YOUR Business Manager's COLUMN
by Ronald T. Weakley

I am not privileged to preach sermons but I feel a responsibility that I must make some observations on the lack of responsibility exhibited by some members during the recent negotiations and ratifications.

Thousands of your dollars had to be expended in service to you in order to prepare a bargaining program, and sustain the direct and incidental costs of negotiations, including the ratification meetings.

The method of membership participation involved in the total process is your desire and the desire of your officers and fellow workers on the Negotiating Committee to do their utmost to comply with the procedure.

The stark fact is that too many people stayed away when Unit recommendations were discussed and developed, indicating a "Let George Do It" attitude. Too many people stayed away when the same people -- day, night, hour, discussed and voted on their welfare at ratification meetings.

We pride ourselves on having one of the most democratic unions in the Country. However, democracy is self-limiting in that it can be nullified by the fault of the majority to utilize its processes.

I have warned repeatedly that minority control of the welfare of the majority is inevitable when the majority shirks the responsibilities of participating membership.

This has been the basic cause of our problems taking over some union organizations, racketeers gaining control in others, and the inevitable punitive and corrective legislation affecting labor both past and present.

No matter how dedicated your leaders may be and no matter how hard they may work, in the final analysis they can only be effective as your agent only if they are truly representatives of the majority.

The future of your union is always subject to the pressures of the economy; the law; the prevailing opinion and

(Continued on Page 2)

NOTICE
The next regular meeting of Local 1245 Executive Board will be held in the Union's Offices in Oakland on Sept. 3rd, 4th and 5th instead of Sept. 5th as previously announced.

R. T. Weakley

3rd Japanese Union Team Visits Local 1245's Office

On August 3rd, Local 1245 hosted another Japanese Trade Union Organization Team, which makes the third time we've been called upon by the International Cooperation Administration of the U.S. Dept. of Labor to meet with teams of Japanese trade unionists.

Accompanied by an interpreter and Mr. Charles J. Maguire, who is our Local Union representative on the two-day offer with only a wage opener was further modified to a one-year pact which will be subject to negotiations on all items 60 days prior to July 1, 1960. All wage items will be retroactive to July 1, 1959.

The Union Negotiating Committee accepted the modification, as stated above subject to membership approval and agreed to recommend acceptance of the revised proposal.

(Continued on Page 6)

SMUD Okays New Rules

On August 5th, Local 1245, IBEW members in the Sacramento Municipal Utility District ratified the proposed changes in the Civil Service Rules resulting from negotiations between Union's Negotiating Committee and the District, and which have been adopted by the District's Board.

Included in the Rules changes were a general wage increase of 5.5 per cent, effective Aug. 23, 1959, an increase in Shift Premium from 6 cents and 9 cents to 8 cents and 12 cents for the second and third shifts, respectively, an improved Safety Program, the District to pay $2.35 per month towards dependent's coverage on Group Medical insurance in addition to the $2.15 contributed for employee coverage, a 2-hour minimum show up time in event work is cancelled without 19 hours advance notice, and an upward adjustment in the Tree Trimmer classification when performing certain work.
The Good Old Days
That Never Were

A favorite theme of the "inflation scare" is that "dollars used to buy a great deal more than dollars buy today." They try to tell us that when everything was so much cheaper a song would cost a song would cost a quarter or a nickel. What they don’t mention is that the labor of a working man wasn’t even worth singing for back then.

The U.S. Dept of Labor has recently published a report entitled "How Americans Buying Habits Change" which compares working conditions and standard of living 50 years before with those of today. We recommend a careful study of the following facts to all those who yearn for a return to the past.

**EARNINGS**

Here’s what the average factory worker earned back in the “good old days” of 1910:

**Hourly earnings** — The average factory worker in 1909 paid 19 cents an hour. Payment was often in the form of cash or goods at the company store.

**Weekly earnings** — Sweatshop wages were prevalent in certain industries. The average weekly earnings for all factory workers at $9.54. Metalworkers, when they worked fulltime, made a little more, around $12.50.

**Annual earnings** — The mid-year mark of annual earnings was $860.00, half made half made during the summer months.

**Overtime pay** — There was no premium pay for overtime, no shift differentials, no paid holidays.

**Deductions** — Grandpa knew all about tax deductions in the “good old days.” The paymaster took out of his pay envelope varying amounts for water, insurance, retirement, company store savings, company clubs, or credit union, with the remainder going to the family.

**Physique** — At age 50, a man who worked 25 years and averaged 860.00 a month for the last 30 years before retirement could expect to have paid into his pension plan. It was conceivable the family would be financially independent of the company at that time.

**Working CONDITIONS**

Here’s some of the conditions your father or grandfather worked under in the factory half a century ago:

**Work week** — The average employee put in 55 hours a week, but the exceptions were many. For example, one survey showed two out of five metalworkers worked 72 hours a week, and a third of them worked on a 7-day week. On the other hand, many workers in industrial firms often did not have a full work week.

**Shifts** — Employees were switched from day to night, night to day, or vice versa, every week or fortnight. When the changes occurred, a man would often work from 18 to 24 consecutive hours. What we know as a “short work week” was virtually unknown back in the “good old days.”

**Vacations** — There were no paid vacations; or paid holidays. In fact, the report does not mention either until around 1930.

**FAMILY LIVING**

With little money and little leisure time in which to spend it, the worker of 50 years ago used most of his earnings for the necessities of life. Here is how the family spent it:

**Food** — 48 cents — Most meats, fruits and vegetables, and milk were homegrown; there were no supermarkets and consequently monotonous. Seldom did the family venture out to restaurants.

**Clothing** — 22 cents — Most often this was purchased at company stores or credit advanced by company stores, rent for company houses, and identification bought.

**Housing** — 22 cents — Most often this was a walk-up, cold-wal in a national campaign. Its goal: to drastically cut traffic accidents, so young men and women will swim after dark, in unfamiliar waters. That’s why drownings may claim 100 victims.

**Transportation** — To get an end to this annual accident binge on the highways and byways of America, labor and safety have united in a national campaign. Its goal: to drastically cut traffic accidents, drownings, and auto accidents for holidaymakers.

