There is an item of great interest to the members of Local 1245 which is presently before the Congress. It involves Secretary Udal's Pacific Northwest - Pacific Southern power projects. This proposal involves 4 extra high voltage inter-connections as follows:

1. A 750 kv de line from the Dalles, Oregon, via Nevada, to Sylmar Sub-station, Los Angeles.
2. A 500 kv de line from John Day Dam, Oregon, via John Day to the Central Valley to Vincent Sub-station, Los Angeles.
3. A 750 kv de line from the Dalles, Oregon, via Nevada, to Hoover Dam and from Hoover Dam to Phoenix, Arizona.

The Bonneville Power Administration has given temporary light duty to Mel Eaton, a Lineman in East Bay Division, in waiting for the results from last year's bargaining.

The injury gave him frequent pain and caused his knee to buckle while attempting to climb—months after the injury. Therefore, under the provisions of Section 108.2 of the Physical Agreement, he was given temporary light duties within his ability to perform and was compensated at the rate of his regular classification while engaged in such temporary duties.

All went as well as could be expected for a number of months, with surgery being performed in January of 1962 and his wages being paid at the Lineman's rate until May of 1963.

One of the first two lines requires a supplemental appropriation of 41.2 million dollars in the Bonneville Power Administration's 1965 fiscal budget. This item is presently being considered by the Senate Appropriations Committee and is the first step in addition of Secretary Udal's inter-state proposal by the Congress.

The non-Federal participants are ready and willing to assume financial responsibility for their participation in the program.

A remarkable accord among labor, power, and private power groups is involved in the Udall proposal and seems to me and many others that Congress should take action. Without a reasonable truce and get on with the building of these great Federal and private power systems for the good of all.

Local 1245 and the I.B.E.W. are in the forefront of support for the Udall proposal. We are joined by many other groups in urging Congressional approval of the proposal.

Those who are openly or more subtly urging the nationalization of the electric power industry are, of course, seeking to scuttle Udall's proposal and if suc-

More Gains for PG&E Members

If July 1st seemed to pass this year without any fanfare about negotiations on the PG&E properties, you might take a closer look at your pay check this month to see some of this year's results from last year's bargaining.

Right away you will be able to see a 3.25 per cent wage increase reflected in PG&E bargaining units. This went into effect July 1st and with a guaranteed 3.25 per cent increase, no matter what shape the economy is in then.

In the case of a Fitter, this year's wage increase will add $8.80 per pay check. Actually this $4.40 per week represents slightly more than 3.25 per cent because many years ago the Union convinced the Company that wage increases should be rounded up to the next highest nickel or dime, whichever is closer. Over the years, the compound interest of it with percentage increases, has put extra thousands of dollars into bargaining unit pay checks.

Back Pay in Industrial Case

Mel Eaton, a Lineman in East Bay Division, is waiting to see how much his back pay check was as a result of a grievance filed by Local 1245 in his behalf, to be heard. He has estimated roughly that the total will be well over a thousand dollars.

The grievance involved the wage rate Mel should have continued to be paid while on light duty following an industrial injury. He was injured on a pole in 1961 when, swinging to the right, his left hook "cut out"—smashing his right knee against a pole step, and injuring the knee itself.

The injury gave him frequent pain and caused his knee to buckle while attempting to climb—months after the injury. Therefore, under the provisions of Section 108.2 of the Physical Agreement, he was given temporary light duties within his ability to perform and was compensated at the rate of his regular classification while engaged in such temporary duties.

All went as well as could be expected for a number of months, with surgery being performed in January of 1962 and his wages being paid at the Lineman's rate until May of 1963.

Mentioned to Groundman

Then in May, after the hearing date was set, the Company determined the injury was permanent disability and announced the Company's determination was based on the assumption that the medical testimony from the examining doctors are usually not waiting until the 10th day after injury to be made.

