That we cannot get something
agreed to by the government is legitimate either. By the same token, the balance
of its members. Complaints are worth the money withheld. Perhaps there is one deduction
which is usually the largest and is most suspect when it comes to getting your money's
worth. That is the Federal Income Tax. We seem to have majority agreement that many of the
services of government are necessary and that each citizen should pay his fair share of the
costs of these services through universal taxation.

The two major areas of debate here are the validity of the
(Continued on Page 2)

YOUR
Business Manager's
COLUMN
by Ronald T. Weakley

One of the legitimate aims of a labor organization is to
endeavor to raise the "real" wages of its members. Complaints are
many concerning the "deducts" on the payroll check. Some
workers and their wives have suggested that perhaps they
would prefer to keep the "deducts" rather than the balance
remaining after all the deductions. While this is a facetious and
cynical proposition, it could become a good deal if the "bite" keeps
going upward. Of course, we must remember that we cannot get something
for nothing and that the deducts are a valued consideration of
law or personal authorization.

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(Continued on Page 2)
THE UNITED WAY

Let's Support United Campaigns

All the vigorous, colorful signs of United Fund-Community Chest campaigns are now evident throughout the cities and streets, where posters decorate poles and billboards, campaign charts and massive goal thermometers dominate central city sites. Fleece cards and volunteer rosters are the order of the day.

Labor plays a big part in its communities as sign painters decorate their services, shop stewards prepare to hunt for campaign pieces, and trade unions assess their fair share obligations.

Both the men and women of labor recognize fully that the real wealth of a united campaign is not in the brilliantly-colored posters and the name of campaign mechanics. The true value of these vast volunteer efforts can be found behind the doors of thousands of community agencies which seek to serve all who need them.

Through countless-seed tours, union counseling courses and efforts—through firsthand use of these agencies, the men and women of labor have come to know the solid core of services that need the backing of the good fellowship carried on by thousands of union workers.

A9-union worker has seen it in the face of a physical therapist as she works to help straighten the twisted leg of a crippled child.

A13-airside worker is carrying the meaning of a campaign to the shining eyes of a little girl as a goal upreach.

A17-white, blue and red find a blind union member explaining a tall book machine to him during an agency tour.

Trade-union families who have turned to a United Fund or Community Chest family in time of trouble and assistance in campaign work.

The unemployed father, who says his sick child received expert care at a United Fund hospital and is getting well, has been able to look beneath the glitter and find a profound reason for his fair share gift.

Did NAM Write The Bill? 'Sure.' GOP Solomons Admits

Congressman Clare Hoffman (Rep., Mich), one of the most anti-labor members of the House, used the privilege of the House floor to introduce the Landrum-Griffin Bill about which he really drafted this bill.

"The trouble was with the NAM," said Hoffman. "That's the NAM wrote it and I just got the bill the other day." The House committee on labor and education and the Administration have already been fully informed of the NAM's congressional campaign on the matter.

"Several groups" of lobbyists, according to Hoffman, are working on the matters of the House (Speake Rayburn, James W. Good), and the President's key advisors, Labor Secretary Mitchell, GOP Chairman Morton and others, were present.

"Did NAM Write The Bill? 'Sure.' GOP Solomons Admits"}


colonial columnist for the utility report, a weekly newspaper in California, discusses the United Way campaign and labor's role in it. The column also includes a continuation of a previous column about the Landrum-Griffin Bill and its implications for labor. The articles highlight the political and social struggles of the time, including questions of fair share, defense spending, and labor's role in supporting community programs and health initiatives.

On the one hand, labor is portrayed as a strong, unified force, working together to support community projects and health initiatives. On the other hand, the column also notes the political and economic struggles faced by labor, including the challenge of competing with other social and political interests for resources.

In summary, the column provides a snapshot of labor's role in the broader social and political landscape of the time, highlighting both the strengths and challenges faced by the labor movement.
Highlights of San Francisco Conventions

Representing the Trade Union Congress of Ghana as guests of the AFL-CIO Convention in San Francisco are: Front Row, (left) Mr. Buachie, National Chairman, Mine Workers Union and (right) Mr. Mingle, Secty.-Treas., Government, Clerical and Technical Employees Union. Back Row, (left) Mr. Inkumseh, Pres., Railway Employees Union and (right) Mr. Tawiah, Pres., Maritime and Dock Workers Union.

