



# Utility Reporter

Official Publication of I.B.E.W. Local Union 1245, AFL-CIO,  
1918 Grove Street, Oakland 12, Calif.  
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

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MARCH, 1963

## Joint Session Highlighted

Many highlights marked the year's first joint session of the Executive Board and Advisory Council. Leland Thomas Jr. presided over the meeting, as the Local's new President and as Chairman of both bodies.

New members of the Advisory Council were sworn in by President Thomas. They are: Arthur Barson, San Jose Division; Herbert E. Dickenson, San Joaquin Division; James H. Fountain, Clerical-at-large; and Arthur E. Royce, Stockton Division and City of Lodi.

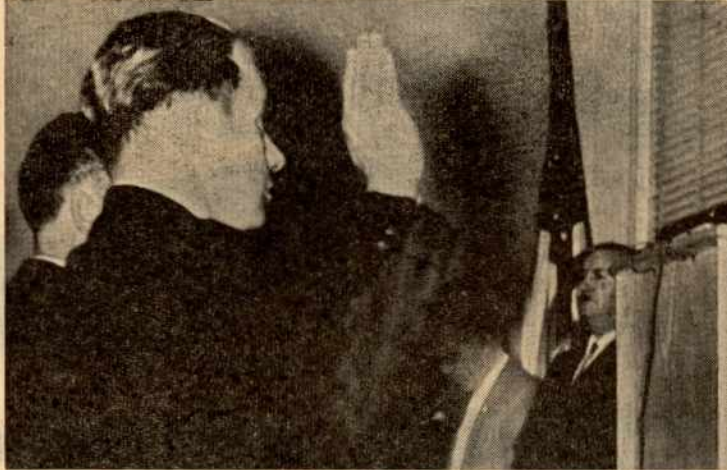
International Vice President Charles Foehn presented Arthur J. Gorman with a sixty year membership pin. Brother Gorman was initiated in the IBEW in September of 1902. He has been on an "A" membership pension since 1945. In 1953, Local 1245 presented him with a fifty year pin. He said at that time he would be back in ten years for his sixty year pin. Sure enough, looking lean and fit, he appeared at the meeting to receive that pin. He announced he would be back in another ten years to receive his seventy year pin (and we have no doubt he will).

### WEAKLEY SPEAKS

Business Manager Ronald T. Weakley gave a two part report. The first half of the report dealt with the present state of the union. The second half outlined the objectives before us for 1963.

### SAM CASALINA MAKES REPORT

Safety Consultant Sam Casalina's detailed report to the Joint Session hit hard at the safety enforcement procedures and problems faced by this Local. He explained some of the roles and relationships of the various agencies charged with safety responsibility—the



President Thomas gives the new Advisory Council Members the oath of office. Herbert Dickenson and Arthur Barson are shown at left. (Advisory Council Members not shown are Arthur Royce and James Fountain). On the right are members of the Business Manager's Staff and members of the Executive Board. Right to left, they are: John Michael, Executive Board Member-at-Large; President Thomas; Nick Garcia, Central Area Executive Board Member; Frank Anderson, Northern Area Executive Board Member; Business Manager Weakley; and Business Representative Foss.



BUSINESS MANAGER RONALD T. WEAKLEY

Division of Industrial Safety, the Public Utilities Commission, and the Atomic Energy Commission.

He reviewed the divisions of the various agencies and the cooperation he has received from each. Two fatal examples were reported of the need for improvement in, and subsequent improvement of, cooperation from one such division.

### RADIATION SAFETY LAW

"On the subject of general radiation safety, the passage of the California Control Law moved Local 1245 to a place of

(Continued on Page 7)

## YOUR Business Manager's COLUMN

Along with negotiations, grievance handling and other regular service activities, my office is directly involved in the matter of safety.

### SAFETY

Although we have been active in this area for years, we have been stepping up our activity during the past two years. As we do so, we are pleased to note the growing interest within the membership and we have gauged our program to move forward without getting too far ahead of the interest factor.

The accident rate is up. The hazards which contribute to accidents grow more numerous due to a number of obvious factors. We must do all we can to lower the accident rate and to reduce real and potentially hazardous conditions.

We need interest and understanding on the job among workmen and foremen. We

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## S. P. Clerks Faced Same Problem as PG&E Clerks

S. P. Railway Clerks have been affected by computer centralization in a manner strikingly similar to the way PG&E Clerks have been affected.

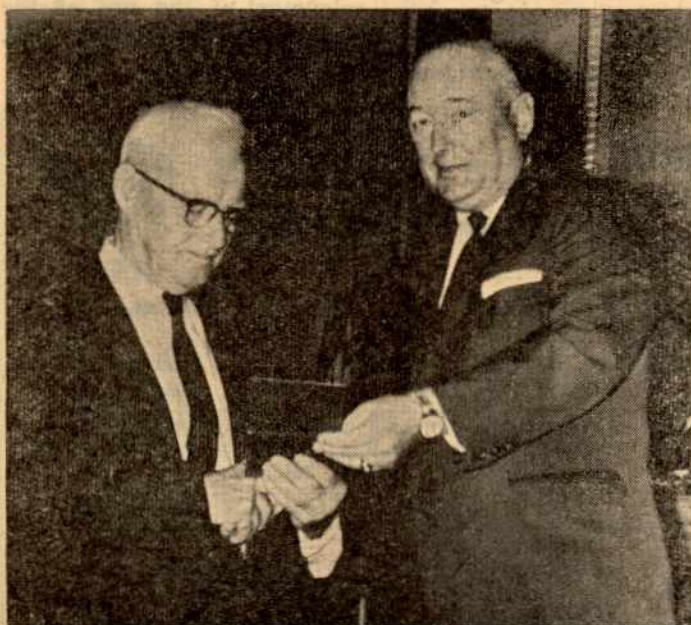
It has been the Railway Clerk in the division office out along the line, who has been initially hit by the impact of computer automation. The cen-

tralization of work in the Southern Pacific's Market Street head office has been going on for five years now. And the decision to move into San Francisco and pull up roots at home has faced many an S.P. Railway Clerk, as it has many a PG&E Clerk.

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SAM CASALINA



Brother Arthur J. Gorman, left, receives his sixty year pin from International Vice President Charles Foehn.

## Telephone Members Ratify 1-Year Agreement

Members of Local 1245 employed by Citizens Utilities Company of California voted by 64 to 15 to accept a one-year Agreement providing for wage increases of from 3 to 12c per hour, effective March 1, 1963.

Also, an additional holiday; new job bidding procedure; improvements in Leave of Absence; training; vacation and sick leave provisions of the Agreement were won.

The Agreement further requires the Company and Union to establish a committee to develop job standards and lines of progression, procedures for demotion and retraining when jobs are eliminated or changed due to automation or technological changes.

83% of the members participated in ratification.



Pictured above are the Company and Union members of the Negotiating Committees involved in bargaining on the Citizens Utilities properties. At left are the Company members: Ken Casanova, A. W. Powell, D. H. Steele and Charles Nutter. Union's members are: left to right, Frank Stephens, "Jack" Withrow (partially hidden), Jim McMullan, and Linda Van Laanen. The picture was taken during the negotiating sessions which resulted in an improved contract, effective March 1st.



# And There They Go!

Certain lawmakers in Washington are off and running again in an effort to track down, and shackle, the American Labor Movement. Presiding at the starting gate is the National Association of Manufacturers—the “business bosses of manufacturing management”—as well as other management interest groups.

Management favorites such as Barry Goldwater get plenty of space and time from the employers who own the information industry. Much of its output is devoted to emotional tirades against labor.

(Indeed, the President's wry smile when accused in a news conference of managing the news, might have been caused by his thinking about how the news is already managed by Time, Life, the Hearst Press and so on. No doubt, this news management by an interlocking directorate of corporation-publishers, was a major reason behind his decision to have verbatim, televised news conferences).

Yet who pays cold cash (or carrying charges) for distorted news and expensive anti-labor programs? The consumer. Consumers, many of whom are working people and union members, are forced to subsidize the N.A.M. programs. The cost of advertising (which supports the newspapers) and public relations is included in the price paid by the consumer for a product or service. Some of this money finances the program of the N.A.M. and other anti-labor forces in America.

The hucksters' hue and cry is that Labor is too powerful and must be curbed. They make much of the \$1.5 billion assets of the entire American Labor Movement while they forget to mention 57 corporations, each one of which is worth over \$1 billion!

The fact is anti-labor forces are too powerful. Their voice should not be amplified with our own money. Labor on the other hand, is not strong enough to maintain a proper balance of power in our industrial society.

Meanwhile, Hitler's “big lie technique” is not dead. It grinds on every day in mass media publications. And, it forms the basis of the N.A.M.'s anti-labor program.

If the leadership of the N.A.M. wonders why no one wants to be a businessman these days, it should learn the lesson of history that the first step toward dictatorship in free countries was the elimination of the labor movement.

If the leadership of these management groups looked beyond their immediate, vested interests—they would realize that their abuse of power has led to the rise of labor and government countervailing power (subject, as it is, to a time lag and limitations).

