

Negotiating Proposals Set for Exchange

the reasons for a tax cut . . .

What relation is there between federal spending (as debated in the President's budget) and full employment?

This question—which is at the heart of the Administration's tax reduction-reform bills now in House and Senate committees—is answered in a pamphlet published by the Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO, entitled "What Everyone Should Know About Government Spending and Full Employment."

The President and Secretary-Treasurer of the IUD introduce the subject in this way:

"All too often the budget is considered "good" when it produces a surplus and "bad" if it results in a deficit. We in the labor movement believe that the Federal budget must not be viewed in a vacuum."

Reuther goes on to say: "We look upon Federal spending and taxing as one of the democratic tools we need

to use in the total effort of achieving full employment, adequate economic growth and the rational and responsible use of our nation's human and material resources."

THE UNEMPLOYED ARE NOT JUST STATISTICS

"Full employment" states the problem somewhat euphemistically. What we should focus on is the unemployed. While many sympathetic people are alarmed at an unemployment rate of 5 or 6 per cent, the real demoralizing effect of unemployment can only be felt in the experience of being unemployed.

A SPUTTERING ECONOMIC MACHINE

We have come out of each of the last three recessions with an increased pool of unemployment, the study said.

And the outlook for full employment in the future is not brightened by:

1. Slow over-all economic growth.

2. The effect of automation and technological change in reducing semiskilled and unskilled employment.

3. On the supply side, the baby boom of the 1940's is about to enter the labor market, looking for career jobs.

The danger they will not find them leads the authors of the study to conclude:

"This chronic and slowly worsening inability to offer productive work for all who seek it is endangering our national well-being, and gravely undermining the confidence of millions of American citizens in the capabilities of our economic system."

(The economic basis for such legislation as the Youth Conservation Corps, both Peace Corps, and the extension of the draft arises from this problem, also.)

TUNING-UP THE ECONOMY

Government spending should be injected into the economic

machine at this time to make it run smoothly. This can be done in two ways:

1. by a direct increase in government buying, such as a highway-building program, or
2. by a tax cut.

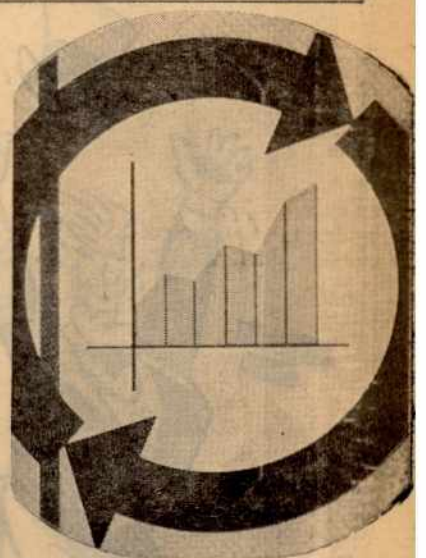
So we see the importance of President Kennedy's tax reduction-reform program in allowing the economy to make use of its potential horsepower.

BUDGET BALANCING

Lower tax rates mean, at the start, lower tax revenues for the federal government. This worries the critics of an unbalanced federal budget but what they fail to realize is that federal budgets don't have to be balanced as our own personal, family budgets do.

BALANCED ECONOMY

What we must balance federally is our economic engine. The economy is an engine which can expand its cubic capacity like a balloon. The faster it turns over, the larger its cc's become, the greater its



horsepower, and the more work it will do for us without straining.

GOVERNMENT FUEL INJECTOR

By cutting taxes, Congress can indirectly inject more fuel into the economic engine which will put it in balance and allow for its expanded capacity. The fuel is the money which we, as consumers, will

(Continued on Page 6)

Your Business Manager's Column

Last month I stated that the matter of nuclear power would be discussed in this column. It seems to me that further debate over whether nuclear power should be developed becomes a useless expenditure of time and words. I base my conclusion on the following reasons:

1. The people of the U. S. have a multi-billion dollar investment in the development of atomic energy, part of which has been allocated to research and development for the nuclear power industry.
2. Conservation of natural resources is best served by the use of atomic energy to slow the rapid drain on fossil fuels which will be depleted and cannot be replaced.
3. Falling water, as a power source, has reached a point where sites are nearly exhausted in terms of economic feasibility. Water power is dependent upon natural variations beyond human control and therefore is not firm power.
4. Fuel costs must be equated with kilowatt delivery in terms of economic feasibility and efficiency. Nuclear power is nearly competitive with fossil fuels and soon will be fully competitive.
5. Serious problems relating to air pollution from conventional thermal plant stack emissions are causing generating companies and agencies to make some adjustments which serve to reduce plant efficiencies. When many of these plants were constructed in heavily populated load centers, air pollution was not a problem. It is now becoming a serious problem and the move toward nuclear power plants will help the power industry adjust its operation to meet the needs of health and safety so far as the general public is concerned.
6. In spite of judicious utilization of generating capacity at or near fossil fuel sites which are generally remote from major population centers, transmission interties between such plants and load centers must be interconnected with hydro capacity, using higher and higher voltages in order to maximize potential to meet the fantastic growth factor faced by the power industry. This program must be pushed because of a lack of mobility involving conventional power sources.
7. Nuclear power offers an almost unlimited supply of energy from a natural source hardly touched by this country. It is mobile in the sense that it can be used at any desired location. It can be used at load centers without major transmission facilities. It can be used to firm conventional power at any given location and it has a by-product potential which can be of great value in medicine, agriculture, water production, food and product processing, and a host of other industrial uses of great importance to the citizens of our country.
8. The power needs of the U.S.A. are so great that a crash program is indicated concerning the use of atomic energy for power production. In order to create efficiencies necessary to our domestic economy and to provide a base for economic and industrial development, nuclear power must be pursued with vigor.
9. The world position of the U.S.A. has been protected to date through one single force—the military power of the atom. Having developed a capability of destruction which could annihilate the population or the world, we must now look to our capability for economic growth and competition on the

(Continued on Page 2)



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Steward Survey To Be Conducted



Dan McPeak, Administrative Assistant to Business Manager Weakley, has announced that he will conduct a Steward's survey in order to better determine the needs of the membership within the service area involving P.G.&E.

McPeak will send out questionnaires to all Stewards in P.G.&E. and will use the returns in order to present an evaluation and recommendation report to the Business Manager.

Upon completion of the foregoing program, McPeak will move toward improving two-way communications between the Business Office and the Stewards.

He will also assume editorship of the Steward's Newsletter which will be resumed as a regular method of communication, and assist the Business Representatives in the field regarding regional educational meetings for Stewards.

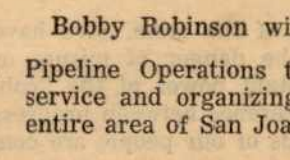
Staff Assignments

Business Manager Ronald T. Weakley has announced the following changes in staff assignments:



SCOTT WADSWORTH

Scott Wadsworth will leave San Joaquin Division to assume service and organizing duties in Pacific Gas Transmission, Standard Pacific Gas Line, PG&E Pipeline Operations, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, and the Tree Trimmers as a total group. Wadsworth will be assisted by various Business Representatives within his wide area of operations.



Bobby Robinson will leave PG&E

Pipeline Operations to assume full service and organizing duties in the entire area of San Joaquin Division.



BOBBY ROBINSON

Ed James will be leaving Pacific Gas Transmission and Standard Pacific Gas Line, Inc. He will continue to be responsible for his Stockton Division assignment, and, in addition, will assume service and organizing duties in Colgate Division.



