

Unit Elections Next Month — Attend Your Meetings — Vote!



Staff members attending a recent seminar in Sacramento on the Landrum Griffin Act posed for a picture on the Capitol steps. L. to R. First row are Roy Murray, Gene Hastings, John Wilder and Al Kaznowski. Second row, James McMullan, Dan McPeak, Frank Quadros, and Larry Foss.

California Legislative Notes

Slight Gains for Labor In Sacramento So Far

By M. A. WALTERS

At press time, the current Session of the State Legislature is rapidly drawing to a close with less than a month remaining until its statutory date of June 16 for adjournment.

Thus far, progress on legislation of direct concern to Organized Labor has been very slow and the prospects for enactment of legislation of major importance in any great degree do not appear to be too bright.

In this field, about the only major measures which have thus far been enacted are the two anti-recession measures involving unemployment insurance—SB 133 by Senator Shaw, which made extended unemployment insurance benefits available until the Federal legislation became effective; and SB 20 by Senator Collier, which provided for payment of unemployment

insurance while an unemployed person is enrolled in a retraining program.

Other labor legislation has either already been defeated or is moving very slowly through the legislative channels. In the first category are AB 428, which would have prevented the importation of professional strike breakers, and AB 403, which would have repealed the Jurisdictional Strike Act which has been used by unscrupulous em-

(Continued on Page 3)

1245 UNITS ELECT OFFICERS IN JUNE

Elections will be held in the Units during the June meetings to select Officers who will serve for two years.

To be elected in each Unit are the following officers: Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Recorder and two (2) Executive Committee Members. All members are urged to attend the June meetings as the election of the best possible leaders is essential to the operation of a successful Union.

Election of Unit Officers is covered by Article IV, Sections 7, 8 and 9 of the Local Union By-Laws which are printed below:

Sec. 7. To qualify as a candidate for a Unit Office, a member must have at least two (2) years' continuous good standing in the Local Union immediately prior to June 1st of election years and six (six) months in the Unit. Exceptions to this rule shall be granted where such Units have not been in existence long enough to meet this requirement.

Sec. 8. Units shall nominate and vote for their officers at the regular June meeting in 1959 and every two years there-

after. Voting shall be by secret ballot. Only members of that Unit in good standing for at least May shall cast a ballot. Those receiving the highest number of votes for each respective office shall be certified to the Local Union by the Judge, Tellers, or Recorder of the Unit and such members shall then be declared elected. In the event of a tie vote affecting the outcome of the election, the Unit shall conduct a runoff election between the tied candidates at this same meeting.

Sec. 9. The eligibility of any member to hold office in the Unit shall not be affected in any way by such member being an officer of the Local Union or by being an Advisory Council member.

Utility Reporter

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MAY, 1961

Bargaining Is Started On PG&E Wage Reopener

Negotiating Committees of Local Union No. 1245 and the Pacific Gas & Electric Company opened 1961 bargaining sessions at an initial meeting May 11, 1961. Discussions are limited by a mid-term wage reopener provided by a two-year contract negotiated last year.

The Union's Committee in pre-negotiations discussions, determined to open the Contract for wage adjustments after reviewing the present economic situation and notice of intent to reopen was submitted 60 days prior to July 1, 1961, as provided by the wage reopening clause.

The first session was devoted to the Union's outline of its position. Union's Committee spokesman, L. L. Mitchell, presented Union's evaluation of statistical and economic data regarding Company finances, living costs, budget requirements, productivity, and general economic matters in support of its request for a substantial wage increase.

Company spokesman, Vern Thompson, stated the Company would have to study the information presented and would be in a position to discuss the issue further at the next meeting, which is scheduled for May 24, 1961.

The Union's Committee, which provides full union representation and a cross-sectional representation of the Union's membership, includes Ronald T. Weakley, Local No. 1245 Business Manager; L. L. Mitchell, Assistant Business Manager; Bruce Locke, Statistical and Research Assistant; A. J. Boker, General Construction Gas; R. W. Fields, Electrical Overhead, San Francisco Division; W. M. Fleming, Electric Operations, Sacramento; J. H. Fountain, Clerical, North Bay; R. D. Kern, Clerical, Electronic Data Processing, General Office; J. S. Kreins, Gas Operations, East Bay; M. J. Robins, Steam Maintenance, East Bay; Wayne Weaver, Gas, Pipe Line Operations; and J. G. Wells, Station Electric General Construction.

The Company Committee provides both operating and industrial relations experience and includes L. Harold Anderson, Vice President and Asst. Gen. Manager; L. W. Coughlan, Comptroller; V. J. Thompson, Mgr. of Industrial Relations; I. W. Bonbright, Industrial Rela-

tions Assistant; A. J. Swank, Vice President in Charge of Electric Operations; C. L. Yager, Administrative Asst. to the Vice President in Charge of Electric Operations; E. H. Fisher, Vice President in Charge of Gas Operations; E. F. Sibley, Manager of Gas Distribution, H. W. Haberkorn, Vice President in Charge of General Construction; and R. B. Thompson, Manager of General Construction Personnel Department.

Union's Committee members stress the need for participation by the membership and urge all members to attend Unit meetings. Bulletin board information concerning discussions will be issued as meetings progress and all should be alerted to watch for announcements on ratification meetings which will be scheduled when bargaining is concluded.

North Bay Members Picnic on June 17

On Saturday, June 17, the North Bay Units will hold their first picnic at the Asti Park, three miles south of Cloverdale. Co-chairmen of the Picnic Committee, Frank Anderson and Fred Jagers are hoping for a big turnout of Union members, their families and friends to enjoy the full program which they have planned for the day. Tickets are available from Shop Stewards in the North Bay Division or at the gate.

YOUR Business Manager's COLUMN

Recently, I was a guest of the National Manpower Council, which held a West Coast Regional Conference of representatives of industry, education, labor, government, science, religion and social work. The theme of the conference was "Manpower Problems and Policies of the 1960's."

It was sponsored by the National Manpower Council, Columbia University, and the Institute of Industrial Relations of the University of California.

An outline of the problems and a list of the participants is printed on page 7 of this paper.

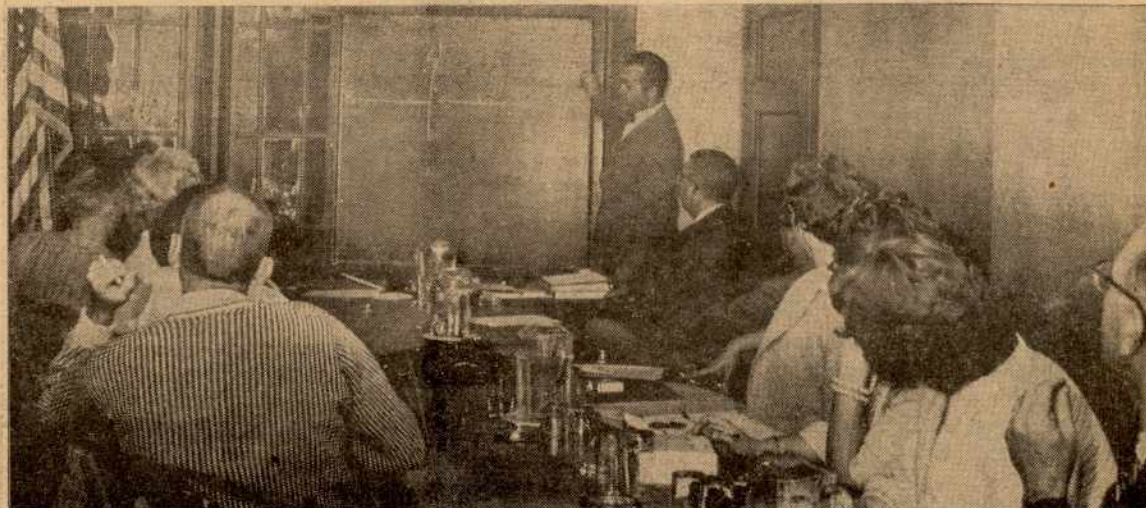
I suggest that our readers take the time to look at page 7.

Most of three days were taken up with statistics, problems, goals, scientific and technological developments, and policies for meeting the obvious problems set forth on page 7.

Space does not allow a full report on the discussions, but this writer was struck with the import of what was discussed as it applies to the members of this Union and the nation as a whole. The total problem staggers the imagination and calls for sober thought and constructive action if we are to maintain our way of life and to survive as a nation.

(Continued on Page 7)

Pictorial Feature
Davis Service
Center — p.p. 4-5



Members of the East Bay Clerical Unit heard an informative talk on Social Security by Jim Hannah from the Oakland District Office of the Social Security Administration at their May meeting. Guests at the meeting were Bill Fleming and Ken Stevenson, Review Committee members, who were in Oakland for a meeting of the Review Committee.



The UTILITY REPORTER



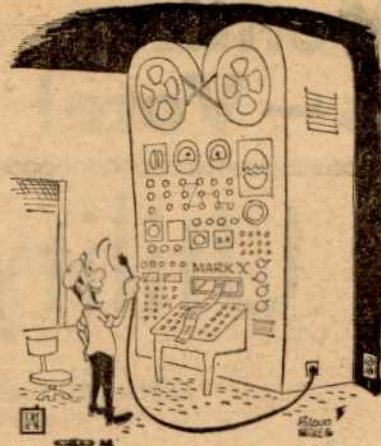
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"Now what have you got to say, Smart Guy?"

Some Questions For Our Readers

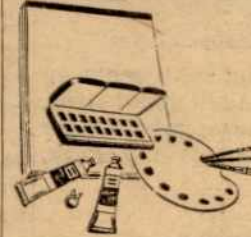
Do We Have Any Poets?



In order to brighten the pages of this newspaper, your editor considered the possibility that we may have some "unsung bards" among our thousands of members and their families.

Poetry is something which is as individual an expression as any found in our society and our culture. Personal thoughts are transformed into rhythmic arrangements of words which tell stories or advance ideas. This method of human expression is a very important factor in the recording of the history and the process of human thought and expression in the civilization of many. Many poets are bashful and hide their talents in the face of crude expressions of ignorant people who resent such free expressions of individual thought.

We welcome the contribution of our members and their families who write poetry and we would be most happy to start a "Poet's Corner," if we can generate some interest. Just send in your efforts and they will find their way into print, subject to the reasonable responsibilities of editors concerning space and the content of submitted material.



Do We Have Any Cartoonists

Humor is becoming a scarce and a prized commodity in this era of serious and critical everyday events. The art of depicting human behavior or situations in the form of cartoons, is one of the arts which can transcend provincial and selfish attitudes. Cartoons have been known to win or lose important elections. They have been instrumental in some of the major reforms of the last century. They have a power of expression which is reserved for cartoons alone, and we know that we have some good cartoonists in the family of Local 1245.