Finally, the ever-hardening crust of top leadership in certain institutions should realize: That to be ahead of the membership (as Roosevelt was) in foresight and imagination is forgivable; to be behind (as the N.A.M., C.ofC. and A.M.A. are), is unforgivable.

## Berkeley Crossroads

April 2nd is the day citizens of Berkeley will decide which way they are going.

Until a month or so ago they had not faltered in their progressive steps toward achieving a state of remarkable enlightenment in the field of inter-group relations. A study of de facto segregation in the schools has been commissioned. A Fair Housing Ordinance had been passed.

However, a petition was circulated which received enough signatures to require the City Council to put the Fair Housing Law up to a vote. That vote will take place April 2nd.

It is safe to say that the petition is backed by conservative interests, ironic as that may be. The leader of one of the groups backing the petition and opposing the Fair Housing Ordinance has been quoted as saying he has not read the ordinance.

The ordinance itself emphasizes education and conciliation. It is patterned after California's Fair Employment Practices Act; even the enforcement provisions follow the provisions of that Act and it is expected they will not often be necessary, as they have not often been necessary under that Act.

Residents of Berkeley are reminded April 2nd is the date. We wish you God speed.



### YOUR Business Manager's COLUMN by Ronald J. Weakley

(Continued from Page 1)

need it at all levels of Union leadership and at all levels of management if we are to meet our separate and joint responsibilities.

Lip-service won't get the job done. Neither will the job be done overnight. A carefully constructed program is developing within our Union which will rely primarily on our ability to properly utilize our labor-management processes, and secondarily on our ability to protect and advance our members' interests where public authority is the controlling factor.

During the April Unit meetings, a special report on this important subject matter will be presented by the Business Representatives in attendance. Questions and suggestions will be welcome along with reports of any authentic hazardous situations or unsafe operations known by those in attendance but unreported to date.

#### SUBCONTRACTING

Another matter of major concern to my office is the subject of protection of work opportunities. We have a growing problem in this area.

The subcontracting of our work coincidental with reductions or static situations within our bargaining units is causing a mounting concern in the field. The hope for promotions diminishes in many areas and in many operations. The assurance of wage and job security diminishes as “outsiders” perform work which our people rightfully feel should be assigned to bargaining unit personnel.

While our legal rights are limited, the moral rights of our people must be given proper recognition where work assignments are made if the “security” of a job with a utility is to mean what it rightfully should.

We are well aware of the economics involved and we recognize that in some instances, our position is not the best in the world. Nevertheless, we feel that more work could and should be done by our forces than is the case at the present time.

### Retired Members

- January 1, 1963: Lee Sherman, San Joaquin Division.
- February 28, 1963: Edward M. Chauvaud, East Bay Division.
- March 1, 1963: L. R. Brandon, San Joaquin Division. Frank M. Gooch, North Bay Division. W. E. Hucle, San Joaquin Division.
- April 1, 1963: John Freitas, East Bay Division.

Along with the subcontracting problem, we have the irritating situation where too many supervisors are performing too much of our work and complaints grow in number as our people relate this practice to the question of wage and job security.

Again, we welcome reports of such practices to augment what we have in our files so that we may better relate the problem to management as we seek means to meet the problem. Turn such reports over to your Business Representative or send them directly to my office if you wish to assist in the endeavor to reduce the misuse of supervisors in the performance of bargaining unit work.

#### NUCLEAR POWER

There has been much talk about nuclear power plants, particularly about the Bodega Bay Plant. Some of the questions raised are legitimate and my investigation of the situations in question brings me to the conclusion that a good job is being done by the Pacific Gas & Electric Company to assure proper safety protection

## 1963 Negotiating Committee Named For PG&E System

Just as we went to press, the members of the 1963 PG&E Negotiating Committee were named. They are:

- Ronald T. Weakley, Business Manager.
- L. L. Mitchell, Assistant Business Manager.
- Gerald M. Watson, Business Representative.
- William Fleming, First Operator, Sacramento Division.
- Ron Fields, Lineman, San Jose Division.
- Anthony Boker, Tractor Operator, Gas, General Construction.
- James Fountain, Clerk B, North Bay Division.
- Nick Garcia, Lineman, East Bay Division.
- Wayne Weaver, Mechanic-Welder, Pipeline Operations.
- Richard Kern, Machine Operator X, General Office.
- John Zapian, Field Clerk, Gas, San Francisco Division.
- Lawrence Tindall, Electrician, Coast Valleys Division.

to everyone concerned with the operation of the project, including the general public.

The U. S. Atomic Energy Commission has final authority over the operation of Bodega Bay and our evaluation of the technical and protection features involved, again brings me to the conclusion that the standards set by the A.E.C. will provide for extra precautions which will make Bodega Bay even safer than many nuclear power plants presently operating in the U.S.A.

The members of Local 1245 will man Bodega Bay as they have manned Humboldt Bay and the whole concept of safety in these operations differs from any other operation because the potential hazards require a whole set of special rules. These rules are laid down by the A.E.C. and are not subject to the same loose interpretation and application which may be applied to some rules covering other utility operations.

I shall discuss some broader aspects of the nuclear power situation in the April issue of this publication and perhaps this discussion will be of some educational value and serve to correct some of the misinformation and misunderstanding which clouds the peaceful development of the use of the atom for the health and welfare of man.



## The UTILITY REPORTER



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- BRUCE LOCKEY . . . . . Editor
- L. L. MITCHELL . . . . . Assistant Editor
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# Consumer News . . . and Views

If you have a Consumer Problem, send us a letter. We'll try to get an expert opinion on the matter. Write:

The Consumers Page Utility Reporter  
1918 Grove Street, Oakland 12, Calif.

## Speaking for Consumers

By MRS. HELEN NELSON

Consumer Counsel to Governor Edmund G. Brown

When the State Legislature, in response to Governor Brown's request, passed the law creating the Consumer Counsel office in September, 1959, one of the several responsibilities they spelled out for the position is to "appear before governmental commissions, departments and agencies to represent and be heard on behalf of consumer interests."

In the three-and-half years the office has been in existence, we have functioned in this capacity many times. Quite a few of our appearances have been before legislative committees. During the current legislative session we will be making many more appearances before committees to speak on behalf of consumers for or against bills our lawmakers are considering.

In this column, however, I want to deal with our appearances before regulatory agencies of government.

As our world becomes increasingly complex and technical, there is a growing tendency to enact general enabling legislation and pass on to an appropriate agency of the government the responsibility to develop and enforce the necessary rules and regulations that will carry out the purpose of the legislation. This pattern of letting an administrative agency set the regulations rather than detailing them in a law has its advantages. The administrative agency, adhering to the purpose of the legislature, can make its regulations flexible and responsive to changing technological and economic circumstances.

Government agencies intending to change existing regulations or make new ones are required to give public notice of their intention. Federal agencies do this by publishing their intention and the proposed regulation in a publication called **The Federal Register**. It comes out every Saturday.

### PROTEST ON LAMB GRADING

It was from scanning the **Federal Register** that I learned, in December 1959, that the then Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra Taft Benson, intended to suspend lamb grading. I had been in office less than two months at that time, but I knew that suspension of lamb grading was not in the consumer interest.

Immediately we filed a protest on behalf of California consumers with the Secretary of Agriculture. Subsequently we learned that two different elements in the meat packing industry had found it impossible to reach agreement on new grading standards for lamb. So, because the industry representatives were unable to come to agreement, the Secretary of Agriculture was proposing to abandon the whole thing.

We made our protest known. And despite the rush of Christmas shopping, many consumers followed suit. Faced with this strong public reaction, Secretary Benson rescinded his order and agreed to hold another hearing so consumer representatives could be included. The final outcome was that lamb grading was continued. More than that, it was continued on the basis of improved standards with increased usefulness for consumers.

### HOW HEARINGS ARE CONDUCTED

People who have participated in government for many years are aware that in the hearings conducted by regulatory agencies, the discussion is often esoteric, the subject matter technical, and the participants limited to representatives of various segments of the industry concerned and the staff of the regulatory agency. The agency representative who presides often seems more like a judge than an executive. He must be careful that all the proprieties of an administrative hearing are observed and that the record of the hearing is technically irreproachable so that the resulting regulation cannot be overturned by the courts. You see, it will have all the force of law.

Many of the agency representatives who sit as hearing officers function under a requirement that the final regulation must arise out of, and be supported by, evidence in the record. If no evidence in support of the consumer interest gets into the record, the final regulation often cannot be in the best interest of consumers.

Hearings of regulatory agencies seldom attract a reporter looking for live news, although the outcome and the ultimate decision may affect every family in the State, or, in the case of a Federal agency, every family in the country.

### SHORT-WEIGHT HEARING

My first entry into a regulatory hearing room was in Sacramento at a hearing being held by the Department of Agriculture to hear proposed regulations relating to the net content statement on packages. These regulations were proposing to permit a short weight of as much as 12 percent on some frozen foods; they were also proposing to permit short weighting of cello-packed frankfurters.

