

"Democracy is based upon the conviction that there are extraordinary possibilities in ordinary people." — Harry Emerson Fosdick

Utility Reporter



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JULY, 1961

1245 ADVISORY COUNCIL to EYE JOB THREATS

YOUR Business Manager's COLUMN

Although we have recently concluded wage bargaining on the giant P.G. and E. system, many problems concerning wage determination remain unsolved.

Rapidly advancing technologies and changing work methods create a need for almost daily observation by those of us whose jobs include planning for the future as well as working out stopgap measures designed to solve problems after the fact.

For some years, we have been researching the problems attendant to automation, mechanization, and the effects of systems and procedures planning and execution. Wages and conditions must be tailored to the changing times.

We have brought these problems to the membership time and time again. We have offered solutions which require policy decisions by those selected to develop and pursue wage determination and other important goals. Membership response and support has not yet been sufficient to form a broad base of action. 1962 will be different.

TIME RUNNING OUT

Changes occur daily on this great utility system which disturb our members because they have become accustomed to certain work methods which have done the job according to previous standards.

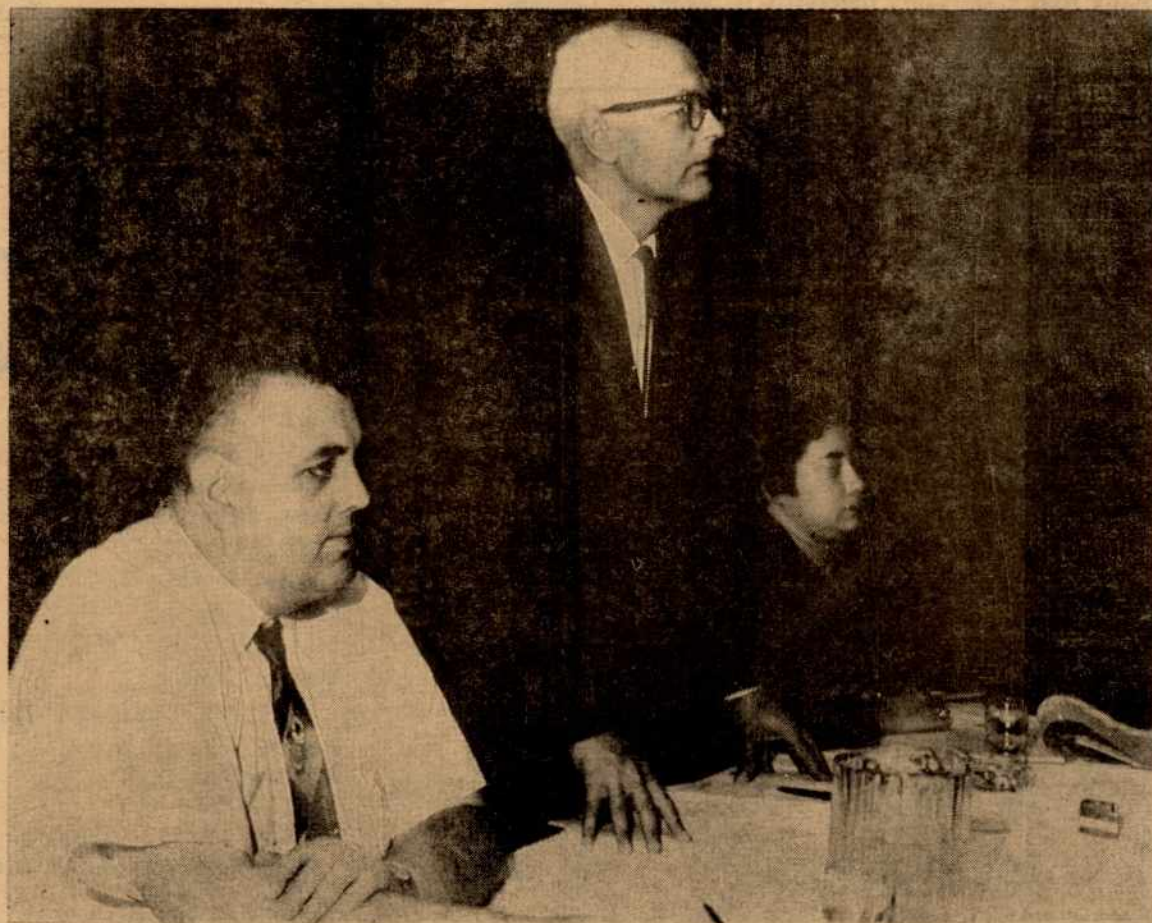
Some blame the Union for not having the authority to suspend all changes without agreement. Only the restrictions in the contracts are applicable concerning how the business is managed and how production is handled.

When new work methods are adopted by management which are outside of the scope of rules agreed upon between the parties, then new rules must be worked out in order to establish a means of enforcement.

This general situation calls for continual activity at the level of the Union's Business Office and the Company's Industrial Relations Department. Such activity is now in progress and is being stepped up by both parties. We are working out answers to some of these problems in both the clerical and physical groups in spite of the fact that there are no easy answers to any of the problems.

Of course, this restricts the scope of field activity by those who are tied down with such problems, but this office activity is more productive for all concerned rather than running around the field discussing problems with no answers.

(Continued on Page 2)



Changes in the Social Security law were explained to the members of the San Francisco Clerical Unit at their July meeting by Wesley Craig, Field Representative from the San Francisco District Office of the Social Security Administration. An excellent speaker with a knack for answering questions clearly and concisely, Mr. Craig was well received by the Members in attendance. Pictured with him are Stanley Butera, Unit Chairman, and Gloria Gonzalez, Unit Recorder.

Changes in Social Security Law Will Benefit Workers, Widows

Changes in the social security law signed by President Kennedy on June 30th directly affect about 4,430,000 persons aged 62 or older, giving them social security benefits for the first time or increasing benefits already payable to them. William B. Hayward, manager of the Oakland social security office, stated recently.

He added that social security offices will be glad to help union members and others figure out whether they are eligible and make application for benefits. Those who can draw social security for the first time should make their claims immediately, if they wish to do so. Men now have the option of retiring at age 62 with lower benefits or of waiting until age 65 and collecting higher benefits. Those already receiving benefits will automatically get any increases

to which they are entitled, without further application.

THE NEW LAW makes the following changes:

1. Retirement at age 62 with lower benefits or at 65 with higher benefits.
2. Widows' benefits are increased by about 10 per cent.
3. Minimum benefits are raised.
4. The amount of work under social security needed to get

benefits is lowered.

5. People who receive only part of their benefits for a year because they earn over \$1500 will have a smaller amount deducted.

6. Social security taxes go up slightly beginning January 1, 1962.

Under the new provisions, men can begin collecting benefits at age 62 if they choose, just as women have been able to do since 1956. But workers who decide to take benefits before they are 65 will get less per month than they would if they waited until age 65, Hayward said.

(Concluded on Page 4)

1245 Opens Sacto MUD Talks

On July 18th, Local 1245's negotiators presented arguments in support of proposals for improved wages and other conditions of employment to the negotiating committee of the Sacramento Municipal Utility District.

Crew schedules, guaranteed holidays, job security, severance pay, group life insurance, payroll deduction of union dues, apprenticeship training, and personal tool replacement were items of discussion across the table.

Five individual classification adjustments are sought by the union, along with a "substantial wage increase."

Bruce Lockett, Local 1245's Research Analyst, prepared printed surveys for the use of the committees in their examination of comparative data from key privately-owned and publicly-owned electric utilities in California.

The day-long session included amicable discussions concerning S.M.U.D.'s Line Department mechanization program, which is

progressing with a view toward increased productivity with "efficiency and safety" as the objectives of the program.

Local 1245 represents the physical employees of S.M.U.D. and has some 15 years of experience in negotiations with District management and has a commendable record of achievement involving many improvements in wages and working conditions.

S.M.U.D. is represented by Messrs. Harold Warmoth, Assistant General Manager, William Warner, Director of Per-

sonnel, Herb Hunt, General Superintendent and Ray Eggers, Line Superintendent.

Serving on the I.B.E.W. committee are Brothers Glenn Larson, Electrical Technician, Richard Daugherty, Lineman, Victor Mitchell, Lineman, Richard Bellato, Lineman, Al Kaznowski, Union Business Representative and Business Manager Ron Weakley.

The next session is scheduled for August 1st at S.M.U.D.'s new headquarters, which is one of Sacramento's most modern commercial showplaces.

On August 5th and 6th, Local 1245's Advisory Council will meet at Union headquarters in joint sessions with the Executive Board.

The financial audit for the first six months of 1961 will be available for the Council's study. Reports of officers will be made concerning Local Union activities for the same period.

Future financial allocations and programs will be discussed at the sessions as well as current problems involving organizing programs, special departmental committees, the Steward's Education Conference program, and other matters of interest to the Local Union.

A special report on jurisdictional problems will be made by Business Manager Ronald T. Weakley, who stated at press time that "new developments on the jurisdictional front may find Local 1245 in the courts or on the picket line unless accords which properly protect our legal jurisdiction can be arranged between our employers, other unions, and Local 1245."

"The job security of our members is being threatened by the inroads of automation, mechanization, and new work methods. While these developments are disturbing, they are understandable and can be met to some degree under the terms of our contracts and through future collective bargaining.

"Attacks on the work that remains for our people through jurisdictional claims by other groups must be met by militant protective action by the officers and members of Local 1245."

Assistant Business Manager L. L. Mitchell will review the P.G.&E. contract administration situation and plans for the schedule and program for the forthcoming Stewards' Education Conferences.

Other reports from the Business Office, Board Members, and Advisory Council Members will also be made for inclusion in the deliberations of the two-day session.

Union Women Urged To Take the Lead

WASHINGTON (PAI) — Mrs. Agnes Meyer, addressing 150 women delegates to the IUD meeting on "The Problems of Working Women," urged them "to develop more leadership in the labor movement."