We seek the contributions of our cartoonist members or the cartoonist members of their families as a welcome addition to the pages of this newspaper. How about some help? We'll do our best to reproduce any materials which are suitable for reproduction.

Do We Have Any Photographers



We readily admit that our photographic efforts are sometimes not of the quality desired in our newspaper. Once in a while, we get lucky ourselves or we get some real good black and white slick jobs from our members or from public relations people in industry which come out well on the newsprint that we presently must use in publishing our paper.

There are many fine photographers among our members and their families. We get little opportunity to extend the photographic arts of these fine technicians to the thousands of people who scan our monthly efforts. We would like to show off the abilities of our "camera hawk" members and we promise to use their abilities in the best manner we can with proper recognition through photo credits.

A good photo, black and white glossy print, with a caption explaining the subject matter and properly identifying the individuals involved, is "manna from Heaven" so far as your editors are concerned. Negatives are helpful but not absolutely essential. Pictures and negatives will be returned to senders.



Do We Have Any Other Interests

Business Manager and Executive Editor Ron Weakley, who started the publication of the "Utility Reporter" in 1953, is grateful for the many contributions sent in by the membership which have helped to make our paper a better one and one which has won a number of prizes in journalistic contests.

He recently stated, "With a little help, we could publish a much better paper and the help we need is available through the many and varied talents of the great reservoir of people who own this publication."

As your Editor, I concur with the suggestion of Business Manager Weakley, and I hope we will get a favorable and continuing response from our member-readers as a result of this invitation.

NORMAN E. AMUNDSON, Editor.

Crisis: 'Hard Core' Jobless

The following editorial, dealing with the nature of the unemployment problem, is reprinted from the New York Times:

The time has come for the nation to face up to the fact that economic recovery may not be able to wipe out—or even substantially reduce—"hard-core" unemployment. The recent series of articles in this newspaper on unemployment by A. H. Raskin, and the National Planning Association's "Joint Statement on the Rise of Chronic Unemployment" have shown that the loss of work due to the elimination of jobs by machines is steadily increasing even in times of general business "prosperity."

The leading question now posed is this: Can business expansion create enough new jobs in the discernible future to make up for those that will be wiped out by automation? And what about the millions of young workers seeking jobs who will be coming into the labor market in the next few years—far more than will leave it due to retirement or death?

Pres. Kennedy did well to stress at his latest press conference the need for passage of legislation, still waiting action, which he has proposed to ease the strains of unemployment and to stimulate recovery. But the need is growing fast for a sharp distinction between the unemployment that can be largely eliminated by an expanding economy and that which cannot be—and so will require special treatment both in prevention and in cure. The President did not make this as clear as he might have, or as urgent, nor did he suggest the kind of concentrated attention and attack on the hardcore problem which is now so badly needed.

True, he has assigned the subject of joblessness caused by automation for discussion by the newly appointed Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy. But that is only one item on a crowded agenda. The situation calls for a major and sharply focused effort, adequately staffed and financed to get all the relevant facts and to suggest policies for the guidance of government and also of private management and organized labor.

Labor is People

Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois, addressing the Illinois State AFL-CIO, said recently:

"Our opponents often try to suggest that there is something unworthy about labor support . . . The working men and women who give their dimes and dollars through political education committees, and the candidates who receive their help, are constantly blackened by propaganda. . . . I am proud to have the support of working men and women—and of the organizations they have set up to improve working conditions and community life.

"It is high time our opponents grew up and learned that labor is people. They serve in the country's armed forces, pay taxes, help in the unbuilding of private business and community institutions, have the same personal and family problems and share the hopes and dreams of a better tomorrow just like everyone else. And in my opinion they should not be down-graded just because they try to do something about it."

SOME NEEDED LAND REFORM HERE

A recent Fortune magazine article indicates that some land reform may be needed not only in foreign lands but here at home. The article tells about one of the huge estates in this country—owned by the Kern County Land Co. of California.

That corporation, the article points out, was formed in 1874 when two men bought up 400,000 acres of California land "for a few dollars an acre." Since then it has "added ranches in other western states and its holdings "now sprawl over 2,800 square miles, an area more than twice as large as the state of Rhode Island."

Tenants and workers on the great Kern estates certainly are better off than they would be in many foreign countries, but they lack the independence of the old-fashioned American farmers who worked on their own small land holdings.

Also, it's no accident that the Kern owners are powerful in both state and national politics and government. The great land-owning "lords of the manor" always have had such power under any form of government.

How About This

In Munich, Germany, sometimes called the beer capital of the world, union workers at the big West German Maximilians-Huette Iron Plant won a strike over beer. A prissy management decided to curtail an old custom and ordered the iron workers to cut their beer drinking to a pint a day during working hours.

For 'Fringe' Benefits?

tradition in iron and steel plants allows workers to drink a quart or two of beer a day when they have to work in the heat of blast furnaces. As soon as the pint-a-day order was handed down, the men walked out. To save face and end the strike the company said that it would postpone the order for one year.

OK Vote on New 1245 Dues Rate

At their regular meeting of Saturday, May 6, 1961, the Executive Board of Local 1245 certified the results of the balloting on the proposed amendment to Article XII, Section 2, Sub-section (a) of the Local Union By-laws. This is the amendment which changed the dues structure to \$5.00 per month for "BA" members and \$9.50 for "A" members. The amendment will be effective July 1, 1961. Approval by the International Office was given on May 17, 1961.

The results of the balloting were as follows:

- Yes—811
 - No—301
 - Void—37
 - Present but not voting—19
- At the same meeting, the results of the voting on Article III, Section 3, Paragraph 2 of the International Constitution were certified. Results were:
- Yes—1,027
 - No—118
 - Void—6
 - Present but not voting—17

Gov. Brown Names Members of Cal. Atomic Council

The appointment of a new member and the reappointment of four others to the Atomic Energy Development and Radiation Protection Advisory Council were announced recently by Governor Edmund G. Brown.

Paul Couture, a Modesto cantaloupe grower and shipper, was named to succeed Hollis B. Roberts of McFarland, who resigned as agriculture's representative on the council.

Those who were reappointed are:

Dr. Ralph Richardson, an associate professor at the University of California at Los Angeles; education.

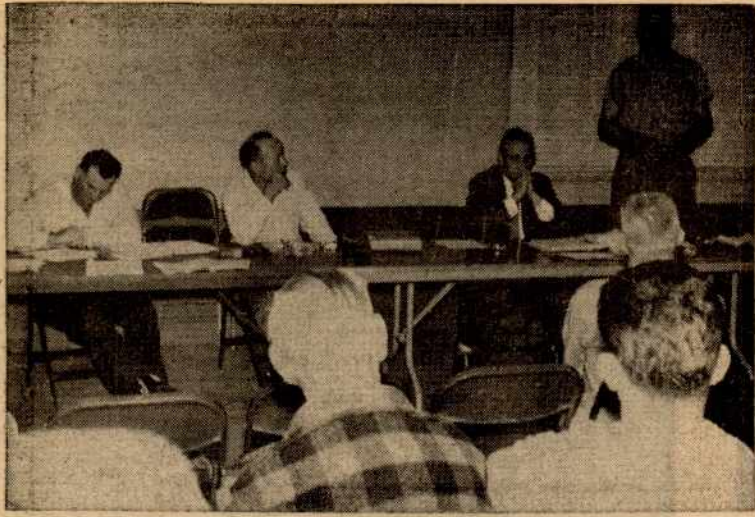
Dr. Robert L. Scanlon, 2131 West Third Street, Los Angeles; medicine.

Dr. Chauncey Starr, vice president of North American Aviation, Inc., and president of its Atomic International Division, Canoga Park; industry.

Ronald T. Weakley of Local 1245, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1918 Grove Street, Oakland; labor.

"To the millions who have to go without two meals a day, the only acceptable form in which God dare appear is food."

—Mahatmi Gandhi



In attendance at a recent meeting of the Paradise Unit, Northern Area Executive Board member Gerald Watson gave members a detailed and interesting explanation of the operation of the Local Union and the function of the Executive Board. Pictured above is Watson addressing the meeting. Seated at the table, left to right: Unit Recorder Frank Butler, Unit Chairman Marion Humphries, and Business Representative Gene Hastings.

IBEW Local's Housing for Pensioners 'Okayed'

DULUTH, Minn. — Sometime ago, Local 31 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the employer trustees of the local's vacation fund took a survey to find out where Duluth citizens wanted to live once they retired. The survey showed most wanted to remain in Duluth, among friends and relatives.

Acting on this information, the local and its employers, through the vacation fund, decided to invest in an apartment house for retired workers. A non-profit organization was set up to build and operate the project. A site was selected in downtown Duluth, served by transit and convenient to stores.

Recently, Housing and Home Finance Director Robert C.

Weaver approved an \$864,000 government loan to the project under a program of loans for homes for the aged for which Congress last year appropriated \$20 million.

The Duluth project is the first to be approved in which a union is participating. It is also the largest to be "okayed" to date under the government program.

Five stories high, the building is slated for completion in July 1962. It will provide 65 house-keeping units, a huge lounge, a snack bar, hobby and art rooms, meeting rooms and laundry facilities. A sun deck will be glass shielded for protection against the weather.

Most units will be efficiency apartments, renting at \$51 a

month. There will be 16 one-bedroom and three two-bedroom apartments at higher rentals. The building will be open to persons over 62 and not limited to IBEW members.

Noting that undoubtedly many workers want to retire in the city in which they live, IBEW President Gordon M. Freeman praised the Duluth local for its unique project.

"It may well set a pattern to be followed by unions with funds to invest in other large urban areas," he said.

Action may not always bring happiness; but there is no happiness without action. — Benjamin Disraeli.

Those Exhausting Fumes

By DR. WILLIAM A. SAWYER
IAM Medical Consultant

I've been going over some letters recently about occupational hazards. Of all the inquiries that come to me none are more important than those about work environment. To give an idea of what I mean here are some of the problems.

"I am a Diesel machinist and we are having trouble in our shop with exhaust fumes. We work on concrete ramps and floors and many of us in all age groups are complaining about sore joints, lame backs and other aches and pains. Are the fumes the chief cause of our complaints and do the cement floors possibly have something to do with it?"

The only dangerous element in Diesel exhaust is carbon monoxide (found also in auto exhaust). The disagreeable odor of Diesel fumes is due to the aldehydes. Carbon monoxide has no odor. The first symptom of carbon monoxide poisoning is faintness, heaviness in the chest and loss of power in the legs.

This shop situation ought to be inspected to determine the amount of carbon monoxide in the air, and whether there is adequate ventilation. Within sheds and buildings there should be enough change of air to keep the carbon monoxide concentration below a dangerous level.

