

# 'Operation Security' Is Theme of Fourth Annual Joint Meeting

## Utility Reporter

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### YOUR Business Manager's COLUMN

by Ronald T. Weakley

Sometimes it is both refreshing and certainly educational to get another fellow's view of a major problem. As we wrestle with the problems attendant to the tremendous rise in man hour productivity in our Country, we find this same problem in some foreign lands.



Recently I had occasion to meet with a group of specialists from Japan who form the Wage Determination Specialists Study Team of the Japan Productivity Center. Their American tour is sponsored by the International Cooperation Administration of the U. S. Government.

Prior to their American visit, these men, all specialists in their field, recently completed their study and conclusions on Productivity and Wages in Japan. It is an excellent job, covering the problem.

They put it this way and I quote: "An important problem in the relation between labor productivity and wages after the war is, as referred above, that the productivity has been increasing faster than real wage level since about 1951. Concerning this problem, employers allege that, 1) expansion of Japanese economy is possible only through reduction of cost and increased quality of the products, for which capital accumulation for the expansion and improvement of equipment is necessary, 2) as most Japanese firms still depend largely on liabilities, more retained profit is needed for the improvement of capital composition, and thus the above stated tendency must be justified for the development of the economy and improvement of business finance. On the other hand, labor unions claim that the above mentioned tendency reveals increased exploitation by employers. This, then, becomes a point of controversy between labor and management."

On the matter of proposed solutions, one Union, the Federation of Electric Workers Union in Japan (J. F. E. W.), which is incidentally, represented on the eleven man team, has this to say in the Report: "This union adopts in its action plan a policy to promote higher productivity and to distribute the result fairly on the basis of following principles, i.e., 1) that the movement is a national campaign aiming at raising standards of liv-

(Continued on Page 2)

## CONFERENCE WORKS OUT BROAD FUTURE PROGRAM

### IBEW Local 1245 Policy Statement

After evaluating the conclusions drawn by the delegates to the 4th Annual Joint Executive 'Operation Security' Conference, Local 1245's Policy Committee made the following recommendation to your Union's Executive Board which was concurred in by the Board and adopted as the Local Union's policy:

"The Negotiating Committee shall be granted the authority to prepare and submit the proposals for 1959 negotiations based on the following policy:

1. The prime issue shall be the development of proposals to provide the maintaining of present employees on the payroll together with a broader recognition of the Union as a needed institution.
2. Every effort should be made to protect the purchasing power and improve the standards of living of all employees.
3. Proposals to develop more jobs by what-

ever methods should be sought to provide for future security.

4. Promotional opportunities should be advanced by development of proposals to guarantee qualified personnel in all lines of endeavor.
5. Items which are shown to be industry patterns should be sought, to maintain parity with other utilities.

The Negotiating Committee shall be given full power to act relative to negotiations and subject to final determination by ratification of negotiations by the membership."

### 435 at Berkeley Weigh Impact Of Technology

Delegates from Local 1245's seventy-three Local Units, representing the membership throughout northern and central California and portions of Nevada, have agreed that the 4th Annual Joint Executive 'Operation Security' Conference was a huge success.

The Conference called by Local 1245, IBEW, at the Claremont Hotel in Berkeley, April 11th and 12th, was for the examination of the impact of technological advances on wages, hours and working conditions of employees in the Utility Industry. With the Conference representing the membership on as broad a base as possible, it was hoped that the participants, with an understanding of the problems, would arrive at a program outlining the course which Local 1245, as a collective bargaining instrument and a social institution, should pursue to meet the challenge of the new technological era.

On Saturday, April 11, the Conference convened at 1 p.m. with Father Andrew C. Boss, S.J., Director of the Labor-Management School of the University of San Francisco giving the invocation. Local 1245 President Charles Massie welcomed the 435 persons present, including 357 Unit Officers, the Executive Board, Policy Committee, the Business Staff and some 30 guests whom he introduced to the assembled delegates.

After the opening ceremonies, the delegates, with exceptional attention, listened to addresses by Local 1245 Business Manager Ronald T. Weakley, Assistant Business Manager L. L. Mitchell, Administrative Assistant W. Scott Wadsworth and Business Representative Norman E. Amundson. The after-dinner speakers on Saturday evening included Mr. Ted F. Silvey, AFL-CIO staff member from Washington, D. C. and author of 'Labor and Automation', Mr. Thomas N. Saunders, Chief of California State Division of Industrial Safety, and Mr. Kenichi Koshimura, Executive Board member of the Electric Power Workers' Union of Japan.

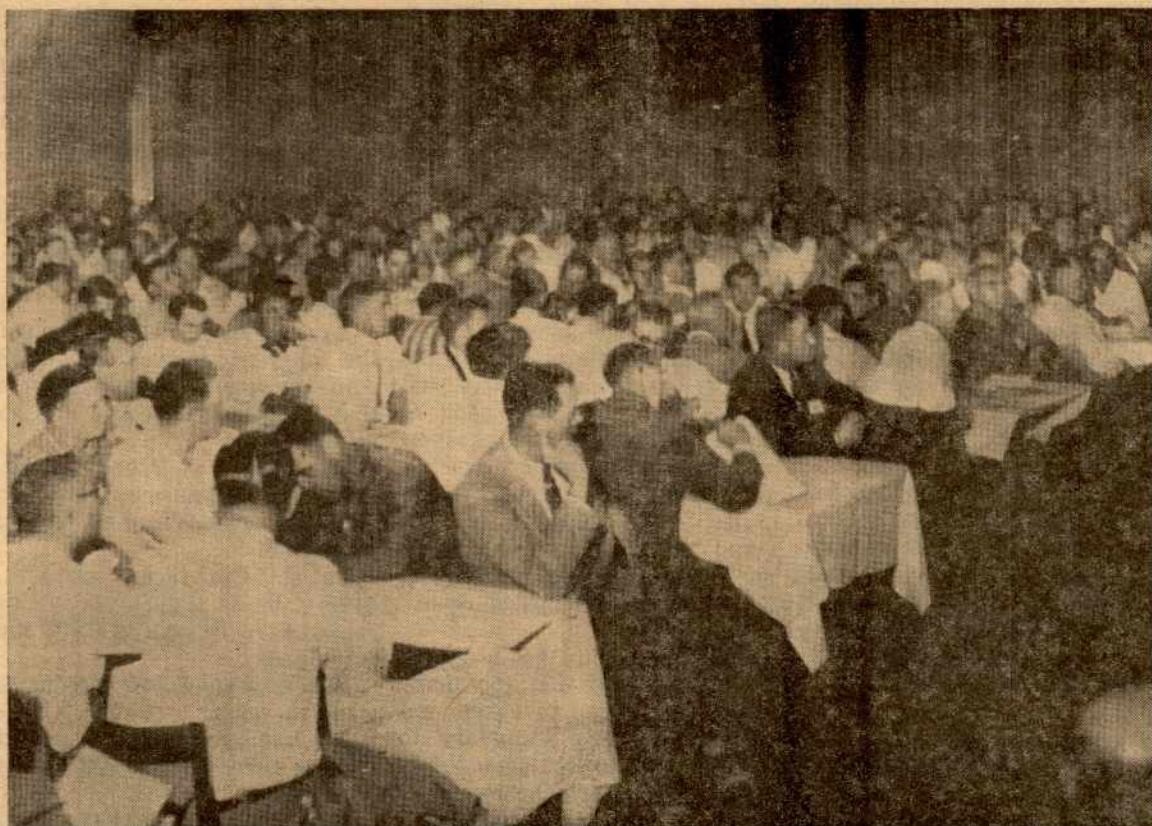
These speakers on Saturday laid the necessary groundwork, with their exceptionally informative addresses, for the workshop sessions on Sunday morning, for which the conferrees broke up into fourteen different groups.

The roundtable discussions in-

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Participants at the 'Operation Security' Conference listening to one of the speakers.



The Conference delegates and guests—435 of them—many of whom travelled many miles to get to the 'Operation Security' Conference.





# The UTILITY REPORTER



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# THE UNION'S ROLE IN YOUR FUTURE

Local 1245 Business Manager Ronald T. Weakley, as the keynote speaker at our 4th Annual Joint Executive 'Operation Security' Conference, made such a stirring address, that upon completion, he received a standing ovation with prolonged applause from the 435 participants.

He pictured the utility worker as one whose economic security is considerably less than just a few years ago. "Job security becomes the prime issue in the major utilities at present, and one by one, the smaller companies and public agencies will follow," he stated.