She told them to increase unionization of women workers, to insist on equal pay for equal work, and to persuade management and union leadership there must be equal opportunity for women.

IUD President Walter P. Reuther, opening the meeting, said there are still many men in management who have 18th century ideas about women working. Other speakers asserted that women in America have been pushed into a secondary role—even in the labor movement—and they ought to do something about it.

The Pot and The Kettle

It is unfortunate that too many people deal in absolutes. In so doing, they fail to make allowances for the human failings of most people.

There is a bit of hypocrisy in all of us and the troubled times we face are not conducive to the adoption of clear-cut goals and agreed methods to meet the challenges of today without the usual amount of honest mistakes.

Let us take the "Freedom Riders" for instance. Here is a great challenge based on Constitutional Law which has antagonized the people of the South.

At the same time, racial tensions in Northern cities such as Chicago rise day by day, proving that geography has nothing to do with human behavior.

Some big business leaders spend all of their waking hours decrying "government handouts" as they seek, at the same time, more handouts from the Federal Treasury.

Some big Labor leaders continue to offer policy statements concerning unfair Federal and State Laws and their continuing crusade for the dignity of employees as they ruthlessly fire some employees of their own unions for daring to have a little dignity.

Some churches continue the quest for non-commercial values in human conduct as they amass great financial empires which reach into the commerce of our Nation.

Some educators decry the lack of academic freedom while they make sure that their economic position is not unduly threatened through overt actions which might cost their jobs.

Some students who demand and demonstrate for the freedom of speech and assembly are depicted as "communist dupes" by some of the same people who view the persecution of a Jewish couple in San Francisco by other students from "good families," as "childish pranks."

Appeals for world condemnation of Adolph Eichmann through a showcase trial are offset by the stoning of a Christian Church in Jerusalem by Israeli citizens.

Politicians who decry "socialized medicine" and "expense account outrages," vote themselves Federal medical care and tax-free expenses.

Big companies which attack liberals for exercising their constitutional rights are now "hiding behind the 5th Amendment" when it suits their purposes.

The foregoing examples of hypocrisy are not new and the history of man is shot through with such inconsistencies.

What is needed is a self-examination by each and every citizen of our great country in order to re-establish the basic values of proper human behavior.

Our nation was born not out of high-sounding phrases of human consideration for the colonists, but rather a revolt against an "absentee owner" who did not let them live in dignity and give them a fair share of their production.

The same basic considerations are still the issue of world survival. Bread, land, and the personal dignity of all peoples of all races and colors command the attention of those who speak loud phrases but who do not practice what they preach.

This inconsistency is the weakness of man, but it is not necessarily an indictment of the goodness of man.

Merely going to church, saluting the Flag, participating in the meetings of unions, supporting a political party, or serving the community as businessmen, is not enough to produce absolutes in the world of today.

The only absolutes are birth and death. The non-absolutes include efforts to be better human beings, better local, state and national citizens, and moreover, better citizens of the world. These efforts tax the minds of men these days, but they are essential to the survival of the human race on this particular planet.

Our point is simple. Before we castigate our fellow man or seek to degrade him or to deny him the consideration which we seek for ourselves in the matter of human dignity, let us pause and look at a mirror. If we see an absolute likeness of all that we would like to be as a human being, then let us photograph that likeness, because we shall reproduce the rarest gem in history—the perfect man.

Lacking the ability to create this likeness of the Lord, let us feel compassion for those who disagree with us and recognize that man's greatest dignity lies in his ability to recognize his own weakness and that of his fellow man.

Almost 2,000 years ago, one man died and became a symbol of the personal recognition of the weakness of man. The lesson He gave to us is just as important today. We must practice what we preach.

The UTILITY REPORTER

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 NORMAN AMUNDSON Editor
 L. L. MITCHELL Assistant Editor
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YOUR Business Manager's COLUMN

(Continued from Page 1)

1962 will provide a golden opportunity to devise a better "living contract" with some revised limits on both sides to meet needs on a practical and flexible basis consistent with the rapidly changing picture of modern technology.

Aside from the "living contract" conception, we must look at new goals concerning job security. A more mobile work force which can cover shifting areas of employment concentration must have some improved contractual rights which can be applied to those who must relocate themselves and their families in order to be where the work load occurs.

Improved training and re-training provisions must be included in any decent job security program.

A bold look at the reduction of overtime work, increased vacations, and other methods of reduction of annual hours of work in order to spread employment through shorter hours, must be thoroughly considered if we are to face up to the fact that a diminishing rather than an expanding work force is the order of the day.

If it were not for the tremendous population expansion found in the areas served by P.G. and E., our work force would be drastically cut. Even now, as a result of increased efficiency and changing service policies, the work force is dropping in the units represented by Local 1245.

JOINT RESPONSIBILITY

The answer lies in organized planning for the future by interested people who will attend their meetings, voice their suggestions and urge their fellow employees to do likewise, in order to join together with the Union's leadership in putting together a sensible and effective bargaining program for 1962.

Along the lines of organizing, it might be of some value to point out to the "free-riders" left on the P.G. and E. system that although they may feel that they exist in the same category as some "utility preference customers" who don't carry their tax freight, they hold no advantages when demotions or layoffs come. Only through 100 per cent organization can the maximum job protection be afforded to all who presently work for P.G. and E.

To those found in the great majority of employees who do belong to this Union and who do care about job security and who do understand the value of organization for job protection, I offer a suggestion that may be worth considering.

FREE-RIDER IS THREAT

The "free-rider" is a threat to your job security. He visits with you, he attends social functions with you, he lives in the community with you, and he works with you, but he is still a threat to you because he has already capitulated to the whims of management without ever trying to join with you in the protection of your future.

Try to convince him of the necessity for full strength at the bargaining table in his own interests and in yours.

If he persists in rejecting your efforts to persuade him to "get with it," maybe he should be viewed in his true light, a real threat rather than a misguided "brother."

WELCOME!

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

- BA APPLICATIONS
 - SAN JOAQUIN
 - Brewer, R. V.
 - Jones, Robert O.
 - Lund, Robert C.
 - Spurgeon, Linsey E.
 - Turner, Jimmy D.
 - Worsham, Claude L.
 - COAST VALLEYS
 - Gardner, Elmo H. Jr.
 - Lang, J. H.
 - Plunk, Warren A.
 - Powers, Walter J.
 - Ralph, Kenneth W.
 - Rogers, Lawrence
 - PIPE LINE OPERATIONS
 - Gregg, Delbert A.
 - Watts, Robert E.
 - SAN JOSE
 - Magnus, John
 - EAST BAY
 - Brandt, Ronald L.
 - Anderson, Starman V.
 - Bernard, John F.
 - Fisterer, Richard P.
 - Gilman, Bernard A.
 - Leal, Manuel S., Jr.
 - Martin, Jack L.
 - Mortimer, Ronald R.
 - Palmer, Ray L.
 - SAN FRANCISCO
 - Cowen, Gayle M.
 - Henery, Ivan R.
 - Larson, Richard T.
 - Los, Stanley J.
 - STOCKTON
 - Bird, Robert B.
 - Pate, Dale H.
 - Rodgers, William R.
 - SHASTA
 - McBroome, Thomas R.
 - SIERRA PACIFIC
 - Baumbach, Jeannette M.
 - Ekker, Bruce
 - Landes, Ann M.
 - NORTH BAY
 - Acton, Rolland J.
 - Sullivan, Gary J.
 - SACRAMENTO
 - Messner, Charles C.
 - S.M.U.D.
 - Walker, Leo S.
 - CITIZENS UTILITIES
 - Allen, Patsy L.
 - Whited, John P.
 - GENERAL CONSTRUCTION
 - Baldassari, Caesar J.
 - Barnes, Jay B.
 - Dietrich, Jim
 - Dufresne, Clifford
 - Escalante, Rudolph V.
 - Esquibel, Jose G.
 - Fitzsimmons, James



- Garner, Richard H.
- Harkey, Eugene
- Hunter, Randle S.
- Jones, Robert L.
- Leff, Robert M.
- Norred, Rodney G.
- Rider, Lloyd J.
- Standefor, Gerald W.
- Waers, Leonard C.
- UTILITY TREE SERVICE
 - Kelley, Coleman W.
 - Schubert, Larry S.
 - Webb, Jerome A.
- A APPLICATIONS
 - GENERAL CONSTRUCTION
 - Forzetting, Frank
 - Johnson, Willie F.
 - Probst, George F.
 - Stokke, Edwin

Gruhn Appointed to Natl. Redevelopment Advisory Committee

Albin J. Gruhn, president of the California Labor Federation has been appointed to the National Public Advisory Committee on Area Redevelopment, it was announced in Washington D.C., this week by Secretary of Commerce Luther Hodges.

The national public advisory committee is a 25-member body established pursuant to section 4 (B) of the area redevelopment act passed by Congress earlier this year. Its membership is composed of representatives of labor, management, agriculture state and local government and the public at large.

The primary purpose of the Committee is to provide the Secretary of Commerce with recommendations on meeting the problems of long-term unemployment in various areas of the nation and in depressed segments of the economy.

Envy, like flame, blackens that which is above it, and which it cannot reach.—Pettit Senn.

It is a healthy symptom when a man is dissatisfied without being discouraged.—Roy L. Smith. Patience and the mulberry leaf become a silk robe.—Chinese Proverb.

THE HERBS



BUT I STILL DON'T THINK IT'S NECESSARY...



...TO NEGOTIATE A UNION CONTRACT...



...EVERYTIME WE ASK YOU TO BABY-SIT!



when
you
write

Your
Congressman

Writing to your Congressman - your U. S. Representative and U. S. Senators - is a must, especially if you want them to pass good laws. They listen to the voters - that means you!

