Labor Movement's Survival Is at Stake in November

CHICAGO (PAI) — Intense opposition to the Republican platform was much in evidence at the mid-summer meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council. AFL-CIO President George Meany declared flatly that the "survival of the labor movement" was at stake in the November Presidential election.

Sentiments expressed by GOP candidate Goldwater, Meany said, indicated that he "thinks this country would better be off without a labor movement." The AFL-CIO chief added that he was sure the working people understood this, as well as the whole picture that this clear understanding of the issue would offset whatever so-called "white backlash" there might be among voters. At the same time, he said, an extensive educational campaign and get-out-the-vote drive is already under way by the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education.

The Executive Council issued three statements on the Republican platform, extremism, and the control of atomic weapons. The Council GOP platform statement pushed no punches, asserting that "we are compelled to express our deep alarm at the total nature of the Republican platform."

On unemployment, for example, the AFL-CIO had called for "a long list of specific undertakings—accelerated public spending on needed programs, Federal measures to raise the wages of the underpaid, steps to relieve the plight of the aged and the jobless in general, a cut in the statutory work week, and many more."

"Among the few specifics of the GOP platform are: opposition to higher premium pay for overtime and endorsement of more than Federal minimum wages, which can only be viewed as an invitation to return to the days of child labor."

"Starting in their omission are what might be described as labor-management matters. The only substantive reference we could find was a thinly veiled threat to organize unions under the anti-trust laws."

"Republican stands on old age hospital insurance, proposals for giving tax credits and federal-state charity for the "needy"—were also attacked in the statement.

The Executive Council's three statements on the Republican platform, extremism and the control of atomic weapons are shown on page 4 of this issue. Shown above, clockwise around the table are Alvin C. Brooks; Leland Thomas Jr.; Andrew A. Clayton, Central Area Member; and Vice President Marvin C. Brooks. The Board's recommendations on the ballot propositions will appear next month.

(Continued on Page Two)

Local 1245's delegation to the California Labor Federation Convention is shown during the discussion of the Ballot Propositions. An impartial explanation of these measures begins on page 4 of this issue. Shown above, clockwise around the table are Albert C. Callahan, Southern Area Board Member at left; Assistant Business Manager L. L. Mitchell (partially hidden); Anthony J. Boker, E. Board Member-at-Large; Recording Secretary Henry B. Lucas; James H. Fountain, Northern Area Member; Treasurer James M. Lyden; Business Manager Ronald T. Weakley (partially hidden); President Leland Thomas Jr.; Andrew A. Clayton, Central Area Member; and Vice President Marvin C. Brooks.

The Board's recommendations on the ballot propositions will appear next month.

An Examination of Union Policy

Local 1245 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL-CIO, has been in existence for less than 25 years. By usual standards of comparison, it is an upstart in the American Labor Movement. Yet, it has moved quickly to a place of importance in our industry, in the community, and in the House of Labor.

It is the second largest Local Union in the U. S. gas and electric utility industry. It is the largest single utility Local Union in the I.B.E.W. It has forged a place of prominence and respect in the local communities in which it operates, in the Nation, and beyond our National borders.

Within the American Labor Movement, Local 1245 is unique. While we are general-

ly in the mainstream of the policy positions of Labor, we are also noted for dissent.

For instance, Local 1245 forced a merger between AFL diehards and CIO diehards within its area of concern, years before the top mags of Labor did likewise in their august wisdom.

We didn't make the headlines across the Nation but we proved that a Local Union knew what had to be done and could do it long before it was done on a National scale.

Local 1245 values its autonomy and has proved that it can register dissent without going out into space. It has kept its faith with the American Labor Movement and will continue to do so but not as a matter of subservience to any official family.

We recommended support of a Democratic gubernatorial candidate some years ago when a Republican was the official California Labor choice. On the other hand, a few years later we stood almost alone in support of a Republican Senatorial candidate when California Labor endorsed a Demo-

crat. In both instances, our endorsed candidates were soundly defeated but we took our stand.

In 1958, despite the fact that we did not (and still do not) enjoy a union shop situation in our major areas of operation, we produced one of the most aggressive and successful campaigns known in the California Labor history against Proposition 18—the so-called "right-to-work" law.