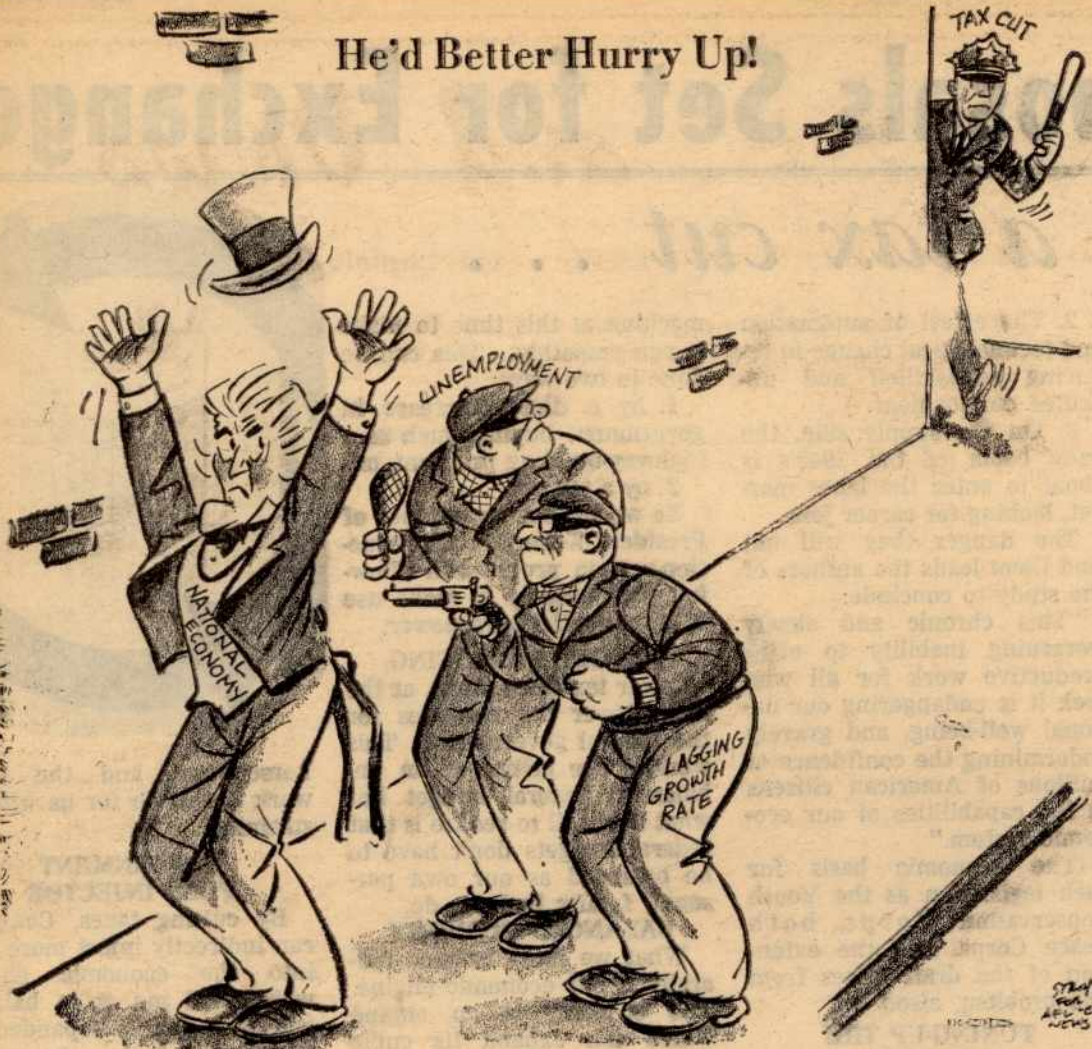
ED JAMES

Roy Murray will leave Colgate Division in order to devote full time to De Sabla Division and the rapidly expanding Sierra Pacific Power Company jurisdiction. This will allow him to concentrate more closely on these two areas.



ROY MURRAY

He'd Better Hurry Up!



With the AMA
'Smilin Thru the Years'
 Time marches on, but not the American Medical Association. Below are quotes from the AMA spanning 32 years:
 1930—Federal health grants to states: "... wasteful and extravagant... and tending to promote communism."
 1933—Voluntary health plans: "... inimical to the best interests of all concerned."
 1939—Social Security: "A definite step toward totalitarianism."
 1949—National health insurance: "A step toward socialized medicine."
 1953—Crippled children's program: "A socialistic regulation."
 1960—Social Security for permanently and totally disabled at age 50: "Another step toward wholesale... socialization of medicine."
 1961—Health care for the elderly under Social Security: "Socialized medicine."
 FROM SENIOR CITIZENS NEWS

Guest Editorial from Local 1049's Grapevine

It is not always easy to take the "right" side. So many times it is also a very unpopular side too. Those of you who have been active in Union affairs for any length of time are well aware of this fact. The Shop Steward who must tell a member that his grievance is not really a violation of the agreement or the officer of the Local Union who must take a stand on the floor of the Local Union which is against the popular appeal. The Business Representative who must often tell a member that they are wrong and the company is right in this case. These and more sometimes make it tough to be on the "right" side.

In spite of this—it must be done. The man who lacks the courage to stand up and be counted is not worthy of the trust of his fellow members. And it often takes courage. It is easy to bluster and pound the table when you know what you are blustering about will be popular with the rank and file—that it will get you the approval and the cheers of the members. The man we look for is the man who stands up when what he will say is only going to get him boos and bronx cheers. The man who has the courage of his convictions.

That man—even though he may be on the unpopular side of a question—is the man who stands out, head and shoulders above the crowd. He is the man who has one of the major qualifications of a leader—courage! Of course, we do not have reference to an "AGIN IT" type who is always against whatever everyone else is for! He is just another type of blusterer. Those who have attended union meetings know what we are talking about because Local Union 1049 has all types—and they get up at our meetings and sound off.

This Local Union—like all others—needs men on the right side of all questions. Lack of people with the courage to face opposition leads to the loss of all our rights. It has happened all over the world in all phases of world history. People have ridden with the tide and been engulfed with dictatorship in its many horrible forms—Communism, Fascism, Nazism, etc., etc. Unions in America have managed to avoid this up until now. Let's hope we continue. Of course there have been some exceptions where gangsterism took over or where just plain foolishness won out but these have been exceptions greatly in the minority.

The reason we have kept our independence as we have is because of the men of courage who were not afraid to speak out when it was necessary to do so. This in spite of the reaction they knew was to follow. In spite of the boos and catcalls and sarcasm from those who did not or would not understand. This Local is looking for many more members to attend our meetings—ready to stand up and be counted when the chips are down. We are looking for the leaders of tomorrow from amongst the young members of today. Your union is not run by a bunch of outsiders but by yourself and your buddies!

Realize this truth and help to hold onto what you have. Only with your help can it be done. Get out to the meetings and have your say. Say what you believe to be right no matter what! Ride with the tide only when the tide is going in the right direction! It doesn't always, you know!

Welcome!



The following people have been welcomed into Local 1245 during the month of March, 1963.