The hearing lasted most of the day. Every word was recorded. Retailers, frozen food industry associations, both state and national, and farmers' groups all appeared and gave

## Plan Info Meets On Consumer Bills

Bills of special interest to consumers will be analyzed and discussed at workshop conferences being planned by the Consumer Counsel office with the cooperation of consumer groups.

Already scheduled are conferences in Los Angeles, tentatively set for April 6, and Sacramento on April 20. Meetings in other areas are tentatively planned.

Information-in-depth is the aim of the meetings. Specific bills before the State Legislature will be discussed in full, and informal workshops will provide opportunity for consumer exchange of views.

The meetings will be open to the public without charge. Announcement of time, place, etc. will be made as soon as details are completed.

## Legislature Looks At Credit Abuse

Increasing use of credit by consumers has brought in its wake many problems. Concern has been expressed about the overextension of credit and its relationship to problems of wage attachment and deficiency judgments.

Conflicting opinions exist, of course, but many authorities believe our state laws on wage garnishments are unduly harsh and more onerous on employees than the laws of other states.

Assemblyman John Foran of San Francisco has introduced bills to modify existing law on wage attachment and deficiency judgments:

**AB 481**—provides that a creditor who repossesses and resells goods cannot recover deficiency charges from the defaulting buyer. (In other words, creditors would have to choose between repossessing the goods or suing for the unpaid balance; they could not do both.) Does not apply to automobiles.

**AB 482**—exempts all rather than half of a debtor's earnings from wage attachment and garnishment.

Consumers who want to study these bills will find useful two articles: On deficiency

testimony. The proposed regulation was not adopted.

Several months later, another hearing on a less objectionable proposal was held, and I returned to the same hearing room with substantially the same people and I opposed this proposal, too. Six months after the hearing, the proposed regulation was adopted.

(Note: In subsequent columns Mrs. Nelson will describe hearings by regulatory agencies on proposals that affect food, and health insurance.)

TO: All Affiliated Unions and Councils

Dear Brothers and Sisters:

This is a request for supporting information on behalf of state legislation introduced at the request of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, on mandate of our Long Beach convention last August.

The bills involved are: AB 481 (Foran) prohibiting "deficiency judgments" against a buyer on merchandise that is repossessed. AB 482 (Foran) prohibiting "garnishment" or attachment of wages for debts.

As you know, laws permitting "garnishment" of wages and awarding of "deficiency judgments" protect the seller and the loan companies and encourage the over-extension of credit to the detriment of workers and their families.

In the case of "deficiency judgments", the worker must continue to pay the difference between the selling price of the repossessed or returned merchandise and the amount of the contract, plus charges for repossession. Frequently, the repossessed or returned merchandise is also sold or appraised far below its actual value.

The "attachment of wages" creates further hardship on the worker's family, complicates his financial problems, and frequently results in discharge from employment.

Support for the proposed legislation is growing, but we urgently need factual information and examples of how wage attachments and deficiency judgments have victimized individuals. Therefore, I am asking that all affiliates relate to us the following:

- (1) Cases among your membership where wage attachment or deficiency judgments have resulted in the loss of employment or have worked other financial hardships on the individuals and families involved.
- (2) Other information which demonstrates how these laws work to the disadvantage of the buyer and encourage abuses among creditors.

I am asking that this information be carefully documented in every respect, as to dates and places, individuals, merchandise and creditor involved, and that this information be forwarded, as soon as possible, to the Federation's office in Room 204, Hotel Senator, Sacramento 14. Further, we would appreciate being advised of knowledgeable individuals in these fields who, based on actual experiences, might be able to testify in support of the proposed legislation when it is heard in Sacramento. Both bills have been referred to the Assembly Committee on Finance and Insurance which is chaired by Assemblyman James R. Mills of San Diego.

Your cooperation in this matter is urgently requested.

Sincerely and fraternally,

/s/ Thos. L. Pitts

Secretary-Treasurer  
California Labor Federation.

judgments—an interview with San Francisco Municipal Judge Andrew J. Eyman, entitled "Presiding Municipal Judge Exposes Abuses," in the January 1963 issue of **The Brief Case** published by the S.F. Bar Association. On wage garnishment—an article by Bankruptcy Referee Estes Snedecor of Portland, entitled "Consumer Credit and Bankruptcy," published in the quarterly **Journal of the National Association of Bankruptcy Referees**, April 1961.

## PG&E Asks OK For Electric Rate Reduction

Pacific Gas and Electric Company today petitioned the California Public Utilities Commission to authorize a reduction in electric service rates retroactive to February 26th.

The estimated \$2,383,000 per year decrease would be applicable to the company's residential and general service customers and would range from a few cents to \$2.52 per year for homes and up to \$64.80 per year for general service accounts. The latter include stores, schools, small office buildings and a variety of other commercial classifications.



# PG&E Sets Expansion Plan

PG&E has proposed to spend \$2.4 billion between now and 1980 on an expansion program that will add 15 million kilowatts to the present generating capacity of over 6 million kw. The money will be expended on massive generating units and extra high voltage transmission lines.

Nine thermal plants, 660,000 kilowatts or larger and seven others, 1 million kw or larger, will be on the system by 1980. So will 1200 miles of EHV lines, 500 kv or more. Included in these 1200 miles of EHV is the private utilities' plan for a California-Pacific Northwest intertie, proposed by them in lieu of a federally-constructed intertie.

The Company presently has 14 thermal and 62 hydroelectric generating plants. The largest single generator is 330,000 kw and the highest transmission voltage is 320 kv. By 1980, thermal generating capacity alone will be almost 20 million kw.

### NEW GENERATING PLANT SITES

Three major sites are being acquired for new generating plants.

- (1) Nipomo, below Oceano in San Luis Obispo County
- (2) South Moss Landing, a mile away from the present Moss Landing plant, and,
- (3) Montezuma, near Collinsville in Southern Solano County.

### LARGER UNITS

The capacity of generating units has increased and will continue to increase under this plan. 165,000 kw became standard size in 1954, 330,000 kw in 1960; 660,000 is planned as the standard size after 1965 and 1 million kw for the 1970's.

### MORE ATOM PLANTS SEEN

"We will depend on the atom more and more as time passes,"  
(Continued on Page 5)

### POWER PLANT CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE

Listed below is the completion-date schedule for construction of the various power plant units. (The asterisk indicates units presently under construction or previously announced as construction projects.)

1964	Contra Costa No. 6*	330,000 kw
	Contra Costa No. 7*	330,000 kw
1965	or 1966 Bodega Bay Atomic Park*	330,000 kw
1965	Potrero No. 3*	210,000 kw
	McCloud-Pit* (hydro)	155,000 kw
	Pit No. 6* (hydro)	74,000 kw
	Pit No. 7* (hydro)	101,000 kw
1966	Moss Landing No. 6	660,000 kw
	Belden (hydro)	113,000 kw
1967	Moss Landing No. 1	660,000 kw
1969	Pittsburg No. 7	660,000 kw or larger
1970	Nipomo No. 1	660,000 kw or larger
1971	Potrero No. 4	330,000 kw
	Nipomo No. 2	660,000 kw or larger
1972	Bodega Bay No. 2	660,000 kw or larger
1973	Contra Costa No. 8	660,000 kw or larger
1974	South Moss Landing No. 1	660,000 kw or larger
	South Moss Landing No. 2	660,000 kw or larger
1975	Nipomo No. 3	1,000,000 kw or larger
1976	Nipomo No. 4	1,000,000 kw or larger
1977	Montezuma No. 1	1,000,000 kw or larger
1978	Montezuma No. 2	1,000,000 kw or larger
1979	Bodega Bay No. 3	1,000,000 kw or larger
1980	South Moss Landing No. 3	1,000,000 kw or larger
	Nipomo No. 5	1,000,000 kw or larger

# Readers reply to Weakley's call for suggestions on shorter work span

Last month, the Business Manager's Column asked for your opinion on this important job security question. Letters were received from all sections of the system. Here are a few examples:

March 11, 1963

Mr. Ron Weakley—

Dear Sir—

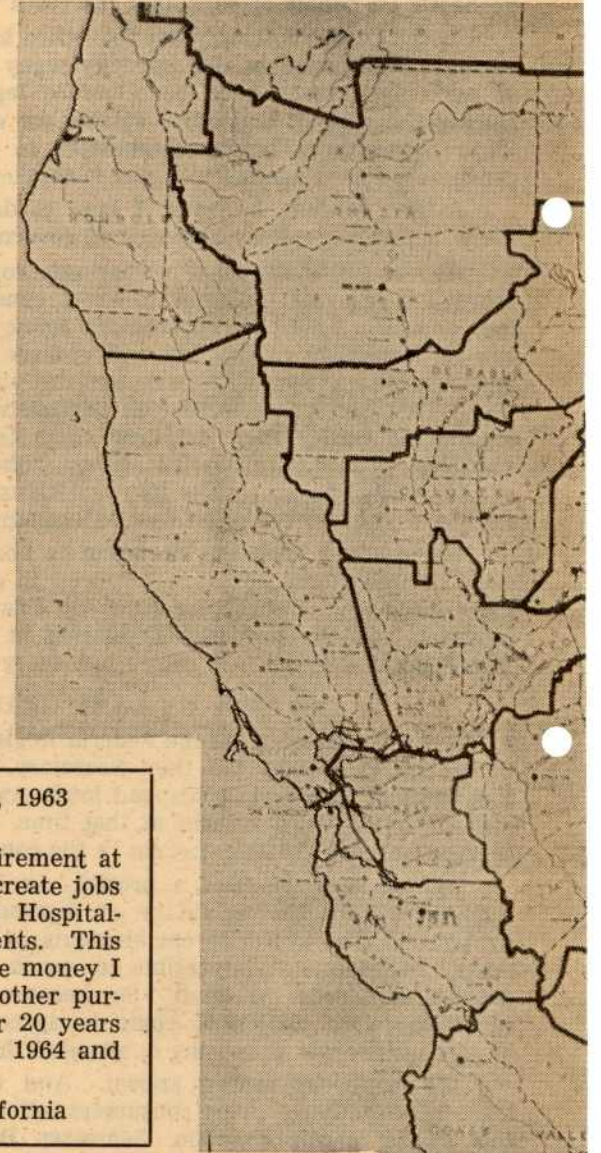
I was quite surprised, and pleased to read your recent article in the Utility Reporter. Prior to your article, I have given considerable thought along these lines. I am nearing my 58th birthday and am still "hacking it."

But, I am just lucky, and have seen former partners drop back to groundmen or other menial jobs. My feeling has been that men whose work is primarily dependent on their physical ability, should retire at 60 years of age.

A man at a desk job can retire at 65 or even 70!

I realize that this will take considerable legislation and may not happen in my time, but feel it must be started soon to alleviate the unemployment situation, as well as the last five years of those nearing the age of 65!

SAN RAFAEL, California



March 1, 1963

Dear Ron:

You requested comments. I prefer early retirement at 60 over a shorter work week. I feel this would create jobs also. And I would also like PG&E to pay the Hospital-Surgical Premiums for employees and dependents. This would be a non-taxable increase in wages as the money I now pay for premiums would be available for other purchases. Also how about 4 weeks' vacation after 20 years and eight guaranteed holidays per year. Check 1964 and we lose 3 holidays on Saturday.

SAN MATEO, California

February 26, 1963

Dear Mr. Weakley:

I have just finished reading your article in the Utility Reporter.

I have been talking along your lines to my fellow Union members; they agree with me. Now I wonder if people up at the head office do, so here goes.

I believe that anyone, regardless of age, who has paid Social Security for 30 years or over should be able to retire under full Social Security Benefits.

Also raise Social Security deductions to cover all of our pay, including overtime and also raise retirement payments to a decent livable payment—not counting Company retirement.

... The President's tax cut will do a little good but only temporarily.

Retiring at 50 or less should open a lot of jobs to our younger generations, and if we don't make an honest effort to let them make a living for themselves, we will have to build a lot of jobs and apprenticeships for them.

CASTROVILLE, California



# Trend to Nuclear Plants

(Continued from Page 4)

President Sutherland declared. "We confidently expect that the Bodega Bay Atomic Park plant will be economically successful and that many of the new big generating units in the construction program after 1965 will be nuclear."

## CALIFORNIA POWER POOL

Extra high voltage transmission lines will be:

—required for the Northwest-California interties,

—necessary for flexible handling of the big power blocks to flow from the new large-scale generators, and

—advantageous to the California Power Pool. This pool agreement is now before the Public Utilities Commission for its approval. The proposed pool includes PG&E, Southern Cal Edison, San Diego Gas and Electric, and Cal Electric Power.

## EHV TRANSMISSION LINES

The California Power Pool has made a proposal to the Bonneville Power Administration to build a privately-owned EHV intertie. PG&E and Pacific Power and Light have announced joint construction of a 500 kv transmission line from Klamath Falls, Oregon, to Round Mountain, Shasta County. This line will have to cross federal land and the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior are now studying the implications and complexities of private vs. public interties.

Also proposed is an EHV link from Round Mountain south to Midway Sub, outside of Bakersfield. This would require new EHV substations at Table Mountain, Butte County; Tesla, near Tracy; and Los Banos; as well as Midway.

From Midway, another 500 kv line will be built into Los Angeles by a private company.

Other EHV lines will be built within PG&E's service area to transmit power from the huge new generating units and to "double up" on first stage EHV lines.

The California-Northwest intertie itself would be "doubled up" after 1967, under this proposal.

## THE SLY PLOT

**NEW YORK (PAI)**—The National Association of Manufacturers is all upset that little boys don't want to become big businessmen.

The NAM News notes that a survey showed that "kids down to the age of eight" want to be pilots, engineers, detectives, nurses, lawyers, doctors, newspapermen, photographers and even politicians — but not businessmen. "The campaign against business is moving subtly but surely toward its ultimate victory," one executive was quoted as saying. (See page 2 editorial).

February 27, 1963

Mr. Ron Weakley  
Local 1245, I.B.E.W.  
Oakland, California

Hi Ron:

Regards to your recent article in your column on possible retirement at age sixty.

This is something that I feel should definitely be pursued. I'm sure most of our members feel the same. I could write several pages of reasons why I feel retirement should be lowered to sixty.

Statistics don't lie. Take any PG&E LIFE magazine or our Electrical Workers JOURNAL and note the vital statistics and take an average retirement on these figures and I doubt that you would find a four-year average retirement. I'll compute this and send it to you at a later date.

In your column you stated that though this is well and good, it would cost. I'm sure PG&E would not stand all of this cost. However, I feel that the following might be a feasible plan. I have been talking about this for some years but no one seriously listened. Your recent column was made to order.

Using myself as an example, I'll be forty-five in May of this year. I have two daughters age thirteen and twelve whom I feel will be away from home in six to eight years. I'll have our home paid for at just about the same time.

At this time, the wife and I not only would be able but willing to contribute a portion or part of the necessary cost to make possible a few years more retirement. I believe this could be made optional and the employee could contribute as many years prior to age sixty as he could afford.

The way things are now, it's something like work forty years, retire five maybe; I feel this is way out of proportion and I am prepared to give my all toward this earlier retirement plan. Many other companies enjoy this. I don't see why we shouldn't also.

CONCORD, California

March 8, 1963

Ronald Weakley  
1918 Grove Street  
Oakland 12, California

Referring to your column in the February Utility Reporter, I am not for cutting the work week at least not yet, but full retirement at 60 years, I am for. There are many valid reasons.

1. Help make room for the increase in the Nation's new work force each year.

2. Retirement at 60 would leave one more years to enjoy the fruits of his many years of labor while he is still young enough.

3. Inject young blood into the labor field and industry alike. Men young and eager and more flexible with the tempo of the times.

Industry cried, Social Security will ruin the country, and we can't afford it, same with 40-hour week, they did, and like Social Security, retirement at 60 will do the Nation more good than harm. Many union members say they can't afford to retire at 60, with a few exceptions. If they can't afford retirement at 60, they still won't be ready at 65.

Should the choice be stronger for a shorter work week, my choice would be shorten the week but leave the hours of the working day unchanged. Longer week-ends would be of more benefit.

A time-off subject, long overdue, which has been submitted by our Unit many times, is 20 days' vacation for 20 years' service with Company.

MARTINEZ, California

March 1 1963

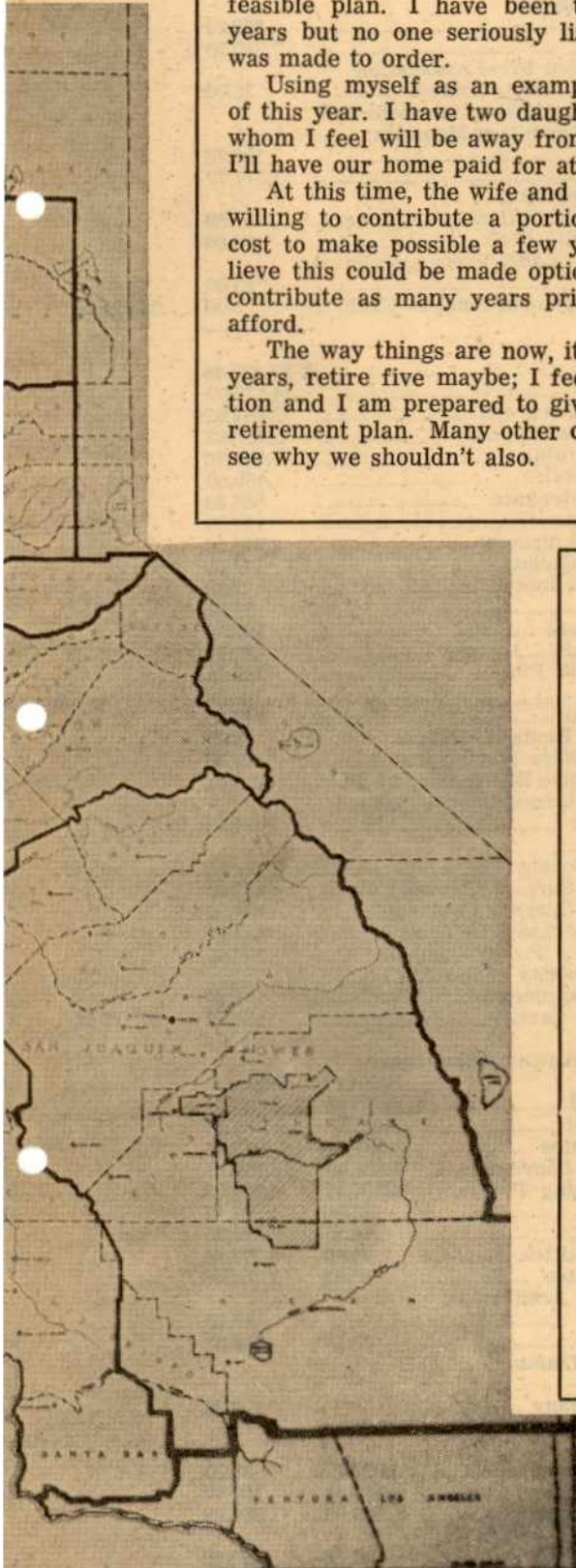
Utility Reporter  
1918 Grove Street  
Oakland 12, California