"No department or operation escapes the current and future effect of automation, mechanization, and new systems and procedures designed to increase productive efficiency with less and less human effort," he stated, and illustrated his point with many examples which the delegates themselves had observed.

As a means of meeting these challenges, Mr. Weakley emphasized that "We need program. We need education in order that apathy and complacency is replaced with an organized, informed membership who can exert its full potential on the employers, short of strikes. We need a public relations program to become known as a responsible, skilled, publicly dedicated group of workers rather than an unknown group of people who are resented by customers who would let our people starve to get lower rates."

"Our job as Union leaders is to be the advocate of humanitarian understanding and treatment of our people through job security as against management's 'profit through efficiency' goal," he said, but hastened to add "There is a fair balance between the two and it is our job to organize our people locally and yes, nationally, behind a program which might be called 'Operation Job Security'."

Bus. Mgr. Weakley then illustrated how some immediate needs will become future needs as far as probable accomplishment is concerned.

In proposing some specific suggestions as to program and action, he emphasized that some job security principles must be adopted, such as broadening the seniority base to provide Company-wide demotional opportunities, lateral and demotional retraining and wage protection, the maximum use of incumbent employees for training to maintain present job levels in both skill and pay, apprenticeship training and specialty skill advancement programs.

Tied in with the matter of job security, he stated, is wages, which must be increased to keep up with the price-profit spiral and to raise the standards of living for our members and their families. He pointed to the prosperity of the Industry and stressed that this was good as we need a healthy and prosperous Industry in order to seek a fair share of the attendant prosperity. "The question is", he asked, "What's a fair share? That is the real area of collective bargaining on the wage issue," he stated.

Continuing on the wage issue, he warned that too many people are prone to agree that wage issues are secondary to security and labeled such thinking as nonsense. "The money is there, the workers produced a lot of it and they are entitled to it," he underscored.

Family security measures are



RONALD T. WEAKLEY

equally important, he said, and placed health, life insurance, pensions and safety in this category.

There is real need for improvement in some of these measures with some employers, he said, and continued, "Our responsibilities as a human institution demand that we protect the health and lives of our people."

In reviewing our union as a human and social institution, he stressed the points that the sole reason for the Union's existence is to advance and protect the welfare of our members and their families in the economic and human welfare sense, and stated. Our need is the understanding and support of those who are here and those who are back home on the job. Our goal is a better way of life for our people, their families, the community, our Country and the human beings who inhabit this world."

He appealed to the delegates to reject the placing of monetary considerations over human values in this new atomic age where the security of the entire world is being seriously threatened.

What does it matter, he asked, if radio-active isotopes can provide an efficient tool for industry or if atomic reactors can produce nuclear power, if they needlessly endanger the health and lives of utility workers?

In conclusion, Mr. Weakley stated to the delegates that "the Industry is making money but failing to meet the human needs of the people who put out the sweat to build it," he stated. "The next move is management's. Should management fail to recognize the justice of your cause and do something practical about it, we shall seek every honorable means through which we might obtain justice and serve your needs. This is our basic policy."

## Inflation in Action

What makes inflation? Vancouver, B. C. citizens got the answer August 25, 1953 with newspaper announcements that the price of bread would go up two cents.

The reason, said bakery officials, was the raise won by the bakery workers in new Union agreements.

To set the record straight, here's how significant those raises were compared with the price boost.

Bakers won a \$10 per week wage increase.

In one bakery, 25 bread makers turn out 250,000 loaves per week.

At 2 cents per loaf the company will get \$5000 more for its bread.

\$5000 extra profits to meet



Chas. J. Foehn, IBEW International Executive Council Member and guest at the Conference.

**YOUR Business Manager's COLUMN**  
*by Ronald T. Weakley*

(Continued from Page 1)

ing of the nation, 2) that, because the electric industry has a social responsibility for the development of the national economy, the government and employers of this industry should strive for higher productivity on a broad basis and 3) that this campaign should be enforced through mutual trust and understanding between labor and management, based on normal labor relations on equal footing, and that the gains should be fairly distributed to assure the improvement of company management, an increase in real wage level, a shorter workweek and the stability of supply and demand and electricity fares."

The conclusions reached by our fellow Electrical Workers in Japan offer some pretty sound ideas which might be worthy of serious consideration by both Labor and Management in the American power industry.

Other Labor and Management representatives included in the Japanese study had a wide variety of opinions as to wage-productivity solutions just as here in America; we have some hearty disagreements.

This Team will tour the U. S. until May 21, 1959. On their itinerary, they will meet with such groups as P.G.&E., Douglas Aircraft, Sears-Roebuck, General Motors, Detroit Edison, Ford Motors, Westinghouse, the National Industrial Conference Board, the N.A.M., the AFL-CIO in Washington, the International Association of Machinists, the U.A.W. and Local 1245.

Major universities will also be visited. It is notable that Local 1245 was selected to be one of only four Labor contacts on this tour along with the U. A. W., the I. A. M. and the AFL-CIO—all national organizations.

Along with the exchange of knowledge and ideas, this worthwhile activity contributes to better international understanding and is part of the broad program of your Local Union.

If you read "The Ugly American" you will better understand the importance of the AFL-CIO and of the IBEW programs in the field of world affairs.

additional wage costs of \$250 per week.

Is the public being robbed to the tune of \$4500 per week. Looks like it!

(From IBEW Local 213 LIVE WIRE)



L. L. MITCHELL

## MAN-TECHNOLOGY RELATIONSHIPS

Local 1245 Assistant Business Manager L. L. Mitchell, in his address 'Man-Technology Relationships' before the delegates to the 'Operation Security' Conference, pointed to the need to find a basis for judging policies used in introducing new technologies. "To do this", he said, "we must review man's relationships to nature, his societies and how they have been altered."

"In doing so", he stated, "we find that man's relationship to nature is qualitatively different from animals because of culture. Through this culture man has been able to create tools and use them in producing surpluses which can be used to provide a better way of life.

"Control of these surpluses", he stressed, "has provided an opportunity for abuses by a selfish few which have led to stratification of society and unequal distribution of benefits. His story reveals that this has always led to eventual destruction of that particular society.

"New philosophies," Mitchell continued, "have been developed from time to time which have advanced the cause of individual human rights and social institutions, such as the Labor Movement, have struggled to maintain and extend these human rights.

"These struggles are constant and each new era must meet new problems. Efforts to control or eliminate human rights, in favor of profits, are still being fought, with the Labor Movement in the forefront in this fight for equality and human dignity," he added.

"The new era of technology has introduced new problems, and history could repeat itself with abuses by the few," Mitchell emphasized.

"Man's knowledge today," he continued, "places him in a position to eliminate poverty and create a new world of liberty for all but his failure to regard the broader laws of nature which he can effect in the era of technology could bring his destruc-



W. S. WADSWORTH

## JOB SECURITY—FACT OR FANTASY?

Local 1245 Administrative Assistant W. Scott Wadsworth, in addressing the 'Operation Security' Conference delegates on April 11th, reviewed the propaganda campaign being used by industry to influence public attitude relative to the uses and effects of automation.

Many examples were shown where manpower has and is being reduced and yet production is increasing. In spite of the facts, industry continues to claim that automation is not reducing employment opportunities. It becomes clear that industry's claims and promises are in no way relative to their performance and practices.

He went on to review the decade preceding the economic collapse of 1929. Even though several major industries were growing at an unprecedented rate, due to the introduction of machines, technological unemployment became chronic. A parallel was drawn between 1929 and 1959 relative to production and employment. During both periods, employment was not keeping up with production.

It was stated that collective bargaining needs would change with the new technology. In the past, job security was somewhat relative to employment in the utility industry, but this is certainly not the case today. We must be constantly seeking opportunities and approaches to protect the utility worker's opportunity for employment.

Industry is turning to machines and automation only to reduce labor costs. We must prepare ourselves on the broadest level possible in order to meet the economic and social challenges of a highly automated age.

"In applying the new technologies we must adopt humanitarian principles with science implementing these principles to provide benefits for all, with a recognition of human rights," Mitchell concluded.



# NEWS FROM THE FIELD

## Union's Social Activities Get a Preliminary Look-See



On March 21st, a Committee composed of three Local Union Officers and three members from the Business Staff, met at the Capitol Inn in Sacramento to study and draft recommendations for setting up a Local Union Social Activity Program.