**Guard against hazards this Labor Day holiday. Come back to work Sept. 7. Safe and sound.**

**THE UTILITY REPORTER**

**Published monthly at 1918' Grove Street, Oakland, Cal., by the Local Union, No. 1245 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL.**

Ronald J. Wadley      Executive Editor
M. A. Walters      Assistant Editor

Executive Board: Charles T. Muir, President; Marvin C. Brooks, Vice President; Charles J. Loewer, Secretary; Robert E. Stout, Trustee; Burt E. Basinger, Richard N. Jones.

Published monthly by 401 Grove Street, Oakland, Cal. (U.S.A.) by Local Union No. 1245 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL. Second Class postage paid at Oakland, California.

Portions have been used from "How Americans Buying Habits Change," by Theodore C. White, published by Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc., Garden City, N.Y.

Subscription price — $1.50 per year, single copy, 10 cents.

**GIRLS!**

**SOUND OFF AT YOUR UNION MEETING!**

**YOUR Business Men's COLUMN**

by Ronald J. Wadley

Please, Be Careful

At 6 p.m. Friday, Sept. 4, the madness will begin—a frenzied race to have fun during summer’s final holiday.

At 6 p.m., the Labor Day holiday will get under way officially. The nation won’t return to normalcy before midnight, Sept. 7.

During those 72 hours of hustle, bustle, hurry and flurry, somewhere near 40 percent of all persons will die in traffic accidents, according to the National Safety Council. About 12,000 motorists and pedestrians will suffer disabling injuries. Many thousands of others will be temporarily or permanently disabled.

A lot of people will be seriously inconvenienced by auto-accident repairs. Drownings will take about 100 lives.

The starting gun will find the nation’s three and a half million miles of streets and highways clogged with a million motorists unaware of the perils that now surround them—autons—all filled with fullloaded families, making the holiday up in fine style.

What will people do wrong?

They’ll try to drive too great a distance in too little time. They’ll get irritated at other drivers. They’ll make things especially tough for themselves by combining drinking and driving. And they’ll speed.

Many who reach their destination will let their guard down when taking part in the activities that can make the holiday so delightful—swimming, for example.

Swimmers will go in the water alone. They’ll dive right in, even if the water is cold. They’ll swim till exhausted. Many will swim after dark, in unfamiliar waters. That’s why drownings may claim 100 victims.

To put an end to this annual accident binge on the highways and byways of America, labor and safety have united in a national campaign. Its goal: to drastically cut traffic accidents, drownings, and auto accidents for holidaymakers.

Guard against hazards this Labor Day holiday. Come back to work Sept. 7. Safe and sound.

**Leisure Activities**

**In LABOR'S SOCIAL SECURITY**

Many people are not taking advantage of the new changes permitting early application for Social Security benefits.

In the past, people were required to spend at least 10 years within two or three weeks of retirement age to apply. That meant that if a woman became 65 in July, she should wait until July to apply for her wife’s, widow’s, or old-age insurance benefits. Usually her July check would not be forthcoming until approximately early in September.

To speed up the first checks, applicants are now advised to apply early. They may file for their applications as early as three weeks before the month in which they reach age 65 for men or age 62 for women.

A person who is still working and is not sure when he will retire may want to delay filing his application, but even in his case, it is suggested that he get in touch with the Social Security Administration several weeks before he actually retires.

The Social Security Administration is concerned about the misinformation that exists about Social Security. Many workers are aware of only the basic facts, and are not sure when they will reach age 65 for retirement. Our structure is based primarily upon current, not future, needs.

These sources of information are available. Any person having a question about Social Security is urged to tele-
Bus. Rep. Fred Lucas presents checks in the amount of $187 to Red Bluff member John O. Taylor in behalf of the Unit members.

**The Red Bluff Unit Does A Good Deed**

During the months of May and June, Local 1245's Red Bluff Unit members all out in raising funds for the benefit of distressed member John O. Taylor.

The knee. It was originally subject of conversation: GRIEVANCES!

Committeeman, member of Hy-Coffin, Unit Officer, Grievance Committee, has no apparent permanent or skill improvement. He has since returned to work and was burned badly on his hands following an accident, which has since returned to work and been rush to the hospital with the team was third in the seasons with Local 1245.

At its time of retirement the team was third in the seasons with Local 1245.

A few days after Graham's accident, Brother Jim Murphy was rushed to the hospital with severe burns over the lower portion of his body caused by the failure of a plug to hold in a gas line with the resulting flash when the welding torch he was using escaped gas.

Both Brother Graham and Murphy were indeed happy that their Union had negotiated the Supplemental Benefits for Injured Workers provision in the Agreement as they received the guaranteed 85 percent of their base pay during the periods of their disability.

Brother Dan Wallace, former Supt. of Electric Serviceman, was burned badly on his hands following an accident, which was rush to the hospital with the team was third in the seasons with Local 1245.

At its time of retirement the team was third in the seasons with Local 1245.

A few days after Graham's accident, Brother Jim Murphy was rushed to the hospital with severe burns over the lower portion of his body caused by the failure of a plug to hold in a gas line with the resulting flash when the welding torch he was using escaped gas.

Both Brother Graham and Murphy were indeed happy that their Union had negotiated the Supplemental Benefits for Injured Workers provision in the Agreement as they received the guaranteed 85 percent of their base pay during the periods of their disability.

Brother Dan Wallace, former Supt. of City of Berkeley Dept. of Electricity, gets his 50-year pin from International Executive Council member Chas. J. Foehn. Brother Dan Wallace, former Supt. of City of Berkeley Dept. of Electricity, gets his 50-year pin from International Executive Council member Chas. J. Foehn.

At its Joint Executive Board and Advisory Council meeting on August 1st, Local 1245 was in- demended to have as guests, Brothers Dan Wallace and Walt V. Penders, both of whom have completed 50 years in the Brotherhood.

International Executive Council member Chas. J. Foehn congratulates Brother Walt V. Penders upon receipt of his 50-year pin and scroll.

Two Bakersfield Members Burned

Accidents recently disabled two Local 1245 members in the Bakersfield headquarters. Gene Graham, Electric Serviceman, was burned badly on his hands and arms when the meter installation on which he was working cross-phased and flashed. Gene returned home with a trophy signifying he was the pannier winner. But no matter where you finish the season, the primary thing is that you're teaching the little fellows good sportsmanship.

A sporting event foreign to most of us was held recently in Mountain View, but it was duck soup for Ed Pugel, Clerk Driver in PG&E's Gas Dept. in Oakland.

Ed returned home with a trophy signifying he had competed on a team which was first place in the first annual California Bonspiel, a curling tournament.