PG&E Announces Advancement of Three Executives

Three executive appointments in Pacific Gas and Electric Company, effective July 1, were announced recently by N. R. Sutherland, president.

O. R. Doerr, vice president in charge of sales since 1948 and president this year of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, was elevated to vice president and assistant to the company's general manager, S. L. Sibley. R. W. Joyce was elected to the new position of vice president in charge of commercial operations, W. D. Howell was appointed general sales manager.

Joyce since 1954 has been manager of the commercial department of the company. As vice president he will be responsible for all commercial, sales and customer service operations of PG&E.

A native of Washington, he was graduated in 1928 from the University of Washington with highest honors and a degree in electrical engineering. On graduation he joined Puget Sound Power and Light Company at Seattle and was that company's general commercial manager in 1947, when he came to PG&E as assistant commercial manager. He makes his home in San Francisco. Among civic and business associations, he is a member of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, Engineers Club, Electric Club, and the Navy League of the United States.

Howell, of Berkeley, has been manager of commercial, industrial and agricultural sales since 1958. As general sales manager he will be responsible for all sales activities of the company. He joined PG&E in 1926 as a night service dispatcher to finance his way through the University of California, from which he was graduated with honors in 1932 as an electrical engineer. In 1941 he received a master of science degree in business and engineering administration from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology under an Alfred P. Sloan Foundation fellowship. During World War II he served as a Naval officer and is now a commander in the Naval reserve.

On his return to PG&E in 1946 Howell was made manager of the company's Berkeley district. In 1948 he was appointed sales manager of the East Bay Division, headquartered at Oakland, advancing to the general sales department in San Francisco in 1954.

Doerr was commissioned a Naval officer from the United State Naval Academy in 1918 and arrived in San Francisco in 1921 in command of a naval vessel. Resigning his commission, he joined the sales department of the Great Western Power Company in Oakland. Upon the consolidation of Great Western with PG&E in 1930 he moved into the PG&E sales department, and in 1938 was appointed general sales manager, becoming vice president in 1948. His service as president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce climaxes a long career of leadership in the business life of the city.

If I can line up the people who, back through the ages, have gone at life in ways I greatly admire, then I can feel all their strength supporting me, all their standards and values pointing the way in which I am to go.

—Bonaro W. Overstreet

To help pass a good social security law, a good unemployment compensation law, a good minimum wage law, a good labor law, write your Representative and Senators about each one.

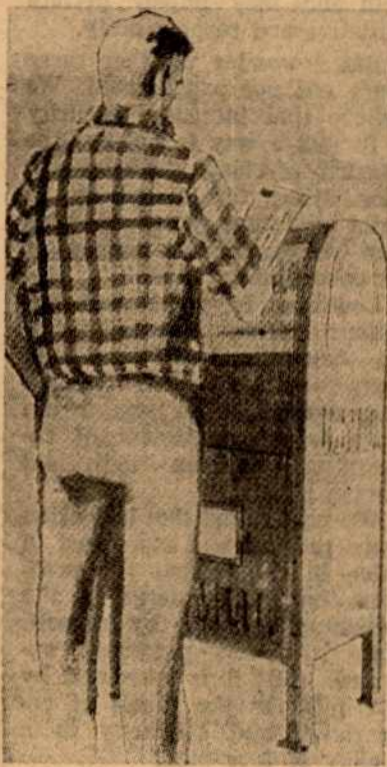
Follow these three rules:

1—Write it yourself!



You don't need a lawyer—or anyone else—to write a letter for you. In fact, it's better if your letter is in your own handwriting, on plain stationery or a postcard. A Congressman will pay more attention if you do it yourself.

3—Mail it!



Address letters and postcards to your U.S. Representative to the House Office Building, Washington, D.C. When writing him, begin "Dear Congressman . . ."

Address letters and postcards to your U.S. Senators (there are two for each state) to the Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. When writing them, begin, "Dear Senator . . ."

REMEMBER: If you and your friends, and people all over the country wrote to your Congressmen three or four or five times a year, the laws passed by Congress would be much to your liking.

2—Keep it simple!



You don't have to say "circumnavigate the globe" when you mean "go around the world."

Ask yourself why you are writing. If you want health benefits for the aged under social security, just say you hope he will vote for health benefits for the aged under social security. If you know the bill number, it's even easier; ask him to support, or vote for, or help pass, or work for HR—, or S—.

do

it

today!

THE MENDING MAN

By HARRIET HELMAN GRAY

The Mending Men prowled quietly one night this week, looking for what to mend. An electric storm had gone away noisily with bumps and rumbles as though somebody upstairs was plenty mad and didn't give a damn what might happen to us down here. Then pretty soon I heard the Mending Men.

Their trucks go quietly over private or dead-end roads to poles where hang transformers that may or may not be out of order. But generators pounding out current for light in out-of-the-way places alert me. Then

I hear the Mending Men with their walkie talkie's communicating . . . and sometimes laughter.

The night of our big storm I heard one say, "Well, Mr. Gray, it struck right close to you. Didn't it?" And there were some jokes I did not get. For men always looking for trouble, the Mending Men seem to be a cheerful lot.

Then pretty soon the house lights went on with no switch thrown, no noise, no effort. They just began to shine again. The Boss went around and turned them off. He did not

need them at 2 a.m., merely needed the comfort of knowing they were ready, even though the phone was dead.

Then he shouted, goodbye, to the Mending Men and they to him. "Bye, Mr. Gray. When those PT&T men get here tell them that the PG&E men got here first."

—(From "Oroville Mercury").

SIGN UP THAT NON-MEMBER!

Court Backs 'Union Shop' for Lawyers

A state compulsory union shop for lawyers was approved by the U.S. Supreme Court recently. It did so in rejecting a suit which challenged the 'integrated bar' (union shop) in Wisconsin.

At the same time the tribunal declined to rule on the constitutional issue of whether a lawyer's rights of free speech were infringed upon if and when his dues were used to support political activities of the state bar association.

Public Service Parallels Swede Private Enterprise

Excerpts are given below from a recent speech by Prime Minister Tage Erlander of Sweden before the National Press Club, Washington, D.C.

By TAGE ERLANDER

There is no conflict between an expanding public sector and a dynamic and flourishing industry. On the contrary, they support and supplement each other. More than 90 per cent of Swedish industry is in private hands.

Its success depends greatly on services and facilities provided by national and local government. It depends on facilities for education, and active labor market policy, transport facilities such as roads, railways, harbors, airports, etc. Growing industrial development demands a rapidly increasing supply of electric energy, it needs good housing and medical care.

Traditionally these are fields where the government has long played a leading role in Sweden.

Furthermore, with a rising standard of living people tend to demand relatively more from the public sector. They want better education for their children and they want public roads for their private cars.

A government that wants to meet the hopes and wishes of the citizens must take the consequences of the citizens' own planning. In the present stage of development of our society this means a rapid expansion of the public sector.

TWOFOLD PURPOSE

This expansion which is and certainly will remain a major aim of our economic policy has thus a two-fold purpose: To stimulate industrial development and to meet the actual and urgent demands of our citizens. Let me briefly give you one example of how we try to approach this problem.

Take a man who is laid off from his job. This creates two problems. The total economy has lost a production factor, the man's work. The man has lost his means to keep himself and the family alive.

Three alternatives are offered. One is to do nothing and leave it to the man's own initiative, which may or may not be effective. The second is to pay him unemployment compensation, which helps him but not the total economy.

The third way is to assist him to regain his usefulness. This can be done either by helping him to move or by retraining him or by doing both of these things. This gives back the production factor to society and the means of support to the man.

We have tried the last method and have found that it works. It limits nobody's freedom, and it means an investment in production.

'SOCIALIZED MEDICINE'

Or take what you call socialized medicine in Sweden, that is our compulsory health insurance. A Swedish physician may be, according to his own choice, self-employed or government employed. Even if he is government employed he may have a private practice on a part-time basis.

A patient has a free choice of doctor and he can go to a private or a public hospital. The self-employed doctor and the private hospital set their own rates.

The insurance system pays all the patient's expenses while he is in a public hospital. For care outside a hospital the patient gets from his insurance three-quarters of a government-employed doctor's fees. A patient who prefers a private doctor or a private hospital gets exactly the same amount of money. If that means additional costs, the patient has to meet them himself.

In essence this means that our system is comparable with your

Blue Cross and Blue Shield, only that our membership is compulsory and the premiums are paid on the tax bill.

I do not know how to measure

Social Security Is On Sound Financial Basis, Latest Report

The Social Security System with the 1960 Amendments included, is actuarially sound, with a growing trust fund balance, Robert J. Myers, chief actuary of the U.S. Social Security Administration said in reviewing 1960 Amendments to the Social Security Act before a recent meeting of life insurance actuaries.

Indicating that Congress has consistently backed the principle that the program be self-supporting from the contributions of covered workers and their employers, Mr. Myers said that the present actuarial ratio of contributions paid in, to benefits paid out, is within balanced limits.

In a review of the 1960 Amendments, Mr. Myers noted that the major change in the OASDI system eliminated the requirement that the insured worker must be at least age 50 in order to receive disability benefits. As to number of persons covered, the 1960 Amendments brought in a comparatively small number of new categories, and they are principally in the area of employment by state and local governments.

Virtually all gainfully employed persons are covered under the program or could elect to be covered, he said. The major exceptions were listed as self-employed physicians, most policemen and firemen under various governmental retirement systems, low-income self-employed persons, and farm and domestic workers with irregular employment.