Members of the Committee, shown left to right are: Asst. Bus. Mgr. L. L. Mitchell, Bus. Rep. Fred Lucas, Central Area Board Member Dick Sands, Northern Area Board Member Bob Glasgow and Pres. Chas. Massie. Bus. Rep. Al Kaznowski, member of this Committee, is missing from the picture, as he was the photographer.

The Committee's recommendations will be presented to the Executive Board, at its next meeting, for consideration.

## EASTBAY, S.F. COMBINE FOR BIG JOINT PICNIC AUG. 23

Although Aug. 23rd is still quite a ways off, it's not too early to start preparations for the Annual Bay Area Picnic, and that's just what's going on.

San Francisco Division Units have joined forces with East Bay this year to put on what promises to be the biggest and best picnic yet.

The outing will be held at the Robert's Area East Bay Regional Park and space has been reserved for an additional 1,000 persons. As in the past the Picnic Committee will provide beer, soda-pop, hot dogs, beans and salad at a minimum price per family.

Mark Sunday, Aug. 23rd on your calendar as the day for the big Bay Area Picnic for Local 1245 members, families and friends. See your Shop Steward for further details.

## Organize the Unorganized Says San Rafael Unit Committee



These hard working members compose the San Rafael Unit's Organizing Committee and are shown at their March 24th meeting preparing personal letters and literature to be sent to the non-members in the Marin District.

Left to right are Don Monti, Harry Hamby, Bill Mazzina, L. Wicht, B. Berglund, Chas. Bagley, and Chas. Stewart.

## MEET MARK COOK

Mark R. Cook is the most recent addition to Local 1245's Business Staff replacing Frank Goss, who left the Staff last month.

Mark, age 47, comes from San Jose where he still lives and where he worked for PG&E as a Lineman since 1951. Prior to his employment with PG&E, he worked as a Lineman for San

Diego Gas & Electric Co. where he worked as a CCC foreman at Gilroy. In 1941 he went to Honolulu with the Navy Civil Service and was there during the Japanese attack on Dec. 7, 1941. During the war he did line work in the U. S. Army Engineers and saw service at Honolulu, Saipan and Canton Island.

A World War II Veteran, he has been very active in Local 1245 as a Steward, Grievance Committeeman, member of the Hospital Committee and Benefit Committee and as Policy Committee member from San Jose Division.

Mark's line experience dates back to 1934 when he started as a Lineman with the U. S. Forest Service and he recalls that the wages then were a grand \$71 a month plus board. After 6 years he transferred to the California Division of Forestry

## Sierra Pacific Loses Shannan

Paul Shannan, long-time Sierra Pacific Power Co. employee in its Water Dept., retired from the Company on Feb. 1st.

It's March 4th meeting, the Reno Unit honored Brother Shannan on the occasion of his retirement and presented him with a number of gifts. Brother Shannan was presented his IBEW lapel pin and Local 1245's Retirement Scroll attesting to 12 years of devoted loyalty to our Union from Bus. Rep. Roy D. Murray. Fellow Union members expressed their best wishes for a long and pleasant retirement which, according to Paul, is going to include a lot of uninterrupted fishing and hunting.

We'd like to add our best wishes, Paul, and hope that "none of the big ones get away."

## 'Vaya Con Dios' John Narvaez

The San Jose Unit had one of its largest turn-outs in many a moon last month when about 75 members showed up to wish John Narvaez the best of luck in his retirement.

Brother Narvaez, a member of Local 1245 for over 7 years, retired from PG&E Co. after 30 years with the Company.

Johnny was presented his Local 1245 retirement Scroll and IBEW lapel pin by Bus. Rep. John Wilder and the Line Dept. members gave him a transistor radio.

After thanking the membership, Brother Narvaez somewhat confused the non-linguist bulk of the membership by making a short speech in Spanish. What he said is still a mystery!

John says that he's going to spend his time going to baseball



Local 1245 members Ray Turness, Lineman and Glen Rouse, Clerk Driver are two of the many who worked so diligently in replacing the hundreds of poles and lines damaged by the heavy snow, rain and wind.

## MOTHER LODGE LINE CREWS DESERVE AND GET PRAISE

Local 1245, IBEW members in the Mother Lode area of the Sierra Nevada mountains agree that the recent heavy snow caused more damage to the power lines and poles than any other storm in PG&E's history.

PG&E line crews from Sonora, Angel's Camp and Jackson, augmented by crews from Oakdale, Newman, Stockton and General Construction Dept., combined to repair the widespread damage.

Departing in the middle of the night on Feb. 12th, under the most adverse working conditions, crews worked their way into the damaged area where the heavy wet snow had caused hundreds of line breaks with many poles snapped off under the heavy strain. Three days and nights later some crews were still repairing the extensive damage.

Some of the crews averaged 64 hours of work in the 3-day period, with little or no rest, little opportunity to change into dry clothes, and missing several of their contractual meals due to the adverse conditions.

Needless to say, Management and residents of the Mother Lode area are high in their praise of the Union men who, like thousands of others in our jurisdiction, will work continuously, under the worst possible conditions, so that their fellow citizens can work, play and sleep in warmth and safety.

games and based on an old Indian tale which he knows, he's going to do some prospecting for gold in "them thar San Jose hills."

## S.F. Gas Stewards: 'No Non-Members'

Dan McPeak, Business Representative San Francisco Division reports that during the month of March, he appointed 11 new additional Shop Stewards in the Gas Street Dept. and during the first week signed up 13 new members, to which we say, 'Hooray.'

## Tobriner Appointed To Appellate Court

Mathew O. Tobriner, noted labor lawyer of the law firm of Tobriner, Lazarus, Brundage & Neyhart, which Local 1245 has had on retainer for many years, has recently been named to the State District Court of Appeal, replacing Justice Raymond Peters, who is being elevated to the State Supreme Court.

A graduate of Stanford University and Harvard Law School, Mr. Tobriner received a Doctor of Laws Degree from the University of California in 1932.

In answer to a congratulatory letter from Local 1245 Business Manager R. T. Weakley, Mr. Tobriner wrote:

To the Officers and Staff of I. B. E. W. Local 1245 Dear Friends:

Thank you deeply for your kind note of congratulations.

It has been a great pleasure to serve Local 1245, and I am sorry that my personal participation must cease. I hope, however, you will still be dealing with our office, and in that way I shall surely see you all from time to time.

Sincerely,  
/s/ Mathew O. Tobriner

## Leave the Grass for Bugs and Cows

Crew members of two line crews working together on a job near Merced last month had a 'narrow squeak' which could have ended in a real tragedy.

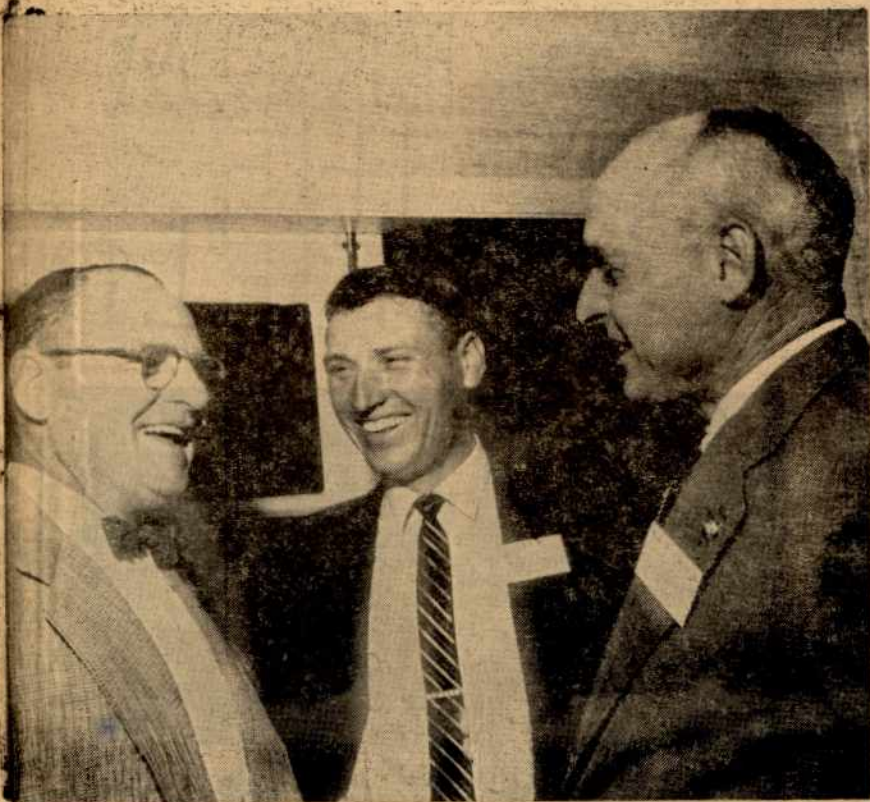
When lunch time came the 8 men walked into a nearby orchard and ate their lunches under the trees. After eating, they

pulled up some of the grass in the orchard and used it as toothpicks and for 'grass whistles.' About that time the orchard's owner came by and told them that the area has just been sprayed with a deadly poison which could kill them.