Dear Sirs:

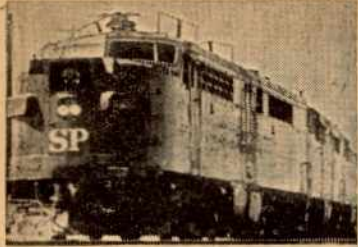
Re "Your Business Manager's Column" in February 1963 issue.

A Shorter Week  
Has Merit,  
I Confess—  
Would Take More Men  
To Share It,  
Never, Less.  
Retire Sooner?  
I'll Bear It,  
With Finesse,  
And Say To Those Who  
Made It—  
"God Bless."

MERCED, CALIFORNIA







(Continued from Page 1)

**AUTOMATION'S DILEMMA**

The Railway Clerks had a choice of moving into San Francisco; staying where they were, and being retrained; or, taking a severance payment. Many elected to sever their employment with the Southern Pacific and take the lump sum payment.

**SIMILARITY ENDS**

With the details of the alternatives bargained by the Railway Clerks, the similarity begins to end. For instance, the Railway Clerk who chose to move to San Francisco from Bakersfield, say, was reimbursed for any loss in the sale of his home.

Also, the railroads, generally, were losing business, rather than gaining it, as the utilities are.

This has affected railroad employment, but not so much as the railroads would have the public believe. The BLS estimates that one third of the jobs lost on the railroads resulted from business lost to truck transport, etc. However, two thirds of the jobs have been lost due to improved technology. Thus the productivity of each employee has increased enough to account for the loss of half a million jobs on the nation's railroads from 1947 to 1961. This should help to shatter the railroad's image of "featherbedding."

**ISSUE IN**

**S.P. DISPUTE**

Thus, the underlying question in the Railway Clerk's dispute with the S.P. is how much the employees are going to pay so the company can effect net savings via further automation?

A Presidential Emergency Board set up under the Railway Labor Act has made recommendations which would have the effect of stabilizing employment; protecting the income of permanent employees whose jobs are being eliminated; and overhauling a complex seniority structure.

The Board did not take that "attrition approach" of the two-year-old Southern Pacific-Railroad Telegraphers agreement which limits job reductions to natural attrition or 2 percent per year, whichever is less.

However, the Emergency Board did recommend:

- Reasonable advance notice of job abolishment
  - Job preference in other seniority districts for displaced workers
  - Development of suitable training programs
  - Displacement allowances to maintain displaced employees incomes while they bid for equivalent jobs elsewhere on the system
  - Furlough allowances for those laid off, allowing them to supplement their railroad unemployment insurance payments up to 70 per cent for a period dependent upon their length of services.
  - Separation allowances for those who would rather resign than take a furlough allowance
  - Payment of moving expenses and protection against real estate losses for workers who are transferred.
- Readers will recognize many of these issues in the recent settlement and arbitration submission.

**LOCAL 1245's 1962 FINANCIAL STATEMENT**

<b>STRONG, MEREDITH &amp; RONNEAU</b>	
425 Bush Street San Francisco 8, California January 18, 1963	
TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 1245 1918 GROVE STREET OAKLAND 12, CALIFORNIA	
We have examined the accounts and records of your Local Union for the year ended December 31, 1962. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and included such tests of the records and such other auditing procedures as we deemed necessary in the circumstances. The following summarizes information included in the accompanying statements:	
Cash Balances December 31, 1961	\$113,570.45
Receipts	\$670,438.52
Disbursements	680,965.76
Decrease	(10,527.24)
Cash Balances December 31, 1962	\$103,043.21
Other Assets (Exhibit B)	\$ 33,899.11
Less Liabilities	60,124.54 (26,225.43)
Total	\$ 76,817.78
The records are kept on a modified cash basis and the following are departures from generally accepted accounting principles applied on an accrual basis: Dues receivable or prepaid are not accrued; current accounts payable are not accrued; and prepaid expenses are charged off when paid.	
The accompanying cash receipts and disbursements statements present fairly, in our opinion, the recorded cash transactions during the period under review. The Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Reserves, in our opinion, except for the items set forth in the preceding paragraph, presents the financial position of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 1245 as of December 31, 1962 on a basis consistent with that of the preceding period.	
Respectfully submitted, <b>STRONG, MEREDITH &amp; RONNEAU</b> /s/ C. L. MEREDITH Certified Public Accountant	

**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS  
LOCAL NO. 1245  
STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS  
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1962**

Cash Balance December 31, 1961 \$113,570.45

<b>RECEIPTS</b>	
<b>Local Union Portion of Receipts:</b>	
"A" Members Dues	\$ 46,744.30
"BA" Members Dues	441,632.60
Difference in Dues	34.00
Initiation Fees	3,539.50
Reinstatement Fees	39.50
Total	\$491,989.40

<b>Reimbursements to General Fund:</b>	
For Members' Advances	\$ 174.00
Receipts Held for Members' Credit	2,423.00
Members' Credits Applied to Dues, etc.	(1,508.50)
Insurance Reimbursements	843.39
Safe Burglary Claim (including \$7.00 for Replacement of Cash Box)	583.65
State Compensation Insurance Dividend	816.10
Sale of Union Autos	800.00
Interest on Savings	2,112.93
Reimbursement of International Convention Expenses	8,864.20
Reimbursement of Special International Convention Fund Balance	649.20
Reimbursement of Expenses from State of California for:	
Advisory Council on Atomic Energy Development & Radiation Protection R. T. Weakley	111.33
Member of Program Advisory Committee to the Consumer Counsel—R. D. Murray	81.69
Other Refunds and Reimbursements	340.93
Total	\$ 16,291.92

<b>International Portion of Receipts:</b>	
"A" Members Per Capita	\$ 61,112.60
"BA" Members Per Capita	97,162.20
Initiation Fees	3,540.00
D.B.A.F. Fees	210.00
Reinstatement Registration Fees	39.50
Over-Age Per Capita	29.10
Difference in Per Capita	63.80
Total	\$162,157.20

Total Receipts	\$670,438.52
Total of Receipts and Balance	\$784,008.97
<b>Disbursements (Schedule A1)</b>	680,965.76
Cash Balance December 31, 1962	\$103,043.21

<b>Details of Balance</b>	
<b>General Fund Account:</b>	
Bank of America, Commercial:	
Bank Statement Less Outstanding Checks	\$ 5,409.90
Deposits After Close of Business	50,196.80
Change Fund	100.00
Contingency Fund	1,500.00
Petty Cash Fund	100.00
Returned Checks for Collection	32.50
Total	\$ 57,339.20
<b>Savings Fund Account:</b>	
Bank of America, Savings	4,704.01
Beneficial Savings and Loan	1,000.00
Security Savings and Loan	10,000.00
Pioneer Investors Savings and Loan	10,000.00
Guaranty Savings and Loan	10,000.00
First Savings and Loan	10,000.00
Total as Above	\$103,043.21

**SCHEDULE A1  
STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS YEAR ENDED  
DECEMBER 31, 1962**

<b>Affiliation Fees:</b>	
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	\$161,648.70
California Labor C.O.P.E. AFL-CIO	360.36
California Labor Federation AFL-CIO	6,000.00
Central Labor Council of Alameda County AFL-CIO	240.00
Joint Executive Conference of Northern California Electrical Workers	100.00

Marysville Central Labor Council	60.00	
Nevada State AFL-CIO	825.00	
Nevada State Electrical Association	165.00	
Sacramento Labor Council AFL-CIO	144.00	
San Francisco Labor Council AFL-CIO	468.00	\$170,011.06