It is not likely that the complaints about their joints are due to the exhaust gasses. Nevertheless their physical condition should be examined. Perhaps the work is extra heavy, the floors cold and damp and maybe some have ailments needing treatment. If this shop management does not correct conditions, the State Department of Labor or Health should be asked to make an inspection.

Another problem: "We are concerned in our shop about the fumes of a cleaning agent, which produces dizzy spells and nausea, especially amongst those with asthmatic tendencies. The shop is poorly ventilated."

The chemicals in this cleaning agent were not known. Too often materials are used without knowing what they contain. And if they are known, there is too little knowledge of what effects they have on people. Of course the poor ventilation should be corrected. The maker of the agent should be asked the composition of his product. The State Health or Labor Department can be appealed to if the shop management does nothing. Workers have a right to know what they are using.

Another problem is also in a Diesel locomotive shop where a corrosive inhibitor used in the engine radiator spilled on a worker and produced a severe skin eruption which took a long time to heal. He also had pain in his legs and some other symptoms. First of all the chemicals in such inhibitors should be known. When an accident of this nature occurs, a complete survey of the work should be made and a careful examination made of the workers involved. Often times there are personal physical conditions which complicate the problem.

If none of the doctors available knows the answers to such problems as I have related, then appeal should be made to the State Departments of Health or Labor. They have specialists who can provide the answers. There should be more professional investigations of questionable shop conditions.

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

BUSINESS AND EDUCATION

The U. S. Chamber of Commerce likes the present "happy relationship between business and higher education," and fears it would be disturbed if colleges get government aid to supplement their subsidies from private corporations.

The Chamber made that clear in a recent Washington Report to its members. It told them "the students in the colleges and universities are the future business and political leaders of the nation. They will help determine the business climate in which your company will operate."

"Many business firms," the Chamber report continues, "have been generous in giving assistance to institutions of higher learning—and the number and size of their gifts has been increasing." This creates the "happy relationship" between colleges and corporations.

The Chamber sees no danger to objective teaching in corporation subsidies for higher education, but it warns of dire peril in a Kennedy bill for aid to colleges. That's typical of the myopic view taken by business. To corporate heads, a Federal dollar is always a menace, an industry dollar is a boon.

Few Gains for Labor in Sacramento

(Continued from Page 1)

ployers to break organizing efforts, and the companion measure, AB 406, which in addition would have established means for employees engaged in intra-State employment to select a collective bargaining representative of their own choosing—both referred to interim study. In many cases, such action is only another way to kill legislation, but in this instance, we hope that steps will be taken to assure that these interim studies will be conducted.

Also defeated, was AB 425, which would have, in its original form, repealed the provisions of State law relating to jurisdictional strikes, hot cargo and secondary boycott and prohibited the granting of injunctions unless irreparable injury would result. This measure received a "do pass" recommendation from the Assembly Committee on Industrial Relations. However, when it got before the full Assembly, it ran into considerable opposition and all of the provisions except those relating to injunctions, were deleted by amendment and even then was refused passage.

Measures which are still alive, but moving very slowly are:

AB 402, which repeals the unconstitutional "hot cargo" and "secondary boycott" provisions in State law, has been passed out of Committee with a "do pass" recommendation and is now pending action by the full Assembly.

Two measures relating to payroll statements, AB 404, a California Labor Federation sponsored measure, and AB 1502, sponsored by the Teamsters, have both passed the Assembly and are set for hearing before the Senate Labor Committee.

MINIMUM WAGE

AB 682, which would establish a State minimum wage of \$1.25 per hour, together with the establishment of maximum hours of work, and AB 684, which provides only for \$1.25 minimum wage, are both before the full Assembly for action.

Two large segments of California's work force—public employees and farm workers—are having about the same results with legislation directly affecting them. With respect to public employees, the situation is as follows: AB 351, which would have made the provisions of the Labor Code, as they relate to employees in private employment with respect to collective bargaining and the right to join labor organizations, applicable to public employees, was dropped by its author—Assemblyman George Brown—in favor of AB 2375, which would guarantee the right of self-organiza-

tion and the right of employee organizations to represent their membership. This measure came out of Assembly Committee on Industrial Relations with a "do pass" recommendation. While this legislation does not go as far as Organized Labor would like it to go, it's a big step in the right direction.

OTHER PUBLIC EMPLOYEE BILLS

The status of other bills relating to collective bargaining for public employees is as follows:

AB 2466, a Local Union No. 1245 sponsored measure affecting employees of municipal utility districts and public utility districts, failed to receive favorable action by the Assembly Committee on Civil Service and State Personnel. Tuhs, no further action will be taken in this Session.

Two vicious measures, ACA 23 and AB 720, which not only would have prohibited strikes by public employees but would have set up severe penalties in the event a public employee violated the provisions of the measures, received the same action as AB 2466, for which all of Organized Labor is thankful.

The California State Employees Association sponsored measure, AB 1966, has been referred to interim study. This bill in its purported purpose and in many of its actual provisions, was good legislation. However, it was couched in language which would have perpetrated employee associations, the company unions in public employment, and in most cases, made it impossible for bona fide labor organizations to represent membership in public employment.

One measure, relating to an extremely important subject concerning public employees—that is, the right of payroll deduction of union dues—is moving well, having been passed by the Assembly and been given a "do pass" recommendation by the Senate Committee on Governmental Efficiency. This measure, AB 1788, is permissive in nature and while not as strong as two other measures which would have made it compulsory upon the public agencies to grant PRD's, it will provide the means for discussions with the various public agencies by which Local 1245 members are employed.

Two other measures—AB 350 and AB 531—relating to the rights of public employees to engage in political activities, are still on the Assembly side. AB 350 is before the Assembly Committee on the Elections & Reapportionments and AB 351

is before the full Assembly.

RADIATION SAFETY

In the field of atomic energy development and radiation protection, a number of bills are moving well through the legislative channels. The key measure, however, has run into considerable opposition. This bill, AB 1975, by Assemblyman Lunardi, would establish the "Radiation Control Law" and in its present form, provides adequate provisions for the licensing and inspection of users of ionizing radiation sources. It is running into considerable behind-the-scenes opposition from certain special-interest groups. Under the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act, amended in 1959, the A.E.C. is to turn over many of its activities to the various states, providing the state meets the minimum criteria set down by the Commission. Local Union No. 1245, in supporting AB 1975, does not believe that the A.E.C. has thus far done an adequate job in the area involved, primarily due to insufficient funds and manpower, plus the distance involved between California and A.E.C. Headquarters in Washington, D.C.

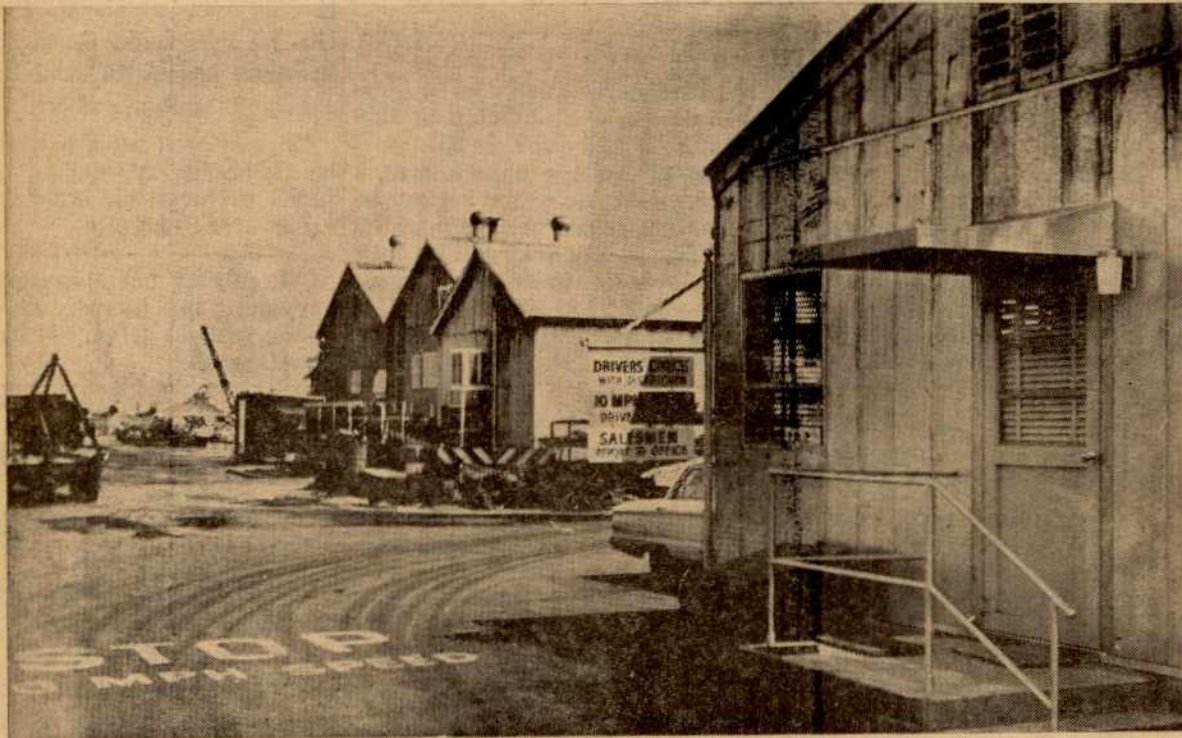
The utilization of these radiation sources in industry, medicine and research is growing rapidly and unless steps are taken to control and regulate their usage, the health and safety of not only California workers but its entire population is in jeopardy.

CONSUMER PROTECTION

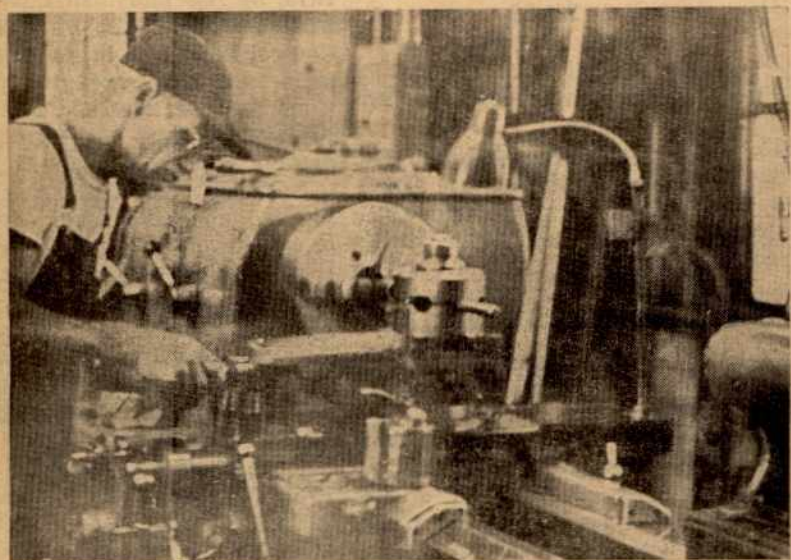
In its 1959 Session, the Legislature, at the Governor's request, established the office of Consumer Counsel under the Governor's office. The importance of this legislation has already been proven by the past activities of the Governor's appointee, Mrs. Helen Nelson and her staff. During this Session of the Legislature, we find Mrs. Nelson and her staff representing the State consumers well before the Legislative Committees and the progress of legislation to protect the consumer's interest bears this out. Legislation to further regulate installment sales, particularly with respect to automobiles and homes, is progressing, as is legislation regarding weights and measures, mis-branding of products, and regulation of some service industries, to assure competency of the services offered.