After calling a doctor who

verified the seriousness of the situation, they rushed to a hospital where they were given blood tests and some counter-acting shots and finally released at 6 p.m. Luckily, there were no serious after effects but there certainly could have been.



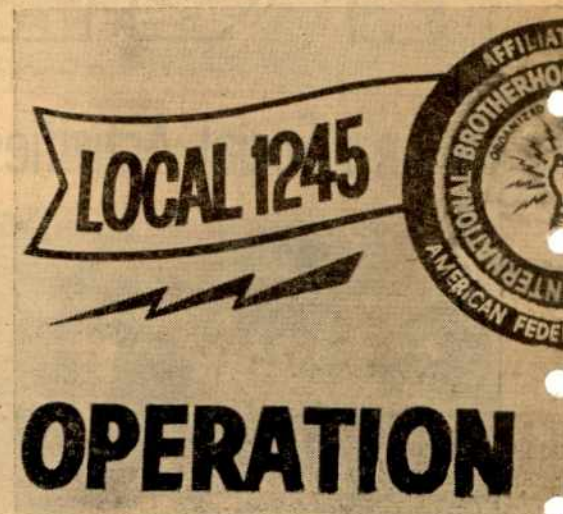


Delegates Walt Kaufmann, left, and Phil Coffin, right, talking with Local 1245 President Charles Massie, center.



Among speakers at the Conference was Kenichi Koshimura, Executive Board Member of the Electric Power Workers' Union of Japan.

# Candid Cam Conference



Banner portraying the theme of the Conference



Chatting during a Conference break are group of delegates and guests.



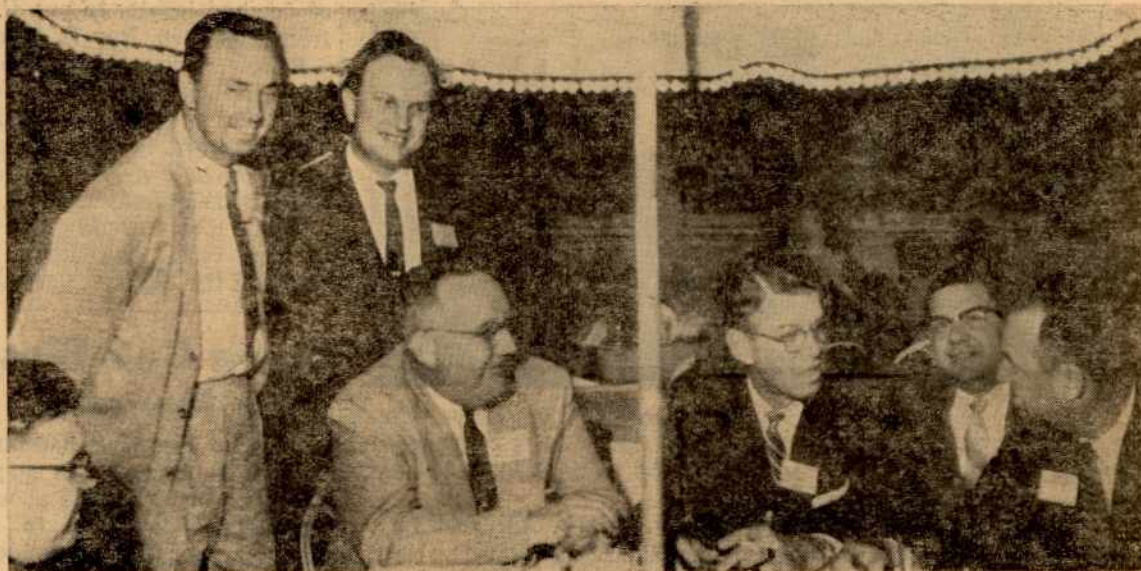
In the Conference Headquarters room are left to right: Bus. Rep. Fred Lucas, Joan Mills from Local 1245's Business Office and Admin. Asst. Al Hansen on the phone.



Greeting delegate Fred Lamson while Bus. Rep. Mark Cook while Bus. of other delegates.



Local 1245 Business Staff making preparations for the Conference.



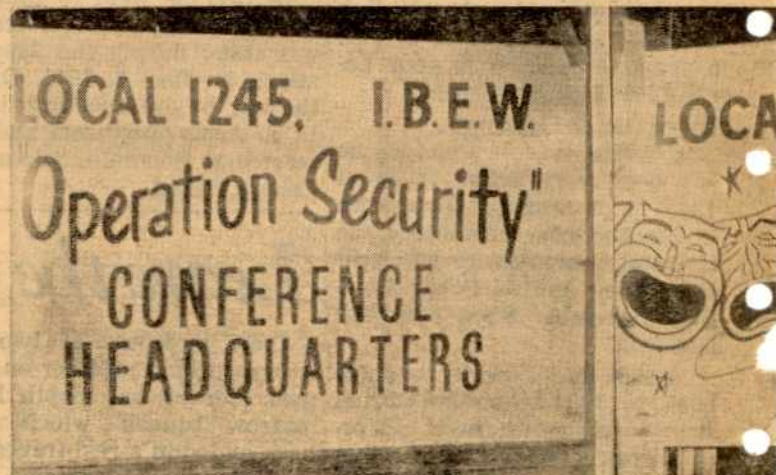
Discussing utility employees' problems are left to right: Local 1245 Benefit Committeeman Don Chave, Local 47 Bus. Mgr. Al Coughlin, Local 1245 Asst. Bus. Mgr. M. A. Walters, Local 111 Bus. Mgr. J. R. Aemmer, Local 57 Bus. Mgr. V. G. Pearson, Local 1011 Area Rep. J. A. Martinez and Local 1245 Bus. Mgr. R. T. Weakley.



Included among the guests at the Conference were (left) Asst. Bus. Mgr. Mike Kelly and Asst. Bus. Mgr. Mike Piwowarski (waving) both from IBEW Local 47.



Discussing the Conference are Local 1245 Business Representatives Dan McPeak, left and Fred Lucas, right.



Signs used at the Conference. Delegates arriving early had an Little Theater prior to the Conference convening. Headquarters a busy, busy place.



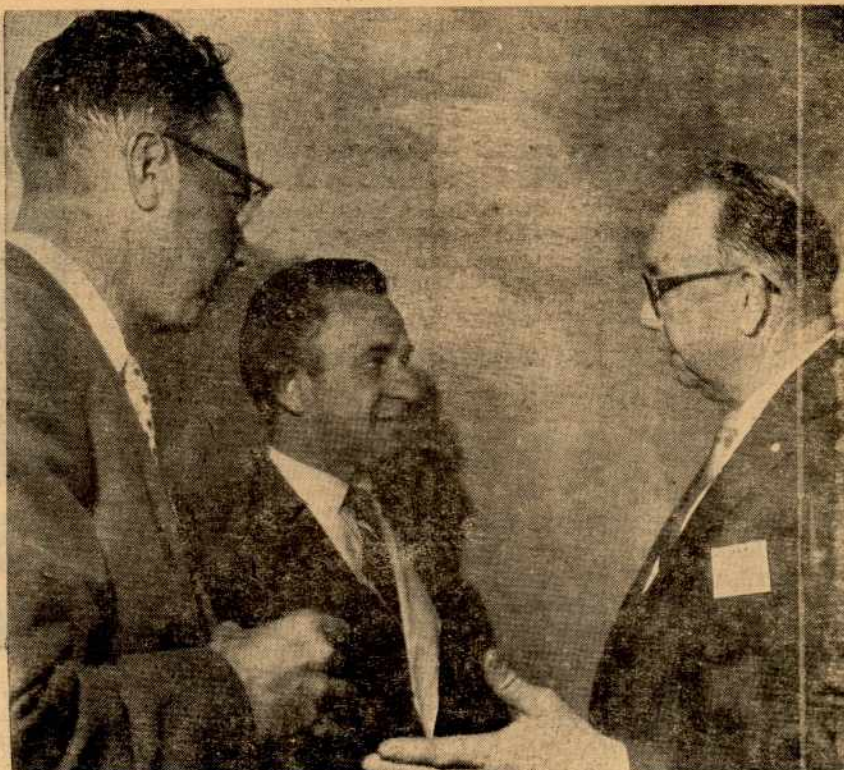
# era Catches Highlights



which hung behind the speakers' platform.