California Governor Pat Brown (left) receives warm greeting from AFL-CIO President George Meany (center) and San Francisco Mayor George Christopher (right) during opening ceremonies of the AFL-CIO Convention at Civic Auditorium in San Francisco. 

Congressman John F. Shelley, 5th District, San Francisco, and author of the Shelley Bill—the labor reform bill defeated in Congress—warned the AFL-CIO Convention delegates that the battle against organized labor is far from over.

"It was said by those pushing for a vicious killer bill (Landrum-Griffin) that this was just a start, that next year there would be a proposal to apply the anti-trust laws to the trade union movement; that next year there would be proposed a separate bill which Mr. Hoffman tried to be onto the Landrum-Griffin Bill, a proposed piece of legislation putting all transportation unions under a separate public utility law and prohibiting them from going on strike; that next year there would be proposed a complete prohibition of the use of any funds, whether they are from the treasury or collected voluntarily, if they are collected for trade union purposes for political activity. So the adoption of the Landrum-Griffin Bill poses new problems. But the problem I want to impress upon your minds and the situation I want you to remember is that you have fights ahead in the future and you must be united," Congressman Shelley warned.

"A new generation has come along in the labor movement. A great many of these young men and women really never had a fight. The responsibility is yours to extend and enlarge your educational program. Educate these young people to what the trade union movement is and why they are getting what they are getting today. If you don't, some of your own members will be supporting this anti-labor legislation because they won't understand," he emphasized.

California Governor Pat Brown (left) receives warm greeting from AFL-CIO President George Meany (center) and San Francisco Mayor George Christopher (right) during opening ceremonies of the AFL-CIO Convention at Civic Auditorium in San Francisco.

Miss Anna Kethly, Hungarian trade unionist in exile, tells delegates to the AFL-CIO Convention of the non-existence of a free trade union movement in Hungary. "The best allies of dictatorships are the forgetfulness and lack of interest on the part of the free nations... what has happened and what is happening today in Hungary may happen to other nations tomorrow," she warned.

Dr. Clair Cook, Executive Director, Religion and Labor Foundation and writer of the column "Walking Together", a regular feature of this paper, speaks to the ILPA delegates.

Attacks on Labor Abroad, Too.

Attacks on organized labor in many countries, similar to those being made in the United States, were reported to the AFL-CIO by speakers from other nations. Fraternal delegates from other lands included President Claude Jodoin, of the Canadian Labor Congress; Frank Coulsin, general secretary of Great Britain's Transport and General Workers, Fred Hardy of the British National Union of General and Municipal Workers, and Pinhas Lavon, General Secretary of Histadrut, the Israeli Labor federation. All strong attempts by reactionaries in their homelands—and in many European countries—to break or at least greatly weaken the power of the labor movement.

California Governor Pat Brown (left) receives warm greeting from AFL-CIO President George Meany (center) and San Francisco Mayor George Christopher (right) during opening ceremonies of the AFL-CIO Convention at Civic Auditorium in San Francisco.

B.E.W. President Gordon M. Freeman (left) and 9th District Vice President Oscar Harbuk (right) listen attentively to AFL-CIO Convention proceedings.


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Health Maintenance Is A Social Problem

The maintenance of health must now be added to food, shelter, and clothing as one of the necessities of living. Health means more than freedom from disease, freedom from pain, freedom from untimely death. It means optimum physical, mental, and social efficiency and well-being. The individual ranks health for himself, and for his family even more, high in the scale of human aspirations, and effort by each person to improve his own health can be expected to pay great returns.