Our members willingly spent many thousands of dollars to protect the union security of other California workers and our right to seek equal security at the bargaining tables.

We are the main architects of policy positions adopted by the AFL-CIO in California through our resolutions on the protection of the "official family"—the backbone of U. S. Reclamation Law.

We opposed the California Water Plan because of the fiscal policies it involved as well as some basic reservations we held and still hold regarding the technical aspects of water supply and transportation.

We supported reforms involving the sad plight of our domestic farm workers and legislation to end the impermanence and use of poor Mexican nationals for purposes which do not square with the principles of simple morality.

We opposed the takeover by Federal power agencies of certain projects which should and could be built and operated by investor-owned utilities with the benefit of taxpayers and electric energy consumers. We also lost a few battles over this issue and in general, were out (Continued on Page Two)
Editorial Examines Union Policy

(Continued from Page 1)
of step with the majority, so questions were concerned. Yet, we took our stand.

Our social and economic issues were found in the columns of support for tax reform, and controls, improvements in our Social Security system, improvements in the field of unemployment compensation, disability insurance, and actions toward providing education, retraining and job opportunities through public works in the same Rights is of long standing.

We have long been in support of legislation directed to the needs of our senior citizens in the matter of income, housing, and adequate health care.

We are still on foreign policy, we actively supported the Nuclear Test Ban, the United Nations and adequate but not wasteful defense, and we are anti-Communist, anti-Fascist and pro-America in the same sense set forth by the real meaning of our Constitution. We backed President John F. Kennedy and we are now backing President Lyndon B. Johnson for four more years.

The foregoing record shows no extreme nor habitual concepts of political or economic policy. It shows a willingness to support Labor policy whenever we can in good conscience, do so. It shows a determination to reject such policy at the same time, at any given time.

We are not legally subject to

by...
The Pros and Cons of California Ballot Propositions

"A nonpartisan organization which promotes the political responsibility of citizens" — The League of Women Voters of California — has had experts prepare the following explanations of the ballot propositions. It has compiled the principal arguments, pro and con, offered by proponents and opponents of the measures. These are not League arguments; experts qualified to judge accuracy and balanced presentation have reviewed the publication which is reprinted here.

Proposition 1

State, Beach, Park, Recreational, and Historical Facilities Bond Act of 1964

Authorizes $150 million in State general obligation bonds to provide for acquisition and development of lands for State and local recreation purposes including beaches, parks and historical facilities. $85 million would be designated for acquiring real property for the State park system; $20 million for minimum development of such property; and $5 million for acquiring and developing real property for wildlife management. $40 million would be granted to cities and counties to help them develop local and nearby recreational beaches and parks. The act defines formulas to divide the $40 million on a population basis, with a minimum of $75,000 for each county. All State and local projects would be required to meet certain criteria set forth in the act before bond monies could be authorized by the Legislature.

FOR: California's present park and recreational facilities are totally inadequate to serve the State's rapidly expanding population — a fact borne out by studies requested by the Legislature. Available acreage for beaches and parks is rapidly diminishing and must be purchased before it is acquired by private buyers or becomes too expensive to buy with public funds. The passing of this Bond Act would insure recreational facilities for present and future users at current land prices with repayment by both present and future users. Rigid controls have been written into the measure to insure careful expenditures in the public interest.

AGAINST: The sale of authorized but unsold State bonds at a reasonable price will be jeopardized by additional bond proposals. The bond proposal does not include the costs of operating and maintaining any park and recreational facilities acquired under the act. The $75,000 minimum offered to each county will result in projects designed to secure the money with no regard for a well-developed master plan for acquisition. Higher tax rates could result from the continued erosion of the tax base by increasing government ownership of land. Already available State and federal lands should be developed before more land is acquired.

Proposition 2

State Construction Bond Act of 1964

Authorizes $380 million issue of State general obligation bonds to provide funds for major building construction, equipment, and site acquisition by the University of California and the State and junior colleges and for correctional institutions, mental hospitals, narcotics control, and forest fire fighting facilities. Not less than $50 million is to be used to finance junior college facilities. It is estimated that at least 71% of the total will be used for the needs of educational institutions.