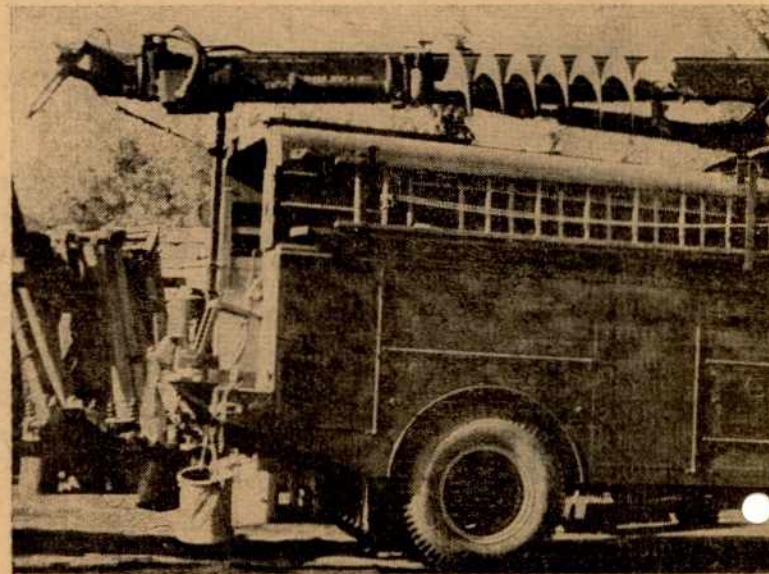
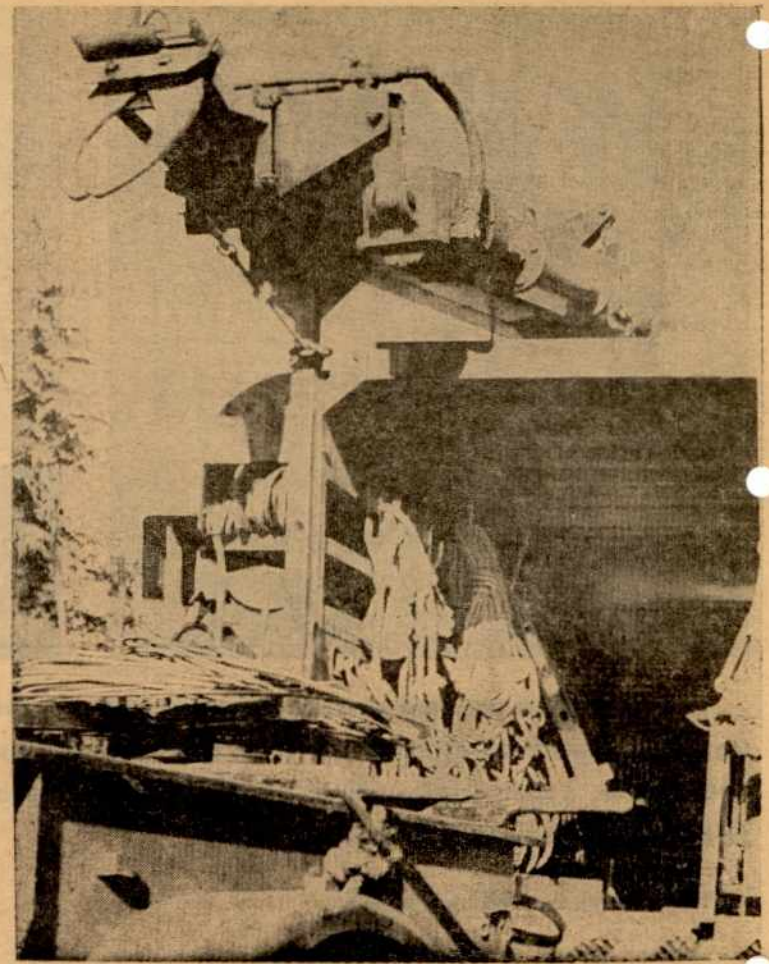
the efficiency of health care, but I can say that our infant mortality is by far the lowest in the world and our life expectancy is among the highest.

I am fully aware that some people fear that the increase in government influence implies a serious threat to personal freedom and may impair private initiative and responsibility.

But I wonder whether these fears are not exaggerated. We believe that increased security is in fact a way to enlarge the freedom of choice, to open new possibilities for everybody to build his future according to his own wishes. It is our concept of an open society.

Countries have different traditions, different means to realize their objectives. It is deeply rooted in the Swedish tradition and experience to regard the state as an instrument of cooperation between individual human beings.

We have found that it is often more rational and more just to solve in cooperation the problems that are too large for the individual to solve by himself. Ours is a very pragmatic approach. But it is sustained by our faith in the ideals of cooperation and solidarity in a society of free men.



25th Place U.S. Lags in

For many years, most Americans have accepted Social Security as a civilized approach to easing the financial problem of growing old. Of late, however, a small but vocal chorus—devoted to the ideals of the 19th century—has been preaching the philosophy that there is something sinister about Federal programs for the aged and that, in some mysterious way, such programs threaten our freedoms.

If anyone is in the slightest degree frightened by this chorus, he owes it to himself to become familiar with a study just released by the International Labor Organization on the comparative cost of Social Security, country by country.

The study covers 41 countries

and to even the casual reader, certain well-founded conclusions are immediately apparent:

- 1. Practically every country in the world has some form of Social Security;
- 2. Most countries have medical care programs, the product of legislation;
- 3. The countries spending the largest percentage of their

income on social welfare programs are the highly industrialized, progressive states of Western Europe;

• 4. The United States, which ranks 25th in the listing, is in step with such countries as Portugal and Panama.

It should be explained that the ILO study ranks as social security programs such things as sickness and unemployment insurance, pensions, family allowances, public health services and so on.

To be considered for inclusion in the ILO study, the program

New Changes in Social Security To Benefit Many Workers, Widows

(Continued from Page 1)

THE SOONER A WORKER takes his benefits after age 62, the greater the reduction in his benefits will be. However, the reductions are figured so that on the average people may expect to receive about the same total amount if they get reduced benefits beginning before age 65, or wait until they reach 65 and collect higher monthly amounts.

Dependent husbands benefits, if taken before age 65, will also be reduced, but dependent widowers and fathers can receive full benefits at age 62, Hayward said.

The new amendments raise the aged widow's benefit from the present 75 per cent of the husband's retirement benefit to 82.5 per cent, a 10 per cent increase in individual benefits, payable in September, for the

month of August, Hayward said.

The same increase will be made in the benefits of aged dependent widowers and those of aged parents if there is only one dependent parent surviving.

AN INCREASE OF UP TO \$7 in the minimum old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits is due beginning with the benefit check for the month of August, payable in September, Hayward said. The present minimum is \$33; the new minimum payment will be \$40. Under the change, about 2,455,000 persons will receive increased payments.

Another change lowers the amount of work credit required for old-age and survivors benefits. The new law makes payments possible for a person who has work credit for one calendar quarter for each year after

1950 and up to the year he reaches 65 (62 for a woman.)

This means that a man who reached 65 or a woman who reached 62 before 1958 will need credit for only a year and a half of work under social security to qualify for retirement benefits. Survivors of workers who died in 1958 or later and who were not eligible for benefits before this change may now be eligible. These people should inquire at their social security office soon.

ANOTHER CHANGE in the law makes it possible for people eligible for social security benefits to earn up to \$1700 and receive more in total earnings and benefits than under the old law.

Under both the old and the new law, a beneficiary can earn \$1200 a year and receive all of

his monthly social security benefits. The old law, though, required \$1 in benefits to be withheld for each \$2 earned from \$1200 to \$1500, and \$1 for each \$1 earned over \$1500.

Under the new law, \$1 is withheld for each \$2 earned from \$1200 to \$1700, and then \$1 for each \$1 earned over \$1700. Thus under the new law only \$250 in benefits is deducted when the beneficiary earns \$1700 during the year. Under the old law \$350 would have been withheld.

To help finance the changes, the amendments call for an increase in social security taxes beginning January 1, 1962. Employees and employers will each pay an additional one-eighth of one per cent on earnings up to \$4,800 a year—a total of three and one-eighth per cent in social security taxes.

Canadian Labor Joins to Form New Political Party

The Founding Convention of a new Canadian Political Party in which Organized Labor will be a major force will take place from July 31 to August 4 in Ottawa.

As yet, this Party has no name—one of the tasks which delegates to the Convention will face is to select a name. During the period since 1958, which has been spent in organizing and building, it has been known as the "New Party."

Delegates to the Convention will represent "New Party" Clubs, affiliated Labor Unions, Farmer Organizations, Cooperatives, and clubs and associations of the CCF. The CCF (Cooperative Commonwealth Federation) is a presently existing "third party" in Canadian Politics. It was formed during the depression days of the early Thirties and hoped to forward a program similar to the "social-democrat" philosophy of the British Labor Party.

If things go as planned, the CCF will go out of existence as a separate political party, merging its members with the "New Party." Presently, the CCF has eight seats out of 265 in the Canadian Parliament. In the 1958 elections, it polled about 10 per cent of the total popular vote.

"THE TIME HAS COME"

The "New Party" is the result of a resolution passed at the 1958 Convention of the Canadian Labor Congress, which stated, "The time has come for a fundamental realignment of political forces in Canada. There is the need for a broadly based people's political movement, which embraces the CCF, the labour movement, farm organizations, professional people and other liberally-minded persons interested in basic social reform and reconstruction through our parliamentary system of government."

After the CCF in convention had unanimously voted to meet and discuss a new party with labor leaders, a National Committee with representatives of the CCF and organized labor met and formulated a program for promoting discussion and organization at the local level throughout Canada. The National Committee has prepared booklets and pamphlets, held seminars, sponsored local conferences, chartered "New Party" Clubs and prepared a provisional constitution and program for submission to the Convention.

Although it will not be an established Party until after this Convention, the "New Party" has nominated candidates in three by-elections. In one election in Peterborough, Ontario, their candidate, a 31-year-old school teacher, Walter Pitman, was victorious and won election to Parliament.

Stanley Knowles, Executive Vice President of the Canadian Labor Congress, explained in an article in the Industrial Union Digest, why Canadian Labor felt it was necessary for them to establish a political party.