- SAN JOAQUIN
 - James Chisum
 - Cecil C. Ross
 - James L. Steele
 - Richard L. Grissom
- SAN JOSE
 - William H. Krogh
 - Robert J. Miniken
 - John M. Patterson
 - Chester B. Smith
- EAST BAY
 - Robert W. Cielinski
 - James Ferraro
 - Lee E. Fisher
 - Lawrence M. Mann
 - Robert J. Rios
 - William B. Schilling

- Raymond H. Troike
- Harold C. Waite
- SAN FRANCISCO
 - James R. Brown, Sr.
 - George W. Coleman
 - Leonard H. Harkness, Jr.
 - Raymond J. Jones
 - Joseph S. Kauwe
 - Willie Killgore
 - John W. Krol
 - George Lazaneo
 - Warren G. Manley
 - Jerry R. Obermeyer
 - Bennie E. Ruckert
- GENERAL OFFICE
 - Norma B. Furgeson
 - Sandra Schumann
- STOCKTON
 - William K. Graham
 - Robert W. Perkins

- CITY OF OAKLAND
 - Earl W. Bradley
 - Lewis A. Kirk
 - Carl T. Peterson
- HUMBOLDT
 - Robert L. Kausen
 - Jon McBride
- SHASTA
 - Gilbert L. Thomas
 - Harry E. Waddell
- SIERRA PACIFIC
 - James C. Bessey
 - Genevieve L. Cordova
 - Dominick R. Del Monico
 - George F. Fanning
 - Jerry W. Green
 - Aaron A. Ries
 - Frank W. Rizzo
 - Frederick Sharp
- DE SABLA
 - Robert T. Brown
- COLGATE
 - Alan D. Carrell
 - Verda J. Porter
- NORTH BAY
 - William W. Bryan
 - Charles W. Warnock
- SACRAMENTO
 - Wallace W. Atkinson
 - Gerald W. Huck
 - Eugene G. Kunz
 - Robert G. Langendorfer
 - Norman Waite
 - Lloyd M. Williams
- S.M.U.D.
 - Douglas E. Skinner
 - James A. Sweeney
- U.S. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
 - George Tucker
 - Walter L. Work
- CITIZENS UTILITIES
 - Walter E. Hall
 - Robert G. Lipe
- GENERAL CONSTRUCTION
 - James E. Aldrich
 - Donald N. Anderson
 - Richard T. Benson
 - Kenneth Bertagna
 - M. E. Birchfield
 - Andrew S. Bowman
 - Fred G. Cantrell
 - Michael Colbert
 - James Creed, Jr.
 - Raymond E. Critchlow
 - C. J. Curtis
 - Rodney Darby
 - Murvin L. Darnell
 - Gary R. Dauksch
 - Harvey Dearstyn
 - Russell J. De Kruse
 - James L. Duncan
 - Kenneth Griffith
 - Bobby G. Grimes
 - John F. Hart
 - John M. Hartman
 - Peter Healey
 - Cleval Howell
 - Arne R. Jacobson
 - Charles L. Kendall
 - John J. Kindsfather, Jr.

Your Business Manager's Column

(Continued from Page 1)

world market. The controlled atom offers this capability if we properly utilize its potential.

10. While man's first exposure to the tremendous power of the disturbed atom occurred almost twenty years ago at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, we may be reminded that if a man's first exposure to fire is a burned hand, he doesn't care much for a repeat performance. Once he understands that controlled fire can be a boon to him, he responds by accepting the safe and productive use of fire.

Such is the case with the power of the atom. We have the "fire-throwers" and we respect the danger of misuse of such weapons. We also have the instant power of the "controlled flame" which can mean the difference between progress and decline so far as the growing needs of our people are concerned.

* * *

The foregoing points are set forth in order to put into proper perspective our stake in the development of nuclear power for our national interests.

We are not alone in the ability to use atomic energy for warfare or human needs. We are ahead of the rest of the world in many respects concerning this use, but we must move ahead in terms of utilizing our atomic resources wisely and rapidly or we shall fail to carry out the hopes of the great men of science and government who gave us this opportunity over twenty years ago.

Next month, I shall bring this matter closer to home in that I shall discuss how the West and particularly California, may benefit from the development of nuclear power, and how the members of our union may benefit as workers and as heads of families.

I shall also discuss how this development bears on the question of the tax burden and how it affects the future in terms of job opportunities and the growth of the economy in the area of our jurisdiction.

Finally, I shall discuss some of the motives and operations of those who are working to block or diminish progress in this important endeavor and how to combat these forces in a positive manner.

- Samuel C. Lee
- Daryl L. Loomis
- Kenneth M. Lua
- Walter J. Lucchetti
- Richard Lucero
- Delbert D. Mayer
- Lawrence V. McConnell
- James T. McCormick
- Dennis McPherson
- William A. Micke
- Elvin O'Guinn
- Paul O. Patrick
- Jim A. Pitt
- Ronald E. Place, Jr.
- Fred D. Poore
- Harvey B. Puckett
- Michael W. Romero
- Fred R. Seaford
- James K. Sloan
- Garland D. Smith
- Lloyd D. Turman
- John E. Uselton
- Peter L. Wilhelm
- Robert C. Williams
- F. W. Zuehlke
- UTILITY TREE SERVICE
 - Robert L. Dunivin
- DAVEY TREE SURGERY
 - W. B. Foster
 - George O. Hepburn
 - Delbert L. Hulseman
 - Fredrick Picon
 - Charles R. Reingruber
 - Jerome Sherwood
 - John Wells
- SOHNER TREE SERVICE
 - Ronald Spencer

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.

Why A Consumer Spokesman

by MRS. HELEN NELSON

Consumer Counsel to Governor Edmund G. Brown

Our food has been the subject of more governmental hearings at which I have appeared as Consumer Counsel than any other category of our family budget.

One such hearing at which I appeared on behalf of consumers was conducted by the State Director of Agriculture. It was called about a proposal to tighten tolerances of pesticidal residue on hay sold as feed for milk cows. Appearing for consumers, I spoke in favor of the proposed regulation to reduce the possibility of children drinking DDT in their milk.

Just last summer I appeared at a hearing in San Francisco where the Milk Stabilization Board, a panel of five men, held a hearing on a request from milk distributors for the state to increase the minimum price of milk in 13 counties. The milk processors based part of their request for a milk price increase on their recent change to a more expensive container. On behalf of consumers, I insisted that this was going too far and urged the Board not to grant any increase based on industry's voluntary change to a more expensive container. I lost.

THE "WATERED HAM" HEARING

As a farmer's daughter I have had to learn that the Departments of Agriculture, state and federal, have a scope far beyond my narrow connotation of the farm and the farmer. This was certainly apparent when I appeared at a hearing in Los Angeles two years ago on "watered ham." The hearing was called by the U.S. Department of Agriculture on a proposal to revoke the order adopted by the previous administration to permit up to 10 per cent added water in Federally inspected ham.

The hearing officer opened the hearing by announcing that consumer representatives would be heard first, and I urged as strongly as I could that the order be revoked. I said that we as consumers should be relieved from the absurd circumstance of being sold water at ham prices without our knowledge.

As the hearing proceeded, hog growers and their representatives followed the consumer testimony. They were in complete agreement. It was the representatives of the meat packing companies, not the farmers, who made the case for adding water to ham at the packing plant.

INSURANCE HEARINGS

Not all of our presentations in behalf of consumers before regulatory agencies have concerned food. My first appearance last year was before the Insurance Commissioner, and I am hoping that this is only the first of many appearances there.

There are probably 2,000 health insurance policies on the market in California. The consumer's problem is to find which one of these is best for him and his family after comparing the benefits provided and the cost—quite a large order.

A commission on medical care needs, appointed by Governor Brown, recommended legislation calling for a system of grade labeling of individual health insurance policies. We have legislation requiring grade labeling of eggs because consumers can't tell by looking what the quality of an egg is. Neither can they tell by looking the quality of a health insurance policy.

The proposal to grade-label health insurance policies was introduced into the 1961 session of the Legislature as a part of Governor Brown's legislative program and ran into heavy opposition from the insurance lobby. By the time it became a law, the grade labeling had been dropped and, instead, the insurance commissioner was charged with the responsibility of issuing rules and regulations to require that each insurance policy offered for sale carry on the face of the policy a schedule of the benefits offered or a brief description of the benefits.