During the hearing before an Industrial Accident Commission, it was determined the injury was a permanent disability and an announcement of the injury was made by the Company.

Mr. Eaton is at this point ready and willing to assume financial responsibility for their participation in the program.

A remarkable accord among labor, power, and private power groups is involved in the Udall proposal and seems to me and many others that Congress should take action. Without a reasonable truce and get on with the building of these great Federal and private power systems for the good of all.

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(Continued on Page 2)

(Continued on Page 2)
Welcome!

Santa Fe Sav es the Bay

PG&E’s Gain
(Continued from Page 1)

The following new applications were received in this office June 8th through June 20th, 1964:

NEW A-MEMBERS: Jerry D. Jackson, Raymond E. Blevins, Lawrence E. Mullins, James W. Tiel, Bobby T. Onahone.

NEW B-A-MEMBERS: James A. Crowley, Frederick T. Alpers, Jr., Dennis Westphal.

SAN JOAQUIN: Donald J. Irland, Fonzie W. Madkins, Jr., Larry Meredith, Herman Moore, Edward W. Parks, Jr., Howard T. Stoval.

SAN VALLEYS: William Ambrosodi, Charles Clark, Don[image removed], Thomas H. Ruiz, Leo Frac.

PA: Harold J. Stedman.


Clyde W. Newman
Richard D. Peoples
William A. Schuetz
James T. Staken
San Francisco
James E. Pierce
GENERAL OFFICE
Margaret R. Frank
STAFF
Robert D. Custer
Richard A. Frost
Daphne Neville
James R. Keel
Phoebe disciar
Bennie E. Wilson
TRANSIT AUTHORITY
Gene Graham
SIERRA PACIFIC
James D. Laschak,
Dee Sabala
Robert G. Blair
NEVADA BRANCH
Will A. Brock
Metcarr Retzlau
COLGATE
James D. Flanning
Gene M. McLean
NORTH BAY
Harry Gilmore
Bert W. Magee, Jr., James L. Parrish
Philly E. Feuerman
William Toepfer
SACRAMENTO
Charles B. Hoffman, Edward C. Lenoir
Marlin Lawrence
Dana D. Eason
R. H. Dunning
U.S. BUREAU
Hiram G. Breslin, Abe Davis, Dale R. Brainard, Kermit D. Herrmann.

But is this the way?

The above holds true but pounding cost the Company from the Company. Higher earnings require a higher matching contribution as you save. The number of dollars saved from a wage increase are not cost; hence the 50 cents for every dollar match 50 cents for every dollar of your earnings. The percentage of your earnings which the 3 per cent rate applies to exceed the $3,600 limit to which your pay check is subject and have been compound-

Many Share

It can not be assumed that all these pension and savings fund plans benefit only a few. Latest figures indicate that 93.8 per cent of the employees eligible to participate in the pension plan (i.e., regular employees under 64 1/2 years of age who are on the company's continuous service) do participate. Therefore, company does not receive the benefits of Company con-

Participation in the Savings Plan, the above holds true but there is an additional com-

Participation in yet another benefit program modified in the recent Union-Company negotiations—the Group Life Insur-

participate in January 1964 died on April 10, 1964. Brother Patt had been a member of the local for many years. He has left us a legacy of devotion to his fellow workers and a standard to be followed by all who have come after him. We extend our sincere sympathy to his widow and family.

In Memoriam

DECEASED MEMBERS—JULY 7, 1964

THOMAS E. CONNELLY, a retired早晨 in San Joaquin Division, died on April 3, 1964. Brother Cornel-

Joseph R. Boyer, a retired Senior Serviceman in San Joaquin Division, died on June 20, 1964. Brother Short had been a member of the I.B.E.W. since his initiation on February 2, 1942.

WILLIAM YANES, a Serv-

retired member of the Union, died on May 1, 1962. ROBERT PATT, a journeyman Lineman in San Jose, died on June 20, 1964. Brother Patt had been a member of the I.B.E.W. since his initiation on January 1, 1960.