STRICT PARTY LINES

He stated, "Canada operates under a parliamentary system similar to the British system. Nationally, the country is divided into individual constituencies, which elect a total of 265 members to the House of Commons. The executive, or cabinet, is chosen from among the members of Parliament by the political party that has a majority in the House of Commons."

"All major legislation is introduced into the Commons by the cabinet and if a piece of



Canada has a nagging unemployment problem with 8 per cent to 10 per cent of the work force constantly seeking jobs. Automation is reducing work opportunities, farm income is dropping, social security programs are behind those of the United States, housing programs have been inadequate to deal with the growing urban and rural slum areas and there is no National legislation establishing minimum wages and working conditions.

The "New Party" will probably call for a vigorous National legislative program of improvements also in the areas of education, medical insurance, tax relief for low-income groups, conservation of natural resources, and consumer protection.

JOIN WITH LABOR

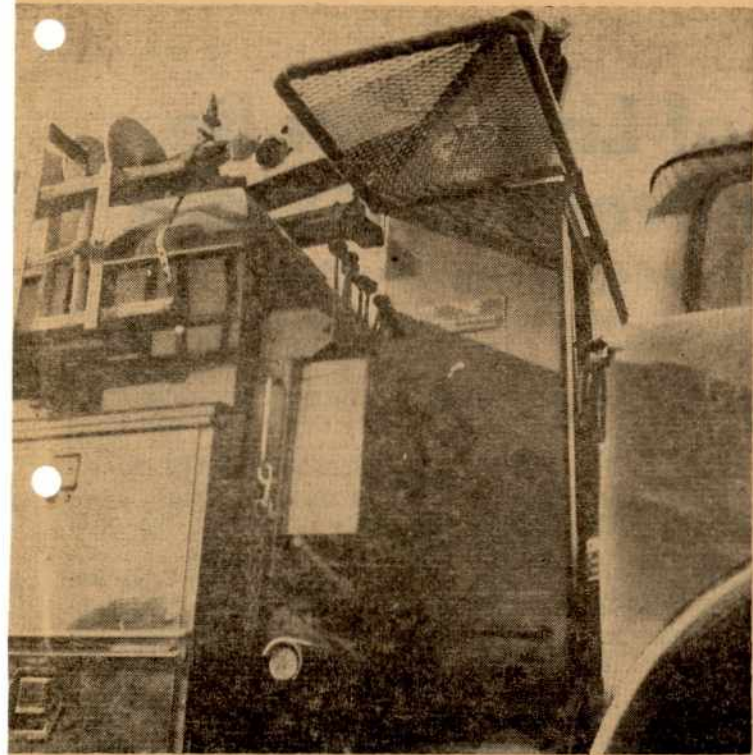
Knowles acknowledges the fact that the "New Party" will not succeed in replacing the Liberal party as the "opposition" to the Conservatives unless they can draw into their ranks from outside the Trade Unions. He states that of Canada's 10 million registered voters, roughly 1.5 to 2 million are basically "Trade Union votes."

"Additional support for the new party should come from three basic groups—workers not in our unions, farmers and the liberally-minded voters in the upper economic and social groups. The new party will also have to win a following in minorities such as the French-Canadians, the new Canadians and various religious groups whose loyalties cut across sociological classes."

"In any Western Democracy with an established two-party system, a third party faces an almost impossible task. History records many failures and few successes. The efforts of the "New Party" in Canada, our Northern neighbor, should be of considerable interest to the Trade Union members and leaders in the United States because of its Labor origins and the participation of many International Unions with members on both sides of the border."

Non-Union Cut

In Memphis, Tenn., Jerry Newton's mother almost cried when she saw the haircut he came back with after she gave him \$1.50 to go to the barber shop. Finally Jerry, 12, confessed he had trimmed his own hair, almost down to the scalp—and used the \$1.50 to buy his dad a Father's Day present.



New Equipment for General Construction



General Construction Department Steward, John J. Flores recently sent in these pictures with the following description. "This is an FC-700 cabover with a Fabco front end. It is a single axle with four wheel drive. It has a Pitman boom, 360 degrees swing with a stop at the 360 point and then a reverse swing. The controls are dual (from either side) with a digger on the boom and a pole clamp on the end of the boom for steadying the pole without pikes. The cab swings forward for motor maintenance. It is equipped with an all transistor radio, five speed transmission with two speed auxiliary or transfer case. Also Power Steering and Brakes."

Social Security

must have been set up by legislation and administered by a public, semi-public or autonomous body. Only a few Iron Curtain countries are included, since the ILO did not consider the statistical data made available by them as sufficient.

Here are the top 32 countries listed, with the percentages of national income spent on Social Security expenditures:

West Germany	20.0%
France	17.9
Austria	14.8
Italy	14.2
New Zealand	12.8
Sweden	12.5
Finland	11.6
Denmark	11.6
Netherlands	11.4
United Kindom	11.4
Ireland	10.8
Norway	9.9
Luxembourg	9.8
Yugoslavia	9.5
Australia	8.8
Canada	8.5
Chile	8.5
Switzerland	8.2
Poland	7.7
Iceland	7.6
Israel	6.6
Panama	6.6
Portugal	5.7
United States	5.7
Japan	5.3
Tunisia	5.2
South Africa	4.4
Ceylon	4.1
Guatemala	2.9
Turkey	1.2
Viet Nam	1.0
India	1.0
Taiwan	0.3

The ILO study is released at a time when the question of medical care for the aged is

developing into a major issue in this country.

For many of the nations in the world, this addition to Social Security would be considered relatively minor. Most of our allies, particularly in Western Europe, have long since adopted a program of national health insurance which provides protection for all citizens. Countries such as the United Kingdom, West Germany, France and Italy are regarded as free democracies and yet they have found that freedom is better safeguarded when a high priority is placed on the health and well-being of their citizens.

In its article on the British program of national health insurance, Look magazine pointed this out by saying:

"The crucial choice the British have made is to place health on the list of essential services—just as we do with education, sanitation, water supply, the police and the armed services. It's a life-and-death matter, the British say, and they have acted accordingly."

It's a point which the 19th century chorus could well consider.

ON THE LEVEL

Here's a stunt that sounds goofy—until you try it. Stand with your right foot sideways against a wall and put your right cheek against the wall. Then try to lift your left foot, or your leg at all. You won't have any control over your leg either if you get it caught in a machine. Keep guards in place.

government legislation is defeated, either the cabinet resigns or another election is called. Political parties, therefore, are supreme. If a party wins a majority in Parliament, it takes over the reins of administration and maintains effective control over the legislative body.

"Because the life of the Government depends on its majority in the House of Commons, party discipline is rigid. The average member operates within the party structure; seldom are party lines crossed in the Canadian House of Commons."

Mr. Knowles then goes on to explain that the American Union concept of "supporting our friends" does not work in Canada. A Conservative member of Parliament, no matter how pro-Labor he might be, could not successfully defy his party leadership and oppose legislation detrimental to Labor which had been introduced by his party.

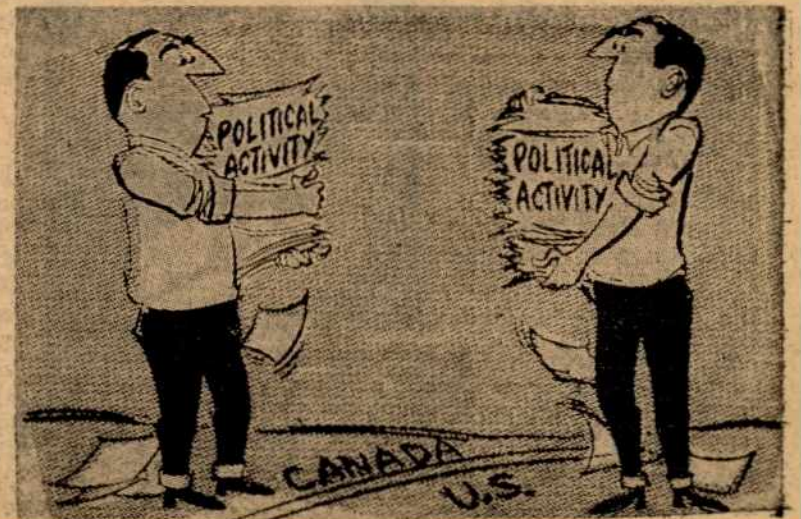
BOTH ANTI-LABOR

"For this reason, the Canadian Labor Movement had to find a political party whose aims were closely aligned to those of Labor." But neither the Liberal nor Conservative Party were satisfactory to the Canadian Labor Movement, according to Knowles.

"Both are conservative, with strong anti-labor elements in their ranks . . . In the Provinces, where the Labor legislation affecting most of our workers is enacted, Conservatives and Liberals have joined in the Chamber of Commerce attack on Labor and have, in varying degrees, passed anti-Labor legislation."

For these reasons, the Canadian Labor Congress chose to approach the CCF about the possibilities of forming a new party.

The program which the "New Party" is expected to adopt, resembles in many ways the legislative program of the AFL-CIO.



Want to Join Peace Corps? Here's How It Shapes Up

Four months ago, President Kennedy signed an Executive Order creating a new kind of foreign aid. Since then, more than 11,000 men and women, ranging in age from 18 to 80, have volunteered to leave comfortable homes, to go to foreign lands, live under primitive conditions and—for practically no pay at all—serve in the Peace Corps.

So far, only 189 have been selected. Their ages run from 19 to 82. All have been to college. Twenty-two are women, the rest men. One married couple is in the group. All the others are single. They are now in training on U.S. campuses.

By September, says Director Sargent Shriver, the Peace Corps will begin assigning the trained volunteers to some of the following projects:

Tanganyika—This new southeast African nation will achieve its full independence in December. Its chief crops are sisal, cotton and coffee. Lack of adequate roads makes it difficult to get crops to market.