Pugel's team, the Graham rink of Canada, was unbeaten during the four days of competition.

Curling is a variation of lawn bowling played on a 40-yard length of ice with a 42-pound "rock" or "stone." Each player attempts to slide his rock from one end into a 12-foot circle on the other end.

Each team or rink consists of four players, and every man has two rocks, the teams altering turns. The team with one or more rocks nearer the center mark than its opponents scores that number of points in the "end."

A match consists of 10 ends, and if none of the rocks are at least touching the circle neither team scores in that end.

Team members are also equipped with brooms, with which they may sweep the ice in order to give the rock greater distance.

Ed once competed on a team which scored eight points in one end, a feat likened to a no-hitter in baseball or a 500 game in bowling.

Two Old-Timers Get 50-Year Pins

The Unit sponsored the Pugel's team, the Graham rink of Canada, this year under the management of Don Daily, Central Operator at Moss Landing Power Plant, and the team was third in the standings at the end of both the first and second half of the season. This is the Unit's first team to third place in a six-team league in many years.

Congratulations to the Unit and the youthsters on your successful year and one that next year you'll end up the "pennant winner!" But no matter where you finish the season, the primary thing is that you're teaching the little fellows good sportsmanship.

Brother Walt V. Penders also was a member of old Local 537 and went through the 1913 and 1921 disputes with the PG&E Co. and was one of the original members of the Local 1245 BEW Unit, established in San Francisco in 1943. At the time of his retirement in 1952, Brother Walt V. Penders was a Lineman.
Anti-inflation Campaign is Pure Propaganda

Steel in All-Out Drive To Bamboozle Public

With a "never-before-shown" regard for the public welfare, the Steel Industry has embarked on an all-out drive against inflation—a crusade which is simply planned propaganda designed to protect a waning position before the American public.

An example of the campaign's propaganda is the full-page ad which appeared in 430 newspapers throughout the nation—paid for by the 12 "BIG STEEL" Companies. Stating in spin headlines—"STEEL UNION ON STRIKE FOR MORE INFLATION." Their propaganda pitch exhorts the public to support a number of quaint theories and statements but their "con job" conveniently overlooks some mighty pertinent facts relating to inflation and this industry's economic growth.

PROPAGANDA: The Steelworker is now "overpaid" at the highest level of the world's industrial workers—nearly 825 a day.

OVERLOOKED: Few Steelworkers enjoy a full work week. In fact, the average Steelworker has achieved 40 hours of pay a week for an entire year only ONCE in the last 13 years.

In the last 12 years, a hundred per cent increase in labor productivity on manufactured steel products—85.6 per cent—against a rise in average price only 23 per cent from 1950.

OVERLOOKED: There's no such thing as price competition among Steel companies. The price of steel is set arbitrarily with high-profit margins. (Note item elsewhere on this page which portrays what Steel says they haven't got.

PROPAGANDA: Any wage increase will force an increase in steel prices.

OVERLOOKED: In error. When all factors are considered, the total labor cost-per-ton increased by only $9.31.

PROPAGANDA: Higher steel prices will increase unemployment because foreign competitors will capture American markets.

OVERLOOKED: This is nonsense. Since the end of World War II the industry has killed steel prices 23 times while granting only 12 wage raises. These prices have increased more than $3 for every 1 per cent increase in wage earners.

From the first half of 1955 to March 1959—in less than 4 years—the price of a ton of steel was raised 94.18%. Steel wages were increased only 3.48%.

PROPAGANDA: Higher steel prices will increase unemployment because foreign competitors will capture American markets.

OVERLOOKED: In error. The industry has increased the average price of steel by 23 times while granting only 12 wage raises. These prices have increased more than $3 for every 1 per cent increase in wage earners.

From the first half of 1955 to March 1959—in less than 4 years—the price of a ton of steel was raised 94.18%. Steel wages were increased only 3.48%.

PROPAGANDA: The current drive to halt inflation is a campaign against the public welfare.

OVERLOOKED: This to us spells productivity.

What Makes It Inflation Depends on Who Gets It

While steel management has claimed it would be "inflationary" to grant wage increases to 500,000 members of the Steelworkers, 11 of the industry's top officers were listed by Business Week as being among the 55 top-salaried executives in America.

Wall Street Journal Reports:
PROFITS SURGE
Higher Dividends Foreseen

The columns below show corporate profits reported for the second quarter of 1959 and those for the like quarter of 1958 with percentage changes by groups. These are the principal findings of a Wall Street Journal interview with corporate executives and of an analysis of the reports of the earnings of the 2,653,863,000 stockholders.

According to the Wall Street Journal, this is the "largest gain over a year-earlier period since just after World War II."

The mouthpiece of Big Business also reports that "there is a strong suggestion that stockholders will benefit from a rich crop of higher dividends."

Ten out of the twelve Steel companies, known as BIG STEEL—the industry's negotiators at the bargaining table—averaged a whopping 257 per cent increase in profits during the first 6 months of this year over last year's like period. Yet BIG STEEL yells "poormouth" and "hold the line" on any wage increase.

Keyserling on Inflation
Leon H. Keyserling, former Chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers and President of the Conference on Economic Progress, in recent testimony before the Joint Economic Committee of U.S. Congress, made these remarks about the current drive to halt inflation:

"Above all, if we now become prey to the notion that inflation is a great danger to us like Khruschev, we shall continue to lose more ground in the current world struggle. For, in its essence, the current obsession about inflation is a campaign against the position American industry holds in the world. It plays upon the infant industries of the underdeveloped nations against the older and more established industries of the developed nations.

"We are erecting road.., on one side, a national wall against the prosperity of the underdeveloped nations and on the other to prevent going over into the precipice of depression. I agree with both of those guardrails, but if you think only about making those guardrails stronger and stronger, and let the car stall on the road, you are not going over the precipice, but you are not getting anywhere either."

"We are creating protection against a danger to such a high priority, that we are forgetting about the positive things, the things the Nation needs."

Mr. Keyserling, in a new study published by the Conference of Economic Progress entitled "Inflation—Causes and Cure" concludes that "the campaign against adequate wage gains is a subordinate division of the bigger campaign against inflation which is based on the dangerously misguided idea that the way to fight inflation is to cripple economic growth."

4 Steel Firms Face Price-Fixing Charge

Four of the nation's largest steel producers are on trial in Federal District Court in a $12 million anti-trust suit brought by the Independent Iron Workers, Inc. of Oakland.