Until 1956, all State construction was financed from current revenues and accumulated surplus. Since 1955, current revenues have not kept up with the need for additional State facilities. In 1956, in 1958, and in 1962, voters approved a total of $670 million in three separate bond issues. The 1962 bond issue will be depleted late in 1964.

FOR: The needs of our expanding population makes it imperative that we acquire sites and construct and equip major facilities in such fields as education, health and correction. The financing of these facilities will place a minimum burden on current taxpayers since this measure provides for the utilization of current revenues, surplus funds and self-liquidating projects when feasible, and shares the cost with future users through the issuance of bonds. The State's bonded indebtedness is relatively small and a large portion of it is self-liquidating. Legislative control over expenditures will be maintained by the requirement of yearly appropriations for specific projects.*

AGAINST: The end of pay-as-you-go financing for State construction will result, in a decade, in as much or more money being used for past debts as for new construction. The Legislature will be given a "blank check" to spend the money as it wishes. The $50 million for junior colleges will be outright grants that need not be repaid, and the junior colleges will tend to float bond issues whether needed or not.

*The major share of the cost of new facilities for junior colleges will still be borne by local districts, but the $50 million will help in provid-
Proposition 3
State School District Building Aid
Bond Act of 1964

Authorizes $260 million in State general obligation bonds for loans and grants to needly school districts for school building purposes, especially on the site-acquisition, equipment, special buildings and equipment, physically handicapped children, and mentally handicapped children. Bonds are to be sold so as to make available a specified amount of funds each year for school districts. State aid is available to school districts which have reached 95% of the limit of their taxing and bonding obligations. It would also authorize a school construction districts requesting aid from this proposed bond issue must levy a specific tax to provide repayment. After 30 years the unpaid balance becomes a grant. Funds are appropriated to districts by the State Allocation Board.

FOR: California's public school enrollment continues to grow faster than schools can be built. Greatest increases occur in newly developing communities with little industry to provide a tax base. Several hundred districts would be unable to supply needed school facilities by themselves. Any delay or stoppage in

Proposition 4
Veterans' Tax Exemption: Residency Requirement
SCA 14 (1963)

Provides that future applicants for a $1,000 deduction in assessed values of taxable property must be residents of the State at the time of entry into the armed forces or on the effective date of the amendment: or widows, widowed mothers, or pensioned fathers of such veterans. At present the $1,000 deduction is available to all resident veterans, regardless of where they resided at the time of entry into the armed forces, and their surviving widows, widowed mothers, or pensioned fathers. Persons now eligible to receive the exemption would continue to be eligible; the amendment would affect only new residents.

FOR: California owes special recognition only to veterans entering the armed forces from California. The original tax exemption law was designed to limit these, and benefits under the Farm and Home Loan Program have always been restricted to veterans born in or entering the service from this State. Many veterans from other states are residing in most communities. At present an eligible veteran is exempted from paying taxes on $1,000 if neither he nor his wife owns property with an assessed value of $5,000 each. At the time of the death of a veteran, the exemption of $1,000 is transferred to his widow only if she does not own property with an assessed value of $5,000. This measure increases the amount to $10,000.

FOR: A widow inheriting property of between $5,000 and $10,000 assessed valuation by the home state or country of the "foreign" companies, when California based companies do the same. The stated purpose of the bill is to eliminate a discrepancy between the Constitution and Insurance Code and thus prevent an "escape" from taxes by "foreign" insurance companies.

Proposition 5
Veterans' Tax Exemption for Widows
SCA 15 (1963)

Increases from $5,000 to $10,000 the amount of the assessed valuation of property that may be held by a veteran's widow without losing her eligibility for the $1,000 tax exemption allowed a veteran and his wife owning community property assessed at under $10,000. Stocks, bonds and cash are assessed at 100% of their value; real estate is assessed at approximately 25% in

Proposition 6
Taxation: Retaliatory Tax on Out-of-State Corporations
ACA 27 (1963)

Requires "foreign" (i.e., non-California) insurance companies to pay taxes in California equal to taxes levied on California insurance companies do business there. The stated purpose of the bill is to eliminate a discrepancy between the Constitution and Insurance Code and thus prevent an "escape" from taxes by "foreign" insurance companies.