Forty-three Peace Corps volunteers are training at Texas Western College, El Paso. Twenty-eight of them will go to Tanganyika later this fall for a two-

WHERE TO APPLY

Union members who wish to apply for Peace Corps service can obtain application blanks at post offices everywhere or by writing to: Peace Corps, Washington 25, D.C. Special Peace Corps examinations were given July 13 and 14 in cities throughout the country. Further examination dates will be announced.

year period to survey farm-to-market roads and to assist in road construction and geological mapping.

Colombia — Eighty Peace Corps volunteers, most of whom speak Spanish, are now in training at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J. They will go to Colombia this fall to help build roads, to construct small community schools, to dig wells, to raise small farm animals, to set up recreational areas for children and to participate in other programs to raise living standards in rural communities. CARE will donate tools and equipment.

Chile — A village development program similar to that in Colombia is planned in Chile, a land of 6,000,000 along the western coast of South America.

Forty Peace Corps volunteers, yet to be chosen, will work in Chilean villages, giving practical demonstrations in cultivation, horticulture, small animal husbandry, animal vaccination, family education, home economics, health education, and child care.

Philippines — Beginning in October, Peace Corps volunteers will go to the Philippines to serve as educational aides in elementary schools. Their primary assignment will be to improve instruction of English and general science.

By next summer, 300 Peace Corps volunteers will be on duty in the Philippines, working under the supervision of the Philippine Bureau of Public Schools.

St. Lucia (West Indies Federation)—Twelve Peace Corps volunteers under the supervision of the non-profit Heifer Project, Inc., and the local government, will go to this Antilles island in the eastern Caribbean to help improve animal husbandry and assist in other agricultural projects.

Ghana—Fifty six Peace Corps candidates have begun training

at the University of California, Berkeley, for work in Ghana, one of Africa's new nations. The volunteers will teach mathematics, English, French, chemistry and other science subjects at Ghana's high schools. They will be supervised by Ghana's Ministry of Education.

Though Peace Corps volunteers will receive no regular salaries, they will get cash allowances to cover the cost of clothing, housing, food and a modest amount of travel. They will not wear uniforms. Thirty days of leave each year will be provided. Upon completion of service, two or three years, each volunteer will receive a separation allowance of \$75 per month of service.

The volunteers will live like people with whom they work. Food will often be strange, water will need purification, tropical diseases will sometimes be prevalent. There will be few recreation facilities. Travel may be by foot.

Any American citizen over 18 is eligible to apply. There is no upper age limit. Except for certain group leaders, married persons will be accepted only if both husbands and wives are also chosen.

Selection of volunteers is made after interviews, written tests and physical examinations. Assignments will be made on the basis of specific skills and the needs of the people with whom volunteers will serve.

Health, Draft and Reemployment

The U.S. Public Health Service will assume responsibility for the volunteer's health needs. Where required, the Peace Corps will send out doctors with volunteer teams. Special Security coverage and life insurance will be provided.

Service in the Peace Corps does not exempt anyone from the draft. Draft deferments, however, will be possible. Under the bill now in Congress, volunteers will have the same re-employment rights after they return home as do veterans of the military services. In addition, a Career Planning Board will help returning volunteers find jobs at home.

At its recent meeting, the AFL-CIO Executive Council urged all U.S. unions "to assist in making the Peace Corps a successful and enduring program by encouraging volunteers from labor's ranks."

Radiation Round-Up—



Millions of Lives Can Be Saved in Event of Attack

By SAM L. CASALINA, Radiation Safety Consultant

The possibility of nuclear war or a large scale industrial nuclear accident brings up a subject which this column feels should command the attention of every American. This subject could be called "Atomic First-Aid." In view of the ever-mounting world crisis, and the distinct possibility of a nuclear or thermonuclear attack, some measures can be instituted which could save millions of Americans. Since by comparison, any industrial accident would be very minute, we will focus our attention on the radiation effects likely to result from an atomic attack.

NO PUBLIC PREPAREDNESS

In the past, widespread publicity has been given to the first-aid aspects of critical situations. Drives for chest x-rays, blood donations, polio shots, etc. have helped gird our populations against the disasters to which our civilization is heir. Today our country is faced with the specter of atomic war. The biological effects of the resulting fall-out pose problems which tax the efforts of our scientists. A great deal of information, however, has been gathered from nuclear accidents involving humans, and research efforts with lower animals. Information regarding radiation sickness, AND POSSIBLE TOOLS FOR COUNTERACTING SOME OF ITS EFFECTS SHOULD NOW BE DISSEMINATED TO THE PUBLIC.

VITAL INFORMATION

Ten years ago almost nothing was known about the mechanisms involved in radiation damage. Today, largely due to the tremendous increased use of radiation-producing machines and materials, coupled with government subsidized research programs, information is being gathered that might save a great many lives.

Excessive radiation causes death two primary ways:

(1) by damaging the blood-forming cells in the bone marrow and a small organ called the spleen. This leads to internal bleeding and infection.

(2) by damaging the stomach and intestinal tract lining with the resulting loss of water and minerals.

Research at the Brookhaven National Laboratory, has provided more data in support of the argument of supplying families or community groups with kits containing vital ingredients and instructions for their use in combatting radiation damage.

ATOMIC FIRST-AID

Blood and gastrointestinal damage will result in the greatest number of fatalities among those surviving the initial blast effects. Even in fallout shelters persons could be subjected to several hundred Roentgens of radiation. (See July, 1960 Utility Reporter.) If a group is subjected to 450 Roentgens, this dose will be fatal to about 50 per cent of that group. It is obvious from various studies that with proper uncomplicated therapy, a large number of people who would normally succumb to a large dose of radiation would be able to recover.

MAN'S BEST FRIEND

The studies at Brookhaven showed that 9 out of 10 dogs exposed to 400 R (Roentgens) died within 30 days if not given proper therapy. Eight out of 10 dogs survived and recovered from the 400 R when given therapy. The secret? Counteract the effects of the radiation with: (1) whole blood or a counter part to control bleeding; (2) antibiotics to control infections; (3) properly constituted fluids to control dehydration and the

loss of minerals. This simple treatment reduced fatalities from 90 per cent to 20 per cent. There is no reason to believe that similar therapy, if available to the public, would not save millions of Americans. Obviously, after an attack, doctors and medical facilities will be so overburdened that a "do it yourself" approach is the only solution. A program of prepared-

ness should be launched immediately to supply, or make available, kits containing the vital ingredients mentioned.

Public Health and Civil Defense officials complain of public apathy, but perhaps they underestimate the intelligence of Americans who realize that a "loaf of bread, a jug of wine, and thou beside me in a fallout shelter" is not enough.

Live a Little Longer

Had Your Tetanus Shot?

By DR. WILLIAM A. SAWYER
IAM Medical Consultant

Do you want to be safe from lockjaw (tetanus)? Perhaps as a small child you were started in life with shots of tetanus toxoid in combination with toxoid for diphtheria and whooping cough. At least your children and grandchildren are getting the benefits of this well-established pre-school practice. This triple protection is one of the great advances in preventive medicine.

The striking symptoms of stiffness and aching of the muscles of the neck, jaws and face, and difficulty in opening the mouth and in swallowing are what gave the disease the name of "lockjaw."

At present there are two lockjaw (tetanus) immunized groups in the United States: first, young children, and second, adult men who have served in the Armed Forces. As a result, the proportion of tetanus cases in these two groups has decreased in recent years.

Nevertheless tetanus (lockjaw) remains a highly fatal disease, with fifty deaths occurring for every hundred cases reported. It is said that less than 20 per cent of the tetanus cases are reported. Over half of the reported cases are concentrated in certain southern states.

Furthermore, in one third to one half of cases, tetanus follows a wound so trivial that it is ignored both by the patient and

A speaker had talked loud and long, and then he asked cheerfully: "Are there any questions?"

A hand shot up. The speaker nodded graciously.

"What time is it?" was the question.

When you are in company, talk often, but no long; in that case if you do not please, at least you are sure not to tire your hearers. — Lord Chesterfield.



"You're Labor....I'm Management....and there isn't any union....Now, do you get the picture?"

the doctor so far as any anti-tetanus shots are concerned. It is from these small injuries that serious trouble sometime comes. The person who has had his periodic shots will be protected. These shots were not available until 1936, but if they are used, there is no risk of death from tetanus. The protection is almost 100 per cent.

The recommended procedure for active immunization with tetanus toxoid is two doses of 0.5 cc. each injected into the muscles at four- to eight-week intervals, followed by a third injection of 0.5 cc. about one year later. Then, to remain protected, a booster shot of 0.5 cc. should be given every four years. Also a booster shot is a must at the time of any injury.

The almost total absence of tetanus among the millions of men during World War II proves conclusively that tetanus toxoid gives almost complete protection.

There were only twelve cases in the entire U. S. Army in the last war. Five were fatal, two of the five had received no shots, and one did not get a booster shot at the time of injury. In the civilian population during this same time, there were 2,574 deaths due to tetanus. In the Korean War there was only one case (not fatal). This man was not given a booster shot at the time of his injury.

Tetanus bacteria grow only in the absence of air, entering through breaks in the skin where they establish themselves in dirty wounds due to auto accidents, injuries on the farm, from knife and nail punctures, or any penetrating wounds that may carry in bacteria from the soil.

Every farmer, every rancher, every laborer, every person who drives in an auto, would benefit by these shots. We start babies off with protective tetanus, but adults do not continue with the necessary booster shots. Why take a chance when you can be so safe?

Dr. Sawyer cannot answer individual correspondence. Within the limits of space, he will discuss in his column problems suggested by readers. Write: Dr. William A. Sawyer, IAM Medical Consultant.

Here's the Dope



CHANGING YOUR ADDRESS?

Clip and Mail to:

I.B.E.W., Local 1245
1918 Grove Street
Oakland 12, California.