Defendants are U.S. Steel Corp., Bethlehem Steel Co., Kaiser Steel Corp., and Bethlehem Pacific Coast Steel Corp.

They are accused of fixing prices, diverting steel to their own facilities and requiring independent fabricators to purchase steel at high prices.

The Oakland firm contends it sustained $1 million in bail damage. The $12 million represents triple damages permitted in an antitrust action.

It's Not A 'Wage-Price' Inflationary Spiral

It's A 'Profit-Price' Inflationary Spiral
Congress looks at Automation

By REP. WINFIELD K. DENTON (D) 8th District of Indiana

NOTE: The following remarks were made by Congressman Denton when he introduced a bill to create a select committee to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of the effects of automation on employment, employment opportunities, and the composition of the labor force.

For over 15 years, scientists have been bringing forth hundreds of new inventions in the field of electronics. The most common term used to describe this new technology of electronic controls and electronic computers is automation.

Some people designate automation as being introduced during the second industrial revolution. The first industrial revolution substituted steam-powered machines for animal and human muscle power; it turned the handtool worker into a machine tender. Automation tends to use electronic devices to replace human regulation and control of machines; it tends to change the machine tender into a supervisor of an automatically-controlled operating system.

CAN MEAN IMPROVEMENTS

Unquestionably automation can bring great improvements to our economy; if handled right the potential benefits of automation are unlimited. Automation can and should make possible the 4-day workweek, longer vacations for workers, earlier retirement, and an increase in our standard of living. Automation can free workers from routine, repetitious tasks which the machines can be taught to do, and give workers who perform those tasks, the opportunity to develop higher skills.

Automation is not an unmixed blessing. Automation will increase productively considerably, but increased manhour output without increased total production and growing consumption markets is a formula for depression. Without customer mounting output made possible by running productively, unsalable commodities certainly do not buy machines; without workers buying the products of industry, production is useless.

Let us study for a moment the impact of the First Industrial Revolution on Great Britain. In the wake of this great change, slums, child labor, ill-health, ignorance and human misery were the unfortunate results. There was lacking a responsible social policy for transforming the benefits of new machinery into economic abundance and new leisure for the workers; a few thousand people became very rich, but hundreds of thousands of people became very poor.

LEGAL TO ADJUST

Since the time of James Watt our society, as well as our industry, has learned some of the technicalities for handling these great adjustments. We have learned to adjust to the Second Industrial Revolution, but not to the second. It would be tragic for the Federal Government and industry to wait until conditions approximate those present during the First Industrial Revolution before attempting remedial measures; by then it might be too late.

I would like to quote from page 251 of the 1955 report of the Subcommittee on Economic Stabilization of the Congressional Joint Committee on the Economic Report:

"It is clearly wrong to dismiss automation as nothing more than an extension of mechanization. We are clearly on the threshold of an industrial age, the significance of which we cannot predict and with potentialities which we cannot fully appreciate.

Whenever one has been in a position to have witnessed first hand the hardships experienced by the skilled worker in any line of endeavor—industry, or professional—suddenly wrenched from the job by the installation of a new machine, or new technology, one can clearly be unmindful of the iniquities which can come about where management refuses to recognize that given a retraining, reeducation, severance pay, and other programs which tend to soften the transition."  

Let us look for a moment at specific examples of the mill of automation.

Two men in a Chicago radio plant assemble 1,000 radios a day using automation; the same job once took 200 workers. A skeleton staff of technicians now runs an entire $40,000,000 oil refinery by remote control from a panel of instruments—an operation which without machines would require thousands of workers. In some food plants, the entire canning process, including the manufacture of cans and shipping cartons, is automatically unmixed, untouched by human hands.

NOT ISOLATED CASES

These examples of the applications of automation are not isolated ones. They reflect only a small fraction of the uses of the uses of automation. The new technology is applicable in at least part of most industries and commercial operations. Automation is making great inroads in the railroad industry, in which the use of robot tracklaying equipment, automatic signaling and communications systems and devices for automatic handling and dispatching of freight cars is widespread.

The current recession has brought the entire problem into clearer focus. Economists say that the slump is almost over—production is appearing ahead. Then why all the unemployment? Why the lag in jobs catching up with revitalized production? Part of the answer, at least, lies in automation. The lift-off of the 1957-58 recession had closed many vanished jobs. Some of which have disappeared forever. Despite a steadily growing labor force, increased at the rate of nearly a million a year—automation, railroads and business offices manage to keep the economy humming with fewer and fewer workers.

AFL-CIO President George Meany says that industry is now producing more goods with a million fewer workers than in 1942. U.S. production, he says, has recovered about three-fourths of what it lost in the slump, but only one-fourth of the recession-idled workers have gotten their jobs back.

The business magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT made a survey which shows that almost all of the present unemployment would now be at work if employment had gone up as rapidly as production. It reveals that only 1.6 million more are at work now than at the worst of the recession, in April, 1968. That is a rise of only 2 1/2 per cent. Had unemployment expanded at an equal rate, there would have been an increase of almost 5.6 million jobs instead of 1.6 million. So the study found that the country suffered a net loss of nearly 4 million jobs relative to the sizable potential increase. The study shows that most of the missing jobs were accounted for by gains in productivity—in output per man-hour. Improved machinery, automation, more-skilled workers, all combined to give more production with fewer employees. The rise in productivity was responsible for the loss of 3 million of these 4 million jobs.

At this time, steel production is likely to reach 80 per cent, or more of capacity; this will equal production in early 1957; but there is no prospect that employment in the industry will go to what it was two years ago. A recent study by the Federal Reserve Board points out that employment gains must certainly not have kept pace without gains in the current recovery. Newer and more modern facilities for production and utilization of new techniques permitting greater output with less people were cited as factors in this recovery. The U.S. economy is reasons for the employment decline.

MUST DO SOMETHING

It has become obvious to all—industry, labor and government, that there are some basic questions that must be answered if we are to have a healthy growing economy.

Will automation be good for America, or harmful? Will it create jobs or kill them? Will automation promote monopoly or aid small business? Will it contribute to a rising standard of living and full employment, or have the effect of benefiting only certain segments of the population? Will the transition to the widespread use of automation be accompanied by mass unemployment and social dislocation?

Finding the answer to these and other questions will not be an easy process, and certainly will not be an automatic one. We must find these answers if we are to avoid the new technology.