Committee, to examine further the retirement systems and to initiate or review all legislation designed to implement the change in the investment policy ordered by this constitutional amendment.

FOR: With power to invest in common stocks, retirement fund managers could diversify investments following the practice of other prudent investors, to protect their funds against loss of value from inflation, as well as from loss in dollar values. Retirement fund reserves are long run investments, part of which can be most advantageously invested in common stocks, thus producing greater income to the companies.

Proposition 7
Public Retirement Funds—ACA 13 (1963)

Permits the Legislature to authorize the investment of public retirement funds, other than the Teachers' Retirement Fund, in stock, shares, or other obligations of any corporation. State retirement systems presently invest in government, public utility, and industrial bonds and in mortgages. All phases of regulating public retirement systems remain under control of the Legislature, as at present. The Legislature established by statute a permanent committee, the Joint Legislative Retirement Committee, to examine further the retirement systems and to initiate or review all legislation designed to implement the change in the investment policy proposed by this constitutional amendment.

FOR: To provide a tax base. Several hundred districts would be unable to supply needed school facilities by themselves. Any delay or stoppage in

Proposition 8
Superior Court Judges: Election in Counties Over 700,000 Population
SCA 21 (1963)

Provides that in a county, or city and county, with a population of 700,000 or more, the name of any incumbent and court judge who is up for re-election and is not opposed would not appear on the primary or general ballot. He would then be declared elected on general election day. Specifically, to put incumbent's name on either ballot if write-in campaigns are contemplated and prescribed procedures to be followed in such write-in campaigns. FOR: By making it possible to eliminate the uncontested offices from the ballot, the voter could focus attention on the contested offices, making the election process more meaningful. Reducing the length of the ballot would result in greater economy and speed in the vote-counting process and permit earlier reporting of election returns. This proposal makes it easier for write-in campaigns to develop by providing a specific electoral process to be followed. It would also allow a superior court judge to campaign; requiring him that a write-in campaign is proposed, would afford him an opportunity to meet the voters for acceptance of State funds.

AGAINST: Bond issues are a piecemeal and expensive solution to the continuing need for school construction. Debt service requirements are pyramidng and State costs of financing the program are increasing rapidly. It is time to adopt a master plan for school building financing on a pay-as-you-go basis. Only a few areas in the State receive these loans but every area must share the bond's cost. The present system of school building aid subsidizes small un-economic districts rather than encouraging needed reorganization. School construction should be a local responsibility to insure greater economy and maximum local control.

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states have already received veterans' bonuses from their home states. Also, this limitation would reduce the serious and growing erosion of the local property tax base.

AGAINST: The residency limitation discriminates against veterans who move to California after it is adopted although their service may have been equal in all respects to that of others who will continue to receive the exemption. All veterans deserve the same treatment. Ineligible veterans might, in the future, oppose the exemption for others.

should not lose the $1,000 exemption at a time of great need. Only a technicality prevented the adoption of this exemption which was actually approved by the voters in 1960.

AGAINST: This measure would reduce still further an already inadequate local tax base, and create an additional hardship for local govern-ments where there is a concentration of veter-ans. The proposal benefits only veterans' widows who own property assessed at $5,000 and over, not all veterans' widows.

FOR: Will clarify in detail the rules for deter-mining when and how retaliatory taxes are applied. Brings California into agreement with 43 other states. An increase of $1,000,000 could be realized in retaliatory taxes.

AGAINST: No arguments have been advanced against this measure.

Fund. The establishment of the Joint Legisla-tive Retirement Committee improves the regula-tion of all retirement funds.

AGAINST: There is no safeguard protecting the State and its taxpayers from loss if the in-vestment experience is bad, or guaranteeing them lower contributions if the investment ex-perience is good. Many unanswered adminis-trative and procedural questions make it diffi-cult for the public to judge this plan. Political pressure on management of the funds will in-crease while public ownership of the stock of private business will exert government influence on the policies of private industry.

it. This proposal would make it possible to oppose the incumbent on the November ballot rather than at the primary, where he is more likely to win an easy victory.