Name

Old Address:
(Street)
.....
(City)

New Address:
(Street)
.....
(City)

BY SIDNEY MARGOLIUS

How to Save 43 Percent on the Cost of Drugs and Vitamins

Prices of drugs and medicines have been coming down just a little each of the last several months. But the still-lofty prices and recent exposes of overcharging by manufacturers have left people hopping mad. One of the most urgent demands among working families is for lower prices of medicines.

YOU YOURSELF can strike a blow for lower drug costs, and save yourself a lot of money. You can do this by learning how to buy at least the non-prescription medicines and vitamin products by generic names whenever possible, rather than by their advertised brand names.

In fact, you can cut the cost of such needs almost in half.

This writer priced 18 widely-advertised household-medicine, drug and vitamin products. The total cost came to \$60.55.

We then priced comparable products sold under private brand names by several leading stores and mail-order houses. The total cost of the 18 private-brand equivalents of these medicines and vitamins came to \$34.62. This is an average saving of 43 per cent from the prices of the brand-name products.

NOTE THE TABLE with this article showing the brand-name product and price, and the private-brand equivalent and price.

You can buy with assurance the lowest-priced brand of any household medicine or vitamin product as long as the label says "U.S.P." This tells you that the product is made to the official United States Pharmacopoeia formula. You also can feel reassured, no matter what the price, if the label says "N.F." This means the product has been compounded according to the standard established by the "National Formulary."

The tougher problem to lick is the cost of prescription medicines. You can't buy these under a generic name or a private label unless your doctor so prescribes. While doctors are waking up to

COMPARING COSTS OF MEDICINES

Brand-Name Products		Private-Brand Equivalent	
Poly-Vi-Sol	\$3.54	Super-Drops	\$1.79
Viterra	3.94	Vitamin capsules with minerals	2.98
Ferosol	1.19	Ferrous sulfate	.54
Unicaps	2.49	Multivitamin capsules with B 12	1.74
Multicebrin	5.08	High-Potency multi-vitamin capsules	2.94
Theragran	9.54	Super-potency multi-vitamin caps with B12	3.29
Geritol	4.98	B-Complex tablets with iron and vitamin C	2.24
Myadec	9.09	Super-potency vitamin and mineral capsules	4.94
Zymacaps	5.49	High-potency multi-vitamins	2.98
Collyrium eyewash	.69	Eyewash	.49
Phillips milk of magnesia	.98	Milk of magnesia	.64
Dristan	.74	Decongestant tablets	.69
Corricidin tablets	3.59	Super-antihistamine tablets	2.98
Anacin	1.19	APC tablets	.69
Gelusil	1.29	Antacid gel liquid	.99
Sucaryl	2.79	Synthetic sweetner	2.19
Bufferin	1.23	Buffered aspirin	.53
Metamucil	2.71	Psyllium Mucilloid	1.98
TOTAL	\$60.55	TOTAL	\$34.62

NEW STATE LAWS MODIFY RELATIVE RESPONSIBILITY

Governor Edmund G. Brown recently signed two bills modifying the responsible relative provisions of the old age security law.

Both were major bills in the Governor's 1961 legislative program. They are AB 338, by Jesse M. Unruh, Los Angeles Democrat and SB 134, by Richard Richards, Los Angeles Democrat.

The bills modify the responsible relative provisions of the old age security law by raising from \$200 to \$400 the net income an adult child must have before he is required to contribute to support of a parent. The bill changes income ranges up to \$1,000, on which the scale is based, so that each range covers \$50 in income, rather than \$25.

The Governor also signed four other bills eliminating relatives responsibility from the aid-to-needy disabled and blind and the aid to the potentially self-supporting blind program.

They are SB 135 and 136 by Richards; and AB 729 and 730 by Assemblyman Phillip Burton, San Francisco Democrat.

The effective date of all six bills is January 1, 1962.

"This is another important phase of our efforts to make California's social welfare programs meet the needs of the times," the Governor said.

"The standards for determining support had not been changed for some 10 years. These new standards are far more realistic and will benefit everyone who is covered by this program."

The old age security bills in-

crease the deductions for determining net income of responsible relatives from 20 to 25 per cent.

Both bills provide that the net income of the spouse of a recipient, up to \$200 a month, shall not be considered community property.

The bills eliminate provisions requiring boards of supervisors to determine the ability of responsible relatives to contribute to the support of their parents and to designate the amount to be paid. Provisions requiring a relative to submit to the county a form regarding his ability to pay are also eliminated.

The bills give relatives the right to appeal to the State Social Welfare Board for modification of required contributions.

The bills also require prior notice to a responsible relative of intent to contact his employer regarding earnings if they are in dispute.

Friends are like melons,
Shall I tell you why?
To find one good,
You must a hundred try.
—Claude Mermet

the problem, many still tend to prescribe by brand name.

One reason is that it is hard for them to keep track of the generic or scientific names of all the new drugs on the market. Another is that the drug manufacturers spend an average of 24 per cent of their sales dollar on promotion and advertising to doctors, largely to influence doctors to prescribe by brand name. You would get valuable help if a bill recently introduced by Senator Estes Kefauver and Representative Emanuel Celler is passed by Congress. For one thing, the bill provides that the Government would make up an official list of generic names of important drugs. This would assist doctors to prescribe by generic names.

THE BILL also provides that after three years, holders of patents covering drugs must license other companies to manufacture them. Under present law, patent-holders don't have to license other manufacturers until after fourteen years. The bill also would make it a viola-

tion of the Sherman Antitrust Act for companies to conspire over patents on new drugs.

The fact that companies can patent new drugs under brand names, even though a "new" drug may be only a variation from previously-used drugs, and then spend heavily to influence doctors to prescribe by the brand name, is what enables them to charge big prices for basically low-cost products.

Dictatorship In Drug Stores

"There is, in fact, no other product or service necessary to the maintenance of life that so completely escapes the exercise of consumer sovereignty as does the prescription drug in the circumstances under which it is sold today." — MILDRED EDIE BRADY, Editorial Director, Consumers Union of U.S. Inc.

"This car is so classy," bragged the salesman. "that the motor doesn't purr—it sneers."

From Soup to Nonsense:

Modern Woman's Aptitude Test Gauges Her Chance of Survival

By Jane Goodsell

The modern American housewife needn't fight Indians like her pioneer ancestors, but modern civilization presents her with plenty of challenges. It takes skill, resourcefulness and courage to survive in this day and age, too. The 20th Century has pitfalls aplenty; and a lady has to keep her wits about her to survive.

The following aptitude test may prove helpful in gauging a modern woman's ability to cope with her environment.

Manual dexterity: Can she remove one box of soap chips from a towering pyramid of cartons at the supermarket without sending the whole structure tumbling to the floor?

Ability to think in the abstract: Can she tell time by looking at a wristwatch that has no numbers on its dime-sized face?

Sense of direction: Can she pilot a car through a cloverleaf traffic maze without losing her head?



Adroitness: Can she get in and out of a sports car in a short, tight skirt without running a stocking or splitting a seam?

Resourcefulness: Can she whip up a costume on overnight notice for a grade school child who is playing the part of Tommy Toothbrush in the health pageant?

Vigilance: Can she smoke an entire carton of filtered cigarettes without once lighting the wrong end?

Intelligence: Can she figure out whether it is cheaper to park the car in a lot that (a) charges 35 cents the first hour and 25 cents for each succeeding hour; or (b) a lot that charges a straight 30 cents an hour; or (c) a lot that is free the first hour if a purchase is made at a certain department store; or (d) a lot that gives trading stamps?

Powers of perception: Can she recognize a genuine ranch mink at 60 paces?

Ability to think ahead: Does she remember to take the turkey out of the freezer the day before?

Fingertip sensitivity: Can she find her lipstick in a purse the size of a horse's feed bag, containing 46 other objects?

Visual ability: Can she read the menu in a dimly-lit restaurant without lighting a match?

Efficiency: Does she remember to turn off the electric blanket when she gets up in the morning?

Bravery: Will she risk walking across a sidewalk grating in spike-heeled shoes?

Union Meet or Church Lodge? Go to Your Union, Priest Says

CLEVELAND—If the union and the Holy Name society meet the same night, "go to your union meeting," a priest advised Catholic trade unionists here.

