stricken boy from the same fate as young Rogers.

At the dinner, Steve was presented with a plaque for "heroism beyond the call of duty."

Since this hero rescue, Bro. Gutowski has retired from his lineman duties for the City of Alameda and is now enjoying a well-deserved period of rest.

STEVE GUTOWSKI

East Bay's Picnic Set for July 20

The annual East Bay picnic will be held again this year at Robert's Area East Bay Regional Park on Sunday, July 20th. As in the past, the Committee will provide the beans, hot dogs, soda-pops and salad for $1.50 a head—children under 10, free.

Pony rides, merry-go-round, and other attractions will be available in the park for kids. Don Lucot, Art Perryman and Nick Garcia are the Picnic Committee in charge of all the arrangements and have plenty of tickets for sale as does your shop steward. See you at the picnic.

San Jose 'Shooters' Challenge All Comers

San Jose Unit 1511, IBEW, would like to turn their shooting skills against 4-man pistol teams and 3-man rifle teams. If any Unit would dare to accept the challenge, contact Eugene J. Smith, 441 South Henry Ave., San Jose.

Weakley and Kreins Drew Record Attendance—A portion of the 97 persons in attendance at the Eureka meeting to hear Bros. Mgr. R. T. Weakley and Pres. Joe Kreins discuss the evils of "right-to-work."

Gifts and Farewell Party Given to Bro. George Kaiser on Retirement

A farewell party was given to Brother George Kaiser on May 7, 1958. The members presented him with a table radio with the following inscription: "To George Kaiser from Unit 3311, Reno Local 1245 IBEW."

Brother Kaiser was born in Seneca, Kansas on April 1, 1893.

During his fourteen years in Unit 3311, he was an invaluable member, being one of the original organizers of Local 1245 on Sierra Pacific Lines, for which he had worked for twenty-four years. He served on several committees, his most important was the Policy Committee. He was enthusiastic about whatever task he was performing and willing to devote as much time and energy as necessary.

The members are very sorry to lose Brother Kaiser, and wish him much happiness during his years of retirement.

Bart Delcid Honored at Retirement

The many friends of Bart Delcid, longtime employee in the Bakersfield Gas Dept., gathered at the Simi Banquet Hall, Friday evening May 2nd, to wish him a long and happy retirement.

Eighty employees and their families gathered to pay their respects to this friendly and well-liked employee in a merry and cheerful atmosphere.

Everett Bradford arranged the affair and acted as master of ceremonies. Ken D'nt Manager, Ray Sirman recalled Bart's 23 years with the PG&E Company and expressed appreciation for his loyal and faithful service.

On behalf of Local 1245, Business Representative Jack Wilson presented Brother Delcid with a parchment scroll noting his 12 years' union membership and an IBEW tape pin following the custom recently initiated by our Executive Board.

President Joe Kreins at Eureka meeting.

Old Timers Honored

The San Jose Unit 1513 honored two old timers at their unit meeting April 30, 1958. The honored guests were Herman Buikerdol and H. C. Townsend, long time members of Local 1245. Herman, a member of the IBEW for over 37 years, having his initiation date of January 19, 1921. On behalf of Business Manager R. T. Weakley and President Joseph Kreins a scroll for loyal service to Local 1245 was presented to each by John Wilder, Business Representative. Mark Cook presented each, with dinner tickets as a present from the San Jose Unit. A large turn out was on hand to honor these men, including many of their former supervisors.

Coffee and donuts and an exchange of old timer stories rounded out a fine evening for our retiring members.
"Freedom of Choice."

PAGE FOUR

The utility reporter

JUNE, 1958

Questions Asked . . . Questions

There are the menaces in . . .

Q. What is a "Right-to-Work" law?
A. All "Right-to-Work" laws, whether they be known as "Voluntary Unionism," "Democracy in Labor Unions," "Freedom of Choice," or "Employee Employee Relations Initiative Constitutional Amendment," contain one basic ingredient:

"No person shall be required by an employer to become or remain a member of any labor union or labor organization as a condition of employment or continuation of employment."

The intent of these laws is to forbid labor and management to sign contracts establishing any kind of union security.

The true nature of the laws is to weaken unions to the extent that every worker will have to work under the terms set by the employers—or not at all. It's only a chance to bid against your fellow worker to see which of you will work under the conditions laid down by the employer.