AGAINST: This amendment would actually make it more difficult for the voter to exercise the write-in privilege by establishing restrictive time limits for the filling of intention to conduct a write-in campaign. Though a long or cumbersome ballot may result, traditional election pro-cedure requires a candidate's name even if un-opposed to be on the ballot. Voters should not be swayed into giving up their fundamental rights by pleas of economy and brevity.
**Proposition 9**

**County Supervisorial District Boundaries SCA 3 (1964)**

Amendments to the Constitution make the eleven charter counties (except as otherwise provided by the Legislature) subject to the same general rules which now relate to the adjustment of county supervisorial district boundaries in the 47 general law counties. A law passed by the Legislature in 1964 affecting redistricting of supervisorial districts in the general law counties requires redistricting by April 30, 1965, and before October 1 of the year following a federal decennial census; appointment of three supervisory districts and a supervisory redistricting commission to perform the duty if the Legislature fails to do so. This constitutional amendment would provide that all of California's 53 counties, with the exception of San Francisco, conform to this new law.

**FOR:** Recent studies have shown that great inequities exist among the charter counties. The present population of San Francisco is so large that such a charter county should not be included in the same general laws which now relate to the adjunction of county supervisorial districts.

**AGAINST:** The amendment would impose the burden of redistricting on the charter counties which have the financial means to do it. These counties should be allowed to continue business as usual. Further, this amendment would not provide uniformity throughout the state. The present system provides for uniformity in the charter counties and for flexibility in the general law counties.

**Proposition 10**

**State School Fund—SCA 9 (1963)**

Repeals the provision regarding that certain specified revenues be deposited in a State School Fund for the support of public schools. These revenues would be transferred to the General Fund without earmarking. The School Fund now provides approximately $3.5 billion, or less than one-half of one percent of the guaranteed State's receipts appropriated for the support of public schools.

**FOR:** Since the State Constitution now guarantees State aid for schools from general funds, earmarking does not affect total revenues. The continuation of this obsolete provision in the State Constitution merely complicates the State's accounting system and serves no useful purpose.

**AGAINST:** This measure would remove from the Constitution an obsolete provision which provides that certain specific revenues be deposited in a State School Fund. This measure is discriminatory against naming a corporation in the Constitution. It removes coercion and paves the way for voluntary cooperation among the races. The measure would be a step toward collectivism. This amendment is necessary to go before the people.

**Proposition 11**

**Performance of Municipal Functions by County Officers—SCA 25 (1963)**

Amends the Constitution to give the Legislature the power to provide for, or authorize local taxing agencies to provide for, appropriate relief from ad valorem taxes. When (a) after the lien date for a given tax year property is damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, explosion or other act of God, and (b) the area is declared by the Governor to be a disaster area.

**FOR:** This proposal removes from the Constitution a provision that is no longer necessary. This amendment would provide that states and the federal government contract with the county for the performance of municipal services. It removes any constitutional uncertainty which might jeopardize the making and performance of such contracts. Consolidation of services saves local property taxpayers millions of dollars annually by avoiding duplication and avoiding the costs of expensive elections. There is sufficient legal framework upon which to base these contracts in statutory law and other provisions of the Constitution. This measure will in no way remove from the voters the power to decide their own local affairs or to determine matters of policy; contracting for services in an administrative manner, without warranting the costs of expensive elections. Both the Senate and the Assembly approved this proposal by a single dissenting vote, and cities and counties throughout the State are endorsing it.

**AGAINST:** This measure would remove an obsolete provision which protects the State from the costs of expensive elections. The Legislature can handle the matter by making the necessary revisions. The amendment would change the present law by declaring that an owner may apply for reassessment of his property. This amendment would remove from the Constitution the requirement of an election to effect the consolidation. This measure would be a step toward collectivism. This amendment is necessary to go before the people.