Recognition of the significance of individual responsibility for health does not, however, discharge the obligation of a society which is interested in the health of its citizens. Such recognition, in fact, increases social responsibility for health. Herein lies the social benefit of health in terms of dollars that has been largely limited to such measures as delivery of pure water to the individual's tap and the sanitary disposal of his sewage. It has been for a society which wishes to advance the health of its citizens to adopt measures which guarantee to the individual an opportunity to make appropriate decisions in behalf of his health. Society must ensure the timely and effective access to professional services, education concerning personal health practices, and a reasonably safe physical environment. Only in this way can individual responsibility for health be exercised through personal action reach its full potential.

Cause for Alarm!

Paralytic polio cases continue to head upward with the number of cases in the week ended Aug. 22 reaching the highest of any week this year.

The U.S. Public Health Service reports that the year's total to date is 2,121 cases which is more than twice the 928 cases reported up to this time last year. In the week reported, the largest increases over the previous week were in the Pacific Coast states.

Health officials blamed the increase on the failure of the victims to get their Salk shots.

If you or your children haven't yet had your Salk shots, do so immediately.

Group Practice Plan

Group medical practice is affirmed in the three leading cases including the unanimous decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court in 1942 as a legal and reasonable alternative to individual practice, even though it may be competitive there with.

The selling price or "premiums" of medical care insurance contracts vary according to whether the coverage is written on a group or individual basis. Society must ensure, the premium minimum on the type and extent of benefits, characterization of the insured, operational expenses of the insurer, and provisions for lessens and reserves. Because of the many variables involved, premiums vary from contract to contract and from insurer to insurer.

The origin of medical care insurance plans dates from the latter part of the 19th century when mines, railroads, sawmills and lumber companies entered into contractual arrangements with physicians and hospitals for the medical care of employees injured in the course of employment. Although these contracts were originally intended to take care of on-the-job injuries, they were later used to cover the off-the-job medical care of employees as workers' compensation laws became effective which provided, the worker with medical care, compensation, and sometimes rehabilitation if he were injured during employment.

Since the passage of the Social Security Act in 1935, the worker has generally been assured of income when he retires in old age or when he becomes unemployed, and of survivor's benefits for his family when he dies. These benefits and many others have been provided through government action.

Another major cause of insecurity—illness and injury of the worker off-the-job and of his family—has been an area which has received too little attention.

The availability of good non-occupational medical care has, in the main, depended on the good will and personal effort of the individual. Although an individual may be fully convinced of the primary value of the best health service for himself and his family, he may not have had the money to purchase it or the arrangements to effect it. This situation undoubtedly accounts in part for the findings of recent studies that there is a direct relationship between health and family income.

Prior to World War II, frequent attempts were made to pass legislation supplementing existing social security measures with a program of national health insurance. None of these attempts met with success.

The depression period of the 1930s generally convinced Unions of their inability to cope independently with their members' health needs through their own programs. Nevertheless, management plans had been established in only a small proportion of industry and with a few exceptions, were limited in their benefits and offered no real security since the employer could withdraw the benefits at will.

So, when it became clear that the government was not likely to establish a health insurance plan by law, the Unions tried to establish plans through collective bargaining with the employer as a source of financial support for prepaid group health plans.

In contrast to the individual policy, group coverage has opened the channels of insurance to all wage earners, regardless of age, sex, physical condition or physical disabilities. The individual remains insured so long as he continues to be a member of the group.

Group policies are less expensive, provide more extensive benefits and do not, as a rule, make bad health a barrier to membership. These advantages are made possible by the fact that if the group represents a fairly good sample of the population, the "poor risks," while not excluded, are not unduly numerous and they are balanced by the "good risks," who probably will not utilize the plan excessively.

Group Practice Plan

Today more than 3 million persons receive medical care through prepaid group practice plans. These plans offer almost complete office and home medical care by physicians and specialists, as well as hospitalization and all types of surgical care.

Under these plans, PREVENTIVE medicine is encouraged through annual examinations, immunizations, injections, prenatal and postnatal care, and the like.

One of the key features of this type of plan also referred to as a "closed panel plan" is that the doctors work together as a group and combine their skills to improve the system of people from medical practice pooled and redistributed to the participating doctors according to some prearranged plan.