One of the Consumer Counsel's bills, AB 266, requiring that hazardous substances be so labeled and thus protecting the consumer, has already been passed and signed into law by the Governor.

Providing Muscles and Mobility for "GC"



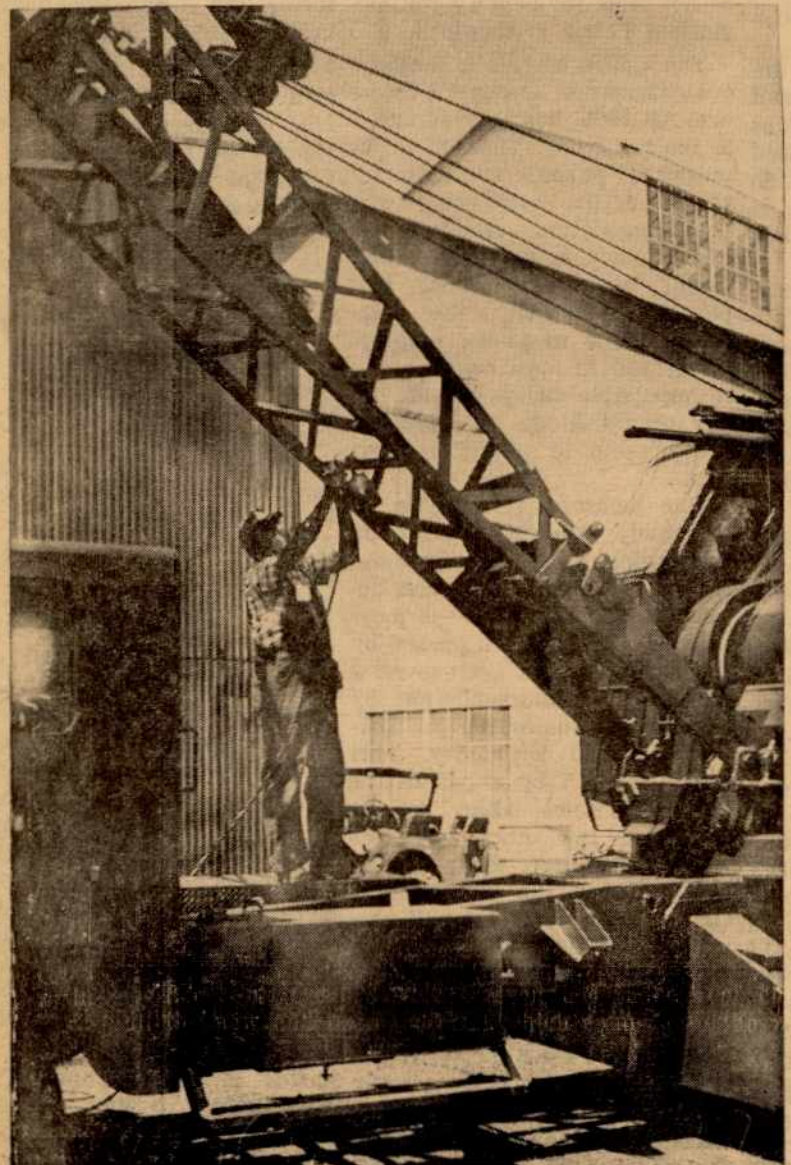
The entrance to the Davis Service Center. Approximately one-third of all the General Construction Department vehicles came through the Service Center in 1960 for major repairs.



Machinist Delbert Hatfield gets set to "take a bite." He repairs old parts and makes new ones on his lathe.



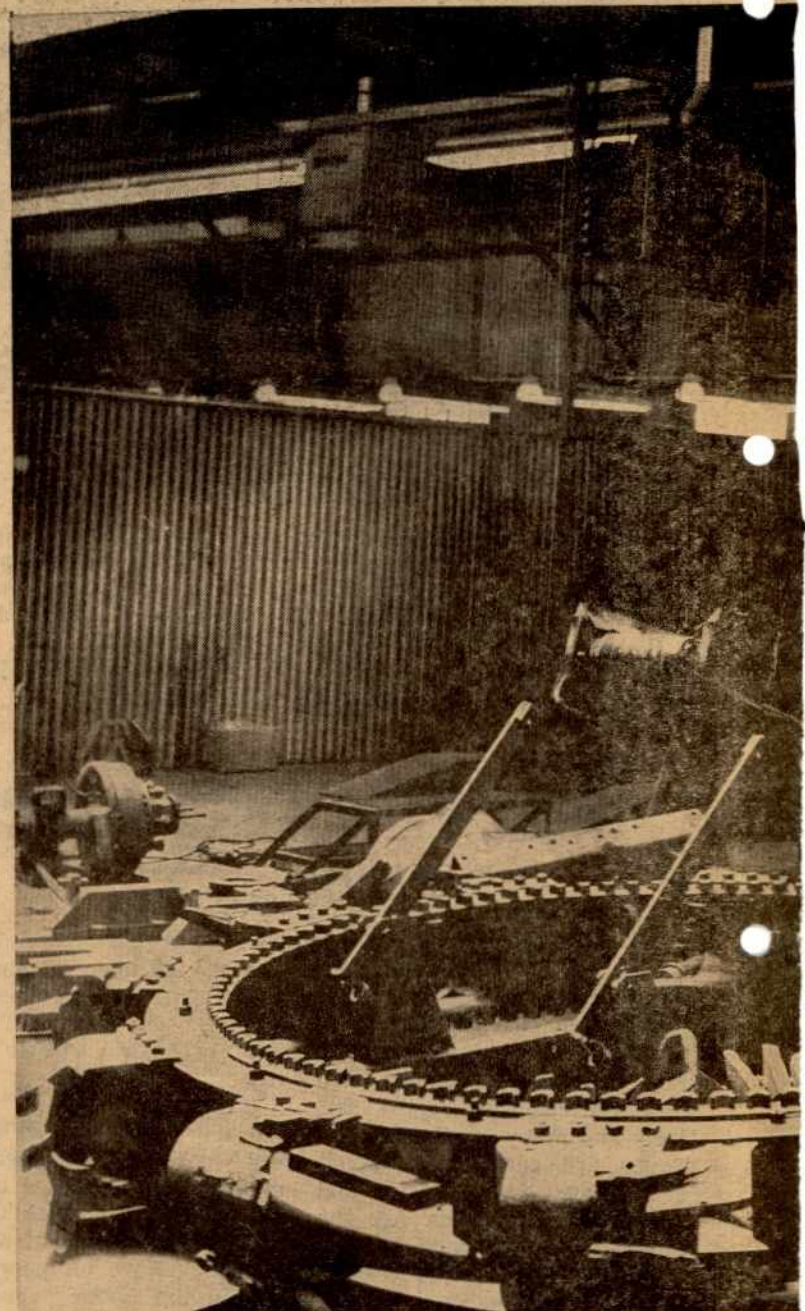
Bicycles are a popular mode of transportation in Davis. Here First Clerk Richard Mills leaves for home to eat lunch.



Lyle G. Parker, painter, refurbishes a truck crane which has been repaired in the Service Center, the final step before returning it to the field.



Putting his back into it is Danny Miller, Garage Sub-foreman as he pulls a front end assembly on the shop floor hoist.



Surrounded by parts of a Ditch Digger he is repairing is Willie... Service Center are Garage, Warehouse and Tool Departments vital task of keeping the Equipment used by the General Co

Varied and Skillful Work is Performed At Davis Center

Nerve center of the General Construction Department is the Service Center located at Davis, California. Here all the equipment used by the GC forces is serviced and operated. Here also new equipment is purchased and brought in for preparation before being issued to the field.

Under the capable supervision of Superintendent Merrill Apple a myriad of different activities is carried on. Approximately 1900 repair jobs were performed in 1960, thousands of small hand tools were stocked and issued, house trailers for the temporary job sites were serviced and cleaned, booms and other tools were fabricated for field use—all a part of the tremendous task of supplying the General Construction Department with the means to do the job.

Into the Service center come many GC crews to headquarters while waiting to move to a new job assignment. Public auctions are held regularly to dispose of used equipment which is no longer needed. A railroad spur brings in regular rail shipments. Camp supplies of all kinds from refrigerators to dishes are stored in the warehouse.

The employees of the Service Center are proudest of all of one fact—their group is 100% organized and has maintained that record for several years.



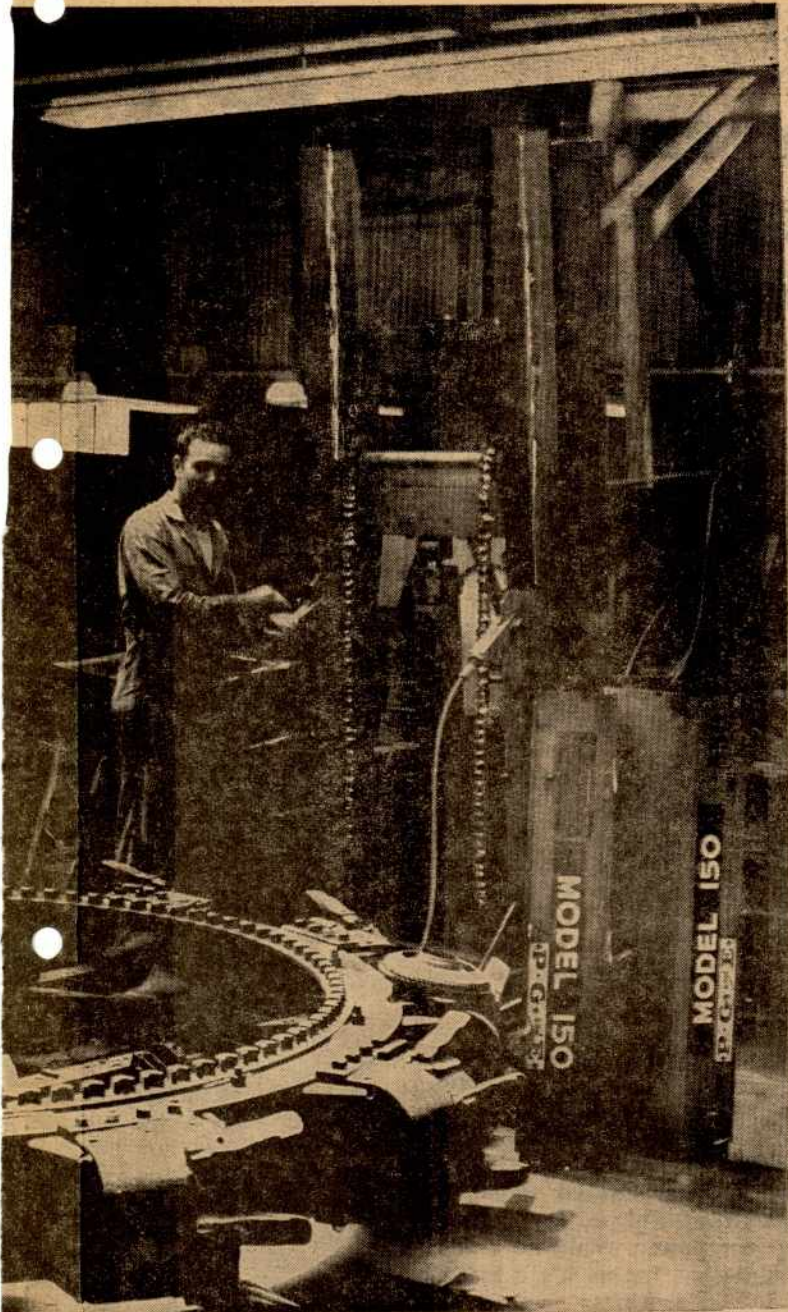
Warehouseman Eddie Frantz is cable to the Warehouse dock.