**Proposition 12**

**Property Taxation: Relief in Event of Disaster ACA 10 (1964)**

Amends the California Constitution to provide for local taxation of real property. It requires the Legislature to provide for the reimbursement of assessments on real property damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, explosion or other act of God. It guarantees State aid for schools from general funds, earmarking does not affect total revenues. The measure is discriminatory against naming a corporation in the Constitution. It removes coercion and paves the way for voluntary cooperation among the races. The measure would be a step toward collectivism. This amendment is necessary to go before the people.

**FOR:** The Constitution already prohibits naming an individual in the Constitution and prohibits naming either an individual or a corporation in any statutes. This amendment merely corrects an omission. The correction is urgently needed now in order to prevent a private corporation from reaping large profits from a so-called State Controlled Lottery.

**AGAINST:** The measure is discriminatory because it limits tax relief to situations where the property loss due to fire, flood and tidal wave occurs in disaster areas. If tax relief is obtained when property is reduced in value, there should also be a tax increase when property is increased in value after lien date. Such a tax is not necessary if damage is covered by insurance.

**Proposition 13**

**Constitutional Amendments: Naming Corporations—ACA 12 (1964)**

Prohibits any amendment to the Constitution, whether proposed by the Legislature or by initiative, from naming a private corporation. Applies to amendments approved at the present general election and any election thereafter.

**FOR:** The Constitution already prohibits naming an individual in the Constitution and prohibits naming either an individual or a corporation in any statutes. This amendment merely corrects an omission. The correction is urgently needed now in order to prevent a private corporation from reaping large profits from a so-called State Controlled Lottery.

**AGAINST:** The measure is discriminatory because it limits tax relief to situations where the property loss due to fire, flood and tidal wave occurs in disaster areas. If tax relief is obtained when property is reduced in value, there should also be a tax increase when property is increased in value after lien date. Such a tax is not necessary if damage is covered by insurance.

**Proposition 14**

**Sales and Rents of Residential Real Property**

Amends the California Constitution to prohibit the State Legislature and local governments from placing any limitations on a person's right to refuse to sell or rent his residential real property. It removes all limitations on a landlord's right to refuse to rent his residential property to another person. Excludes acquisition by eminent domain, public accommodations such as hotels, and property owned by the State. Effect would be to nullify portions of this proposal.

**FOR:** This measure restores the owner's right to control the rental and sale of his residential property. It nullifies the so-called State Controlled Lottery. It removes all limitations on a landlord's right to refuse to rent his residential property to another person. Excludes acquisition by eminent domain, public accommodations such as hotels, and property owned by the State. Effect would be to nullify portions of this proposal.

**AGAINST:** This measure would remove from the constituents the power to decide their own local affairs or to determine matters of policy; contracting for services in an administrative manner, without warranting the costs of expensive elections. This measure would provide uniformity throughout the state. The present system provides for uniformity in the charter counties and for flexibility in the general law counties.

**Propositions beyond legislative jurisdiction:**

**FOR:** This measure is necessary to correct inequities and provide uniformity between the general law and charter counties and another violation of the "home rule" concept.

**AGAINST:** Other states have succeeded in increasing their State School Fund revenues in recent years. California could benefit from the same policy of careful management of its School Fund to obtain maximum benefits for the public schools. The present earmarked fund must be preserved for educational purposes.
The Pros and Cons of California Ballot Propositions

Proposition 15
Television Programs Initiative

This initiative repeals State law which permits the operation of subscription TV. The law, passed in 1963, makes subscription television companies subject to a 2% gross receipts tax, 1% of which goes to the local government in lieu of other taxes or fees. The law also permits such companies to use the use of streets, highways, etc., for the purpose of laying lines and equipment. This initiative declares subscription television to be against public policy, thus making subscription TV unlawful now, and in the future. The initiative would also have the effect of putting out of business one subscrip-
tional TV company which would telecast its pro-
grams to subscribers' homes in the Los Ange-
les and San Francisco area over coaxial cable laid down by the telephone companies, rather than over the air waves.