Q. Does a "Right-to-Work" law guarantee anyone a job?
A. No. Such laws, in fact, are being pushed just when unemployment is growing. Those urging "Right-to-Work" laws, like Senator Knowland and the NAM, are the same ones who are tightening unemployment compensation, increasing public works spending, and other measures aimed at helping meet the unemployment problem.

"Right-to-Work" advocates are also opposed to Fair Employment Practice laws which seek to promote jobs for minority workers.

Q. If they do not guarantee jobs, why are they called "Right-to-Work" laws?
A. The phrase "Right-to-Work" is clever and catchy. Proposers of such legislation hope to use the phrase to fool people into supporting their proposals.

Q. Have there been similar open shop campaigns in the past?
A. For example, after World War I, in the twenties, there was a drive by the organized employers for what they called the "American Plan." This was another misleading name for the open shop. Some anti-union purpose, different name.

In fact, whenever anti-union employers think they see the opportunities for some new arrangement, they call it the "Right-to-Work" law. Senator Knowland has said, and apparently McKenzie has said, "Why should I sign your scabby "Freedom of Choice" if you're willing to sign my "Right-to-Work"."

Q. Has the McClellan Committee any connection with the campaign for "Right-to-Work" laws?
A. Yes, a very definite although not direct connection. Some members of that committee are taking advantage of certain points which have been made by employers in the past when they were successful, they create a political climate favorable to such anti-union legislation as "Right-to-Work" laws.

So far the Committee has not recommended a federal "Right-to-Work" law. Senator Knowland has said, and apparently McClellan and his Committee agree, that he prefers to leave this matter to the states. He knows perfectly well that a federal proposal would be defeated and that the only way they can make any progress is state by state. If California was able to adopt a "Right-to-Work" law, this would be a long step toward federal legislation.

Q. What is the California Initiative Proposal?
A. The Attorney General's office has lifted the initiative and described it officially as follows:

"Employer-Employee Relations Initiative Constitutional Amendment. Adds Section 1.4 to Article I, State Constitution. Prohibits employers and employee organizations from entering into collective bargaining or other agreements which establish membership in a labor organization, or payment of dues or charges of any kind thereto, as a condition of employment or continued employment."

Q. What is required adopted?
A. Petitions are now being circulated. A total of 322,429 valid signatures is required before June 26 in order to call a referendum vote, and if it becomes law and will apply to all existing bargaining agreements.

Q. How could Local 12 use "Right-to-Work" provisions to get rid of a union?
A. All of our contracts were just negotiated or extended. All the individual union members as for everything they can and trends are going for it. The true nature of the laws is to weaken unions to the extent that every worker will have to work under the terms set by the employers—or not at all. It's only a chance to bid against your fellow worker to see which of you will work under the conditions laid down by the employer.

Q. Who is promoting it?
A. Support for "Right-to-Work" below the surface where it cannot be seen is coming from a number of national labor leaders. The group which asked for the state to do so, Cecil B. DeMille, Norman Chandler's Los Angeles film. It is probably true that they have done so behind the scenes.

Other individuals and groups who are promoting the "Right-to-Work" movement include Senator Knowland of California and the National Right to Work Committee.

On the state level the California Merchants and Manufacturers, Farm Bureau Federation are leading the anti-union movement. And it is probable that many of them are being paid for it in large part by the National Right to Work Committee.

What Is This Union Security That "Right-to-Work" Forbids?

In discussing the controversial "Right-to-Work" question, it is imperative that the term "union security" be clearly understood.

There are three principal kinds of union security that "Right-to-Work" laws make illegal.

1. CLOSED SHOP—Only union members may be hired. The closed shop is the most complete, either the Taft-Hartley Act or "Right-to-Work" laws.

2. UNION SHOP—Workers need not be union members when hired, but must join the union within a specified time after they are hired and must remain members while working on that job.

3. MAINTENANCE OF MEMBERSHIP—Workers who are members of the union at a specified time after the agreement is signed, or who join and remain union members must remain members for the term of the contract.

It is important to remember that union security arrangements can be included in a Collective bargaining agreement only if:

1. The union is the recognized bargaining agent for the workers, having been endorsed by a majority of them.
2. The union members have asked management for a union security clause in their contract.
3. The employer agrees to include the clause in the contract.
the initiative to be
registered throughout California. All the Officers could be sued as the Officers could be sued in a collective suit for him. It means he is the Officers collective representative for him. It means they are acting individually.