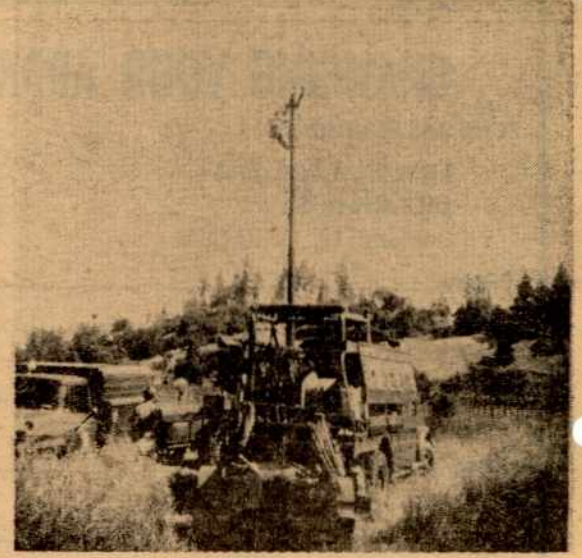
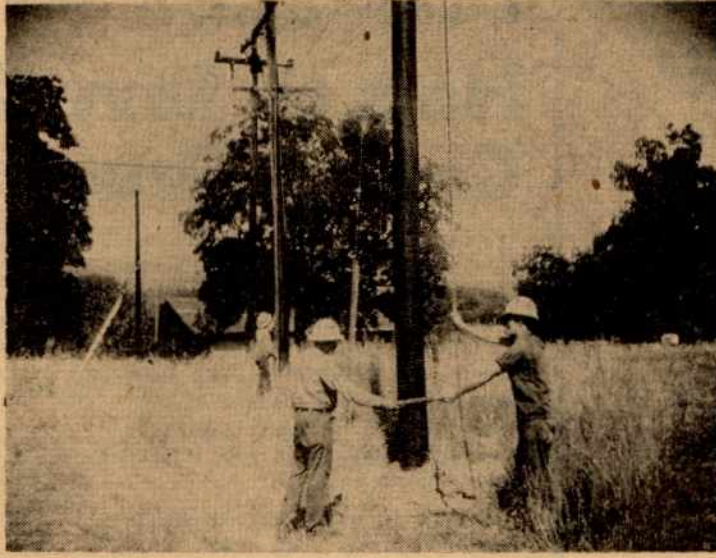
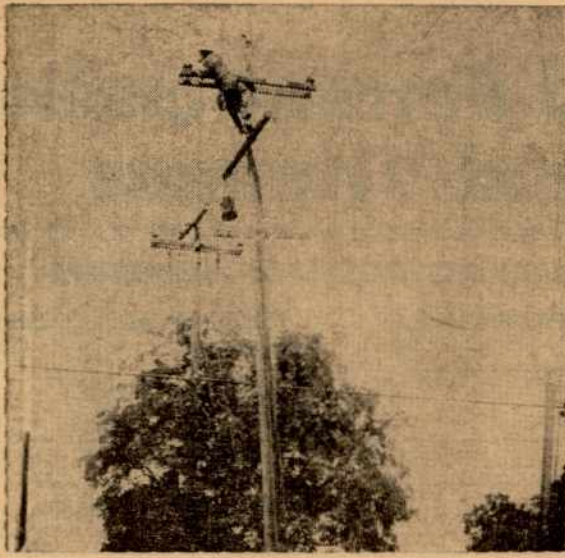
Father Vincent J. O'Connell, S.M., of Washington, D.C., urged that workers and employers all join their appropriate trade and professional organizations in order to exert more influence for good.

"After you join," continued Father O'Connell, "study the constitution and bylaws of your appropriate organization. Attend its meetings. After you have proven your sincerity and loyalty by your willingness to work for your group, try to improve it by exercising your personal responsibility."

"As an unaffiliated person, your influence for good is at the most a passing event in its effect on the general welfare," he said at a Mass sponsored by the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists. The unorganized, he said should . . .

. . . join a union not to get something, but to give something. Join to give their work, loyalty, devotion to building stronger, better unions for the general welfare. The answer to bad unions is not fewer, weaker, or no unions—but good unions."

—(From "The Monitor.")



The three pictures above of line work in North Bay Division were taken by Business Representative Frank Quadros. This crew, all Local 1245 members, was working at Mendocino Sub Station near Ukiah.

Sierra Pac Stewards Set Member Signup Record

The recent decision of Local 1245's membership to increase the dues made it necessary for all our members living in Nevada (a Right-to-Work State) employed by Sierra Pacific Power Company to sign new Payroll Deduction cards.

Responsibility for re-signing these members was given to the Stewards, who planned their campaign at a meeting on June 10, 1961, and commenced the re-signing on June 12, 1961.

In a three-week period which followed, 85 per cent of the members were re-signed and, in addition, eight new members were signed up.

The following Departments and Headquarters have now signed up 100 per cent:

Department or Headquarters	Steward
Reno Electric Underground Substations & Hydro Plants	Don Genkinger
Reno Water Street Crews	Charles R. Sommer
Electric Dept. Flume Crews	John Jones
Gas Street Department	James Webb
Reservoirs and Flumes	Kenneth Brucker
Reno Service Center	Feliciano Jiminez
Warehouse and Stores	Nick Danos
Garage and Transportation	Paul Jesch
Tahoe City Headquarters	Henry DeRiccio
Lovelock Headquarters	Bob Easton
Truckee Headquarters	Joe Santos
	Don Sites

The campaign is continuing in order to contact members who were absent due to vacation, leave of absence, or sick leave.

Members who have not re-signed will have only \$4.50 deducted and should pay the Steward 50c in cash for July dues when re-signing.

All the Stewards from Sierra Pacific who participated so enthusiastically in the campaign are to be commended for their efforts on behalf of their Union.

NO DISCRIMINATION ON AGE -- NEW STATE LAW

LOS ANGELES—Employers may not refuse to hire a person between the ages of 40 and 65 solely because of age under a bill signed by Governor Edmund G. Brown.

The measure, AB 1976, by Assemblyman Jesse M. Unruh, Los Angeles Democrat, and others, was a major part of the Governor's 1961 legislative program.

Its enactment was urged in a report submitted last October by the Governor's Commission on Employment and Retirement Problems of Older Workers.

The measure makes it unlawful for an employer to refuse to hire or to dismiss or demote qualified individuals between the ages of 40 and 65 solely because of their age.

"We must protect the rights of all workers qualified to fill jobs that are available," the Governor said.

"Discriminating against such workers because of their age deprives them of the right to use skills and experience accumulated on jobs they have shown they can handle.

"We must make certain such workers can find useful employment."

The bill makes the exception that employers can refuse to hire older persons who do not meet bona fide requirements.

In addition, an employer, employment agency or union will have the right to select the per-

son best qualified for a job.

Under the measure, the State Department of Employment is instructed to carry out a program which will help older workers find jobs.

Mourn Passing of Richard Kirkham

Richard P. Kirkham, a devoted member of Local 1245, died on June 30th in a Bakersfield hospital.

Brother Kirkham, recently retired, had been honored by the Bakersfield Unit at their June 8th meeting for his many years of service to Local 1245 in various capacities. He was the first Chairman of the Union Grievance Committee in the San Joaquin Division.

The officers and members of Local 1245 join in an expression of sympathy to his widow, Mrs. Marian Kirkham. All who knew Dick will miss him.

CALIF. JOBLESS HIT 7.4 IN JUNE

The ranks of jobless workers grew to 493,000 or 7.4 per cent of California's civilian labor force in June although employment in the state reached its second highest peak during the month, according to Director of Industrial Relations John F. Henning and Employment Director Irving H. Perluss.

The two state officials noted that the month's performance, marked by the addition of 36,000 workers to May's 457,000 or 7 per cent unemployment level, was dominated by seasonal changes. About half of the additional workers found jobs in agricultural and related industries, Henning explained.

The seasonal elements in the unemployment picture, Perluss explained, were largely related to the normal June influx of students into the labor market.

The state's employment total rose by 82,000 during June to 6,177,000, second only to the all-time high of 6,205,000 registered last September when seasonal activities were at their annual peak.

The June count of jobholders topped that for the same month in 1960 by 60,000 or 1 per cent. Employment continued below year-earlier levels in manufacturing, agriculture, transportation - communication - utilities, construction and mineral extraction. On the other hand, more workers were employed than a year ago in services, government, trade and finance.

Although half the gain in employment took place in seasonal farm work, together with the transporting, wholesaling and processing of farm products, there was also the usual June increase in construction and retail trade. With the start of summer vacations, employment also rose in camps, parks and other recreational activities.

The unemployment mark of 493,000 for June was 101,000 or 26 per cent above year-ago levels.

The California civilian labor force totaled 6,670,000 in June, compared with 6,509,000 twelve months earlier. The civilian labor force consists of the employed and unemployed available for work and seeking work.

An idea must not be condemned for being a little shy and incoherent; all new ideas are shy when introduced first among our old ones.—Samuel Butler.

NEW STEWARDS

The following Shop Stewards were appointed during the month of June by Local 1245.

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO.:
Melvin E. Eaton — East Bay Division.
Vernon K. Daniels,—General Construction Department.
Elwood J. Windbigler — Humboldt Division.

Wallace Holmes — North Bay Division.
Don Warnock — San Joaquin Division.
Nick Zugasos—San Jose Division.
G. Gordon Gillick, Jr.—Stockton Division.
Elmer G. June — Stockton Division.
Dudley A. Miller — Stockton Division.
Charles H. Scoggins — Stockton Division.

In addition, George Manriquez, Shop Steward in the East Bay Division, transferred to the San Jose Division during the month of June.

CITIZENS UTILITIES CO. OF CALIFORNIA, REDDING:
Frances M. Copher.

SIERRA PACIFIC POWER CO., RENO:
Kenneth R. Howard.

A smile is nothing more than a curve that sets a lot of things straight.

tions will affect some 165 employees.

Local establishments covered by the agreement include The Bank Club, The Beehive, The Broadway Coffee Shop, Burton's Coffee Shop, Burton's Studio Inn, Chicken Kitchen, Club Chico, Hotel Oaks, Hoyts, La Hacienda, Marilyn's Coffee Shop, Mr. Chips, and Orchard Lanes.

Union Agreement Signed with Chico Cafes and Taverns

Local 1245 members living in the Chico area or visiting in the City will now be able to patronize Union establishments when seeking food and refreshments.

Thirteen establishments represented by the California Association of Employers recently signed Union agreements with Local 654 of the Bartenders and Culinary Workers Union. According to reports in the "Chico Enterprise-Record," this is the first agreement covering restaurants and taverns in Chico in 20 years.

The three-year agreement covering wages and working condi-

A PAGE FROM HISTORY

1914-1916

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S
OPPOSITION TO UNIONS COST
THE LIVES OF 49 WORKERS
THEIR WIVES AND CHILDREN,
PLUS HUNDREDS
OF WOUNDED!

916
COLORADO COAL FIELDS
THE LUDLOW MASSACRE
ALONE COST 33 LIVES
AND 100 WOUNDED!

PETER J. MCGUIRE
NEW YORK CITY
CARPENTER FIRST
PROPOSED LABOR
DAY HOLIDAY IN
1882.

GENERAL MOTORS
PAID
\$839,764
FOR LABOR "SPIES"
JANUARY 1, 1934
TO JULY 31, 1936!

OIL, CHEMICAL AND ATOMIC UNION NEWS