All of these plans are privately sponsored—some by a group of doctors, by employer organizations, some by Labor Unions. Outstanding in the group practice type of health insurance is the Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, with more than 600,000 persons on the West Coast and Honolulu participating.

There is mounting evidence that medical care under prepaid group practice has a significant influence in improving the health of its enrolled population and in reducing hospitalization rates.

Among the "Basic Human Rights" which President Roosevelt enunciated in 1944 was "the right to adequate medical care and the opportunity to attain and enjoy good health."

The U.S. Public Health Service has reported up to this time last year that the number of cases in the week ended August 22 reached the highest of any week this year.

The Federal and Drug Administration, in Flemming's department, is trying to crack down on these false claims but finds it hard to keep up with the hucksters. Some of the products are useful in special cases. Flemming also cited a number of cases where the Food and Drug Administration has recent-
PREPAID HEALTH PLAN
An arrangement whereby a person pays in advance a amount of the medical services of specified types in the event of sickness or injury.

GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN
A plan covering one or more persons through an organization which agrees to provide insurance or medical services at rates appropriate for a group.

LTH: OUR RIGHTS
Insurance Plan

INSURANCE PLAN
association, as the representa-

insure.

Life, or accident.

ILLEDICAL CARE
patients, or their beneficiaries.

If the employee-member partici-

MORAL MEDICAL EXPENSE BENEFITS
Usually a supplement to an existing Basic Benefits Plan which provides for coverage in the event of a catastrophic illness.

The percentage, maximum deductible amount, and deductible amount vary, depending on the provisions of the contract.

The premium charged for a major medical expense coverage depends on whether the contract is offered on a group or individual basis, whether dependents are covered, and the percentage applied, the maximum limit, the deductible amount, and for hospital and surgical services direct to the hospital or doctor.

The contract agrees to pay a fixed percentage of covered medical expenses up to a predetermined maximum limit, excluding expenses reimbursed under existing plans and excluding a fixed deductible amount or "co-pay." The percentage, maximum limit, deductible amount vary, depending on the provisions of the contract.

The amount and range of your indemnities will vary according to the premium you pay and with other factors. You may also buy plans that are called "major medical" policies for high-cost illnesses, which will usually pay you back a fairly large percentage of the cost, after you have yourself paid some specified amount as the "deductible."
transistors:

What are transistors? What do they do? What have transistors made possible? In the ele-
ven years since the transistor was invented, transistors have brought about some of the greatest
developments in the world of electronics. The transistor has indeed revolutionized the pace of
advancement in science and industry.

The transistors were born in 1948, and have been in use ever since. They are tiny devices
which are capable of controlling a current in one direction and blocking it in the other. They
are the basis of almost all solid-state electronic devices today.

One of the most important applications of transistors is in the field of electronics. Transis-
tors are used in almost every electronic device, from radios and TV sets to computers and
spacecraft.

The history of transistors begins with the invention of the vacuum tube. The first vacuum
tube was invented in the early 1900s, and it was used to amplify signals. However, these tubes
were bulky, expensive, and required a lot of maintenance.

In 1947, John Bardeen and William Shockley at the Bell Telephone Laboratories in New
Jersey developed the first working transistor. This device was much smaller and more efficient
than the vacuum tube. It was able to amplify signals much better than the vacuum tube.

Transistors are made of a solid piece of semiconductor material. This material conducts
electricity when an electric field is applied across it. The semiconductor is made of a single
crystal, such as germanium or silicon.

The transistor consists of three regions of the semiconductor material: the emitter, the base,
and the collector. The emitter region is doped with a high concentration of impurities. The
base region is doped with a lower concentration of impurities. The collector region is doped
with a high concentration of impurities.

When a current flows through the emitter, it creates a flow of carriers (electrons or holes) in
the base region. These carriers are then collected by the collector. The collector is connected
to a resistor, which limits the current flowing through it. This limits the output power of the
transistor.