We must not overlock or minimize the problems which will inevitably arise—problems for individual workers and communities, problems for entire communities and regions, problems for the economy as a whole.

Certainly these new developments in automation should limit and ease the burdens of mankind and benefit all people, but they present, I believe, a serious problem. I feel that a select committee such as is outlined in this bill will be able to find the answer to these vital questions and suggest needed legislation.

(UWU—THE RECORD—AFL-CIO)
Here's What You "Health"!

In response to numerous requests for information regarding hospitalization plans as an alternate to the present plan available to Local Union members employed by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company and the Standard Pacific Gas Line, Inc., a comparison of the features of the P.S.E. Hospital Plan (Available to all P.G.&E. employees) with payroll deduction versus the Kaiser BC and OC plans (Available for union members only) group practice prepaid plans (without payroll deduction) is given below.

### Benefits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benefits</th>
<th>For Employee</th>
<th>For Dependent</th>
<th>BC Coverage</th>
<th>OC Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hospital Room and Board</td>
<td>$2.00 per day first 21 days — $8.00 per day for 180 days</td>
<td>$12.00 per day 22nd through 180th day. (Indicates integration with wage benefit plan.)</td>
<td><em>Fully covered 111 days each illness each year</em></td>
<td><em>Fully covered 60 days additional illness each year (Non-integrated)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital Services</td>
<td>$1,000 maximum</td>
<td>$500 maximum</td>
<td><em>Fully covered 111 days each illness each year</em></td>
<td><em>Fully covered 60 days each illness each year</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambulance</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
<td>Within service area</td>
<td>Within service area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgical Benefits</td>
<td>Up to $25.00 surgical fee schedule</td>
<td>Up to $25.00 surgical fee schedule</td>
<td>Fully covered except charge of $15 is made for removal of tonsils and/or adenoids</td>
<td>Fully covered except charge of $35 is made for removal of tonsils and/or adenoids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternity</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>$60 charge if confinement after 10 months' membership — $140 charge if before 10 months.</td>
<td>$85 charge if confinement after 10 months' membership — $110 charge if before 10 months.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X-Ray and Laboratory</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Fully covered in doctor's office and in hospital</td>
<td>Provided at half rates in doctor's office and hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital Calls</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Fully covered</td>
<td>Fully covered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Calls</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>$1.00 chg. per visit</td>
<td>$1.00 chg. per visit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Calls</td>
<td>$4.50</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>$2.50 chg. 9:00 a.m.—5:00 p.m.</td>
<td>$2.50 chg. 9:00 a.m.—5:00 p.m.;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1st Visit accident 3rd Visit illness</td>
<td></td>
<td>$5.00 chg. 5:00 p.m.—9:00 a.m.</td>
<td>$5.00 chg. 5:00 p.m.—9:00 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplemental Accident</td>
<td>$200.00</td>
<td>$150.00</td>
<td>Provided at any Health Plan facility. In case of accident outside the 30-mile service area, Health Plan allows $300.00 for emergency care until member is able to travel and for necessary travel arrangements. In case of illness outside the 30-mile service area, reimbursement is made only for direct medical expenses when member is hospitalized more than 30 miles from his home.</td>
<td>Included in standard benefits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Medical</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Included in standard benefits</td>
<td>Included in standard benefits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premiums</td>
<td>Registration Fee: None</td>
<td></td>
<td>Registration fee: $2.00</td>
<td>Registration fee: $2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employee whether male or female</td>
<td>$5.65 per month</td>
<td>&quot;BC&quot; Coverage (Emp. &amp; Dep.)</td>
<td>&quot;OC&quot; Coverage (Dependents coverage only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employee with one dependent</td>
<td>$11.80</td>
<td>$6.65 Employee only</td>
<td>$6.65 1 dependent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employee with 2 or more dependents</td>
<td>$17.95</td>
<td>12.35 Emp. &amp; 1 dep.</td>
<td>10.55 2 dependents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15.95 Emp. &amp; 2 or more</td>
<td>14.15 3 or more dep.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Half private rates charged for pre-existing conditions (conditions present at the time the member joined the plan).*
You Can Get With Some Plan' Dollars

The whole question of Hospital and Medical Insurance will be one of the major subject matters under discussion at the specially called Joint Executive Board and Advisory Council meeting in October, 1959.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C.P.S. $6,000 PLAN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AVAILABLE TO ALL P.G.&amp;E. EMPLOYEES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAMILY INCOME $6,000 OR LESS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON AN INDIVIDUAL BASIS WITHOUT P.R.D.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SAME COVERAGE FOR EMPLOYEE AND DEPENDENT

- Bed ward rate (now as high as $26.50 per day) paid in full for 31 days. (Non-integrated)
- Drugs and oxygen up to $10.00 plus half cost of balance. Anesthetic supplies furnished by the hospital. Up to $15.00 for drugs, oxygen, blood and plasma plus one-half of charges above $15.00 for such items.
- Polio benefits up to $5,000 (Optional with add. premium of:)
  - 3 Mos. 6 Mos. Annual
  - Single .75 1.50 3.00
  - 2 or more 1.50 3.00 6.00

- Polio benefits up to $5,000 (Optional with add. premium of:)
  - 3 mos. 6 mos. Annual
  - Single .75 1.50 3.00
  - 2 or more 1.50 3.00 6.00

- All diagnostic x-ray for accidental injury
  - All necessary diagnostic x-ray for accidental injury

- Registration Fee: $5.00

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C.P.S. $7,200 PLAN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AVAILABLE TO ALL P.G.&amp;E. EMPLOYEES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAMILY INCOME $7,200 OR LESS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON AN INDIVIDUAL BASIS WITHOUT P.R.D.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SAME COVERAGE FOR EMPLOYEE AND DEPENDENT

- Bed ward rate (now as high as $26.50 per day) paid in full for 31 days. (Non-integrated)
- Anesthetic supplies furnished by the hospital. Up to $15.00 for drugs, oxygen, blood and plasma plus one-half of charges above $15.00 for such items.
- Polio benefits up to $5,000 (Optional with add. premium of:)
  - 3 Mos. 6 Mos. Annual
  - Single .75 1.50 3.00
  - 2 or more 1.50 3.00 6.00

- Polio benefits up to $5,000 (Optional with add. premium of:)
  - 3 mos. 6 mos. Annual
  - Single .75 1.50 3.00
  - 2 or more 1.50 3.00 6.00