When the hearing was called on the proposed regulations I appeared, urging that the proposed regulations be strengthened by requiring that more information be provided consumers. I was not successful in that objective. But one industry representative said to me after the decision was made, "You sure wiped a lot of grease off the tracks."

Consumer Counsel to Federal Consumer Meet

Mrs. Helen Nelson, State Consumer Counsel, goes to Washington next week for a meeting of the Federal Consumers' Advisory Council to which she was appointed last year.

The national group acts as advisor on consumer interests to President Kennedy's Council of Economic Advisers. Mrs. Nelson is chairman of the group's committee on consumer representation in government. She also serves on the committees on credit and on standards, grades and labels.

Cereal Company Fined For Short Weight

Food and Drug Administration successfully prosecuted a short-weight case against a national cereal manufacturer.

The company was fined a total of \$6,000 for short-weighting packages of puffed rice and puffed wheat. Information given to the Federal court in Pennsylvania said that the weight shortages had saved the company over \$70,000 in six months.

Governor Lays Out Strong Consumer Program

As this issue goes to press, California lawmakers are studying 25 recommendations for legislation or study set forth by Governor Edmund G. Brown in his special consumer message sent to the Legislature April 4th.

His statement — the first gubernatorial message in California history to deal exclusively with consumer issues — calls for action in four major areas: credit, packaging and labeling, consumer services and unfair selling practices.

Full text of the message will be mailed to consumers shortly by the Consumer Counsel office. Here, very briefly, are salient points of the Governor's "consumer policy for California."

Credit

Enact a price of credit law to require full disclosure of simple annual interest in all credit contracts.

Require full disclosure and listing of all charges and fees on home loans.

Reduce credit charges on automobile financing.

Give car buyers the same rights as other credit users in case of repossession and resale.

Eliminate ambiguity of the term "outstanding balance" in revolving charge accounts and correct abuses which result in interest charges exceeding 18 per cent per year.

Study the rate of service charges on revolving accounts

to determine the feasibility of reducing them.

Extend credit law protections to sales under \$50.

Outlaw referral selling.

Packaging and Labeling

Require the statement of quantity to be displayed on the principal display panel of a container.

Require advertisements of packaged products to state the quantity next to the price (instead of merely stating "giant size 35c").

Eliminate the "absurdity" of present odd size bread loaves and restore the prewar sizes of one pound and 1½ pounds and authorize a new half pound loaf.

Outlaw "balloon" loaves of bread that make a small loaf appear to be the size of a large loaf.

Require meat, fish and poultry to be labeled as to whether it has been frozen and thawed.

Require carbonated beverages to list ingredients on the label.

Where ingredients of a food product must be listed, require that water also be listed if it has been added.

Undertake an interim study of State weights and measures and packaging laws.

TV and Auto Repair

Crack down hard on cheating in the repair of automobiles and TV, radio and phonograph sets.

Household Moving

Correct abuses in connection with damage claims, estimates and shipping delays.

Unfair Selling Practices

Strengthen the law on false and misleading advertising.

Set up new requirements on guarantees and warranties, on the use of terms like "manufacturer" and "wholesaler" and on visual misrepresentation in advertising labels and packages.

"If the public interest is to be served, if our free enterprise system is to remain strong, and if we are to fulfill the expectations of our democratic society," Governor Brown said, "the rights of the individual—as a consumer—must be established and maintained."

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH
by Sidney Margolis

COMPARE THE FINANCE
CHARGES ON INSTALLMENT PURCHASES. DON'T BE FOOLED BY WHAT SEEM LIKE LOW RATES. A FINANCE CHARGE OF \$6 PER \$100 IS REALLY A TRUE PER ANNUM INTEREST RATE OF ABOUT 12% A YEAR; 1½% A MONTH IS 18 PER CENT A YEAR.

YOUR FRIENDLY DEALER
BUY ALL YOU WANT 1½% A MONTH

CARS, APPLIANCES, CRUISES, FURNITURE, ETC.

YOU USUALLY CAN BORROW FROM A CREDIT UNION OR BANK FOR LESS THAN THE FINANCE FEES THAT DEALERS AND FINANCE COMPANIES CHARGE ON INSTALLMENT PURCHASES. STILL CHEAPER—SAVE UP FIRST.

GIVE YOUR DOLLAR MORE POWER
WHEN YOUR FAMILY SHOPS FOR WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' APPAREL INSIST ON THE LABEL AT THE RIGHT. WHEN YOU BUY HOSIERY ASK FOR THE LABEL ON THE LEFT.

AMERICAN FISHERMAN UNION LABEL
MOBILITY WORKERS UNION LABEL

The UTILITY REPORTER

RONALD T WEAKLEY Executive Editor
BRUCE LOCKEY Editor
L. L. MITCHELL Assistant Editor
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Assembly and Senate Get Food Labeling Bills

Assemblyman Nick Petris of Oakland has introduced AB 2003 which requires the container of margarine or shortening made with animal fat to clearly designate the type of animal from which the fat was obtained.

In the Senate, SB 918 has been introduced by Senators Virgil O'Sullivan of Williams and Jack McCarthy of San Ra-

fael. The bill provides that the net weight statement of meat, fish or poultry in a container shall express the weight of the solid and not include any free-flowing moisture, juice or other liquid.

The worst kind of reducing pill is one who keeps telling you she did it.

Negotiating Package Developed

At a combined meeting of the Executive Board, Advisory Council, System Negotiating Committee and the Business Manager's Staff—this year's System Negotiating Program was developed. The Negotiating Committee's weeks of work in studying and evaluating Unit Proposals were climaxed in L. L. Mitchell's report. Advisory Council Members discussed the report and made their recommendations. The Executive Board has reviewed the package and the Negotiating Committee has been working on the details preparatory to the May 1st exchange with the PG&E.



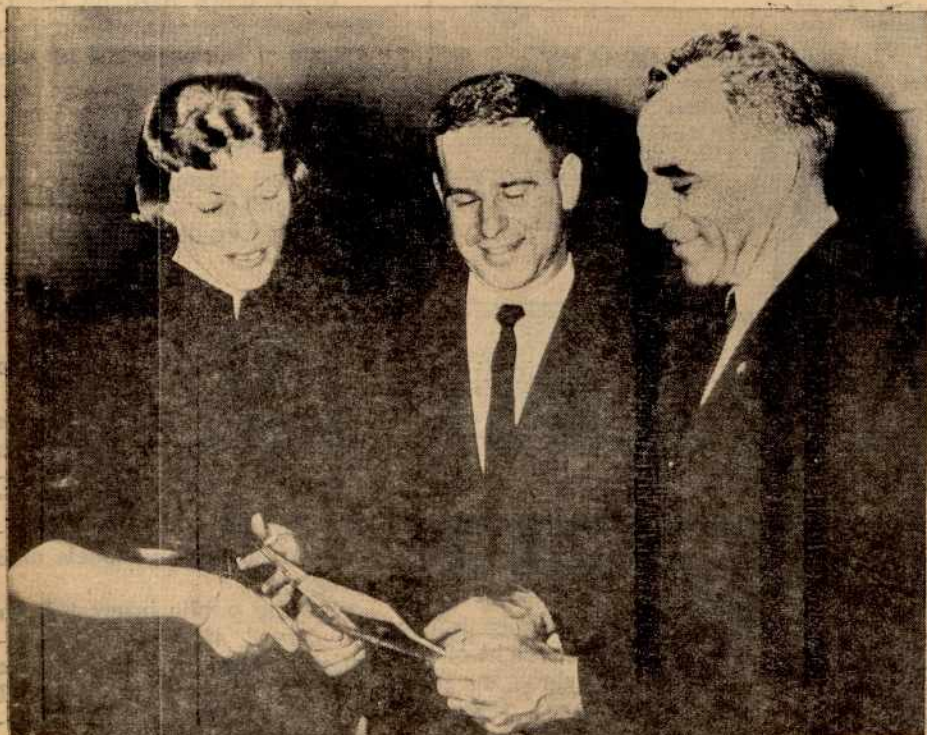
Assistant Business Manager L. L. Mitchell gave the Negotiating Committee's report as spokesman for the Committee.