Any employee could select to be a member of the Teamsters Union. The voter's right-to-work in these cogent words of California law is the only leading labor organization. The employer who argues for the "right-to-work" is really that the abuses turned up by the McClellan Committee will in the near future be corrected by legislation that the abuses are undemocratic in their setup—these things are not going to be corrected by law which permits some workers to stay out of the union.

The last thing they want is "right to work" supporters to try to convert the vast majority of workers perform the union. Since this is true, does the minority that do not want it have the right to stymie the will of the majority?

Q. Is "Right-to-Work" legislation necessary in order to correct union abuses?

We are tremendously impressed with the ability of personnel we employ in our Nebraska operation. We have been most favorable to our new employees, and the ability of personnel we employ in maintaining personnel relations. We have a large number of personnel who are splendid and who should be rehired at the job at hand. Certainly, we are the one that should be rehired at the job at hand. Certainly, Nebraska is our strong neighborhood. ELMER G. JONES, Party Mgr.

"We have found, labor generous—willing and quick to be names on a petition to put the "right-to-work" measure on the November ballot. We have found, labor generous—willing and quick to be names on a petition to put the "right-to-work" measure on the November ballot. Mrs. Bernice S. Leonard was arrested in San Diego. She was charged with having forged the names of voters on petitions to put the "right-to-work" measure on the November ballot. She was arrested in San Diego. She was charged with having forged the signatures of actual persons involved in the meeting because it was circulated. She was arrested in San Diego. She was charged with having forged the signatures of actual persons involved in the meeting because it was circulated. She was charged with having forged the signatures of actual persons involved in the meeting because it was circulated.

INDUSTRY renders a unanimous opinion:


No wonder "industry renders a unanimous opinion"—!

"Right to Work" petition forgers were rising to embarass labor's enemies as California police last month nabbed three petitioners of the "wreck" initiative measure. They were caught in a frantic last minute campaign to secure signatures. The "wreck" initiative was to require all signatures be taken by voting on the November ballot.

"The Right-to-Work" were driven from the 222-229 valid signatures of registered voters before the June 26th deadline. When the normal period for obtaining signatures elapsed early in May they had only about 195,000 names. There are 14 signatures on a petition to put the "right-to-work" measure on the November ballot. There are 14 signatures on a petition to put the "right-to-work" measure on the November ballot.

Robert L. Wrenn, deputy registrar of voters in Alameda County, who also circulated the petition to the petitioners he was circulating. He pleaded guilty to a charge of election fraud because he then turned the signatures into a state elections code. He will be faced with a felony for a charge of election fraud because he then turned the signatures into a state elections code. He will be faced with a felony for a charge of election fraud because he then turned the signatures into a state elections code. He will be faced with a felony for a charge of election fraud because he then turned the signatures into a state elections code.

James A. Levinson was arrested in San Francisco. He admitted forging about 50 per cent of the approximately 300 signatures he turned in. He was charged with a felony for use of a forger's signature in the forgery of signatures. He was charged with a felony for use of a forger's signature in the forgery of signatures.

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White Collar Meet Eyes Automation Problems

By TED CORDUA

On May 24, 1958 a "White Collar Conference" was held at the Claremont Hotel in Berkeley, sponsored by the Unions, 3, 29, 243 and the American Labor Education Service, surveyed the present and future economic environment of the "White Collar Worker" relative to automation.

Representing Local 1245 were Business Manager R. T. Westley, President Joe Krema, Business Manager T. W. McPeake, and System Negotiating Committee Chairman Ted Cordua.

More 100 Percenters

All eligible P.G&E. employees in Trinity District—Weaverville Unit 3216—are 100 per cent organized in Local 1245 and in addition are 100 per cent registered to vote.

Waterville—Most Landing Unit 1214—is one of the first, if not the first, to reach 100 per cent in contributions to C.O.P.E.

Oakland Gas Service Operators have signed up the last name member and are now in the 100 per cent, union club.

Congratulations to these groups for their accomplishments.

Let's see more of these 100 per cent union, 100 per cent registered to vote, 100 per cent C.O.P.E. groups.

SUTTER ST. ON THE MOVE

Four hundred employees in offices on Sutter Street in department or the entire company.

This is the first in a series of programs for newly created jobs related to technological advances in automation.

The elimination of many small office functions and the concentration of a large office poses many psychological and economical problems to the white collar worker.

The relocation to another community involves a meeting of new friends; the problem of resale of homes or apartments, financial and school problems for their children.

Automation is no most daunting of the white collar worker is somewhat different from the concept of self and job is more unique than anyone else in the department or the entire company.