- All diagnostic x-ray for accidental injury
  - All necessary diagnostic x-ray for accidental injury

- Registration Fee: $5.00

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BLUE CROSS PLAN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AVAILABLE TO ALL P.G.&amp;E. EMPLOYEES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAMILY INCOME $7,200 OR LESS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON AN INDIVIDUAL BASIS WITHOUT P.R.D.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SAME COVERAGE FOR EMPLOYEE AND DEPENDENT

- Bed ward rate (now as high as $26.50 per day) paid in full for 31 days plus half cost 22nd through 180th day. (Non-integrated)
- Drugs and oxygen up to $10.00 plus half cost of balance. Anesthetic supplies furnished by the hospital. Up to $15.00 for drugs, oxygen, blood and plasma plus one-half of charges above $15.00 for such items.
- Polio benefits up to $5,000 (Optional with add. premium of:)
  - 3 Mos. 6 Mos. Annual
  - Single .75 1.50 3.00
  - 2 or more 1.50 3.00 6.00

- Polio benefits up to $5,000 (Optional with add. premium of:)
  - 3 mos. 6 mos. Annual
  - Single .75 1.50 3.00
  - 2 or more 1.50 3.00 6.00

- All diagnostic x-ray for accidental injury
  - All necessary diagnostic x-ray for accidental injury

- Registration Fee: $2.00

Note: The whole question of Hospital and Medical Insurance will be one of the major subject matters under discussion at the specially called Joint Executive Board and Advisory Council meeting in October, 1959.
In the resolution on the distribution of irrigation water in California adopted by the Bureau of Reclamation, it includes the basic principles included in the Resolution adopted by Local 1245, as reported by California Labor. 

The following is the resolution on the distribution of irrigation water in California adopted by the Bureau of Reclamation, as reported by California Labor:

**Irrigation Water Resolution Adopted by California Labor**

The Bureau of Reclamation in California has adopted a resolution on the distribution of irrigation water in California. The resolution includes the basic principles included in the Resolution adopted by Local 1245, as reported by California Labor.

**Irrigation Water Resolution Adopted by California Labor**

The following is the resolution on the distribution of irrigation water in California adopted by the Bureau of Reclamation, as reported by California Labor:

**Irrigation Water Resolution Adopted by California Labor**

The Bureau of Reclamation in California has adopted a resolution on the distribution of irrigation water in California. The resolution includes the basic principles included in the Resolution adopted by Local 1245, as reported by California Labor.
AUGUST, 1959 	 UTILITY REPORTER 	 PAGE NINE

One page of a document consisting of the following text:

"AND MEANS COMMITEE

FORAND BILL SHEVED

Battle Shaping Up Over Old Folks"

The House Ways and Means Committee has just concluded prelimi

nary hearings on a bill to help the American people form a high
cost health insurance and hospital care in their old age.

President Forand's bill is popularly known as the For

and bill, and is one of the bills for Congressional action early in 1960. It would extend social security benefits to include hospital and surgical care for the two largest groups of social security beneficiaries.

It is apparent that battle lines are being drawn for a lengthy fight to win this needed medical care for the aged with its opponents arguing that the country's days of affection can afford to pay for their own health care, that private health insurance will eventually protect them, that they get the same service as their families or they can go on relief, that Federal action in this field is social or communistic.

Senate bills similar to the Forand measure have been introduced by Senators Wayne Morse (D.-Ore.) and Hubert Hum

phrey (D.-Minn.), but hearings are not set (until) after House action.

So that every Union member with a voice with the bill, the need for this vital piece of legislation is being presented and the facts and figures that you write your Congressman and Sena

tors telling them what you think about the Forand Bill and why.

The Need

The nation's 15 million per

sons aged 65 and over are growing by 1,000 a day. Of them all have less than $1,000 a year income. They need medical care at a time when they have little money to spend on it.

On the average, persons over 65 spend twice as many days a year in hospitals as the rest of the population. The average person over 65 spends half again as much for medical care as other people.

The AMA also reports that, along with the costs of medical care, the total cost of setting up and administra

ing for the elderly person in a nursing home and surgical benefits would be relatively small.

Another Cost to the Forand Bill would raise the Social Se

curity tax a $1 for each employee for each employer, and 1/4 of 1 per cent for self-employed. This would apply to earnings up to $4,800 a year. The total taxable payroll is now about $200 bil

lion a year. One-half of 1 per cent of that sum would bring in the billion dollars to finance the hospital and surgical benefits. The most any employee would pay for these new ben

fits would be 25 cents per week or about $1 a month. We would pay this small amount during years we work, to help pay our medical costs after we retire.

Anything for a Buck!

The American Medical Asso

ciation, after spending a multi

million dollar campaign to con

vince the public of a former President Truman's national health insurance plan was "so

successful" in persuading physicians to offer cut-rate services, has decided to go into opposition to fend off the Forand Bill.

The AMA also reports that physicians are endeavoring to bring about charges patients $1 for surgical and dental surgery in our hospitals for convalescence. Social Security would cover that too. Those charges would be limited to 120 days in any 12-month period, and only 60 days would be hospital care.

Surgical Benefits—Social Se

curity would pay for surgery by a surgeon of the patient's own choosing. It would not, howev

er, be limited to the family doctor. Oral and dental surgery, if done in a hospital, would be paid for.

Social Security health insur

ance would work about the same way that private health insurance

would work. Each eligible person would have an insurance policy

issued by the Social Security Administra

tion. Hospitals and sur

gical institutions would bill the government directly, and be paid directly, according to specific rates. They would be prohibited from charging patients more than the insurance benefit.

Social Security hospital and surgical payments would be 12 months after Congress enacts the Forand Bill.

The Cost

Representative Forand esti

mates that 10,000,000 persons would be eligible for hospital and surgical benefits under his bill. If they all took this would amount to about $1 bil

lion a year: Here's the breakdown:

Hospital benefits and administrative cost

$941,900,000

Surgical benefits

$9,800,000

Total

$951,700,000

Since most people already have a Social Security card with Social Security number, the cost of setting up and administra

ing for these additional hospital and surgical benefits would be relatively small.

Our opponents argue that the Forand Bill would raise the Social Security tax in the usual $1 for each employee and for each employer, and 1/4 of 1 per cent for self-employed. This would apply to earnings up to $4,800 a year. The total taxable payroll is now about $200 billion a year. One-half of 1 per cent of that sum would bring in the billion dollars to finance the hospital and surgical benefits. The most any employee would pay for these new benefits would be 25 cents per week or about $1 a month. We would pay this small amount during years we work, to help pay our medical costs after we retire.