Division, died on June 23, 1964. Brother Yanes had been a member of the I.B.E.W. since his initiation on January 1, 1960.
The "truth in lending" bill proposed by Senator Paul A. Douglas (D., Ill.) was killed by one of the most powerful assemblages of business organizations that ever set out to beat a bill, the committee to protect the living standards of moderate-income families.

The Douglas bill, as you would know, has required lenders and stores to tell the true annual interest rate they charge you on loans and installment purchases. Except on mortgages, no lenders or stores now state the true annual rates. They may state their charges as a monthly percentage on the declining balance; for example, 3 per cent a month on a small loan, or 1 1/2 per cent a month on a department store revolving credit account. But they may not disclose that the 3 per cent a month is 36 per cent a year, or that the 1 1/2 per cent a month is 18 per cent annual interest.

Or, they may state the rate as a dollar charge on the original amount. But a credit fee of, for example, $10 per $100 for financing household appliances or a used car, is really a true annual rate of close to 20 per cent.

The deceptive ways in which finance charges are stated have made a fertile ground for overcharges. Working people and the nation's economy itself, have been harmed in two ways: (1) by outright gouges, with many families including the nation's economy itself, overcharged, and even more when buying on installments, and (2) the steady erosion of family purchasing power through constant inflation of installment credit even at relatively moderate charges of 12 per cent.

The Douglas bill would require disclosure of true annual rates. It was backed by labor unions, co-ops, credit unions, banks and consumer organizations. But it was bitterly—and successfully—fought by a massive array of business associations, including the National Retail Merchant's Association, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Foundation for Consumer Credit, the National Finance Association (finance companies) and the American Bar Association.

The leading antagonist of the bill proved to be John Hazen White, head of the powerful National Retail Merchant's Association. The department stores that make up the association, in recent years have been heavily promoting revolving charge accounts which often require true interest of 18 per cent a year.

The Bar Association is believed to have joined the fight against "truth in lending" because some lawyers on its credit committee have ties to finance companies.

After squeaking through a sub-committee vote by 5 to 4, the "truth in lending" bill finally was killed by the full Senate Banking Committee. The bill always had been opposed by the chairman, Senator A. Willis Robertson (D., Va.), who, in voting for the bill in a sub-committee, was joined in voting against it by several Democrats—John Sparkman (Ala.), Edward Long (Mo.), and Thomas Byrd (La.)—and by some Republicans who had bank connections in Missouri banks and loan companies, and the St. Louis Post Dispatch had urged him to abstain from voting because the finance companies and the Bar Associations in Missouri banks and loan companies, and the St. Louis Post Dispatch had urged him to abstain from voting against the bill. The chairman, Senator A. W. Robertson, voted against the bill, and Senator Connally (D., Tex.) voted for it. The chairman, Senator A. W. Robertson, voted against the bill, and Senator Connally (D., Tex.) voted for it.

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Tips for 64 Income Tax

With the passage of the new Revenue Act in late February, the withholding rate on your taxable earnings has been reduced from 18% to 14%. While this resulted in an immediate increase in take-home pay, it is important that you recognize that the tax rates you will use to compute your tax liability for 1964 have not been reduced proportionately.

For example, if you earned $25,000 in 1963, the new bill calls for a reducing your income tax rate to the same 18% to 16% in 1964 and 14% in 1965. This means that an employee would have withheld from his salary 14% of his taxable income during 1964, but when filing his tax return for that year he would be required to pay at a rate of 16% of his taxable income. A good possibility exists, therefore, that some of the withholding cut will have to be paid back by the taxpayer come April 15, 1965.

How this work will be illustrated by the following example. Let's take the case of an individual with a wife and two children (a total of four exemptions) making $3,371/2 per year. His total withholding for 1963 was $806.00, which would entitle the individual a refund of $22.40.