Transistors are used in a variety of applications. They are used in amplifiers, oscillators,
and oscillating systems. They are also used in voltage regulators, thermoelectric devices, and
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Transistors are used in almost every electronic device, from radios and TV sets to
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Every year at this time I go on a diet. In the bright glare of the sun on a beach it becomes difficult to resist the physical exercise of summer-time. But, vision of a fat-free for the sodas pop I drink and the ice cream I eat. I mean it this time, in looking over the to my surprise that a banana is o'clock I have three "saltines buds screaming for a stuffed calorie chart. I have set my taste only 100 calories. I eat one, but (89 calories). I'm hungry by ten tomato and cottage cheese salad components are striking at the very about anything else. By ten I bypass the cinnamon buns (200 calories) and six more sal- I've simply got to get my row. I've simply got to get my mind off food and start losing some weight.

SOUP TO NONSENSE

My Diet

By Jane Goodsell

Do you know that—

1. About 2% million children the United States depend on

2. A democratic union requires

3. This is the bitterest struggle in

4. Always look carefully in

5. DO YOU KNOW THAT—

6. About 2% million children the United States depend on

7. A democratic union requires

8. This is the bitterest struggle in

9. Always look carefully in

10. DO YOU KNOW THAT—

my diet list and cal- and oil, advertising the nervous system which foods I can and cannot eat. I bypass the cinnamon buns (200 calories) and six more saltines in a desperate at- I'm beginning to understand how I gained that thickness of a pound. I have, in fact, been on a diet for ten days now, and this morning I have had another one! I had gained another three-quarter ing of the greater population, the workers get a vacation, the com- management, the question at stake is who suffer for lack of employ- years, and millions of children are entitled beneficiaries. We can- not perform a complete physical examination of children. We can- not perform a complete physical examination of children. We can- not perform a complete physical examination of children. We can- not perform a complete physical examination of children. We can- not perform a complete physical examination of children. We can- not perform a complete physical examination of children. We can- not perform a complete physical examination of children. We can- not perform a complete physical examination of children.

HELP BUILD YOUR UNION

Utility Reporter Page Seven September, 1959

And Social Security

It is a sad truth that most people become interested in their potential on the day they are told by the Bureau of Old-age, Survivors and Disability Insurance that they are entitled to benefits, but there are ways to take advantage of the Social Security Act. You can make yourself familiar with the law by taking one of the many courses that are offered in- the United States. The first step is to know the law. You can do this by reading one of the many books on the subject or by attending a course at one of the local community colleges. The second step is to get help from a professional person in your area. You can do this by contacting the local Social Security office or by writing to the Social Security Administration. The third step is to enforce your rights. You can do this by filing a complaint with the Social Security Administration if you believe that your benefits are not being paid. The fourth step is to keep up to date on the latest developments in the field. You can do this by subscribing to one of the many publications that are available on the subject.
$1000 AID TO SISTER LOCALS

TONY BONILLAS, Los Banos, died in his retirement years. He had been a member of Local 1245 since March, 1944.


MARIO D. MAZZA, Sierra Pacific Power Co., died June 1, 1959. He joined Local 1245 since July 1, 1937.

LOUIS D. WEBER, Auburn, died Aug. 15, 1959. He joined Local 1245 on May 1, 1942.

Southern Firm in Anti-Uni

Trade Compromise

The A.F.L.-C.I.O. is still for Repracal Trade. But its convention resolution this year placed new emphasis on the need for protection of American workers and industries from "drastic cutbacks or employment displacement...as a result of sudden inflows of competing products."

It was a compromise resolution which President George Meany conceded probably would not entirely satisfy some unions.

BARR RETIRES FROM SMUD

Local 1245 members employed by the Sacramento Municipal Utility District went all out in honoring Chester (Smiley) Barr at his retirement party on August 28. Brother Barr at the time of his retirement was the A.F.L.'s general representative for the District. Smiley had been an I.B.E.W. member for 35 years and received his Silver Lapel Pin and Local 1245 Retirement Scroll from R. B. McElrath, Vice Chairman, Advisory Council member of SMUD. We all wish Brother Barr the best of everything during his well earned retirement years.

Moss Hits Government Secrecy

"The American people are being robbed of their right to know. Congressmen John F. Moss, Sacramento Democrat, told International Labor Press Association at its annual banquet.