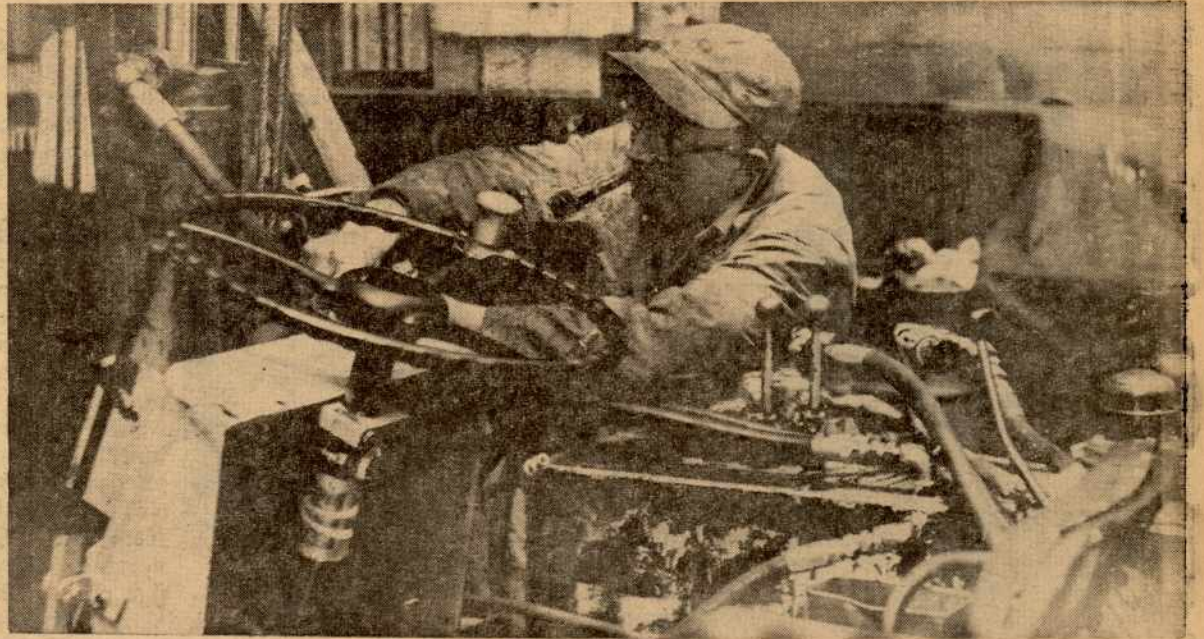
Former Steward Joe Mays, active Union participant, is in charge of the Tool Room.

100 Per Cent

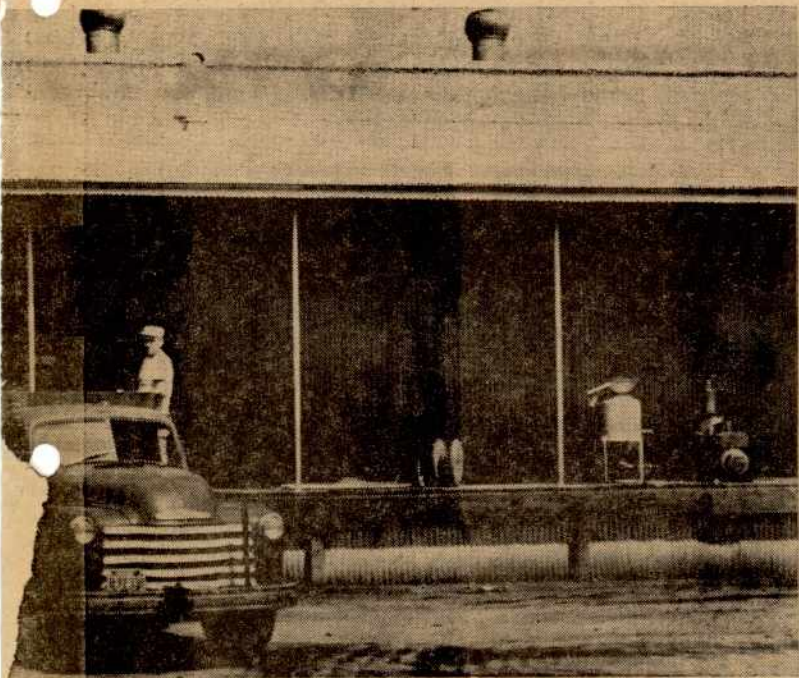
General Construction— Davis Service Center



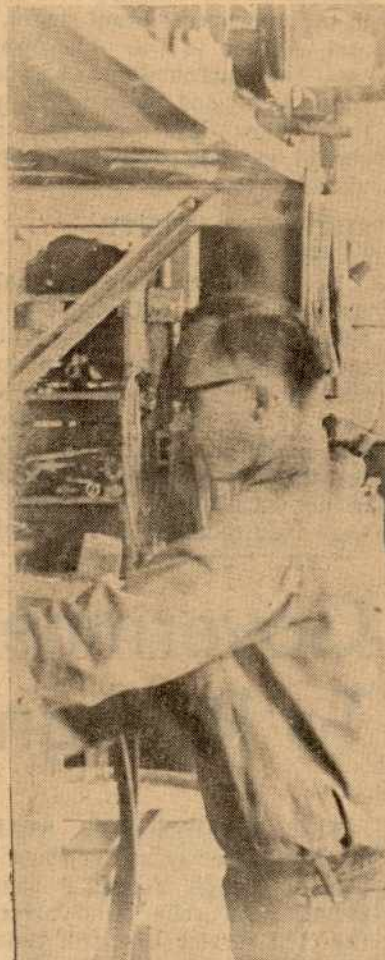
Sam Sauters, Shop Steward, at the Davis Service center. At the center, approximately sixty Union members are employed at the Construction Dept. operating and in good repair.



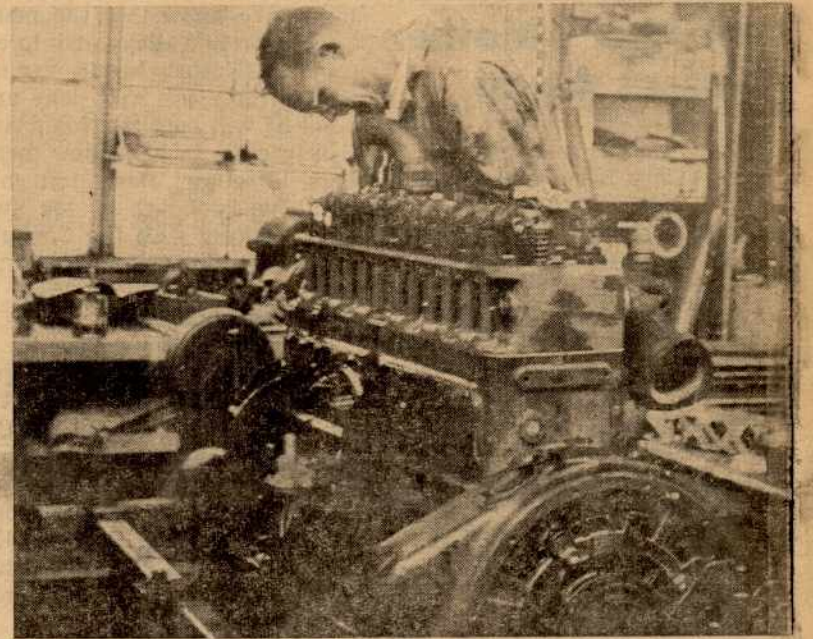
Senior Mechanic James A. Moe applies his mechanical skills to the repairing of an Arrow-Compacter.



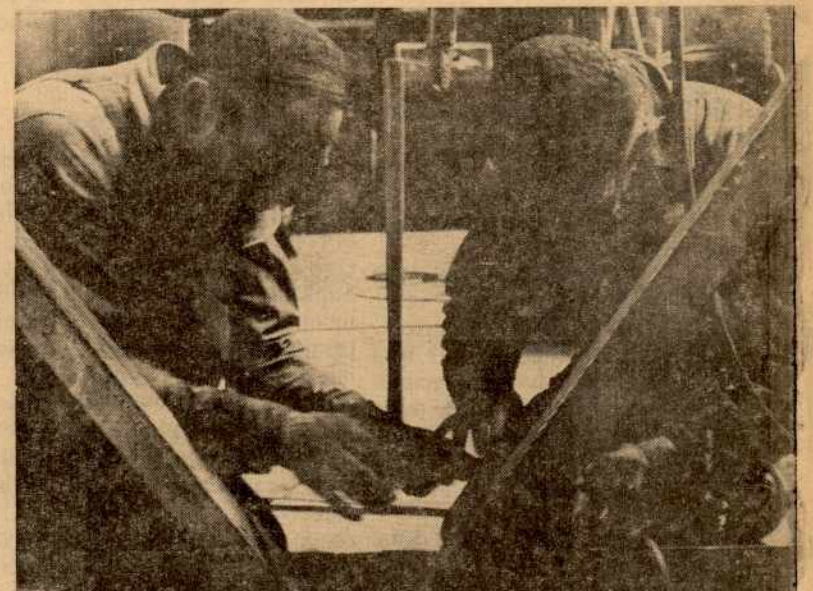
Sam Sauters operating a boom truck in this picture as he lowers a reel of



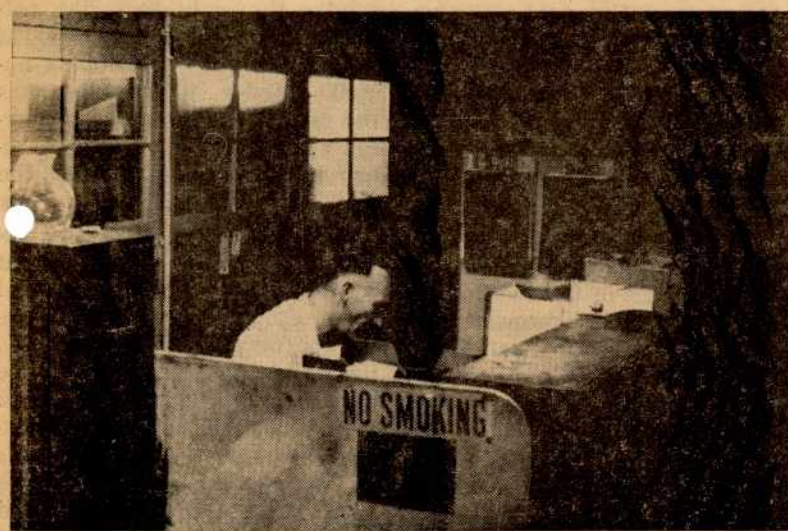
Unit Recorder Delmar Hanson wraps a package for shipment as part of his duties as a Warehouseman.