<b>Staff Expenses:</b>		
Salaries	\$185,800.49	
Hotels	5,114.59	
Meals	10,328.58	
Other Transportation	1,438.10	
Parking and Tolls	2,395.28	
Gasoline and Oil	8,190.93	
Automobile Parts and Accessories	2,618.90	
Automobile Repairs and Maintenance	3,759.58	
Automobile Mileage at 9c per Mile	292.23	
Automobile Insurance	3,621.82	
Automobile Registrations	785.00	
Automobile Purchases		
From Savings Account	10,989.52	235,335.02

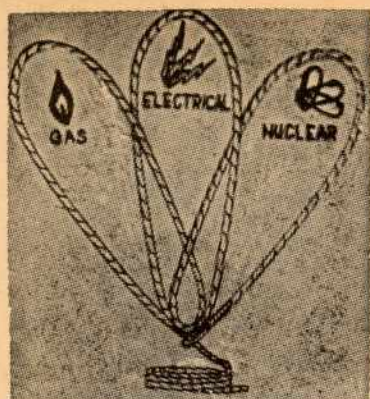
<b>Research and Education:</b>		
Utility Reporter	\$ 10,111.67	
Public Relations	691.11	
Subscriptions and Publications	1,478.16	
Film and Recorder Expenses	38.34	
Local 1245 Safety Consultant Fee	5,625.00	
Benefit Program Consultant Fee	900.00	
<b>Legislative and Educational:</b>		
Salaries	75.84	
Expenses	162.63	
<b>Operation Security II:</b>		
Salaries	908.29	
Expenses	7,240.00	
<b>International Labor Press Association</b>		
Journalistic Awards Contest	30.00	
<b>Area Conferences for Shop Stewards and Grievance Committee Members:</b>		
Salaries	138.78	
Expenses	1,377.77	
<b>Dues for Membership to:</b>		
Association of California Consumers	37.50	
Commonwealth Club	84.00	
International Labor Press Association		
AFL-CIO	25.00	
Labor Management School—U.S.F.	5.00	28,929.09

<b>Office Expenses:</b>		
Clerical Salaries	\$ 58,222.48	
Rent	4,172.00	
Telephone and Telegraph	13,982.62	
Postage and Meter Expense	5,187.63	
Supplies and Printing	5,935.76	
Armored Car Service	480.00	
Equipment Maintenance	864.69	
Equipment Rental	144.00	
Furniture and Equipment	2,576.16	
International Supplies	174.00	
Safe Deposit Box Rental	7.70	
Notary Public	34.11	
1963 Dues Buttons	260.00	
Local 1245 Decals	449.17	
Scrolls and IBEW Pins	331.44	
Ballot Storage	130.40	
Election Supplies	849.65	
Post Office Box Rental	8.00	
San Francisco Office Moving Expense	77.38	
Staff and Executive Board Expense Files To Write Off Returned Checks Deemed Uncollectible	243.41	
Agreements:		
P.G.&E. Company	1,774.02	
Davey Tree Surgery Company, Ltd.	147.68	
Nolan Tree Surgery Company	104.00	
P.G.&E. Company—To Amend	611.52	
Sierra Pacific Power Company	374.40	
Transit Authority of the City		
City of Sacramento	125.84	
Utility Tree Service	154.86	97,476.92

<b>Other Salaries and Expense Allowances:</b>		
Executive Board	\$ 9,048.17	\$ 9,603.29
Advisory Council	3,723.88	5,168.38
Trustee Committee	593.04	213.46
Conference and Convention	1,321.09	15,162.13
Clerical Organizing Program	4,355.27	6,241.03
Organizing	131.46	1,987.97
Steward	44.56	2,372.20
Grievance Committee	34.49	5,792.84
Review Committee	795.02	1,706.46
<b>PG&amp;E Company Arbitration:</b>		
Case No. 16	33.15	47.25
Case No. 18		312.53
<b>Apprenticeship Training Committee—</b>		
PG&E Company		2.00
<b>Joint Apprenticeship Committee—</b>		
S.P.P. Company	107.84	38.20
By-Laws Committee	164.31	107.77
Election Committee	939.63	1,363.92
<b>Safety Committee—</b>		
PG&E Company	51.88	493.60
<b>Safety Committee—</b>		
S.P.P. Company	56.59	17.37
<b>Utility Tree Service—</b>		
N.L.R.B. Hearing	27.03	70.24
<b>Negotiating Committees:</b>		
California Pacific Utilities Co.	99.20	188.07
Citizens Utilities Company		
Company of California	3.75	
City of Alameda	30.09	
City of Berkeley	7.13	
Davey Tree Surgery Company, Ltd.	618.80	953.58
Nolan Tree Surgery Company	89.44	26.64
PG&E Company Wage and Contract		20,737.98
Pacific Gas Transmission Company	52.56	4,272.24
Sacramento Municipal Utility District	113.15	388.56
Sierra Pacific Power Company	994.00	1,429.54
Sohner Tree Service, Inc.	110.62	44.38
Standard Pacific Gas Line, Inc.		1,043.77
U. S. Bureau of Reclamation	27.44	258.70
Utility Tree Service	108.08	126.76

Continued on Page 8





# Safety Roundup

By SAM L. CASALINA  
SAFETY CONSULTANT

## SAFETY PROGRAM MOVING AHEAD

With membership participation and interest increasing in Local 1245's safety program, the direction and emphasis of the union's efforts become clearer. Often we don't take part in things until they involve us personally. As the growing accident rate touches more and more people, the realization grows that some kind of cooperative effort is needed.

The emphasis of this safety program is on ACCIDENT PREVENTION THROUGH INDIVIDUAL AND EMPLOYER RESPONSIBILITY. This responsibility comes about after everybody understands the rules for doing a job properly.

## RULEBOOKS AND ANSWERS

To help you know what the proper working procedures are, this union, through the efforts of Bus. Mgr. Ron Weakley, and Assist. Bus. Mgr. L. L. Mitchell, has asked for complete distribution and updating of the "Accident Prevention Rulebook" of P.G.&E. In addition, the time has come for some plain talk from certain state regulatory agencies concerning the laws which they are supposed to enforce.

Questions concerning the meaning of terms and expressions found in the state's General Safety Orders are being asked by the members. When safety rules are first written the authors intend them to mean certain things. As time goes on the interpretation changes or is obscured. We then have a peculiar situation something like that found in certain primitive tribes that worship symbols and scratchings on rocks. When these tribes are asked why they worship these symbols and what they mean, the tribal elders reply that they don't know, but by golly they will be worshipped. It is time we found out what the scratchings mean.

## CHANGES NEEDED

Safety regulations, like most laws, must be clear to the people who are regulated. As time and technology progress they must be amended and brought up to date. This means spelling out in greater detail who is qualified to do what work safely, and what assistance he needs to protect himself and his fellow workers. The questions being asked by the members are clear and straightforward—we will attempt to provide the same kind of answers.

## PG&E EXPANSION

The PG&E's announced 2.4

billion dollar expansion program will lean more and more toward nuclear plants. It is a farsighted plan to meet this state's growing power needs.

Local 1245, too, laid plans seven or eight years ago to serve the members who might man the nuclear plants. Upon assuming the health physics responsibility in 1960, I found well-stocked information files and a reference library. Today, due to this union's foresight, any question on existing nuclear safety or technology can be researched.

As PG&E expands to develop such power centers as Bodega Bay, Moss Landing, and Morro Bay, we are prepared to contribute whatever basic information and knowledge the members and their families require.

## HUMBOLDT BAY REACTOR

The Humboldt Bay reactor is of the "boiling water" type, and is the forerunner of the Bodega Bay reactor. While these are comparatively simple in principle, other types may prove to be efficient after further experience is gained. But to date a great deal of experience has been gained with these atomic teakettles, and they have proven to be very dependable if properly designed and operated.

## Highlights

(Continued from Page 1)

prominence in the eyes of both State and Federal agencies for its prime role in the adoption of this bill," he said.

## SERVICE TO THE LOCAL

Casalina reported on his activities in behalf of Local 1245 in this way: "For the year 1962, I have received over 150 written reports and almost as many reported orally by the Business Rep's and members."

"My time spent in the Union's safety efforts have been divided approximately as follows:

Accident reports and investigation, 21% of my time

Questions on safety regulations and interpretations, 15%

Liaison with Division of Industrial Safety, Public Utilities Commission and Atomic Energy Commission, 12%

Consulting with Union staff and members, 25%

Staff meeting and hearings, 9%

Review of technical literature and research on advancements in the utilities and the implications this has on the safety of its members 11%

The safety column and other writings take up 7% making a total of 100%."

## PLANS FOR '63

"In 1963, I believe that we should maintain our efforts to achieve the safest possible working conditions for our members." Furthermore, he said, "All existing laws should be rigidly enforced and all available resources and manpower concentrated on those industries showing a high, and increasing accident rate. A concerted effort should be made to clearly answer controversial questions so long unanswered." These include:

"What is a qualified employee?"

What is a stand-by workman?

Where does he stand by and what is he allowed to do while standing by?

What can you do about employees willing to work unsafely?

At what point can a refusal to work unsafely be justified?

What can be the consequences of an action like this?"