"There is a steady trend toward closed-door government," Moss said, pointing to several cases in which government officials have insisted that they have the right to withhold information, even if, in some cases, it means violating the law.

"In the course of the cold war Congress has found it necessary to grant more and more authority to the executive department, Moss said, but "there is no Di

GOV. BROWN BLASTS THE NEW LABOR BILL

Calif. Governor Pat Brown charged the Eisenhower Administration and Congressional "extremists" with perverting labor reform legislation as a means to attack unions.

"It is time the full facts were put on how new labor reform legislation was exploited to enact new economic weapons against organized labor," Brown asserted in a speech to the A.F.L.-C.I.O. Convention.

The Governor said that while he has "long supported" standards for the internal conduct of unions, "the real objective of the labor field were perverted. Extremists in Congress took over."

"I am afraid it will go," Brown concluded. But so must those who have used labor reform unfairly to interfere with matters which should be left to free and private negotiations between labor and management.

He pointed specifically to a section in the new Landrum-Griffith Bill which forbids unions who sell non-union goods.

Brown said California unions have had this right for 30 years and it hasn't stopped business growth, as spokesmen of the bill argued it did.

GOV. BROWN BLASTS THE NEW LABOR BILL

Calif. Governor Pat Brown charged the Eisenhower Administration and Congressional "extremists" with perverting labor reform legislation as a means to attack unions.

"It is time the full facts were put on how new labor reform legislation was exploited to enact new economic weapons against organized labor," Brown asserted in a speech to the A.F.L.-C.I.O. Convention.

The Governor said that while he has "long supported" standards for the internal conduct of unions, "the real objective of the labor field were perverted. Extremists in Congress took over."

"I am afraid it will go," Brown concluded. But so must those who have used labor reform unfairly to interfere with matters which should be left to free and private negotiations between labor and management.

He pointed specifically to a section in the new Landrum-Griffith Bill which forbids unions who sell non-union goods.

Brown said California unions have had this right for 30 years and it hasn't stopped business growth, as spokesmen of the bill argued it did.

Education At M-A Labor Press Told


"Labor papers should give more space and attention to the "Washington problem" as a result of which fastidious legislation was passed by Congress, and to the steel industry's crises about inflation, rather than developing its space disproportionately to hint news," he said.

"To organize the unorganized is important," the federation President said, "but to educate our own members may be even more important" at a time when union labor is heavily under attack.

"Tell your printer to omit the label on your local's paper. Tell them in as strong a manner as you can that they are "free to use the label."

"We cannot with clear conscience do business with you or support your cause as long as you continue to use the label."

Local 1245 Business Manager Ronald T. Weakley (right) presents a check for $1000 to Harry Dove, Business Manager for System Council of I.B.E.W. Locals on the Public Service Co. of New Jersey properties. The check represented the voluntary contributions from Local 1245 members in our appeal for aid to the I.B.E.W. members who were on strike for 39 days against the New Jersey power company.

Presentation was made during a visit to Local 1245 Business Office while Brother Dove was in San Francisco attending the A.F.L.-C.I.O. Convention.

DELEGATES BACK ARBITRATION OF JURISDICTION DISPUTES

The A.F.L.-C.I.O. took a major stride toward the solution of labor disputes by approving the principle of final and binding arbitration to settle such disputes.

The federation's third constitutional convention voted to direct the Executive Council to develop a detailed plan and procedures to be submitted to a special A.F.L.-C.I.O. convention for approval.

The convention acted on a resolution submitted by the council which contained the report of a special committee on union disputes, sponsored by the A.F.L.-C.I.O. at its August meeting in Unity House, Pa.

The committee reported that after a study of the problems involved "there is merit in the creation of a national arbitration board, consisting of prominent and widely qualified persons who would be appointed by a special committee which would be selected a panel to hear and determine disputes between the parties, or under sections, with power of final and binding decisions.

The committee stressed that such arbitration would be limited to the settlement of disputes only "and shall not include the determination of the work or trade jurisdiction of affiliates."

Congressman Moss

"The information is being paid for by the taxpayers, but it is refused to the taxpayers."