FOR: Subscription TV is not in the public in-
terest as it could take away the best of the pres-
ent entertainment by outbidding for programs now seen without cost to the viewer. There is nothing to prohibit the use of commercials to in-
crease the revenue to pay-TV. The cost of pro-
grams will be relatively high. The use of coax-
ial telephone cable is a deliberate attempt to circumvent and bypass the Federal Communi-
cation Commission which now regulates licen-
tioned Educational Fund, to be appropriated annually on a daily attendance basis.

FOR: The tax burden of property owners will be relieved because an estimated $325 million annually will be produced by this lottery to aid school financing. Since people gamble whether it is legal to do so or not, their gambling should be legalized under State control and the money diverted to useful purposes. There would be a tendency for money which is now spent on gambling elsewhere to be kept within California.

AGAINST: If its own estimates are correct, the American Sweepstakes Corporation, a pri-

vate company, would receive $850 million over a 10-year period from this so-called State lot-
tery. More modest calculations set the fig-
ure substantially lower. Some estimators claim that the actual yield to the State would be ap-
proximately the same as would be derived from only a one-cent raise in the cigarette tax or from $1 to $3 on the individual’s income tax bill. Either source of revenue is much prefer-
able to legalized gambling. The purported aid to school financing would be at the expense of those least able to afford it and would be likely to increase welfare costs.

Proposition 16
Lottery Initiative Constitutional

Amendment

This initiative Constitutional amendment pro-
vides for a statewide lottery with monthly draw-
ings to be supervised by a 3-man commission appointed by the governor. The American Sweepstakes Corporation is named as the li-
censee to operate the lottery for the first ten years. Its profit would be 13% from the sales of $2 tickets sold from vending machines. Of the $1.74 remaining, 26% would go for admin-
istration and prizes and 74% to a State Con-

Proposition 17
Railroad Train Crews Initiative

Provides that no State law or regulation can be passed which would prevent a railroad from manning its trains in accordance with federal legislation, awards of the Federal Arbi-
tration Board or collective bargaining agree-
ments. Specifically states that the award of the Federal Arbitration Board No. 282, providing for the elimination of excess firemen and brake-
men on diesel powered freight trains, will be effective in California. Repealed would be State laws established by the passage of an init-
itiative in 1948 and in 1959 by the Legislature, thus eliminating the requirement that freight, mixed or work trains must have three men in the cab, one a fireman. The State Public Utili-
ties Commission would no longer have jurisdic-
tion over the number of brakemen. If the init-
itiative is passed, there would be no State statutory control over the size of crews operating freight trains; crew size would be determined by collective bargaining, and federal legisla-
tion and rulings.

FOR: This measure would eliminate present laws which prevent railroads in California from competing with private railroads. It would allow railroads to develop of remote-controlled, crewless trains.

AGAINST: The present train crew laws should not be eliminated now; the Federal Ar-
bitration Board ruling is for a two-year period and not a permanent solution. Safety cannot

be maintained without three men in the train cab. Of the 2100 firemen affected by this initi-
atiative, 400 would lose their jobs, and the re-
mainning 1700, although guaranteed employ-
ment, would have to accept jobs of any kind in any location. This legislation could be a step toward further elimination of jobs and the de-
velopment of remote-controlled, crewless trains.
ON EDUCATION

“The government has no right to educate children. The parents, you and I, have that responsibility. The child has no right to an education. In most cases, the children get along very well without it.”

New York Times, 7-19-61

ON CIVIL RIGHTS

“If the Congress . . . enacts legislation to integrate department stores and restaurant facilities . . . we will have sucked states’ rights clear down the drain of the Constitution.”

“Do You Stand, Sir?” Detroit, 6-7-63

ON UNEMPLOYMENT

“The fact is that most people who have no skill have no education for the same reason—low intelligence or low ambition.”

Speech to the Economic Club of New York, 1-25-64, as reported in the Congressional Record, 8-21-64, p. 19244.
by FRED GOETZ

Second only to the white-tail in point of distribution over the nation’s far flung acres is the big male deer of the west. Larger than its coast cousin, the blacktail which, on the average, tip the scales at from 130 to 200 pounds, the mulie buck spans from 225 to 275. The magnificient mule deer likes to survey the countryside from a high, well-secluded promontory. They like the rolling range country, the forest fringe as well as rugged, steep, creek terrain. They are well established in most states west of the Mississippi; in Alberta and Saskatchewan, eastern British Columbia; down into northern Mexico and practically the entire peninsula of lower California.