According to this year's law, he would be required to pay into the Treasury $13,200.00 in taxes, which, 10% of that, or $1,320.00 would be taken out of his income tax. This would leave him with $11,880.00, an amount which, if he did not have any deductions, would be the equivalent of his after-tax income. However, if he was eligible for any deductions, he would owe an additional amount of taxes, which would reduce his income tax. This would leave him with $11,880.00, an amount which, if he did not have any deductions, would be the equivalent of his after-tax income. However, if he was eligible for any deductions, he would owe an additional amount of taxes, which would reduce his income tax. This would leave him with $11,880.00, an amount which, if he did not have any deductions, would be the equivalent of his after-tax income. However, if he was eligible for any deductions, he would owe an additional amount of taxes, which would reduce his income tax.

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In the lowest tax bracket, according to the fiscal year, the employee would be required to pay at a rate of 16% of his taxable income. A good possibility exists, therefore, that some of the withholding cut will have to be paid back by the taxpayer come April 15, 1965.

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Even Goets can catch a shad as evidenced by the above pic

By FRED GOETZ

The Outdoor Scene

There are few fishermen over the wide, fertile acres that are more concerned over their area's sport-fishing resource than the western angler.

In the face of a 20-year, progressive decline of salmon and steelhead stocks in the land, notably the mighty Columbia river, natal to more anadromous fish than any river in the nation's far flung streams.

Reflectively, I'd be willing to bet my last fishing lure that the great pioneer fish culturist Seth Green, long since gone to meet his maker, is stillin' up there on a fleecy white cloud, looking with pain and wince with joy at the survival rate if one is to ever see a coho again. Life in the ocean is inhibited by four power dams on the river, built since 1910. Comparatively, the west coast shad take several dams of the lover Columbia in their stride. East coast biologists reason that the west coast shad have developed an inherent resistance to dams and could conceivably, do likewise on east coast streams.

That is the happy picture, the marine counterpart of Seth Green—Roberts' work, 100 percent, out on the Columbia. Aided by fishery men from the Oregon and Washington Fish Commission, Biele gathered shad eggs, millions of them, which were transported by airway in one day back to the East coast to bolster dwindling stocks in Penns'ylvania's Susquehanna, later—ironically—in waters from which they were originally taken and brought to the west by Green.

We're told that the up-stream migration of shad in Pennsylvania's Susquehanna is inhibited by four power dams on the river, built since 1910. Comparatively, the west coast shad take several dams of the lover Columbia in their stride. East coast biologists reason that the west coast shad have developed an inherent resistance to dams and could conceivably, do likewise in east coast streams.

This writer, his family and fellow west coast anglers, have oft' enjoyed the varied merits of the anadromous herring and the accompanying photos bear out the foregoing.

SOUND ADVICE IN 1915—IT STILL IS!

The National Safety Council has dug up instructions to "honest" issued fifty years ago. Here is an extract:

1. Keep firearms where children and adults can't get at them. A locked rack or cabinet is best. Store ammunition separately.

2. Treat a gun as if it's loaded every time you clean or handle it. Never point a gun at yourself or others—even with the safety lock on. Keep others out of the room while you clean.

3. Check with a gunsmith before you fire war supplies, antiques or collector firearms. Remove the firing pin from any unlicensed .22 or .22 Magnum rifle.

4. Use only a small-caliber or pellet gun for home shooting—single shot for youngsters. Build and use a safe firing range.

5. Never load or unload a gun in the house, except under range rules or in an emergency.

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MOVING ? (Tell Pat)

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. The reason for this is that the mail now cost the Union 10 cents rather than five cents. The list of members who have moved and do not notify the local, the post office will charge the office 10 cents for the incorrectly addressed letters.

LOCAL'S ADDRESS REMAINS 1918 GROVE ST.

Please continue to address all correspondence to the Local Union 1918 Grove Street, Oakland, California.