Intent on his task of repairing a truck engine is Service Mechanic John H. Otterson in this picture.



Welders Robert Gobel and Herbert Millang are almost ready to start welding on a Power take-up reel carriage for a cable pay-out and take-in.



Receiving Clerk Lester Watson has the job of checking in all the new and used material which comes into the warehouse.



Rounding the end of a boom with a cutting torch is Samuel J. Brunner, Welder.



Joe Brasher, Field Clerk, and Alex Ford, Materials Man, part of a Heavy Crew under H. S. Prater, had just returned to the Center from a job at Vacaville. By now they may have been sent off to a job anywhere in the System.

Organized!

Changes On Grievance Committee, Coast Valleys

Like the sailor who has given up the sea to become a land-lubber, it's the experience which he has gained that will be missed by his skipper. This same thought can be attributed to Charlie Lovett, Gas Mechanic at Monterey, who, after five years of diligent work on the Coast Valleys Joint Grievance Committee, has relinquished his job as Chairman of the Union's Grievance Committee. Brother Lovett's six years of experience and understanding of the complex problems faced by the Committee will be greatly missed in the future.



CHARLES LOVETT

Advisory Council Member's Mother Passes Away

Mrs. Meta Marie Thomas passed away suddenly at Gilroy, Calif., from a heart condition. Mrs. Thomas was the mother of 14 children, four of her boys being employed by P.G.&E. Three of them are linemen and one is a supervisor in the Gas Department. Leland Thomas Jr., is the Advisory Council Member from the San Jose Division, Dale Thomas is a Steward in the San Jose Division and Leroy Thomas is a Steward at Weaverville, Calif. The members of Local 1245 extend their deepest sympathy.

Funeral services were held Monday, May 8 at 2 p.m. at Haging Mortuary in Gilroy, Rev. John J. DeLeeuw of the Christian Church of Hollister officiant.

Peace (de resistance) Corps Hazards?

In Providence, R.I., Cass Burchison, an Australian transport union leader, told of his recent trip to Central Africa where he visited a tribe whose crops had failed dismally.

But the chief, calling the tribe together, had an idea. "What well do is send a telegram to the Russians telling them that we are having agricultural problems and need their assistance," he explained. "They will send us seeds and tractors and 100 young technicians to help us."

"Then we will send a telegram to the United States telling them that the Russians are sending us seeds and tractors and technicians. The result will be that the Americans will also send us seeds and tractors and 100 technicians."

"Then when all the technicians have arrived," said the chief, "we'll eat them."

PEOPLE UNAWARE SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS

How many people do you know who are severely disabled? Perhaps two or three? And do you feel very sorry for them because they are in need? These people may be struggling along needlessly. They could be entitled to social security disability benefits for themselves and their dependents if they came in to a social security office and inquired.

The Social Security Administration estimates that many disabled people under the age of 50 are not drawing disability benefits because they have not applied for them. Are some of these people the ones you know? Help them by mentioning that they may now apply for monthly social security disability benefits for themselves and eligible dependents.

Brother Lovett is not only interested in the Union activities but has been active in civic affairs as well. His Union service included such other jobs as Unit Executive Committee, Unit Recorder and Steward. He is presently the Chief Steward for the Monterey District. He has also been a delegate to the Monterey Central Democratic Committee and a delegate to the 13th Congressional District Endorsement Committee.

Replacing Brother Lovett on the Committee will be Brother Howard Darrington IV, Control Operator at Moss Landing Steam Plant. We know that the members in Coast Valleys wish to extend to Brother Lovett many thanks for a job well done and hope he will continue his unselfish interest in his fellow members. Brother Darrington has spent many hours of his own time working with the Committee prior to his appointment and we know he is well qualified to meet the challenge.

Also leaving the Committee is Brother Gene Evans, "C" Clerk at the Santa Maria Service Center. Although he has not had the total experience Brother Lovett has had, he has done a yeoman's job while on the Committee. Replacing Brother Evans will be Lachlan Van Bibber, "C" Clerk in the Monterey Commercial Office.

We want to say to the two departing members of the Committee, thanks again for your devotion to the task. To the two members stepping into their shoes, we say "welcome."

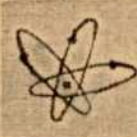
RAISING MONEY

The young man had been working for the bank for a year or two at a very modest salary, but he lived on a lavish scale. One of the stockholders in the bank became aware of the luxurious standard of living maintained by the bank's lowly paid employee, and complained to the president of the institution.

Fearing the possibility of embezzlement, the president hailed the employee into his office. "How is it," he demanded, "that on a salary of \$60 a week you live as if you were making \$300?"

The employee gulped. "But I am making \$300," he protested. "There are about 800 people working for this bank, sir, and I raffle off my salary every week at fifty cents a chance. Almost everybody buys a ticket . . ."

Radiation Round-Up—



Opposition to AEC Safe Reactor Site Criteria

By SAM L. CASALINA, Radiation Safety Consultant

The U. S. Atomic Energy Commission has proposed safety standards for the site locations of nuclear power reactors. These standards are being opposed by some twenty powerful industrial concerns including Detroit Edison, General Electric, Westinghouse, du Pont, Atomics International, and others. The center of controversy appears to be that the AEC staff feels that the increasing number of power reactors should be built a definite distance from centers of population.

The industry representatives feel that cost factors will increase due to the problem of transmitting power from outlying reactor sites to the load centers. They also believe that standards of this sort would remove incentives for improving reactor safety from an engineering standpoint. The



Casalina

group from industry has formed an ad hoc committee to draft a counter-proposal to the AEC safety standards. So long as the nuclear power industry remains in the unproven "infant stages," and adheres to the philosophy that the surrounding air and water is a good place to dump their "low level" wastes, it should be made to site in unpopulated areas.

SURVEY OF UTILITY LEADERS

Not all utility companies took issue with the AEC's new site standards. Many thought it more prudent to be overly-cautious in locating reactor sites in view of the recent Idaho reactor explosion. Others did not feel that the economics involved in not locating at load centers were insurmountable. The Pacific

Gas & Electric Company, the only utility in the U.S. now planning its third reactor, said "Site criteria are not an insuperable obstacle to economic nuclear power in the territory of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company."

JAPANESE REACTOR PROBLEM

Nuclear power advocates in Japan feel that if the stringent AEC Site Standards are adopted in the U.S., like criteria will be proposed by the Japanese Government. To conform with U.S. standards the densely populated Japanese would be hard pressed to find sparsely populated areas in which to build reactors. Said one Japanese industrialist: "For Japanese companies the only available sites in sufficiently low population zones would be Hokkaido (Japan's north island located some 500 miles from Tokyo.) In that case nuclear power would be almost prohibitive, for us it's a matter of life or death."

NUCLEAR FLIGHT PROGRAM CANCELLED

The Aircraft Nuclear Propulsion (ANP) program was discontinued by President Kennedy last month. The program was developing atomic propulsion motors for possible use in manned aircraft. Some believe that the funds for the new two-mile

long Stanford (Palo Alto, California) accelerator were made possible from the cancellation of the ANP program.

ATOMIC ODDITIES

Gauging the amount of molten metal and slag in a blast furnace was sometimes inaccurate and always uncomfortable. Plumbing the depth of molten metal and surface slag was done from the top of the furnace in the intense heat and poisonous fumes.

Several steel companies are installing atomic gauges which perform this duty remotely, and the men are being taught how to interpret the gauge readings. A source of sub-atomic particles, in this case gamma photons, are banned down at the molten metal from the edge of the furnace. The gamma rays bounce back from the surface to a geiger counter located on the upper edge of the furnace opposite to the nuclear source. The gamma rays bring back information concerning the depth of the molten metal and the nature of its mass. This is an example of desirable automation wherein a worker learns new skills and techniques to replace outdated and unhealthy ones. Atomic energy will not replace those workers who are willing to learn and adapt to a new technology.

Government Held Duty-Bound To Recognize Employee Unions

By Monsignor George G. Higgins

THE WASHINGTON STAR reported recently, under the by-line of Joseph Young, a competent staff writer who covers the civil service beat full time, that Pres. Kennedy is preparing to issue an executive order giving federal and postal employee unions official bargaining rights with government departments and agencies. Such an order is not expected to be issued immediately, but according to Mr. Young, Administration insiders say the chances are good that it will be issued before too many months elapse.

During the election campaign Pres. Kennedy came out in favor of legislation which would require departments and agencies of the federal government to deal officially with employee groups on personnel policy, grievances, and other matters. At the present time, however, there seems to be a feeling within the Administration that such a goal can best be achieved by means of an executive order.

Leaders of federal and postal employee unions have advocated legislation on this subject for many years. Mr. Young reports, however, that if a strong executive order is issued by the President and if there is reason to believe that such an order will have enough "teeth" in it to assure compliance, employee leaders will welcome it.

Such a directive from the Executive Dept. of the government

is long overdue. Approximately 50 years ago Congress enacted a law (the Lloyd-LaFollette Act) permitting government employees to join unions of their own choosing. Since that time a number of unions have been formed in the government service. But while many agencies deal with these unions unofficially, they have never been formally recognized by the Executive Dept.

The government has a duty to recognize the right of its own employees to organize, not only in theory but in practice. The right to organize is a natural right of every human being. It does not depend upon the nature of the work in which a person is engaged.