Among those at the Conference who travelled great distances are left, V. G. Pearson, Bus. Mgr. IBEW Local 57, Salt Lake City, and right, J. R. Aemmer, Bus. Mgr. IBEW Local 111, Denver, Colorado.



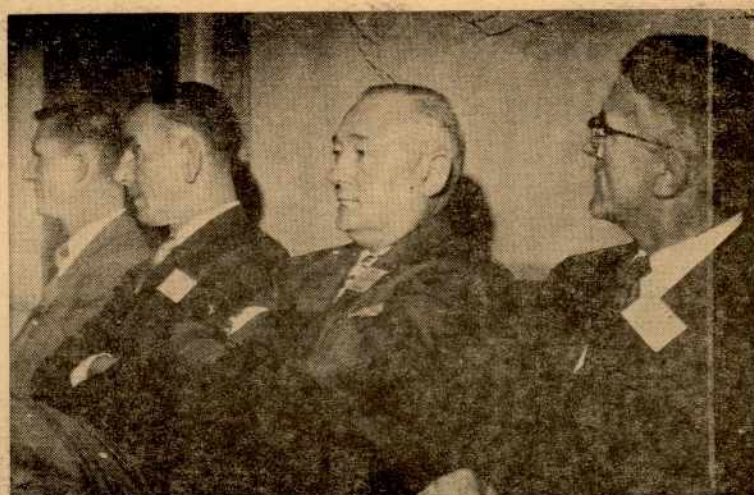
Local 1245 Vice President Marvin C. Brooks, right, chatting with Calif. Chief of Industrial Safety Thomas N. Saunders while delegate Royall McBraunehue from SMUD, left, listens.



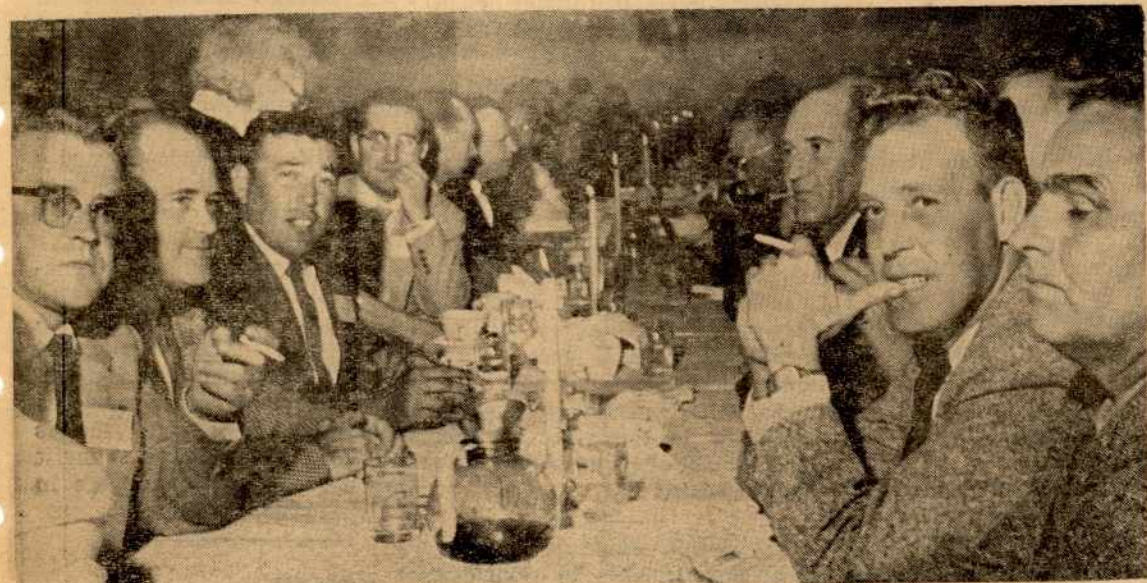
Rep. John Wilder awaits arrival



Something tickled the "funny bones" of Mike Kelly, Asst. Bus. Mgr. IBEW Local 47; Joan Mills, Local 1245 Office Secretary; Mort Raphael, CORO Foundation and Nick Frye, Bus. Mgr. IBEW Local 551, Santa Rosa.



On the speakers' platform left to right: Asst. Bus. Mgr. L. L. Mitchell, IBEW International Rep. Otto Reiman, IBEW International Executive Council Member Chas. Foehn and Dan Flanagan, AFL-CIO Regional Director.



Listening to after dinner speaker is an attentive group of delegates.



Assistant Business Manager M. A. Walters, left, and Howard Sevey, Office Manager, register delegate.



opportunity to see a film in the for the Conference was indeed



Local 1245 Negotiating Committee Members Bill Fleming, left and Mel Robins, right, talking to AFL-CIO Regional Director Dan Flanagan.



Portion of Local 1245 Executive Board listening to a Conference speaker.



## How You Can't Give Away \$1



Did you ever suspect you were on the receiving end of the U. S. Foreign Aid Program?

Well, you are!

For more than a decade, an articulate minority has criticized the foreign aid program as a "give away" of American dollars.

But recent analyses of what really becomes of those "give-away" dollars have revealed some striking and surprising facts. Here are the outstanding figures on how "foreign aid" spending affects you:

- Some 715,000 jobs in 1957 were directly attributable to foreign aid expenditures.

- 5,581 U. S. firms in 808 cities in 42 states shared over two billion dollars in non-military contracts from Mutual Security funds in the three and a half year period ending June 1957.

- Military procurement contracts from Mutual Security funds in the amount of an additional \$6 billion, 831 million dollars went to hundreds of other firms throughout the country during the four-year period ending June 1957. For the first eight months of the fiscal year 1958 this type of purchase provided \$941 million more in contracts to domestic business.

- More than \$7 billion dollars of foreign aid funds have gone to buy produce from American farms in the last nine years.

- Current Technical Service contracts with U. S. universities, land grant colleges, engineering firms and other professional services, as of May 31, 1958 total more than \$229 million.

It may seem like a paradox but there is no doubt now that the program that many Congressmen and others backed because they believed it essential to meet America's world responsibilities also turns out to be of direct benefit to the people at home, particularly in a time of recession.

Even in a time of economic uncertainty with these benefits in mind, most Congressmen put the need for military security and the quest for a just peace ahead of domestic benefits as reasons for backing foreign aid.

But, as one of them put it, "It's awfully nice to know that the two goals most of us seek—a peaceful world and a prosperous America—go hand-in-hand as far as the Mutual Security Program is concerned."

How is that possible, really? How can a program that is concerned with supplying military strength to our allies and economic help to our friends abroad turn out to be of direct benefit to American taxpayers?

The answer is easy, if you keep one big fact in mind:

Between 76 and 80 per cent of the foreign aid money Congress votes each year never leaves the United States. It is spent right here in this country. The Defense Department estimates 92 per cent of its MSP funds for this year will be spent with U. S. business.

Official figures show the U. S. spent about \$34.7 billion on the Mutual Security Program from 1948 through 1957. Of that, \$26.4 billion was spent immediately in this country.

The rest went overseas to purchase goods or finance needed projects in some of the 80 countries united with us in defense of the free world.

But even this money returned to the United States, in its form of purchases made by those countries — purchases which

they could not otherwise have afforded.

In fact, the National Planning Association, a private research organization, says the United States derives a greater ultimate benefit—in the form of increased trade—from its "off-shore" Mutual Security purchases than it does from the foreign aid money that never leaves this country.

Countries receiving assistance are important to us, not just as markets for American goods, but as our chief source of supply for many vital materials, like tin, rubber, nickel, asbestos, and chromium.

But more specifically, who benefits at home from this foreign aid money?

Take those 715,000 jobs that existed in 1957 because of this program. About 60,000 of them were in the iron and steel industry. Aircraft, engine and parts plants had another 56,000 of them; electrical equipment, 30,000; industrial machinery, 24,000; motor vehicles, 23,000; and coal mining, 10,500.

What about the farmers? Some 43,000 cotton farmers and 70,000 food and feed grain raisers had their output taken by foreign aid programs in 1957.