This self esteem is a mobile trait, and it is illustrated in the ease of a superior who found himself without a department to supervise. New machines tend to minimize the importance of one's job. Employees learn fast that machines can operate at a pace that an individual cannot, and have no personalities to relate to.

Will automation effect prices? Will automation effect wages, and salaries?

Will there be more leisure time? Will there be more unemployment?

What about severance pay if unemployment is due to automation?

Is there a training program for newly created jobs related to technological advances in automation?

These are all questions that the white collar worker must and will be able to answer for his or herself in participating in the democratic processes and affairs of their communities and union organizations.

Show the white collar worker in the factory—the atmosphere of the E.D.P. centers. "We are rapidly learning how to function here in the factory as in the office," he said.

In order to compete with the importance of the white collar worker to the economy of the country, we must have it, they must be carried out in an orderly manner and not in a sporadic, irrational and dictatorial manner.

No Cause for Alarm!

The way former Secretary of the Treasury George Humphrey, national economic advisor, pointed out to the recent, everybody should be happy if they don't get some unpleasant surprises and the rise in the cost of living in your country.

"Health George here:"

"Will there be anything that would throw us into a further decline unless people become alarmed by the rising cost of living in the face of continued unemployment."

"Timber."
Family Features

Labor Cost on a Car is Only $75!

By DR. WILLIAM A. SAWYER—I AM Medical Consultant

Poison oak is for some the main cause of trouble in the

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YOUR Business Manager's

While it is too early at press time to completely evaluate Cal-
ifornia's election results, several significant developments are ap-
parent.

First, the Democratic vote was far and away the stron-
gest vote for Democratic candidates. This has had national sig-
nificance particularly the thrust of the C om-
Mernon of the I nternational Co-
operative Administration, Chicago, Ill.

CONFERENCE "CONTESTED"

Mr. Ronald T. Weakley, Business Manager
Local Union 1245, IBEW, AFL-CIO
2184 Grove St.
Oakland, Calif.

Subject: 80-72113—Japan, Electric Power

Dox Mr. Weakley:

We enclose a certificate of cooperation on behalf of James H. Smith, Jr., Director of Foreign 

Co-operative Administration, and John K. Weiskcrn, Director of the ICA Office of Labor Affairs, who have been re-

ceived from the Company. Negotiations have been made for 

negotiating meetings between the parties as follows:

Warehouse Department—Wednesday, June 11th.

Electric Department Office—Thursday, June 19th.

Also received at the last minute were company's proposals with respect to a labor agreement providing for the 

interchange between the physical and clerical bargaining units which is being studied for future action.

Sincerely yours,

Eve H. Martin
Special Services Branch

Labor Training Division
Office of Labor Affairs.

LOCAL 1245 HOSTS
NORTH EXECUTIVE CONFERENCE

The recent meeting of the Northern Joint Executive Con-
ference of the State Association of Electrical Workers was held in the new home of Local 302 in Pacheco, California. The session was attended by some sixty deleg- 
ates from Northern California locals of our Brotherhood.

Local 1245 was represented by Business Manager R. T. Weakley, its Secretary-Treasurer Michael R. Sand, Shop Steward Flamenco J. Steeves and Business Representative D. J. McPeak.

Business Managers of various locals reported on their dues structures and on any negoti-
ations that were in progress at the present time. Business Manager Weak-
ley reported on the recently signed agreement with Sierra-Pacific Power 

Company, coming negotiations on the PG&E Pension Plans, which include important issues affecting the pension or related bene-

fits.

Chairman Nick Frye addressed the meeting and gave the report of the group for Local 302's beautiful new home in Pacheco near Mar-
tinez.

The meeting was called to order by Business Manager Weakley and Presi-
dent John H. McPeak.

The meeting was adjourned at approximately 5:30 p.m.

PROPOSALS GIVEN TO ALAMEDA BUREAU

On May 29, Local 1245 sent its proposals to the Bureau of Electricity in Alameda, requesting 

general wage increases for our members and asking that the proposal committee's report be sent to it by June 15.

This year Local 1245 has as-

speaking to the County Council, proposed increases in the salary plan. The report of the joint committee was received on June 1, 1958, and the proposal was submitted for consideration by the joint committee.

S.M.U.D. RECEIVES UNION PROPOSALS

On June 6th, Local 1245 mailed its proposals to the S.M.U.D. in Berkeley, requesting 

increases in the salary plan. The report of the joint committee was received on June 1, 1958, and the proposal was submitted for consideration by the joint committee.