Clearly aside from the question of rights, however, the various agencies of the federal government have a responsibility to set an example for private industry in the field of labor relations. It would probably be fair to say that up to the present time they have failed to carry out this responsibility. Private industry, in many respects, has been more intelligent and more enlightened in its personnel policies.

The very least that the federal government can do to make up for lost time is to encourage its employees to exercise their right to organize, and to insist that responsible administrators of government agencies take the initiative in developing a system

of labor relations under which unions of government employees would not only be permitted, but would be encouraged to speak for and to represent their constituents more effectively.

But what about the right of government employees to strike? The theoretical answer to this question is relatively easy, but the practical answer is another matter altogether. Government employee unions ought to surrender the right to strike voluntarily. On the other hand, if they do voluntarily adopt a no-strike pledge, it then becomes the duty of their public employers to provide an adequate alternative or substitute for the weapon of the strike.

Methods will have to be developed by which government workers can effectively appeal their economic grievances without the necessity of resorting to the strike. In other words, if the public has some rights, it also has some duties. And if government workers have some duties to the public, they also have some rights. It is to be hoped that Pres. Kennedy's proposed executive order will enable them to implement these rights more effectively than they have been able to do.

—From AFL-CIO News

A man may fail many times, but he isn't a failure until he begins to blame somebody else. —John Burroughs.

NEEDED BY 1970 — 87 MILLION JOBS

West Coast Regional Conference on Manpower Problems and Policies of the 1960's, May 3-5, 1961

Del Monte Lodge, Pebble Beach, California

Labor Force Changes, 1960-1970

PARTICIPANTS

YOUR Business Manager's COLUMN

by Ronald J. Weakley

(Continued from Page 1)
GROWING WORK FORCE

An exploding work force, the impact of automation, the education lag, and the needs of those who cannot become or remain productive in the sense of full economic contribution to our industrial society, pose problems of great magnitude for America.

At the concluding session of the conference wherein a summary was being developed, I made a statement on the total question, and I quote:

"I do not believe that we can solve the problem that we have been wrestling with through adopting policies unless we re-examine the basic goals of our society.

"Manpower is people, and not a problem in the sense of 'things.' Utilization of the potential of our total population to the maximum must be accomplished, because that is the basic goal of our heritage.

"Discrimination by an institutional, organizational, and materialistic 'elite' in government, industry, labor, and professional groups against the racial minorities, the aged, the displaced or unemployed worker, the uneducated or under-educated child or adult, the migrant worker, the chronically ill, and the free-thinking intellectual, makes one properly wonder if some people are not engaged in protecting the 'elite' against the needs and welfare of the non-elite groups, although the thought is abhorrent.

"While we are talking mainly in terms of the materialistic aspects of manpower with respect to human needs and the needs of our economy, I do not believe that we are really trying to protect ourselves from the 'have-nots' and the 'cannots' as this is accomplished in a material and economic sense in the Soviet Union through ever-rising materialistic levels.

"We must be and are talking of the FREEDOM OF MANPOWER. We must rely on this as our best bet over the Soviet system. The freedom of manpower must by human necessity, carry with it, the implementation of the fundamental goal of our political system—the welfare of all of our citizens in the freest possible atmosphere for individual development along with a more equitable distribution of our national wealth.

"No one, or no group, has the right to ignore the welfare of the people as a whole, as a personal or group freedom, if we are to survive the showdown battle for the minds of men around the world.

"Communist political propagandists blame American Labor leaders for effectively hindering the collapse of capitalism through operating as 'lackeys' and 'co-conspirators' in the preservation of a system which is alleged to be designed to keep the people from owning and controlling the means of production and resources of the nation. We in Labor think we know how to effectively combat this theory, if we are not restricted to death. The proof is in the Soviet charge.

FREE UNION MOVEMENT

"The honest assistance from

1. On the assumption that there will be no major war, that scientific and technological advances will continue to be made at the present rate, and that relatively high levels of economic activity and employment will be maintained, the U. S. Department of Labor has estimated, in **Manpower: Challenge of the 1960's**, a growth in the total labor force of the United States from about 73 million in 1860 to about 87 million in 1970. If this growth takes place, it will represent an increase of almost 20 percent in the labor force, and the 1960's, therefore, would see the largest increase in number of workers during any decade in the history of the United States.

2. Because of the striking increase in the younger population, the number reaching age 18 will come to 3.8 million yearly by 1965, compared to 2.6 million in 1960. The effect of this upon the labor force will be a sharp increase in the number of workers under 25. The total number of new young workers entering the labor force during the decade is estimated at 26 million. At the same time, there will be a significant increase in the numbers of workers over 45. While workers in the age group 25-34 will also grow somewhat, the number aged 35-44 will decline slightly.

3. The long-term growth in the number of women workers will continue, and it is expected that one out of every three in the labor force in 1970 will be a woman. At that date, it is estimated that there will be about 30 million women workers. Over the decade, the number of women workers will increase by about 25 percent, while the number of men in the labor force will rise by only 15 percent. In spite of the influx of younger workers into the labor force, about half of the increase among the women will be accounted for by those returning to work later in their lives.

4. The Department of Labor estimates indicate that recent trends will continue with the result that there will be a more rapid growth of employment in the service industries than in the production industries, and that employment in agriculture will decline further. Currently, the production industries (manufacturing, agriculture, construction, and mining), account for about 26 million workers, and the service industries (trade, government services, transportation and public utilities, finance, insurance, real estate, etc.), for 32.5 million. By 1970, it is estimated, the production industries will employ well over 30 million and the service industries more than 40 million workers.

5. As in recent decades, the greatest relative growth between 1960 and 1970, according to **Manpower: Challenge of the 1960's**, will take place in the occupations requiring more education and training. Thus, a 40 percent increase is estimated for professional, technical, and related occupations, compared with less than a 30 percent increase for sales and clerical workers, more than a 20 percent increase for skilled workers, and less than a 20 percent increase for semi-skilled workers. The anticipated decrease for farmers and farm workers comes close to 20 percent.

6. On the educational front, the Department of Labor estimates that high school enrollments will increase by almost 50 percent and college enrollments by about 70 percent during the 1960's. In the 1950's, 60 percent of the new young entrants to the labor force were high school graduates or better. During the coming decade, 70 percent are expected to be high school graduates or better.

7. If these estimates hold, three out of every ten young workers—or 7.5 million—entering the labor force in the 1960's will not have completed high school. The Department of Labor also estimates that 2.5 million entering the labor force during the decade will not have gone beyond the eighth grade.

8. In the light of these and other manpower developments, the Department of Labor has set forth a series of broad policy objectives in order "to assure that our work force is adequate, well qualified and fully used in the 1960's." The Department states that "We must expand and improve all forms of training on the job, including apprenticeship for the skilled trades; end all forms of discrimination in hiring and use of manpower; develop and then make full use of increasingly effective placement services; support and strengthen our school systems; expand and improve guidance and counseling services; improve health and safety in the work places; develop better national and local information on manpower resources and requirements."

9. These policy objectives are the same as those urged during the 1950's which were, in turn, shaped during a period of manpower stringencies and relatively small supplies of new workers. It may be asked whether they are appropriate policies for a decade which may be marked by the changes in the size and qualitative characteristics of the labor force anticipated by the U. S. Department of Labor.

government to encourage strong and free union organization is just as necessary as government policies designed to encourage a strong and free sector in the business community.

"The decline and fall of free organized labor or private enterprise, will sound the death-knell of our system and the refusal of management and labor to put the welfare of all people over institutional affluence, will be the death of both. This is history—not conjecture.

"Therefore, a return to the

basic goals of our founding fathers will, in my opinion, solve the so-called manpower problems, which are simply people's problems which demand attention and solution by free government and free labor.

"Failure to meet our human needs through free processes will be the end of our freedom. The materialistic human robot of the Soviet Union will be our lot if we cannot equate our human needs with the robot of automation and mechanization as merely a continuing manifesta-

Joseph Angelo—Subdistrict Director, United Steelworkers of America, AFL-CIO, Oakland, Calif.

Bryna Ball—Director, National Manpower Council, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

Wesley C. Ballaine—Director, Bureau of Business Research, University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore.

Selmer H. Berg—Superintendent of Schools, Oakland Public Schools, Oakland, Calif.

Eugene W. Burgess—Assistant Dean, Graduate School of Business Administration, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.

D. Steven Coney—Assistant Vice President, Industrial Relations, Crown Zellerbach Corp., San Francisco, Calif.

Tom Current—Assistant Commissioner, Bureau of Labor, State of Oregon, Salem, Ore.

Henry David—President, The New School for Social Research, New York, N. Y. (Formerly Executive Director, National Manpower Council.)

Robert R. Dockson—Dean, Graduate School of Business Administration and School of Business, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif.

Lee A. DuBridge—President, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Calif.

Glenn S. Dumke—President, San Francisco State College, San Francisco, Calif.

Bernard E. Etcheverry—Director, General Planning Division, Kaiser Steel Corporation, Oakland, Calif.

Frances Lomas Feldman—Associate Professor, School of Social Work, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif.

Samuel L. Fick—Chief, Bureau of Industrial Education, Department of Education, State of California, Sacramento, Calif.

Varden Fuller—Professor, Department of Agricultural Economics, College of Agriculture, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.

Maurice J. Gershenson—Chief, Division of Labor Statistics and Research, Department of Industrial Relations, State of California, San Francisco, Calif.

Harold J. Gibson—General Vice President, International Association of Machinists, Seattle, Wash.

James D. Gofourth—Director, Industrial Department, California State Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco, Calif.

Margaret S. Gordon—Associate Director and presently Acting Director, Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.

Alice G. Heyneman—Berkeley, Calif. Edward W. Howden—Chief, Division of Fair Employment Practices, State Department of Industrial Relations, San Francisco, Calif.

Paul L. Kleinsorge—Professor, Department of Economics, College of Liberal Arts, University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore.

Max D. Kossoris—Regional Director, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, San Francisco, Calif.

Karl Kunze—Manager, Personnel General Department, California Division, Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Burbank, Calif.

Leonard Levy—Vice President, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, AFL-CIO, West Coast Region, Los Angeles, Calif.

Richard A. Liebes—Director, Research and Negotiating Service, Bay District Joint Council of Building Service Employees, San Francisco, Calif.

William G. Loomis—State Supervisor, Trade and Industrial Education, Division of Vocational Post High School Education, Department of Education, State of Oregon, Salem, Ore.

Frederic Meyers—Professor of Industrial Relations and Research Economist, Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California, Los Angeles, Calif.

William B. Miller—Executive Vice President, Town Hall, Los Angeles, Calif.

Vernon A. Mund—Professor, Department of Economics, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.

Verne W. Newcomb—Secretary and Counsel, United Metal Trades Assn., Portland, Ore.

Wesley G. Nicholson—Chairman, Council on Aging, State of Oregon, Eugene, Ore.