The large mule-like ears give it its name. Whether you stalk the mulie, or wait your turn before the hunter antes them, you should bring your best to the chase. Some of the buck hunters have better latches than the waterfowl. Take, for instance, the honker stalker who was caught afield with a shotgun in one hand but no license in the other. He was taken before the judge and when asked for an explanation, produced a shotgun in one hand but no license in the other.

One angler who will attest to Pend Oreille’s finny merits is David Stevens of LaCedo, Idaho. Such is the word received from Mrs. Lloyd Stevens — and she sends in a word about David with a 15½ pound Kamblooper he eased from the afore-mentioned waters near Tahehee.

David was trolling with his father and grandmother when the bunker smashed into his plug. In regard to a past query regarding record rainbow trout, be it known that the world record—a 37 pound Kamblooper that measured 40½ inches from nose to tail, 28 inches around the middle—was taken in 1947 by Wes Hamlet in Lake Pend Oreille.

Could there be a larger fish still around in Pend Oreille’s icy depths?  

The cagey mule deer likes the forest fringe as well as rolling range country, the forest fringe as well as rolling range country, the forest fringe as well as rolling range country, the forest fringe as well as rolling range country, the forest fringe....

In consolation, and in all fairness, we offer this set to the tune of “Hello Dolly”...

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A Ballad for Barry . . .

Goldwater supporters at the Republican National Convention were disappointed when the Democrats were able to gain rights to the song, “Hello Dolly.”

In consolation, and in all fairness, we offer this set to the tune of “Hello Dolly”...

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Retired Members

20 of August 1964

Frank O. Baily retired July 1, 1964 from San Joaquin Division.

Richard E. Currin retired August 1, 1964 from San Joaquin Division.

Frank Furtsado retired October 31, 1964 from Humboldt Division.

Edith H. Hoelbel retired September 1, 1964 from De Sali Division.

Gustave A. Palanca retired July 1, 1964 from Shasta Division.

John B. Pheasant retired September 1, 1964 from San Francisco Division.

Fred Robinson retired July 1, 1964 from General Construction.

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Declaration of Union Solidarity

The Argentine Federation of Light and Power Workers and the Light and Power Union of the Federal Capital represented in this action by their respective Secretaries General, Mr. P. Prado and Mr. P. Alfredo Perez and those who are visiting Argentina for the 20th Anniversary of the Light and Power Union of the Federal Capital, Delegate Ronald T. Weakley, from the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in Oakland, California, U.S.A., together agree to, ad referendum (subject to approval) of their respective organizations, a Declaration of Union Solidarity.

This declaration has as its foundation the following objectives:

(a) To strengthen still more the fraternal relations between the Unions, each one cooperating to the best of its ability for the success of the claims that the others put into action.

(b) To increase as a permanent activity the exchange of material and information, like those aspects dictated by the particular experience of each trade union.

(c) To try to promote successfully the exchange of delegations who in representing their respective organizations would travel in the various countries, which would provide accurate, effective information and benefit all the workers.

(d) To encourage discussion of those cultural aspects that further the mutual knowledge of the idiosyncrasies of our respective people, whose cultural heritage forms an indivisible part of each of our organizations.

(e) To consolidate a permanent rapprochement between the union movements of our countries, based on mutual respect: the defense of the best principles of liberty and social justice; the preservation of National traditions in each of our movements, to the extent of ideological, political, ethical and religious tendencies.

(f) To fight tirelessly so that in the immediate future the Electrical Power Organizations form one association of solidarity for the defense of the interests we have in common.

(g) To struggle in order that the human relations transform the structure to the national interest and success, the most complete, respectful conciliation among our people, where the workingman acquires his true, sacred human dimension.

In the headquarters of the Light and Power Union of the Federal Capital, at 823 Peru, Buenos Aires, Argentina, on October 7, 1963.

Francisco Prado

P. Alfredo Perez

Ronald T. Weakley

Jose Alonso

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Local 1245 — Argentine Union Friendship