Is it little business or big that gains? Small business employed 320,000 of the 715,000 persons in aid-created jobs. About one-quarter of the Army's purchases of military equipment for our allies in 1956 and 1957 went to small business.

Where are the jobs? California had more than any other state — 42,460. Others ranking high were Ohio, 36,374 jobs; New York, 34,400; Illinois, 31,445; and Texas 31,338.

But the benefits spread to every corner of the country. Take a few examples:

- During the three-and-a-half year period ending June 1957, Portland, Oregon, firms received orders for \$62,614,714.47 worth of non-military Mutual Security goods alone.

- Middletown, Ohio (1950 population 33,695) did some \$4,633,098 worth of non-military Mutual Security business in the same period.

- In South Carolina, the Army bought \$6,623,000 worth of goods for American allies in fiscal 1956 and 1957. Non-military purchases in the state in a 42-month period came to \$639,898.

The same story can be told about other states and communities, and all of them add up to the 715,000-job, \$25 billion business that is the Mutual Security "impact" on the American economy.

But this is only the domestic side of the foreign aid picture. What has happened on the outward journey of the Mutual Security double dollar?

On the military side, free world strength has shown these gains since 1950; ground forces, up 34 per cent; naval vessels, doubled; aircraft, more than doubled. And in this period, our allies put up \$6 for every dollar of military assistance we furnished.

On the economic side, the four-year Marshall Plan sparked a recovery in Western Europe

INDIVIDUAL  
STATES CANNOT  
HANDLE AN ECONOMIC  
TORNADO  
BY THEMSELVES



## 15 GOVERNORS TAKE ISSUE WITH IKE'S JOBLESS AID

Senator John F. Kennedy has announced that he has received the first group of replies to the queries sent out to 23 Governors asking them to express their views upon proposed legislation to establish Federal minimum standards in the unemployment insurance law. The query dealt with the bill introduced by Senator Kennedy and co-sponsored by 33 other Senators calling for an amendment to the basic unemployment insurance law which would provide the following minimum standards in all state laws:

1. Benefits equal to 50 per cent of the worker's average wage or two-thirds of the state's average wage, whichever was lower;

2. 39 weeks of benefits; and

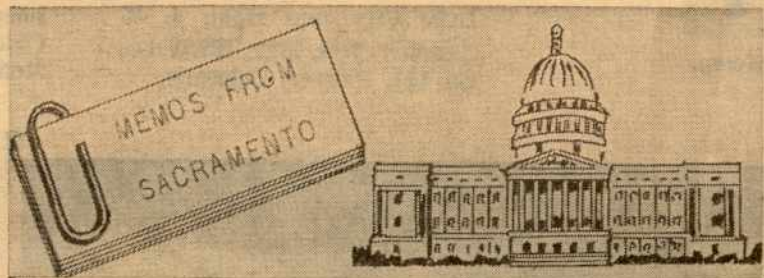
3. Coverage for all employees in enterprises employing one or more workers.

Fifteen governors — whose states have more than 40 per cent of the nation's 4.7 million jobless—have replied so far and have endorsed the Kennedy bill.

These Governors, representing a cross-section of industrial and farm states, thus took issue with the "states' rights" approach of Pres. Eisenhower, who has contended that the various states should modernize their own programs.

At the same time, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany criticized the Administration's reliance on "pious appeals to the respective states to mend their ways." Although Eisenhower and Labor Secretary James Mitchell have issued these appeals annually since 1954, he continued, "not a single state has come close to the recommended program."

In a separate statement Senator Kennedy said: "In 24 years it has been conclusively demonstrated that it is naive to expect the individual states to individually resolve the problems created by a federal law that is deficient in omitting benefit standards and is inadequate in the coverage it offers."



A bill by Assemblyman Jesse M. Unruh (D) of Los Angeles to eliminate racketeering in installment credit purchasing was passed by the Legislature and sent to the Governor's desk. The bill sets iron-clad limits on credit charges and provides that the purchaser be fully informed of all terms of the contract.

A major administration bill to set up equitable machinery for settlement of jurisdictional labor disputes without work stoppages was passed by the Assembly and sent to the Senate. The

measure, authored by Assemblyman Allen Miller (D) of San Fernando, would ban employers from setting up dummy company unions in order to avoid organization of their employees by legitimate unions.

Telephone companies would be required to pass along savings realized through elimination of local franchise taxes to their customers under terms of a bill introduced by Senator John W. Holmdahl (D) of Alameda County.

Racial or religious discrimination in the purchase or rental of property developed under urban renewal or redevelopment programs would be outlawed under terms of a bill passed by the Assembly and sent to the Senate. The author of the bill is Assemblyman Edward Elliott (D) of Los Angeles.

Another of Governor Brown's revenue bills—one to impose an increased inheritance and gift levy—was approved by the Assembly Ways and Means Committee and sent to the floor. The measure is expected to increase revenues to the state general fund by about eight million dollars annually.

Legislation aimed at enabling local governments to realize a greater return on their invested funds was introduced by Assemblyman Bert De Lotto (D) of Fresno. The bill would authorize establishment of county investment boards to work out schedules of investment of funds required to be deposited in county treasuries by local agencies.

### WASN'T HE A GOON TOO?

Here is how newspapers can slant news against unions:

The FBI arrested Bernard J. Ezhaya for having in his possession \$50,000 of securities stolen from two Canadian banks. An industrial relations counselor, Ezhaya represented such firms as Electric Boat Company, Bates Mfg. Company, and Collins & Askman, Inc.

In 1938 he was hired briefly as an organizer for the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, forerunner of TWUA.

The stories in the daily press described Ezhaya simply as a "former textile union organizer."

### Most Pensioners Dread the Future And No Wonder!

Three-fourths of the nation's retired workers over 65 have incomes of less than \$1000 a year, according to Al Whitehouse, director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

Whitehouse told a pension conference in Washington, D.C. recently that unions have a big job to do to make sure that older workers have adequate retirement income.

"The average income of a retired couple is less than \$30 a week," he said, adding that there are about 15 million Americans who are 65 or older, and that this figure is expected to climb to 21 million by 1975.

We add that there's certainly something cockeyed with an economy which provides, after a lifetime of work, a combined income for 2 persons that falls way short of the minimum wage, as prescribed by law, for only 1 person, if he were still working.

that has seen the industrial output of the continent almost double in the past decade.

As the economics of European countries grew in strength, U.S. aid was progressively reduced and finally terminated. And their purchases of U. S. goods with their own money have increased steadily.

That's why Eric Johnston, Chairman of the Committee for International Economic Growth, says, "The long and short of it is that you cannot give away an American dollar. One hundred cents out of every dollar expended on our so-called 'foreign aid' program strengthen our own economy in the long run."

NEVER  
FELT  
BETTER!



Health checkup? Not for him . . . he knows he's in fine shape! What he doesn't know is that cancer has a "silent" stage . . . before it reveals any symptoms. Doctors say their chances of curing cancer are so much better when they have an opportunity to detect it "before it talks."

That's why it's important for you to have an annual checkup, no matter how well you may feel.

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY





# Family Features



By Clair M. Cook

Executive Director, Religion and Labor Foundation

"The American labor movement," writes a nationally syndicated columnist, "is facing a crisis of life-and-death character, a challenge of historic proportions."

These are strong words, but Sylvia Porter goes on to spell out her meaning. She is not referring to the threats of anti-labor legislation such as labor law in the "right-to-work" laws, now diminished as a result of the elections. Nor is the threat that of internal dissension, concerning jurisdictional troubles between the AFL-CIO building trades unions and the Industrial Union Department. The characterization is even too strong to apply to the corruption issue and its rending of unions one from another.

The crisis, the challenge, to which Miss Porter refers is that of the changed composition of the American work force. In 1957, for the first time, as Father Fitzgerald, Fordham sociologist, pointed out recently to the National Catholic Social Action Conference at Notre Dame, "white collar" workers outnumbered the "blue collar" workers who compose 85 per cent of the nation's trade unionists. The labor movement is aware of the implications. It must organize intensively in the retail, service, government and technical fields in the next decade—or diminish and dwindle as a relative power in our economic society.

James B. Carey, president of the IUE, which maintains a "Professional, Technical and Salaried Workers' Conference Board," put the problem this way in the Officers' Report to the union's convention in September: "It has now become much more than a challenge; it now requires a completely new perspective. From now on the labor movement's major orientation must be toward the white collar worker, the skilled worker, the service worker, the technician, the expert and the engineer. Eventually the production worker, the assembly-line employee, the miner will no longer be the numerical backbone of the labor movement. They are already a minority among American wage earners and will probably become a minority among unionists."