The Advisory Council hears the Negotiating Committee's report. In the front row of Hasty, Syl Cruz and Merle Branson; second row—Trulyn Dillon, Walter Treat, Vice F Fountain, Arthur Royce and Myron Power; third row—Stanley Justis, Jim Smith, William Brendon Stronge and Jimmy Lydon. In the back are members of the Negotiating Committee Commissioner (formerly Business Representative) Jack Wilson, Scott Wadsworth and



Art Barson, right, asks a question about the report as Wally Kreusch looks on.



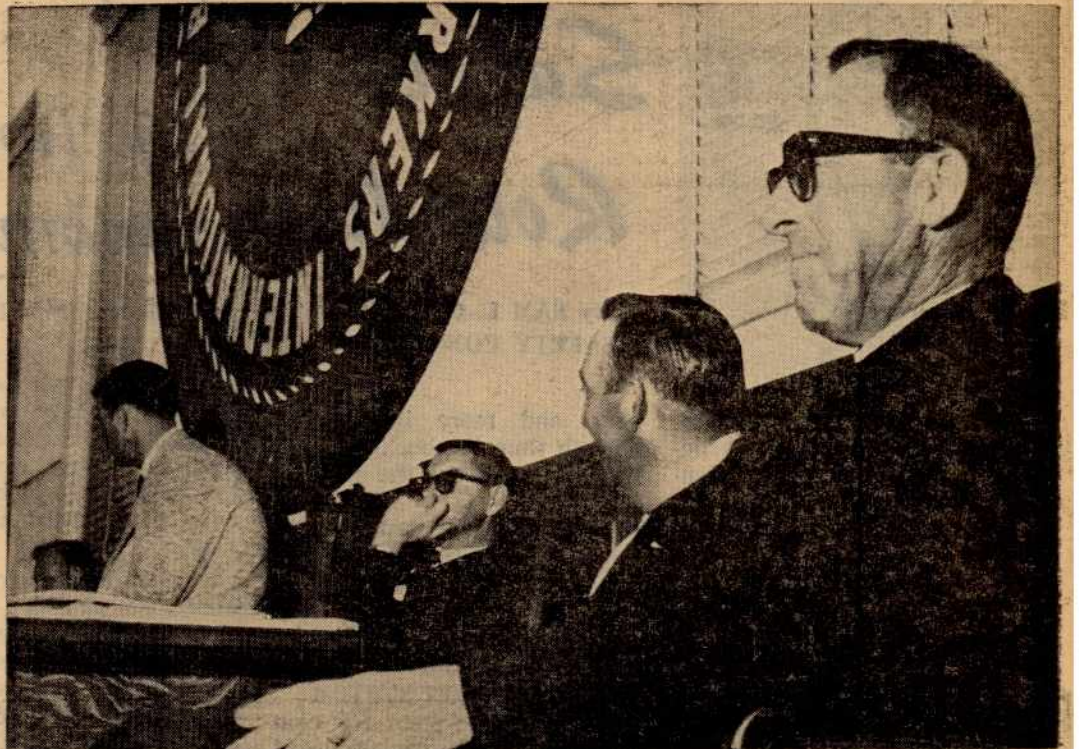
Interested guests at the meet were Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Charnofsky, shown here with Business Representative Larry Foss. Mr. Charnofsky was just completing his assignment with Local 1245 as part of his Coro Foundation internship in public affairs.



Ron Fields states his position as a member of the Negotiating Committee. Other Committee Members shown are Wayne Weaver and Bill Fleming.



President Lee Thomas



Up near the rostrum, right to left, are: Treasurer Andy Clayton, Recording Secretary Hank Lucas, Executive Board Member—Southern Area Albert Callahan, President Lee Thomas and Executive Board Member—Northern Area Frank Anderson.



Members, left to right, are: George Tully, Jim Branstetter, Joe Farmer, Charles ... President Brooks, Walter Kreusch, Art Barson, John Hinkel, Fred Jagers, Jim Miller, Coro Intern Harvey Charnofsky, Frank Stephens, Herbert Dickenson, ... tee and the Staff. Left to right, Ron Fields, Wayne Weaver, Deputy Labor Bobby Robinson and behind them, Rooy Murray and Al Kaznowski.



George Tully commends the Negotiating Committee for its work in preparing the report. In the foreground are Joe Farmer and James Branstetter, partially hidden.



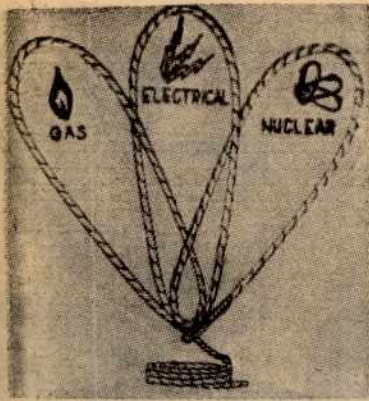
Jimmy Lydon recommends a point of strategy to the Negotiating Committee. Also identified in the picture are, left to right, Joe Farmer, Jim Fountain, Fred Jagers, and Brendon Stronge.



James Branstetter inquires about a specific proposal to be included in the Negotiating Package.



Members of the Staff also attended the two day session. Right to left we see Business Representative Frank Quadros, Negotiating Committeeman Lawrence Tindall, and Business Representatives Mark Cook, Spike Ensley and Bobby Robinson.



Safety Roundup

By SAM L. CASALINA
SAFETY CONSULTANT

Editor's Note: This month, Sam Casalina's column is devoted entirely to nuclear generated power because of its importance to this state's economic growth and the health and safety implications to its citizens. The regular column resumes next month.

WHY ATOMIC POWER?

With the advent of any new technology come fears, some justified, some not. The more complex the technology, the more room there is for speculation and unfounded anxieties. In contrast to the cautious optimism and pioneering spirit that has given us the highest standard of living in the world, we sometimes find those who want the benefits, but not even the smallest risks.

Nuclear generated power is under attack by some who, while enjoying all-electric kitchens, California's growth and prosperity, and a solid tax base; complain bitterly about imagined nuclear bugaboos. These complaints range from "contaminated electricity" (no such animal) to the invasion of privacy of bird watchers (these exist).

EARTH'S RADIATION SOURCES

Radioactivity has been with us since the formation of the earth. Almost all of the naturally occurring radioactivity found in the earth's crust is derived from uranium, probably formed when the earth was cooling millions of years ago. This is one source of radiation to which man is subjected. The amount of radiation varies, depending on the location and the amount of uranium ores found close to the surface. In one town in South America, the inhabitants are subjected to more radiation from the streets than some reactor personnel get from their jobs.