"These and other questions face us today and the answers may prevent an accident to-

# Health & Welfare

By EDWIN M. BURR  
Consultant on Insurance and Pension Plans

## HOSPITALS AND DOCTORS' COST TRENDS

A recent report by the Social Security Administration indicates that 1961 was a record high of \$21.1 billion for health care in the United States. This is approximately \$1.3 billion, or 7%, over 1960. These figures include all medical costs including hospitals, doctors, dentists, appliances, drugs, glasses, home nursing care, etc., and therefore include many items not normally covered by group health insurance plans as we know them today.

## OUT-OF-POCKET EXPENSES

The per capita expenditure for medical care was \$116.60 of which \$36.84 was paid out for health insurance. This is approximately 5% higher than 1960.

## WHERE THE DOLLAR WENT

In 1961 hospital care and physicians' services each accounted for 27.6% of the health care dollar. In 1948 the corresponding percentages for these two services were 22% and 32.5%, respectively. We can see that the higher percentage for hospital care in 1961 more than offset the reduction for physicians' services.

The only other substantial increase occurred in the net cost of insurance, which rose from 3.3% of the health care dollar in 1948 to 4.6% in 1961, which of course reflects the increase in usage and cost under health plans. There was a substantial drop in dentists' services from 11.7% to 9.8%. Other services remained relatively stable.

## FACTORS IN PAY INCREASE

"The substantial increase in private health expenditures, from \$7.7 billion in 1948 to \$21.1 billion in 1961," the survey notes, "is the result of several factors. One is simply the growth in population; others are the rising costs or prices per unit of service, the increase in the average per capita utilization of health services and supplies, and the increase in the level and scope—the content—of medical services. When growth in population is eliminated as a factor contributing to higher expenditures, the increase per capita since 1948 is found to be 121%, compared with an increase of 176% in aggregate expenditures."

## PREMIUM INCOME BREAKDOWN

\$6.7 billion was taken in by all health insurance plans in 1961, of which \$2.8 billion went to Blue Cross and Blue Shield plans, and \$3.4 billion to insurance companies with a balance of \$4 billion to all other health insurance plans.

It is estimated that approximately \$4.4 billion went to hospital services and \$2.3 billion to physicians' services. Hospital insurance plans spend an estimated \$5.7 billion in providing benefits; the \$1 billion retained by insuring organizations represent for consumers the cost of obtaining health insurance service and include all operating costs of the carriers.

## INCREASE IN GROUP INSURANCE

A major difference in the health insurance field between 1958 and 1961 is the growth of the group insurance policy. In 1948 it was approximately evenly divided between individual and group business. In 1961 the individual business had declined to 15.2%.

## INSURANCE CARRIERS' RETENTION

In contrast to 1948 when almost 30c of every health dollar went to administration, reserves, and net gain, in 1961 this had been halved to only 15c, the survey reported.

This is an important factor in providing 15% more benefits out of each health insurance dollar, which reflects the operation of a highly competitive insurance market.

It is expected that these trends will continue and we will do our best to keep you up-to-date on these matters.

morrow," he concluded.

## OTHER HIGHLIGHTS

• Vernon Franklin, System Safety Committee Chairman also reported to the members

of the joint session.

• The session was concluded with the following unanimous statement:

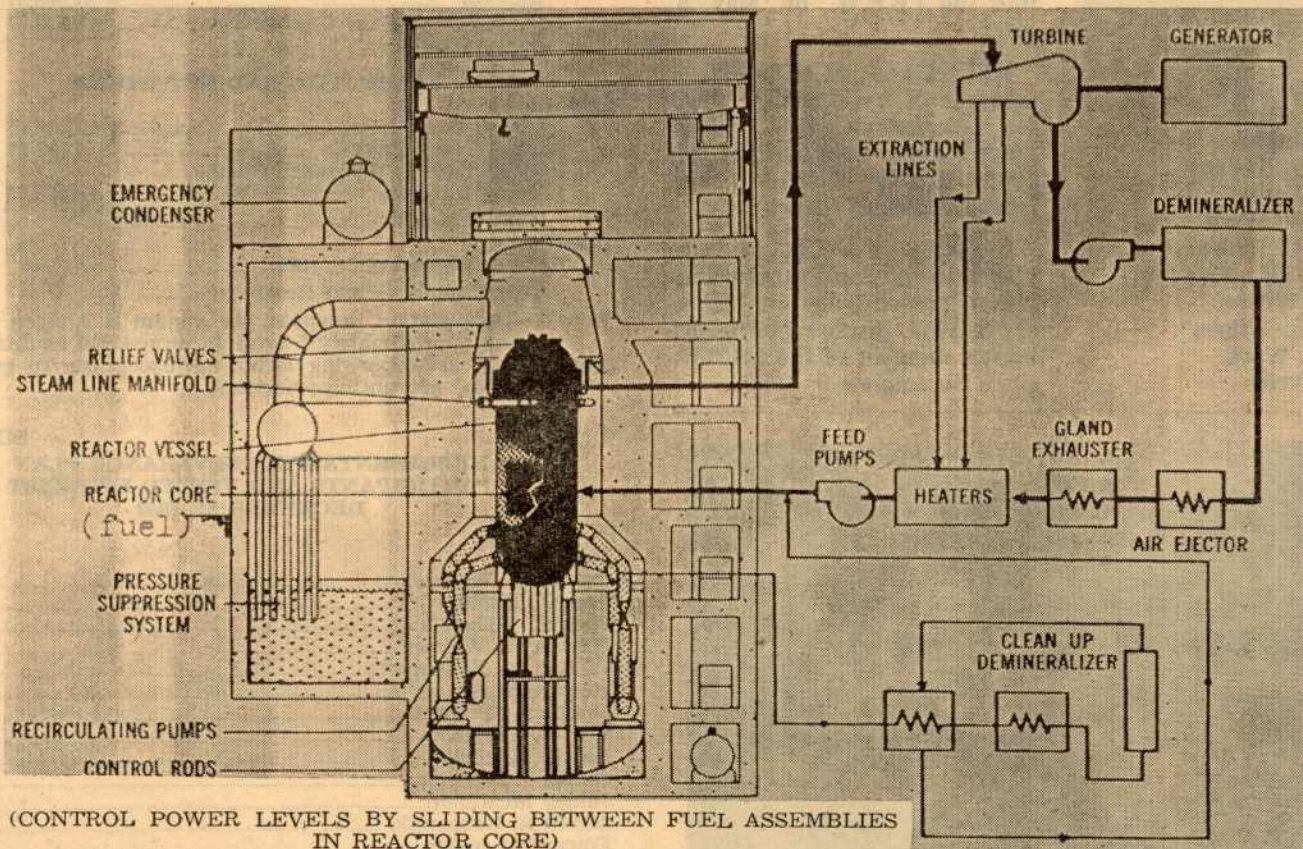
"The Advisory Council wishes to commend Brother James E. Gibbs, Jr., for his help and guidance in the past, and thanks him for a job well done."

## New Stewards

Following are the new Shop Stewards appointed during February:

### PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY

Francis J. Augusta, Coast Valleys Division; Anthony A. Loftus, East Bay Division; James E. Hillier, General Construction; Bill J. Patterson, General Construction; F. Ray Robertson, General Construction; Raymond R. McDermott, North Bay Division; Orville Stovall, North Bay Division; Clyde W. Douglas, San Joaquin Division; Leda I. Martin-cinch, Transferred from Central Stores to General Office.



(CONTROL POWER LEVELS BY SLIDING BETWEEN FUEL ASSEMBLIES IN REACTOR CORE)

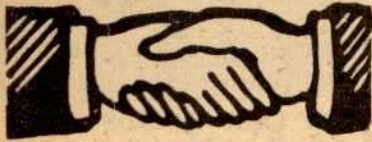
COMPACT REACTOR SYSTEM arrangement and pressure suppression containment for single-cycle boiling water reactor plants reduces capital cost, simplifies construction. Pressure suppression was developed by General Electric in conjunction

with Pacific Gas and Electric Co. for the Humboldt Bay Plant Nuclear Unit. It will also be applied at PG&E's recently announced 325-mwe Bodega Bay Nuclear Power Plant.