WHY I'M FOR IT—

Two Experts Agree

Forand Bill IS OK

Two former Social Security Commissioners, Charles I. Schot

land, appointed by Pres. Eisenh

ower in 1954, and Arthur J. Almyer, appointed by Pres. Truman, strongly urged en

forcement of the Forand Bill.

Schotland conceded that vol

untary insurance has done well and probably will be able to make an even bigger contribu

tion, but warned, on the other hand, "there is no question in my mind that it cannot be the an

swer to the total problem of medical care for the aged."

He said he had seen "persons who had saved for their old age owned their homes and had substantial assets reduced to destitution because of prolonged illness."

"Only 5 percent of the people have full medical, surgical and hospital coverage," Almyer observed.

To the argument that the Forand proposal would be cod

ing, Almyer noted that it would be spread over the entire work

ing life of beneficiaries.

WHY I'M AGAINST IT—

The Eisenhower Administration is against the Forand Bill de

clared a leadoff witness Arthur S. Fleming, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, in his appearance on the Hill.

He admitted "a problem does exist." But it could be solved through "individual ini

tiative, thrift and voluntary insurance." By 1957, he contended, most aged would have "some private hospital insurance."

In "individual initiative, thrift and vol

untary insurance" the reason President Eisenhower is entitled to full medical care in Army or Navy hospitals for $1 a DAY.

Or is it likely that former President Truman is correct?

WE'RE INSULTED! Doctors gouge patients

We're expected, has spoken out editorially against the Forand Bill. In addition to their argu

ments that "planning for old age is the responsibility of the indi

vidual, before he gets old", they advance a real shot! They brand the Bill as a vote

taking device. "Make no mis

understand about it," the editorial states, "there are men in Con

gress who are convinced that this is the new area for vote

getting political largesse in the future—to make the aged a class apart on which subsidies can be showered, and this cynical no

tion of creating a new caste of wards of Government is an

sult both to today's old people and to those now voting for a disposal for a disfavored old age.

We agree there's an "insult" but the Wall Street Journal has com

mitted it, not Mr. Forand. Their editorial is an insult to those members of Congress who are endeavoring to solve one of

"Another Year to Wait, Mother!"

The Wall Street Journal, as an article in a recent issue of PARADE, a nationally-circulated Sunday supplement magazine, based upon a nationwide survey, makes this flatfooted statement: "With some few exceptions, medical insurance is being charg

ed high fees—simply because in

surance is the part of the Robert P. Goldman, writer of the article entitled "Skyhaw

ical Bills" states: "Hiked fees are eroding the purpose of voluntary, prepaid insurance, which is bas

ically, to help defray part of the cost of care."

"Most authorities agree that overcharges touch millions annually to the nation's quarterly medical bill .... Skyrocketing medical costs have touched off investigations in six states."

"Another Year to Wait, Mother!" is the great social problems of our day. It is an insult to the American Labor movement and the other supporters of the Forand Bill, and an insult to the intelligence of the nation's old people.
Defend Your Union With a COPE Buck

10 Good Reasons for COPE

- FULL EMPLOYMENT—Whether we have full employment and job security—or unemployment, insecurity and depressions—depends on government actions. Your COPE dollar will help get the right kind of action.

- FAIR TAXATION—Congress can vote tax relief for those who need it. In the past, Congress has helped those who needed tax relief least. Invest a buck in COPE to help change unfair tax favoritism.

- REMOVE LABOR'S HANDCUFFS—Changes in labor laws can help make a better job for you. Still worst restrictions can be headed off. Your COPE dollar will help make this happen.

- LOWER PRICES—This rigged inflation can be whipped. A sensible economic program and farm aid will result in lower prices to consumers. A dollar for COPE will go a long way in this fight.

- UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION—How much jobless pay you get and how long a period depends on action at the local, state, and your state legislature. Your COPE buck fights for improved benefits.

- CIVIL RIGHTS FOR ALL—Laws under national action. By victory, I mean victorious action. By defeat, I mean the defeat of those who are not interested. Everyone knows the importance of this fight.

- BETTER SCHOOLS—Both under national and local, state, and your state legislature. Your COPE dollar fights for improved educational facilities.

- FAIR LABOR STANDARDS—Both under national and local, state, and your state legislature. Your COPE dollar fights for fair employment and civil rights for everyone will never be passed until we have effective political action. Put your COPE dollar to work on this job.

- CIVIC RIGHTS FOR ALL—Laws guarantee fair employment and civil rights for everyone will never be passed until we have effective political action. Put your COPE dollar to work on this job.

- SUPERIOR SCHOOL—Both federal and state laws control the educational opportunity your children will have. A buck invested in COPE will help pass necessary laws.

- COMPLETE MEDICAL CARE—A comprehensive program providing prepaid medical care under national health insurance is a must. Give your COPE dollar to buy insurance against the economic ruin possible through disastrous illness.

Labor Day 1959 is a good time to begin thinking about Election Day 1960. The 14 months between September 7 this year and November 8 of next will be filled with exciting political activities that can end either in a victory for the working people of America or in defeat for them.

By victory, I mean the election of high-qualified, liberal, public-spirited candidates for office who will work for fair labor-management laws, better public school buildings and betterpay for teachers, higher and broader minimum wages, adequate Social Security—particularly for our senior citizens—stronger national defense, effective war-time and unemployment compensation, civic improvement, improved highways, public housing for all who need decent living quarters, and other measures that would benefit all of America.

By defeat, I mean the election of candidates who think profits are more important than people. (And even in this age, don’t believe there are not millions of such people.)

Now many trade unions are disappointed by the fact that Congress has passed little liberal legislation this year. They had expected a better record following the 1958 elections which saw a sharp increase in liberal Senators and Representatives. Some of these unions are ready to withdraw from the political field.

But everyone knows that you cannot win a fight by withdrawing from it. You can’t expect your Congress, or your state legislature, or your county board of your union. It means all union members have to begin fighting back. One effective way of defending yourself against those bent on weakening and even destroying your union is to give a dollar to COPE (AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education).