Then too, cosmic ray neutrons coming from space strike the earth's atmosphere and convert tiny amounts of nitrogen into radioactive carbon. Unfortunately, weapons testing has added greatly to the naturally-occurring radioactivity. It is interesting to note that even with both man-made and naturally-occurring radiation in our environment, all available evidence indicates that man can tolerate low levels of radiation better than he can existing smog. It should also be noted that atomic power plants don't produce smog. What about the gases coming from a reactor's stack? The normal operating stack gases contain slight amounts of short-lived radioactivity. These include nitrogen 13 through 17 with half-lives ranging from 4 seconds to 10 minutes. Oxygen 19 is also present with a 29 second half-life. A half-life is the length of time for any given amount of radioactivity to decay to half of the original amount.

SAFETY FACTORS

Before the gases are released from the reactor they are "held up" in underground piping for about a half hour. This gives plenty of time for these gases to decay consider-

ably, and more importantly enough time to check out that what is going out the stack is safe.

Just about the same procedure is followed for liquid waste, and the solid stuff is "packaged" and carried away by an outside contractor who specializes in atomic garbage.

SUPPRESSION SYSTEM

The PG&E system for containing any contaminated steam, should this occur in the area around the reactor vessel, is an improvement over the old one. Instead of depending on the large dome or sphere above the reactor to trap the radioactivity, the PG&E reactor vessels are ringed with huge pipes connected DIRECTLY to the vessel so that the "hot" steam would be conducted down to underground suppression chambers where the steam would condense. Obviously it would be safer to contain this material underground than have it above ground in the personnel areas. The heavy concrete building above the plant would act as an added safeguard. Even the domes of the older power reactors have never had to contain a reactor excursion in this country.

Putting the atom to work in peaceful pursuits when so much effort has gone into developing and stockpiling weapons and delivery systems, should be a relief to all of us. But aside from this, there are other reasons why atomic-generated power is needed.

COMPELLING REASONS

The reasons for nuclear power are simply these:

1. We will exhaust the economically available low-cost fossil fuel supply in about 75 to 100 years. Since we need another source of energy, nuclear power is the best answer.
2. Nuclear materials provide another source of fuel for utilities, which widens their choice and reduces costs (passed on to us as consumers).
3. Our economy depends on private enterprise to provide new industries and jobs, and nuclear power will foster this development.
4. From a national defense standpoint, nuclear fuel is more easily transported and gives prolonged service. This could mean the difference between whether we could rebuild our industries or not after an attack.
5. This is one field where the Soviets cannot claim a first. Internationally, the U.S. leads all others in reactor and related hardware. Of the 518 research, test, and power reactors in the world, 55 per cent are in the U.S.

Atomic Energy Commissioner James T. Ramey said recently: "Nuclear energy can and should make a vital contribution toward the satisfaction of both short and long-term national interest, and its development and use should be vigorously pursued."

IN THE LONG RUN

The ancient Greek philosopher Plato had a good theory that is with us today: In order for any society to live happily

fuel injection economy

(Continued from Page 1)

spend instead of paying in taxes. Thus will be generated an economy which will, through its increased capacity, be able to turn over greater tax revenues which can balance the federal budget.

With increased consumer purchasing power from money otherwise paid in taxes will come increased demand for the goods and services we make available to each other in this interdependent economy of ours. A favorable climate such as this will inspire those in charge of making investments out of our savings to provide the capital facilities for a faster growing economy.

INFLATION BOGEY

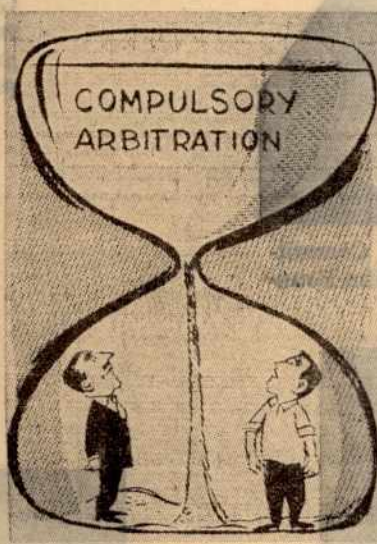
The bugbear of inflation, usually raised at this point, is dispelled by the IUD study's conclusion:

"When we are operating in an economy with widespread unemployment and with much unused capacity in many industries, then new spending—public or private—creates new production, and prices are not apt to rise generally."

These are the conditions we are operating the engine under today. But if we were near full employment or full plant capacity — conditions that might give rise to an inflation—a brake could be put on the economic engine by government increasing taxes.

The study ends with these final points:

- Unemployment is the most important sign of our economy's poor performance lately.
- Only the government can step into the breach now.
- Congress must be willing to run a deficit budget in order to increase total production and employment.
- Most of the fears about a budget deficit result from confusion between family budgets and the federal budget.



and better, it is necessary that everyone do that for which he is best fitted. Our private enterprise system, coupled with a competent labor force make an unbeatable team for meeting the needs of the American people. The current need, the ever-increasing demand for electrical energy, must be met with proven new tools.

From a wartime necessity has come the peaceful atom, and truly the sword has been beaten into the plowshare. To those who fear the plow—let them await the harvest.

Health & Welfare

By EDWIN M. BURR
Consultant on Insurance and Pension Plans

DUPLICATION OF BENEFITS

In cases where a person is hospitalized and collects more in benefits than the cost incurred because he or she is covered under more than one plan, it is obvious that the results are not sound. This is especially true when there is overutilization as a result of duplication in payments.

Under a group plan, amounts paid out because of duplication of benefits serve to increase losses and subsequently increase the cost to the members of the group.

MAY INCREASE CONSUMER COST

Thus it can be contended that duplication of benefits serves to increase consumer costs on a long-term basis. Unfortunately, these high costs are absorbed by all insureds, not just the ones who receive duplicate benefits.

QUESTION NOT EASY TO ANSWER

It is not easy to answer the question: "If I paid the costs, why shouldn't I collect the full benefit from all sources?" All of you who read these comments generally agree that duplication of benefits should be avoided but the acceptance and enforcement of non-duplication of benefit clauses puts employers and managers of jointly managed plans on the spot to answer that question for the individual who is primarily concerned with what he gets out of it.

PARTIAL SOLUTION

The solution is to eliminate the problem before it arises. If a wife and husband are both employed under non-contributory plans, it may be possible in some instances to have a cash reimbursement in lieu of benefits, or possibly provide a clause in the contract that a wife or husband is entitled to benefits only in event their own plan benefits have been used up first. If such a practice is followed, quite obviously all should be advised of this system in advance. Thus, in converting one plan to excess coverage it would be more equitable to increase the benefits, which could be done at the same cost.

SUFFICIENT COVERAGE SOUGHT

One of the reasons for the existence of duplicate coverage is the fact that the public wants to be certain there is sufficient coverage. Thus, an employee may convert his group or service plan coverage when he leaves an employer and continues it in force after he becomes entitled to coverage under a new job.

COVERAGE MAY BE INADEQUATE

Most of the duplication is due to inadequacy of coverage. If the insurance carrier would put himself in the shoes of an employee who is under a \$15 a day plan and the actual costs are \$25 a day, he might feel that duplication of coverage is justified in some instances.

Arguments cited here for justification of duplication of coverage indicate that the problem is not all one-sided. Regardless of whether the employer under a group plan considers his contributions are the equivalent of wages, it appears that assumption is necessary in solving the over-all problem.

It is anticipated that insurance contracts can be improved sufficiently so that duplication of benefits can be eliminated in a manner satisfactory to most group members. Steps have been taken by many carriers in this direction.