Irving H. Perluss—Director, Department of Employment, State of California, Sacramento, Calif.

Lee W. Ralston—Director, Division of Practical Arts, Los Angeles County Schools, Los Angeles, Calif.

Calvin F. Schmid—Professor, Department of Sociology, Director, Office of Population Research, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.

William H. Smith—Executive Vice President, Federated Employers of San Francisco, San Francisco, Calif.

Sara E. Southall—Personnel Management Consultant, Sante Fe, N. M.

Elliot J. Swan, President, Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, San Francisco, Calif.

Henry A. Talbert—Western Regional Director, National Urban League, Inc., Hollywood, Calif.

F. Douglas Tellwright—Executive Vice President, The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co., San Francisco, Calif.

Ronald T. Weakley—Business Manager, Local Union 1245, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL-CIO, Oakland, Calif.

Dale Yoder—Professor and Director, Industrial Relations Division, Graduate School of Business, Stanford University, Stanford, Calif.

Hon. James D. Zellerbach—Chairman of the Board, Crown Zellerbach Corp., San Francisco, Calif.



Business Representative James McMullan thought summer was about here but on Friday, April 21 he found out different. On Highway 299 returning to Eureka from Willow Creek he encountered ten inches of snow. The fifty-mile trip took him three hours to complete.

NEW STEWARDS

The following Shop Stewards for Local 1245 were appointed during the month of April:

- | | |
|--|---|
| PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY
Charles E. Lovett
Coast Valleys Division | SIERRA PACIFIC POWER COMPANY
Donald Genkinger |
| Evan Everly
De Sabla Division | STANDARD PACIFIC GAS LINE INC.
Edwin M. Erickson |
| Robert E. Maudlin
General Construction Dept. | UTILITY TREE SERVICE COMPANY
Cecil L. Dixon |
| Kenneth G. Araujo
San Joaquin Division | James E. Proft
William R. Smith |
| tion of technological progress.
"We still have the freedom to solve our own problems. If we don't solve this one, we won't have either the freedom or the problem." | Joseph W. Williams |



At right above E. F. "Bud" stark, Business Manager, Local 302, Martinez, is reading the minutes at the Northern Executive Conference of Electrical Workers. At left are Marge Burger, Stenographer, and Clarence A. Feigel, President of the Conference who presided at the meeting. Brother Feigel is Business Manager of Local 180, Vallejo. New officers elected at the Conference were President—Joe Campbell, Business Manager Local 1340, Sacramento; Vice President—Charlie Bishop, Business Manager Local 332, San Jose.

North California Delegates Briefed on Laws, Organization, Radiation, NLRB

Delegates to the Joint Executive Conference of the Northern California Electrical Workers, Saturday, May 13, in San Francisco, heard reports on the legislative program of Labor on the State level, discussion of current problems in organization, growing radiation hazards in industry and the effects of the Supreme Court decisions on the Brown-Olds and Mountain-Pacific rulings by the NLRB.

"This is a conservative Legislature," were the opening words of James Lee, Legislative Advocate of the California State Building Trades Council. He went on to point out that simply electing a Democratic majority will not get a legislative program of benefit to labor enacted. Many of the Democratic Legislators from rural districts lack an understanding of the needs of working people, according to Lee.

Labor has a further responsibility to work not only for good legislation but to be alert to detrimental legislation. Lee illustrated this by pointing out how some reactionary Senators had almost succeeded in slipping in an amendment which would have made a right-to-work State out of California in direct opposition to the wishes of the people as expressed at the polls in 1958.

Lee's final point was on the importance of documentary evidence to support a bill when one is making a presentation to a Legislative Committee.

M. A. Walters from Local 1245 stated, "Most of the bills as presented by labor to this

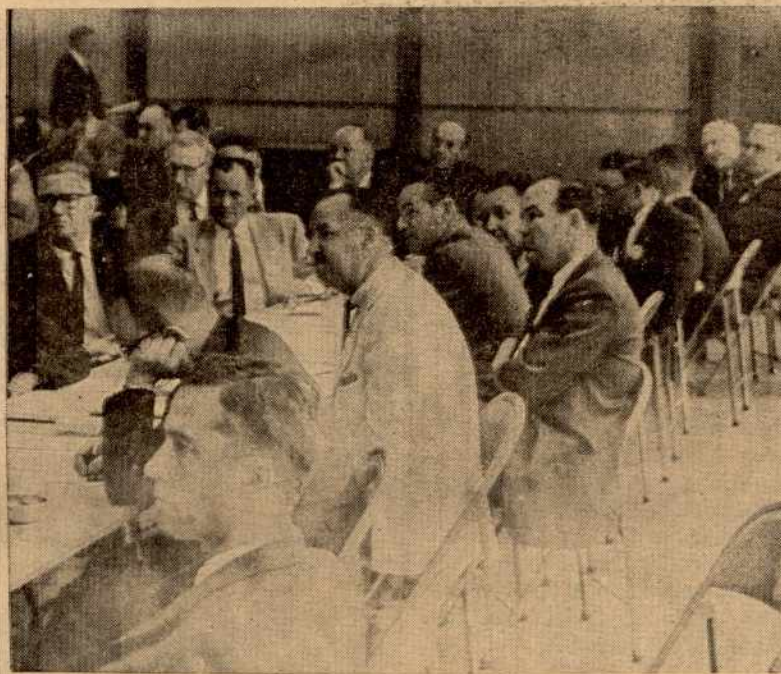


M. A. Walters, Assistant Business Manager of Local 1245, informed the delegates on labor's legislative program at the state level.

Session of the Legislature, are now in two categories—lost for this Session or still being considered, but with the chances for enactment very slim."

Walters, Assistant Business Manager for Local 1245, requested the group to be aware of the fact that a handful of labor people from various unions and from the State Federation, no matter how hard they work in Sacramento, cannot do the job. It is necessary for the local unions and their members to provide all-out support to their representatives in the Capital.

The specific issues reported on by Mr. Walters are contained



In attendance at the Conference held in San Francisco on Saturday, May 13, was a delegation of twelve members of Local 1245's Staff and Executive Board.

in his column, printed elsewhere in the UTILITY REPORTER.

A tribute to the foresight of Local 1245 and its Business Manager Ron Weakley, was paid by International Representative Vern Breuillot in discussing the continued development of radiation hazards by the increasing use of radioactive materials in industry. Breuillot pointed out how Local 1245 had retained a Radiation Consultant, Mr. Sam Casalina, over a year ago. Breuillot strongly suggested that inside locals and the State Federation consider retaining Mr. Casalina's services to develop worker safety programs in this growing industrial field.

Duane Beeson, newest member of the law firm of Neyhart & Grodin, discussed the effects of the Supreme Court's recent decisions on cases involving the



Duane Beeson, Attorney, discussed recent decisions from Supreme Court regarding Labor.

rulings of the NLRB on Brown-Olds and Mountain-Pacific regarding the operation of hiring halls by unions. He stated that these decisions were victories for labor. He brought a chuckle from the audience by his acknowledgement that in his former position with the NLRB, he participated in preparing the briefs for the losing side.



Bryan Deavers, President of the California Building Trades Council.



Charles Foehn, Vice President for the Ninth District IBEW, reports to the delegates.

WELCOME!

The following people were welcomed into membership in Local 1245 during the month of April, 1961:



- BA— APPLICATIONS
- SAN JOAQUIN**
Edwards, William H.
Walters, Otis B.
- COAST VALLEY**
Eberline, Earl E. Jr.
Hoyle, William E.
Johnsen, Glenn R.
Peaslee, Richard J.
- CAL-PAC UTILITIES**
Heard, Earl R.
- EAST BAY**
Boag, Finlay
Combs, Carlton E.
Cordes, Herman C. Jr.
Dutton, Peter R.
Gilmore, Patrick E.
Hasenpusch, Alfred E. Jr.
Hill, Walter D.
King, Atwin L.
Larck, Raymond R.
McCord, Wallace V.
Neufer, Barry L.
Scott, Edwin E.
Shelton, Douglas
Vickroy, Robert H.
- SAN FRANCISCO**
Aalmo, Robert S.
Folan, Michael J.
Gregory, Larry G.
- GENERAL OFFICE**
Cuneo, Carolee C.
- STOCKTON**
Parsons, Winfred J.
Quaschnick, James
- SHASTA**
Payne, Wilford G.
Schlotman, Timothy J.
Spiethof, James R.
Yates, Vernon G.
- COLGATE**
Shinkle, Byron D.
- SACRAMENTO**
Chapman, Robert L.
Seay, James A.
- S.M.U.D.**
Stalions, Lawrence P.
Torscher, George F.
- GEN. CONSTRUCTION**
Clegg, Dale O.
Dolan, Robert L.
Downey, Charles A.
Herrman, Joseph
Humphrey, LeRoy
Jasper, Ernest P.
Perdue, Marshall E.
Smith, Harrison
- TREE TRIMMERS**
King, Sherman
Knauss, George L.
Mays, George C.
Moore, Louis C.
Stovall, Johnnie A.

"L-G Gives Federal Gov't. Vast Powers"

"The Landrum-Griffin Act gives the government wide powers which could be used to take over the internal affairs of Unions," were the opening words of John L. Holcombe, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Management Reports, at a special program on the Landrum-Griffin Act, April 27 in Sacramento sponsored by Sacramento State College.

In attendance at this conference and one held the preceding day at Fresno were the Business Representatives of Local 1245.

"We feel however that this was not the intent of Congress," the Commissioner went on. "It's the Administration's view that the intent of the Act is for Unions to correct malpractices themselves by operating in a 'Goldfish Bowl' atmosphere.

To date there have been over 6,000 complaints filed with the Bureau. In over two-thirds of them there was no violation. Out of approximately a thousand violations 95 per cent of them have not been wilful and hence there was no action taken by the Bureau as they must prove "Willfulness" before they

can proceed with a court action.

Holcombe stated that in his opinion these figures have shown that the vast majority of the labor leaders and members in the country are dedicated, honest people and it is important that these types of people be encouraged in order to build a strong, dynamic labor movement.

The big problem of his agency, he pointed out, is education. Unions want to comply but they do not know how, nor what is required of them. Many Unions do not have the funds to hire skilled accountants and attorneys to do the work for them. Therefore the Bureau must inform them through an educational program.



Northern Area Executive Board member Gerald Watson shown presenting Scroll and Pin to retired Member Alfred E. Swanson, during meeting of the members of the Paradise Unit.

Swanson, recently retired as a Troubleman in the Paradise, Magalia, Sterling City area, where he owns his own ranch and raises pedigreed horses.

A longtime employee of the P.G.&E. Company and member of the Local Union for 19 years, Swanson plans to spend his time after retirement in raising and showing horses, and enjoying his hobbies of riding and fishing.