Your dollar will help elect officials who will fight against passage of such laws to weaken and destroy your union. Your dollar to COPE does not pay for salaries and educational programs. The AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education pays for salaries and educational programs to that. Your dollar is not a subscription to a political paper. Your dollar is for one purpose only—to help elect congresspersons and candidates friendly to the working people.

Of every dollar contributed to COPE, half is used by local and state COPE committees and the other half is used by national COPE to aid worthy candidates for national office. For your dollar, you receive a COPE membership card. Every dollar is accounted for and a complete report of COPE expenses is made as required by law.

The vital need for COPE dollars is pointed up by the fact that the gains we have made at the ballot box can be washed down or wiped out by defeat in your city council, a state legislature, or a city council.

Pure Devotion

The AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education means a good deal. Take a look at the reasons why.

Here’s How Your COPE Dollar Helps to Get Good Laws

1. First of all, give a dollar (or 2. Half of your dollar is used to help candidates for national office.

2. Your dollar is spent to help COPE-endorsed candidates pay for mailers, posters, printing, television talks, post cards, hats and other expenses.

3. With your help, liberal, forward-looking candidates can win elections.

4. With your help, liberal, forward-looking candidates can win elections.

5. As a result, all of America gets better laws, including school, health, social security, minimum wage and labor-management legislation.
**Family Features**

**Walking Together**

By Dr. Cair M. Cook

Executive Director, Benefits and Labor Foundation

How much steel do you have in a year? At least, say, not very much. You own a couple of tons of the stuff mounted on rubber tires, of course, in some more or less nicely engineered to keep the mill moving. And then there is the stove, and that laundry machine in the basement. Oh, yes, the furnace, too, and the pipes that connect it up. Once in a while you buy something like a lawn mower, or a pair of pliers, and there are a few hundred "tin" cans every year. Well, when you come down to count them up, maybe they don't come to more than you would think.

But that's not all. Look at all those steel girders in the underpass, and think of all the streets and new roads—you own a piece of each of them too. And how about the many small and substantial and all that stuff called "militance." Or, would you like to know how much we pay for that?

Besides that, when you bought your steel to build the machinery of the steel in the machines that made it. As a matter of fact, you've really got a pretty strong investment in steel, including the machinery that could be traced back to the steel companies' profits which they have invested in the furnaces and mills.

As a consequence, you'll see no incense from that investment of yours. But you are putting money into a buy a potato or two, can of beans, and it's been proved that the church comes to us. To be exact, in the first three months of this year every dollar you spent for basic steel in whatever we bought, directly or indirectly, has become an investment of the steel makers almost a dime.

So you see, you are generally, rather interesting. Did you know that steel production is not for your profit, and that's not the only reason why your steel is not really going to cost you very much more than the profits, and the profits are high, and the profits are higher than you wanted to pay even at that time. And you knew that we'd got the steel to build your machinery and that you'd own a piece of it.

And don't forget, you and I are the only people who get the profits, because of the higher and ever higher prices the steelmakers put on their goods. And now they cut their prices $15 a ton, which would still leave more profit than the average U. S. industry. In one week of two-and-a-half million ton production (and it's been running higher) we would have the equivalent of an entire year's income for three-quarters of a million people. All this new income, of course, more dollars and other monies for more than six thousand of our retired people for a full year. As for the mere profits? Don't be ridiculous—they don't have it. Mr. Keefhauer has pointed out that last year, for the year, for the first time, they earned him 14.1 per cent. All they needed was a 10.1 per cent profit, they couldn't possibly approximate the desired result. Then it'd be a very nice idea that I just think I'm missing things up, I'm perfectly happy. But once I learn of my ways, I feel guilty and unhappy. On the other hand, things happen a bit.

**39 Weeks Jobless Pay if 6% Unhired**

Effective Sept. 10, California wage earners will be protected by federal unemployment compensation benefits during periods of high unemployment under terms of the Miller-Cutter Act enacted by the 1959 Legislature, recently signed into law by Governor Edmund G. Brown.

The bill, authored by Senator George Miller, Jr., D-East Palo Alto, provides that unemployment benefits in California will be up to 13 weeks of additional unemployment benefits at their usual slightly higher amounts when unemployment in California is 6 per cent or more of the labor force.

**LIVE A LITTLE MORE**

**Having a will to win**

By Dr. William A. Sawyer

**Teen Quiz**

DO YOU KNOW THAT—

Organized Labor has always worked to prevent accidents and has unionized coal mines. On this Labor Day weekend—whether you drive hot rods, a toolbox or Dad's "pride and joy"—Local 1245, IBEW asks you to drive carelessly and to avoid traffic accidents. Don't be a sucker for those speed traps! Drive cool and yield the right-of-way to the careless "square" who's just trying to get there on time. That's how accidents happen.

If you and your date go swimming don't swim till exhausted—rest often. Never swim alone, whether it be a lake or a deep ocean. If you have to go, try to do it in the waters where they are safe. The ocean is dangerous in most places.

**Soup to Nonsense**

Amateur standing

By Jane Goodsell

One of my troubles is that I can't cook. As long as I can remember, I know I'm missing things up, I'm perfectly happy. But once I learn of my ways, I feel guilty and unhappy. On the other hand, things happen...
CALIF. PUBLIC EMPLOYEES MEET AND REORGANIZE

At a conference held in San Francisco by the National AFL-CIO, 1245 policies and steps were taken to reorganize the Public Employees Council of California; a new Constitution was adopted and a membership contract ratified. The Conference was attended by the California Labor Council, AFL-CIO, as well as a charter from the National AFL-CIO.

The purpose of the Council is to coordinate and unify the efforts of the constituent organizations in the preservation and reorganization of the public employees' units, and to foster and advance the improvement of the working conditions, hours of work, salary and wage rates, and other rights and benefits of public employees throughout the State.

SACRAMENTO TRANSIT BARGAINING CALLED

Tuesday, Sept. 1st has been set as the date for the first meetings of Local 1245 policies and the Transit Authority of the City of Sacramento to bargain over labor-management conditions for Local 1245 members working for the Authority.

MEMORIAL

DANIEL M. CLARK, from Richmond in East Bay Division, passed away on July 24, 1957. He had been a member of Local 1245 since June 1950.

JOHN A. HOWE, General Construction, passed away on May 30, 1957. He was a member of Local 1245 since Jan. 1948, passed away on May 29, 1959.

ROBERT A. VANWORIS, from Chico in the North Central Division, died in the hospital on May 10, 1957. He had been a member of Local 1245 since 1955.