Leonard Conquers Cancer



Harry Leonard, Business Manager, IBEW Local 160, Minneapolis, is alive and well and cured of cancer thanks to his habit of an annual checkup. He is shown here at home with his daughters.

we get letters

... on RTW's reappointment

March 26, 1963

Mr. Ronald T. Weakley
I.B.E.W., Local 1245
1918 Grove Street
Oakland 12, California

Dear Ron:

It is my pleasure to reappoint you Member, Advisory Council, Atomic Energy Development and Radiation Protection, for a term to expire October 1, 1964.

Your acceptance of this appointment will enable you to continue your very fine service to the Council and the State.

Your commission and oath of office are enclosed, together with a memorandum of what is necessary in order for you to qualify under this commission. My very best wishes to you.

Sincerely

/s/ Pat
EDMUND G. BROWN, Governor

... on Local 1245

April 15, 1963

Mr. Ronald T. Weakley
Business Manager
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 1245
1918 Grove Street
Oakland 12, California

Dear Ron:

The two weeks that I spent with the Electrical Workers was one of the highlights of my Internship with the Coro Foundation. I considered it an important assignment because I had never had any direct contact with a union and only limited contact with union people. To my satisfaction I now have a greater understanding and insight into the labor movement.

As I stated to you on a number of occasions, I am very impressed with the capabilities of the professional staff and the other union members that I have met. Their genuine hospitality and informativeness contributed greatly to my union education. Although I was with the Brotherhood only a short time I sincerely feel that I made some long lasting friendships.

For the opportunity of visiting with Local 1245 I wish to thank you and President Leland Thomas. I would also like to convey for my wife, Janet, her appreciation for allowing her to sit in on one of your meetings. I hope that we will again have the good fortune of calling upon you and the Brotherhood.

Sincerely

/s/ Harvey
Harvey Charnofsky
Intern in Public Affairs
1962-63

... on fear

R. W.:

Was the FEAR editorial written in sincerity or with-tongue-in-cheek?

There is real danger in educating an electorate to think and to say what they think. If that happens, they'll read between the lines; they'll remember that the depression of the 30's was prolonged by Democrat politicians in the FDR camp so that an uneducated electorate would fear to think and speak for fear that they would be taken off WPA and made to show a little of the ruggedness and individualism you decry.

Most of the electorate don't think, not from fear, but from sheer laziness and indifference. It is so much easier to accept the promises of the machine politicians pouring out of Tammany Hall and to vote as the union bosses say than it is to think for themselves. "Cynical objectives of molding opinion-makers" is a good phrase, and it aptly fits the frenzied shouting of the CDC, ADA, AFL-CIO, and subtle fraternities-of-the-left.

Labor monopoly has replaced the cynical "to hell with the working man" attitude of big business forty or fifty years ago. We still have bosses on our backs, and their spurs still dig our ribs—the only change is in the identity of the riders. Union bosses have replaced the previous kind, that's all.

And aren't you afraid that when we start thinking (and saying "what we think") that you fellows will be out of work? Union membership is declining. As union demands force more industries into automation (even agriculture under pressure by the AWOC) there will be fewer workers than ever to support the union bosses.

Think about it. Know fear yourself.

B. J. G.
Vernalis, Cal.

... on the McVey incident

Reprinted here is a copy of a letter dated March 8, 1963: to an unidentified individual who had written to President Kennedy concerning the McVey incident.

Your letter of December 31, 1962, to President Kennedy concerning the accident in the M. W. Kellogg Laboratory at Houston, Texas, involving Jackson McVey has been referred to us.

This accident occurred six years ago. Since then there have been many newspaper and magazine stories similar to the one which you read. Despite court decisions that Mr. McVey did not receive sufficient radiation on the date of the accident to cause injury, and medical findings that he and other members of his family were in good health and displayed no symptoms of illness or injury which could be attributed to radiation exposure, these stories continue to appear.

Mr. McVey was not working in a government installation. He was an employee of the Kellogg Company which was doing commercial work using radioisotopes under an Atomic Energy Commission license. The Kellogg Company obtained radioactive iridium by having the Phillips Petroleum Company, an AEC contractor, irradiate pellets of iridium and aluminum provided by a Kellogg supplier.

During a remote control operation in which Mr. McVey was opening a sealed aluminum can containing irradiated pellets there was an accidental release of radioactivity into the laboratory.

This was in March, 1957. Sometime later Mr. McVey applied for workman's compensation benefits and the Kellogg company's insurance carrier was ordered to pay him \$25 a week up to 50 consecutive weeks. Mr. McVey, unwilling to accept this ruling, brought suit to set aside the ruling and award of the Texas Industrial Accident Board. An out-of-court settlement was made by Kellogg's insurance carrier and Mr. McVey voluntarily dismissed the suit.

Thereafter, Mr. McVey and H. R. Northway, another employee who claimed to have been injured in the accident, filed suit in U.S. District Court in Texas against the Phillips Petroleum Company, the firm which irradiated the pellets used by Kellogg.

Neither the United States nor the Atomic Energy Commission was a party to the litigation. Since any recovery against Phillips would have been reimbursable under its contract with AEC, Phillips was represented by the Justice Department. The jury's verdict was that Mr. McVey had not received sufficient radiation on the date of the incident to cause injury and that Mr. Northway had not been injured at the Kellogg Company plant. The Court accepted the jury's verdict and granted judgment for Phillips Petroleum Company. This verdict was appealed by McVey and Northway to the U.S. Court of Appeals, which subsequently upheld the judgment in favor of Phillips. The Appeals Court later denied a petition for a rehearing.

Mr. McVey and his wife also filed suit in Federal District Court in Texas against the Phillips Petroleum Company and M. W. Kellogg Company. Mrs. McVey's claim was based upon alleged radioactive contamination by her husband when he returned to their home with radioactive particles on his body and clothing. This suit has not been brought to trial and still is pending.

In 1960 the Atomic Energy Commission, in order to determine whether there were any medical factors affecting the further employment of Mr. McVey, and looking toward rehabilitation, offered to finance a complete medical examination for each member of the McVey family at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota. This offer was made without any admission of possible liability on the part of the government. In February of 1961, Mr. McVey, his wife and two of their three children were given complete medical examinations at the Mayo Clinic which extended over a number of days. Their third child was unable to leave school at the time and did not choose to avail himself later of the opportunity for these tests.

The Mayo Clinic reported that Mr. McVey, his wife and their two children were in good health and displayed no symptoms of illness or injury which could be attributed to radiation exposure. The results of these examinations have been available to the press, upon request, at the Commission's offices in Washington.

Please be assured that the Commission has not been disinterested in the McVey case. On the contrary, it has done all it can to determine the facts concerning the accident and the health status of the McVey family.

Sincerely,

/s/ Duncan Clark
Duncan Clark, Director
Division of Public Information
U.S. Atomic Energy Commission



U.S. Gives Angel Island to California—Congressman Jack Shelley (left to right), Under Secretary of Interior James Carr, Senator Clair Engle and Land Management Director Karl Landstrom participate in ceremonies in Washington, D.C., marking official transfer of 517 acres from the Interior Department to the State of California.

Reno Training Clerical People

Two Federal manpower projects approved for Reno, Nevada will train 48 unemployed workers in that city as stenographers and general office clerks it was announced here today by the U. S. Department of Labor.

Labor Department representatives Leonard Hardie, field director of the office of manpower, automation and training, and Russell M. Fitzhugh, regional director of the U. S. Employment Service, announced clearing of the projects following a Carson City meeting with Nevada employment and vocational officials.

The training courses will run from ten to twenty weeks, starting June 3, this year.

The 50 Years of the U.S. Department of Labor

by
W. Willard Wirtz, Secretary of Labor

During its first half-century of service to the United States, the concern of the Department of Labor can be expressed in one word: People. Human welfare remains its interest in the face of continuing change and all that it represents in the 1960's.