From Electrical West September 1961



# Welcome!



The following people have been welcomed into Local 1245 during the month of February, 1963:

- COAST VALLEYS
  - Neil T. Abbey
  - Jack W. Hutchins
  - William A. Thomas
- SAN JOSE
  - David L. Cole
  - Forrest L. Merrel
- EAST BAY
  - Willis A. Buck
  - Richard W. Carlson
  - Edward H. Quail
  - Gary Raimondo
  - Anthony L. White
- SAN FRANCISCO
  - Daniel M. Gibson
  - Eugene Hecock
  - Michael J. McBride
  - Michael McKay
  - Stanley E. Mullen
  - Manuel C. Salcido
  - Robert J. Silva
  - Brenton Swift
- SIERRA PACIFIC
  - William E. Cadjew
  - George W. Martin
- NORTH BAY
  - James R. Blum
  - Lawrence R. Johnson
- S.M.U.D.
  - John Davey
  - Lewis W. Gordon
- GENERAL CONSTRUCTION
  - Carlton C. Bishop
  - Fred W. Cook
  - Ronald M. Critelli
  - John J. Domini
  - Robert J. Ferrari
  - Edward T. Fishback
  - Jack Hall
  - Jack D. Hildreth
  - Jimmy Langley
  - Louie R. Machado
  - Curtis Medeiros
  - Morris J. Rampelburg
  - Charles R. Wilcox
- UTILITY TREE SERVICE
  - Jack H. Pevey
- U.S. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
  - Richard A. Allen
  - John M. Ashworth
  - Richard H. Bradford
  - Orval C. Campbell
  - Stuart David
  - George Duncan
  - Alvin J. Girdner
  - Ben R. Hammack
  - Christian L. Hanny
  - Kenneth A. Henderson
  - William T. Henry
  - L. M. Hensley
  - C. R. Heppner
  - T. S. Herlon
  - Leslie A. Johnson
  - Wilson C. Jones
  - Eddy J. Ladyman
  - C. E. Mayfield
  - James A. McDonald
  - Joe B. McPhetridge
  - Ray G. Moline
  - Ernest H. Morgan
  - Max T. Paris
  - Lemuel F. Purvis
  - Henry R. Read
  - Clifford M. Robertson
  - Oscar A. Schwartz
  - Gordon Q. Sewell

# Unemployed Not Forgotten

President Kennedy has not let Congress forget the plight of the unemployed. In transmitting his Manpower Report to Congress he said our "greatest waste today is that of unemployment."

The problems involve "not only the job security of the individual, but in a broader sense, the question whether man will be the master or the servant of the machine he creates," the President said.

Coincidental with the Manpower Report, which is the first of its kind sent to Congress, was the announcement that unemployment in the nation rose from 5.8 per cent in January to 6.1 per cent in February.

Moreover, the Manpower Report indicated that it would go to 7 per cent by 1967 unless the economy is spurred into a faster pace.

It is hoped that spur will come from Congress passing President Kennedy's tax reduction-reform program.

This program "will provide enlarged consumer markets and encourage increased investment, thereby setting in motion demand for additional work and workers." It is "the single strongest push possible toward achieving full employment," President Kennedy said.

### WIRTZ COMMENTS

Secretary of Labor Wirtz, who has spoken out on this matter before, commented that the Nation should be ashamed to tolerate so high a level of unemployment.

Called for in the report are:

- Expanded training programs
- Higher levels of education
- Better work experience for young people
- Improved Unemployment Insurance
- Broader Minimum Wage coverage
- Elimination of racial discrimination.

One billion work days were lost last year because of unemployment and underemployment. This is the equivalent of shutting down the whole economy for over three weeks, the report said.



- Clarence E. Snider
- Jack Stambaugh
- James A. Stroh
- Jack Thompson
- Charles O. Turner
- Andrew Vargo
- Thomas W. Ward
- Granada C. White
- Leland Willingham
- Clyde C. Wilson
- Forrest L. Wilson
- Walter L. Work
- Glenn Wyrick

## In Memoriam

**MACK B. HALEY**, an employee in the Stockton Division, died February 23, 1963. Brother Haley was initiated into the I.B.E.W. on November 1, 1944.

**LEONARD E. MASSEY**, a Mechanic in the San Jose Division, died February 23, 1963. Brother Massey was initiated into the I.B.E.W. on May 8, 1950.

**DENVER A. SCHOOLEY**, a member of the I.B.E.W. since his initiation on April 1, 1952, passed away on February 24, 1963. Brother Schooley was from Kettleman City.

**SAMUEL VANCE**, an employee in the San Francisco Division, passed away on February 8, 1963. Brother Vance had been a member of the I.B.E.W. since September 9, 1950.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Continued from Page 6

PG&E Company Departmental:		
Central Stores Job		
Definition .....	14.01	
Clerical Advisory .....	334.85	303.79
Clerical Lines of		
Progression .....	173.12	176.86
Electric Underground .....	114.49	84.27
Job Protection .....	54.10	49.40
Steam .....		127.89
Steam Department		
Advisory .....	488.80	590.87
Water Department		
Advisory .....	22.34	231.28
	<u>\$24,828.40</u>	<u>\$81,800.20</u>
		\$106,628.60

Donations and Benefits:		
Deceased Member Benefits:		
Flowers .....	\$ 253.98	
Memorial Bibles .....	214.23	
Donation in Lieu of Flowers:		
American Cancer Society .....	20.00	
Donations:		
Janitor and Mailman Christmas Gifts	30.00	
Hanna Boys Center .....	20.00	
George A. Steele—		
Candidate for Councilman .....	10.00	
Local No. 696, I.B.E.W.—		
Arbitration Expense .....	100.00	
April Aaron Fund .....	10.00	
City of Hope .....	100.00	
Local No. 44, I.B.E.W. ....	100.00	
National Council of Churches .....	10.00	868.21

Other Expenditures:		
Legal Fees .....	\$ 3,600.00	
Audit Fees .....	1,447.50	
Hall Rentals .....	10,494.50	
Refunds .....	778.50	
Advanced Dues .....	211.30	
Welfare Plans—Staff and		
Clerical—Net .....	6,009.01	
Group Life Insurance—Net .....	460.80	
State Compensation Insurance .....	2,400.74	
Insurance and Fidelity Bonds .....	823.32	
Group Accident Air Travel Policy .....	415.50	
Severance Pay Plan:		
N. E. Amundson .....	864.00	
A. M. Hansen .....	2,612.76	
Personal Property Taxes .....	367.99	
City of Berkeley PRD Service Charge .....	6.35	
City of Oakland PRD Service Charge .....	22.20	
Contingency Fund—Cash—Safe		
Burglary Insurance Claim .....	576.65	31,091.12

Payroll Taxes—Net:		
Employee Portion:		
Forwarded .....	\$ 48,239.68	
Withheld During Period .....	46,839.75	
Net Amount Forwarded in		
Excess of Withheld .....	\$ 1,399.93	
Local Union Portion Forwarded:		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act...	5,026.03	
State Unemployment Tax .....	3,744.35	
Federal Unemployment Tax .....	426.30	
Employment Security Department—		
Nevada .....	29.13	10,625.74
Total Disbursements .....		<u>\$680,965.76</u>

### EXHIBIT B

#### STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND RESERVES DECEMBER 31, 1962

ASSETS	
Cash Accounts:	
Cash in Commercial Accounts and	
Deposits After Close of Bank	
Statements .....	\$ 55,606.70
Returned Checks for Collection .....	32.50
Contingency Fund .....	1,500.00
Cash Funds .....	200.00
Savings Fund Account .....	45,704.01
Total Cash Items .....	\$103,043.21
Other Assets:	
Air Transportation Deposit .....	425.00
Furniture and Equipment:	
Automobiles (17) at Cost .....	\$ 38,471.78
Less: Allowance for Depreciation (1) .....	21,153.37
	17,318.41
Furniture and Office Equipment	
At Cost .....	\$ 32,968.37
Less: Allowance for Depreciation (1) .....	16,812.67
	16,155.70
Total Assets .....	<u>\$136,942.32</u>

LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH	
Liabilities:	
I.B.E.W. Per Capita .....	\$ 13,766.75
Payroll Taxes Payable .....	4,122.22
Representatives Severance Plan—	
Veted Interests (Schedule B) .....	42,235.57
Total Liabilities .....	\$ 60,124.54
Reserves:	
Balance December 31, 1962 .....	76,817.78
Total Liabilities and Reserves .....	<u>\$136,942.32</u>
Note 1—Depreciation provision per annum is 30% on automobiles and approximately 5% on furniture and equipment.	
Note 2—See accompanying letter for exceptions to generally accepted accounting principles.	

### SCHEDULE B

#### REPRESENTATIVES SEVERANCE PLAN PARTICIPANTS AND VESTED INTEREST DECEMBER 31, 1962

Participant	Vested Interest
Ronald T. Weakley .....	\$ 4,546.08
Josh J. Wilder, Jr. ....	1,502.35
Jack E. Wilson .....	1,802.82
Merton A. Walters .....	3,919.20
William S. Wadsworth .....	2,704.23
Howard M. Sevey .....	3,305.17
Frank A. Quadros .....	1,502.35
Roy D. Murray .....	2,704.23
Leo L. Mitchell .....	3,919.20
Daniel J. McPeak .....	1,802.82
James McMullan .....	901.41
Alfred R. Kaznowski .....	3,305.17
Edward A. James .....	2,103.29
Eugene F. Hastings .....	3,305.17
Lawrence N. Foss .....	600.94
Raymond L. Ensley .....	1,802.82
Mark R. Cook .....	1,201.88
Alfred M. Hansen .....	1,306.44
Total Liability (Exhibit B) .....	<u>\$ 42,235.57</u>



Shown at the Fort Bragg Annual Dinner are: members of Unit 3717 and their wives. Business Manager Weakley; Assistant Business Manager Mitchell; Business Representative Frank Quadros, his wife, Fran; and Mr. and Mrs. James Fountain attended as honored guests.