Statistics help to show the magnitude of the change. In the ten years from 1947 to 1957, the number of "blue collar" workers gained from 23.5 to 25 million. But "white collar" workers increased from 20 to 25.5 million.

Because of union organization, the "blue collar" man has greatly improved his economic lot, has in fact come to consider himself now as a part of the "middle class" in American life. In his new status, he has increasingly become, as one sign of the change, at home in our "middle class" churches—one reason for the surge in church

membership since World War II.

So the "blue collar" worker has found his place just as his numbers begin relatively to dwindle. The big question is, will the increasing number of "white collar" people follow their lead into worker organizations? If they do not, labor's power will grow weaker not only relatively but in an absolute sense. This is the "life and death" crisis labor organizations must face in the years of further rapid change just ahead. The result has a bearing on all our society, including the churches.

## Hey, Fellows! This Looks OK

In Toneyrefail, Wales, a courageous band of nearly 50 husbands has organized the Ancient Order of Contented Husbands, dedicated to the principle that "A man has to be boss in his home." Under their constitution, members of the Ancient Order can be fined or expelled for such offenses as these: Revealing wages to wives; washing dishes; chopping wood; getting coal; pressing clothes; scrubbing floors, or making breakfast. Another requirement is that members must attend meetings in the local pub once a day. Wow!

## Suggested Reading

"THE UGLY AMERICAN", by Wm. Lederer and Eugene Burdick (Norton Publishing Co.)—\$3.95.

"THE AFFLUENT SOCIETY", by John Galbraith (Houghton-Fifflim Publishing Co.)—\$5.00.

## SOUP TO NONSENSE

### Pa, Hurry Home!

By Jane Goodsell

The man I live with has left home for a couple of weeks, and I am discovering the advantages of a maleless household. There are advantages:

The laundry is small and feminine and dainty.

I get first whack at the newspapers, and I leave them as scrambled and mutilated as I please. I tear out recipes and dump coffee grounds on the sports section.

We dine on cottage cheese and fruit salad and lamb chops.

There is always plenty of hot water, and the car is mine, all mine. I don't even have to put the cap back on the toothpaste tube.

I can spend evenings gossiping on the phone without feeling a disapproving male presence in the background.

I can read in bed until 2 a.m. and sleep in a room with all the windows closed.

Nobody interrupts me in the middle of a detective story to read aloud items from the newspaper.

I can tune radio and television to whatever programs I please. I can read a book while I eat.

But, on the other hand: There is nobody to get the car started for me on cold mornings.

There is nobody to call on for help when drains get clogged and windows stick.

There is nobody to tell me that I am getting upset about nothing when I get upset about nothing.

There is nobody to awaken at 3 a.m. when I hear a funny noise downstairs.

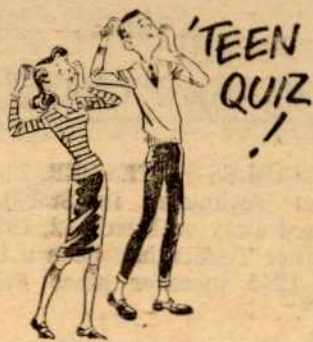
There is nobody to bake an apple pie for when I feel like baking an apple pie.

There is nobody around who has a razor to borrow or a shoulder to cry on.

There is nobody around to figure out where I made the mistake in my bank balance.

There is nobody to talk to about the sort of things you can't talk to just anybody.

And, after adding it all up, it is my considered opinion that any household is better with a man in it. And I can hardly wait for mine to get home.



**DID YOU KNOW** that the American Federation of Labor, at its founding convention in 1881, adopted a legislative program to abolish child labor in this country.

It was not until 1933, after 55 years of effort by Organized Labor, that the first Federal regulations came in with the advent of the NRA, which abolished all child labor for those under 16 years of age in industries engaged in interstate commerce.

In 1938, with the 100% support of Labor, this regulation became Federal law with the enactment of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

## HEARTH ACHES



What do you mean—I burn you up? Keep on smoking in bed and you'll manage it by yourself!

## LIVE A LITTLE LONGER

### No Trick Ways to Reduce

BY DR. WILLIAM A. SAWYER

This column is copyrighted by THE MACHINIST and is reprinted through the courtesy of the International Association of Machinists. W. Sawyer cannot answer individual correspondence.

Are you sometimes tempted to try some of the pills advertised to help you lose weight without going on a diet?

Through extravagant and false claims on TV and in the press, the public is promised automatic weight reduction without dieting.

Wide publicity given of late to the harm that overweight may have on heart trouble, high blood pressure and diabetes has focused attention on weight reducing drugs. Because of this widespread interest, weight reducing drugs provide an opportunity for unscrupulous advertisers.

A veteran of the Post Office Department explained it this way: "Fat people want magic, simple, easy, comfortable means to lose weight, and who can blame them? Every generation in my experience feels the same way and finds swindlers operating schemes to deceive and defraud them."

Last year a congressional committee made an investigation of "False and Misleading Advertising of Weight Reducing Remedies." Investigators found that weight reducing nostrums are big business. It is estimated that more than \$100,000,000 annually are taken from the gullible public through the sale of these remedies.

The drug that is now being advertised under various names as a new wonder drug is neither a new drug nor a wonder drug. Doctors who appeared before this committee said they had tried the same drug 20 years ago but had abandoned it because it did not have the desired effects.

As one witness said, "I do not endorse these worthless and dangerous products and consider their promotion for over-the-counter sale to be a deliberate attempt to exploit for profit the unfortunate persons who are afflicted with the disease termed obesity."

These remedies are misleading because they tell people that dieting is not necessary. There are no trick ways to reduce. Only by eating less (using less fuel) does your body stop putting on weight.

These drugs are dangerous because without proper diet they may aggravate such things

as anemia, heart trouble, high blood pressure, diabetes, gall bladder trouble, thyroid disturbances and nervous disorders. Medical experts appearing before this committee said they should never be taken without supervision by a doctor.

The three government agencies responsible for watching misleading advertising of such products as weight reducing pills are the Food and Drug Administration, the Post Office Department, and the Federal Trade Commission. As a result of the investigation by this congressional committee, the Federal Trade Commission was accused of indifference and apathy, as exemplified by the testimony of one Commission member that "it takes a person who is really gullible to believe many of these ads."

If you have any of the ailments listed above, by all means do your reducing under your doctor's supervision.

## Vacations for Wives



More than 3,000 Scandinavian housewives prepared to enjoy two-week government-paid vacations—free of cooking chores, cleaning and minding the children.

The program was initiated 10 years ago by the Labor governments of Sweden and Norway and provides that while the housewives are away special "vacation-time maids" take over the household duties and child-caring. Traditionally, not even husbands go along on these vacations which are intended to let the housewife "get away from everything for a fortnight" and which have been enjoyed by more than 30,000 women during the past 10 years.

What's behind the idea? Explains the Norwegian Ministry of Social Affairs, "The regular family vacations are anything but vacations for mothers who usually have to prepare meals and take care of the children as usual. But this gives them complete freedom and relaxation."

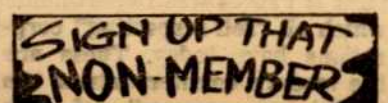
In an official pamphlet describing the plan, the Ministry asserts, "Housewives are the most important professional group in the country, producing more wealth than the farm and forestry industries combined."

## EE-AH-OO-AH-AH

The world's most unusual union has been organized recently in South Africa. It's a witch doctor's medical association.

The new union started out with a membership of 400 witch doctors who are authorized to dispense herb cures and tell fortunes. The union's initiation fee is \$7 and the annual dues are \$3.

If a member gives away professional secrets, he is bounced from the organization. He also loses his "power to cure."







THOMAS N. SAUNDERS

### GOVERNMENT EYES ATOMIC RADIATION

California has been concerned about the hazards of radiation to the California industrial worker since 1950. Mr. Thomas N. Saunders, Chief of the California State Division of Industrial Safety, told the participants in the 'Operation Security' Conference in Berkeley on April 11th.

"We were the first state in the nation to adopt safety orders regarding radiation hazards," he said, "and we are constantly alert to changes in industrial uses of atomic energy and the impact they will have on the safety of our state's working population."

Mr. Saunders pointed out that California has established a comprehensive monitoring system for industries, not regulated by the Atomic Energy Commission, which use nuclear materials.