The Department of Labor, once a subordinate bureau and even today the smallest agency represented in the President's Cabinet, faces a task equal in magnitude to those challenges of 1913. It carries much of the responsibility for a major decision we must face as a people: Can we make our economy a human as well as a technical success?

At its beginning, the challenges confronting the Department of Labor were immigration, child labor and producing an accurate method of measuring changes in jobs, wages, hours and conditions of work. It was an agency that tried to bring about the dream of America held by the immigrant workers who were among its first concern.

Its purpose has varied little in the years since. It has continued to deal with the prob-

lems of people. Yet, to meet the changes in American life, the constitution of the Department has been altered many times. As examples, a national employment service, a federal conciliation service and a Women's Bureau were added to its original functions early in its history.

During World War I, the Department became involved in the vital problem of supplying manpower to aid the war effort and in insuring the production of essential goods. During the peace that followed, the Secretaries of Labor worked for increased security for individual workers involved in the technological change to mass production.

With the Depression of 1929, new activities of the Department came into being—the national employment service, wages and hours law enforcement, apprenticeship and training, and the development of labor standards to improve working conditions and thus increase the well-being and efficiency of workers.

At the same time, some of the older agencies were removed with these changes. Immigration and Naturalization, the Children's Bureau, and the Mediation and Conciliation Service are no longer under the wing of the Department of Labor, having been established as separate agencies or transferred to other departments of the Government. In the Department of Labor, new bureaus were created to meet the changing needs—Employment Security, Labor Standards, Apprenticeship and Training, and

Wage and Hour. The history of the Department is thus a record of response to change, always the welfare of the American worker and his family dominating the aims, thoughts, efforts and actions of the Department.

Retraining is being devised to fill new job opportunities. We are going to need in this decade alone 5 million more skilled workers than we have presently available. We must expand the economy to the point where there are another 4 million jobs.

The presiding fact in our time and in any other times is the fact of change, and the common denominator of all of our difficulties is dealing with change honestly and wisely and constructively. We must take the offensive with change and make it the instrument for man's deliverance, instead of permitting it to become the instrument of his destruction.

As in earlier periods, the Department of Labor will be able to make a contribution because of its concern with man and the power he represents.

SHELLEY STARTS CAMPAIGN HERE FOR MAYOR

John F. Shelley, who was elected last November to his eighth consecutive two-year term as Representative to Congress, has announced the official start of his campaign for mayor of San Francisco.

The 57-year-old longtime Democrat is a veteran labor leader, having served as president of the San Francisco Labor Council, and as State Senator before moving to Congress.

Shelley is also a past president of the California Federation of Labor.

Eager to conduct his campaign in a non-partisan spirit, Shelley named J. W. Mailliard III as his campaign co-chairman. Mailliard, a food broker and Cow Palace director, is a brother of Congressman William S. Mailliard.

Shelley made the announcement of his campaign start at a press conference in the Ferry Building of the World Trade Center. He returned to Washington two days later.

I AM MOVING Important Notice

Under a new postal regulation it will now cost the Local Union 10 cents rather than five cents to obtain corrected addresses from the post office for members who have moved. This means that if a member moves and does not notify the Union, the post office will charge the office 10 cents for the incorrectly addressed issues.

Members may notify the Union by filling out and sending the form below to the Local Union:

Name.....

New Address.....

Old Address.....

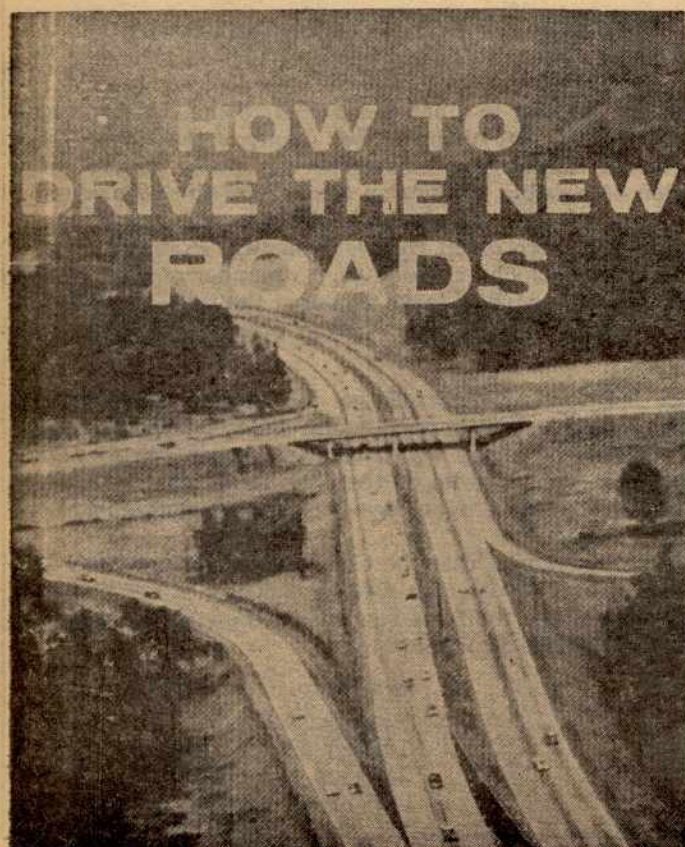
Mail to: IBEW Local 1245, Mail Room
1918 Grove St., Oakland 12, Calif.

New Stewards

Charles E. Byars, General Construction; Frank A. Salmeri, General Construction; John D. Teller, General Construction; Ralph O. Waters, North Bay Division; Patrick T. Sullivan, Pipe Line Operations Department; Steve J. Mantalvanos, San Francisco Division; Charles C. Bailey, San Joaquin Division; Glen E. Newton, San Jose Division.

Retired Members

December 31, 1962:
Paul C. Minton, San Joaquin Division.
April 1, 1963:
George L. Clark, De Sabla Division
Clarence L. Pritten, Coast Valleys Division
May 1, 1963:
E. J. Lawson, Sacramento Division.



HOW TO
DRIVE THE NEW
ROADS

OLD
pick your pace.

NEW
STAY WITH THE
TRAFFIC
STREAM!

The majority sets the pace. That's the safe speed, even though it's faster or slower than you'd like. Slowpokes—dangerous as speeders—breed impatience and risky passing.

If you can't keep up, keep off the high road, take the slow road.



In Memoriam

WILLIAM E. STAHL, a Senior Warehouseman from San Jose Division, died March 10, 1963. Brother Stahl had been a member of the I.B.E.W. since May, 1952.

WALTER E. SANBORN, a member of the I.B.E.W. since September 1, 1943, passed away on February 17, 1963. Brother Sanborn was a Gas Dispatcher in the Stockton Division.

WALTER C. WERBY, an Electrician from San Francisco Division, passed away on March 30, 1963. Brother Werby was initiated in the I.B.E.W. on May 1, 1942.

THEODORE TRABUCCO, from Merced, and employed in the San Joaquin Division, died February 28, 1963. Brother Trabucco was initiated into the I.B.E.W. on August 1, 1943.

WILLIAM R. POULSON, a member of the I.B.E.W. since September 1, 1956, passed away on April 16, 1963. Brother Poulson was a Light Crew Foreman in San Francisco Division.

GLEN GRAVES, a Lineman from San Joaquin Division, died on April 1, 1963. Brother Graves was initiated into the I.B.E.W. on August 1, 1945.

WILLIAM B. GIPE, initiated into the I.B.E.W. on August 1, 1942, passed away on March 29, 1963. Brother Gipe was from Coast Valleys Division and had been retired since June 1, 1962.