### Joint Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

cluded a look at the future problems of Utility employees in the peaceful use of the atom, the development and possible effects of automation on the Utility employee and how your Union can best meet the challenge of the new technology.

The summary of the fourteen workshops provided the basis for the Policy Committee's recommendation to the Executive Board, which is reported on page one of this issue.

At the conclusion of the Conference each delegate prepared an evaluation sheet, listing his reactions to the Conference. Although there were some criticisms — all constructive and valuable in planning future conferences—an overwhelming majority of the delegates rated the 'Operation Security' Conference a success.



Speaking to the delegates is Dan Flanagan, AFL-CIO Regional Director.

Demand Union Services

### 3-State COPE Meet Is Held In Phoenix

Some 200 delegates from Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada, including Local 1245 Bus. Mgr. R. T. Weakley, Bus. Rep. Roy Murray and Reno Unit Education Chairman Tom Lewis, met at the Adams Hotel in Phoenix, Arizona on April 4 and 5 to discuss the political climate and its effects on the Labor movement and necessary activity to combat adverse effects.

C.O.P.E. Director J. McDevitt and Asst. Director Wm. McSorley were the principal speakers and stressed the need for a dynamic political education and activity program for the rank and file membership.

The three State Fed. leaders were called upon to give their opinions on labor's success or failure in the 1958 elections. Don Robles of New Mexico said that their weakness was in not getting out the vote; Van Sickle of Arizona stated that their problem was lack of political education; Lou Paley from Nevada said that it was only by luck that they won but hard work compensated for the late start in getting activated.

During open discussions on the floor on failures and weaknesses of labor and how to overcome them, Bus. Mgr. R. T. Weakley delivered an inspiring address on the role of the labor leader and his responsibilities to the membership.

Other speakers included C.O.P.E. Deputy Director Al Barkin and Arizona's Attorney General Wade Church, who both emphasized the critical need of labor's engaging in politics as a survival measure.

### Buy Union Label Goods

### Automation—Its Use and Abuse

An element in the technological advances we term "automation" which has not been present before is the substitution of machines for brains.

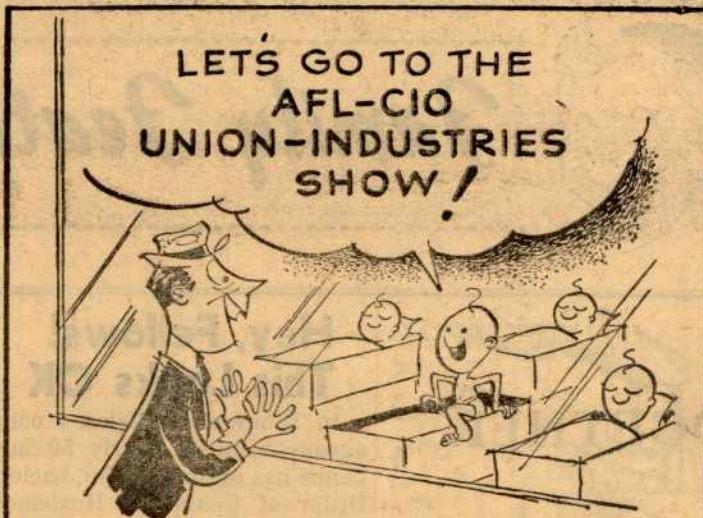
This point was one of the highlights of Representative Norman Amundson's speech at the 'Operation Security' Conference on April 11th. He went on to explain:

"Previous technological advances have been a substitution of machines for muscles. The machine took over a physical task and performed it quicker and easier. The operator was still needed."

Basic in this new development is the "closed-loop" or "feed-back" principle. A very simple illustration of this is automatic street lighting controls. A light meter is incorporated into the controls which turns the lights on when darkness reaches a certain point and off when the daylight makes them unneeded. These controls adjust to variations in the hours of darkness during summer, winter, eclipses or any other natural phenomena. Human intervention is no longer needed.

He pointed to the development of very complex control systems in many basic industries. These have been made possible by the advances in electronics and the incorporation of analog and digital computers.

Another new feature is Systems & Procedures Departments which all "self-respecting" corporations have today. These are the modern counterparts of the "efficiency experts" of the



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Brooks Hall, Civic Center  
May 1 through 6, 1959

FREE ADMISSION  
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See Labor and Management  
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UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

1909 OUR GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY 1959

### Labor Exhibition in S.F. May 1-6

Organized labor in San Francisco and the East Bay area is in high gear in preparation for the staging of the national trade union movement's greatest single public relations effort of the year. Known as the AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show, this the world's largest labor-management exhibition will run 1 p.m. to 11 p.m. daily from May 1 through May 6 at Brooks Hall in the San Francisco Civic Center. Admission—free.

Produced by the AFL-CIO's

national Union Label and Service Trades Department under the direction of the Department's Secretary-Treasurer Joseph Lewis, this 1959 Union-Industries Show with its more than \$20 million worth of action-packed displays is America's greatest "give-away" exhibition. Over \$800,000 worth of free prizes and souvenirs will be distributed.

In San Francisco to supervise the massive panorama of all things union, Show Director Lewis pointed out the serious purposes of the exhibition. Lewis stated this week that the main objective of the Union Industries Show is to focus public attention on the good relations that exist between AFL-CIO unions and their employers.

Capital "give-aways" at this year's Union-Industries Show include: an all-electric kitchen, live steers, gas and electric stoves, a fiberglass boat, clothing, foodstuffs, tons of fresh meats, tobacco and cigarettes by the thousands, hand-made chinaware, and scores of others.



N. E. AMUNDSON

1920's. The efficiency expert worked on the problem of making people work more efficiently. The Systems Engineer's objective is to replace people with machines.

The utility worker is being affected in the same ways that workers in steel production, coal mining, automobile manufacturing, oil refining, and most American industry are being affected. Fewer people will be needed to perform the work. Job requirements are changing. Greater skills are needed. Promotional opportunities are being severely curtailed.

Utility workers will have to make many personal adjustments in their work life and home life. Security and stability are no longer a part of employment in the utility industry.

Amundson went on to cite some examples of personal suffering on the part of utility employees and concluded by pointing to automation as the greatest challenge our Union has yet faced.



CHARLES W. TESSIER, Electrical Technician in Stockton passed away on March 12, 1959. Brother Tessier had been a Local 1245 member since Feb., 1947.

ALVA T. SHIELDS, JR., Lineman in Ukiah, died on April 3rd as a result of falling from a pole while working. Brother Shields was initiated in Local 1245 in Jan., 1953.

ARCHIE E. WISE, Apprentice Mechanic in Sacramento, passed away on April 16th. He had been a member of Local 1245 for over 16 years.

C. C. SCHAFER, Clerk in Stockton, died on April 9th. Brother Schafer joined Local 1245 in Jan., 1943.

Patronize Union Stores



TED F. SILVEY

### AUTOMATION AND HUMAN PROBLEMS

One of the evening speakers at the 'Operation Security' Conference on April 11th, Mr. Ted F. Silvey, staff member of the AFL-CIO national headquarters in Washington, D. C., gave an address to the 435 conferrees in attendance. Mr. Silvey spoke on the uses of the new technology and drove home the point that society must keep pace culturally.

"Unions must study today's rapidly expanding technology so that they will work for, instead of against their members," Mr. Silvey stated and he praised our Union and the Conference as an outstanding example of membership education.

"We must know just as much about automation as management, or we will have to accept what management tells us about automation," he warned.

"The new applications are so revolutionary, so spectacularly new in relation to historical and traditional ways of life, that people ask quite seriously if we are not increasing technology too fast. Will man become the slave of the machine, instead of the machine being man's servant?"

"This new technology induces change, not only in work and the work place, but also in our social and institutional relationships—the economic, political, and social units—our cultural institutions. The faster our technology changes, the faster the changes in our institutional relationships. But here is the difficulty, we suffer from a cultural lag. Inability, unwillingness and outright resistance to change are causing this cultural lag," he stressed, "and pose a serious threat to the Trade Union movement," he added.

Mr. Silvey pointed to the spending of more money to stamp out diseases of meat animals than we spend to stamp out disease in human beings, the totally inadequate system of pre-paid medical care and hospitalization which includes only the so called "good risks" and excludes the "bad risks", the slum clearance problem, inadequate public housing all as manifestations of our cultural lag.

The Trade Union movement, he stressed, must embark on an intensive program of informing its membership and the general public and become more active politically in order that the application of the new technology will be to benefit mankind—erase the cultural lag.



READ IT REGULARLY