



utility reporter

Official Publication of I.B.E.W. Local Union 1245, AFL-CIO, 1918 Grove St., Oakland, Calif. 94612
VOL. XIII — No. 3 OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA JULY, 1965

Utility jobs rank \$ high

Utility occupations rank high in earning power according to a study reported in the March issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

Of 321 selected occupations studied by the U.S. Department of Labor, Utility Foremen ranked second highest in the craftsman

classification. Power station operators took first place in their earning classification.

Linemen and Servicemen ranked eleventh in the craftsman category, followed closely by the Electricians.

Clerical workers in transportation, communications and other public utilities ranked highest in separate industry classifications, following closely on clerical workers in the combined-industry manufacturing classification.

As might be expected from this wage base, managers in the utility industry are well paid. Managers in the communications and utility industry ranked sixth

(Continued on page 7)



Senior Assistant Business Manager L. L. Mitchell (See Your Business Manager's Column)

YOUR Business Manager's COLUMN

As a new term of office begins for those who were reelected last month, a new look at our entire union operation is also underway.

In the area of my responsibility, a number of changes will occur on a progressive basis. The first one was the appointment of L. L. Mitchell to the position of Senior Assistant Business Manager. "Mitch" will work directly with me in the development of administrative and field service programs designed to improve the efficiency of my office.

Your Executive Board is also engaged in a similar operation concerning its area of responsibility and authority and has scheduled a week-long special meeting next month to set up policies and programs designed to help give direction to our Union for the next three years.

Our two-way communication (Continued on page 2)

Municipal Survey

By M. A. WALTERS

The annual salary surveys have been completed and salary adjustments put into effect for Local 1245 members employed by various East Bay Municipalities employing Local 1245 members.

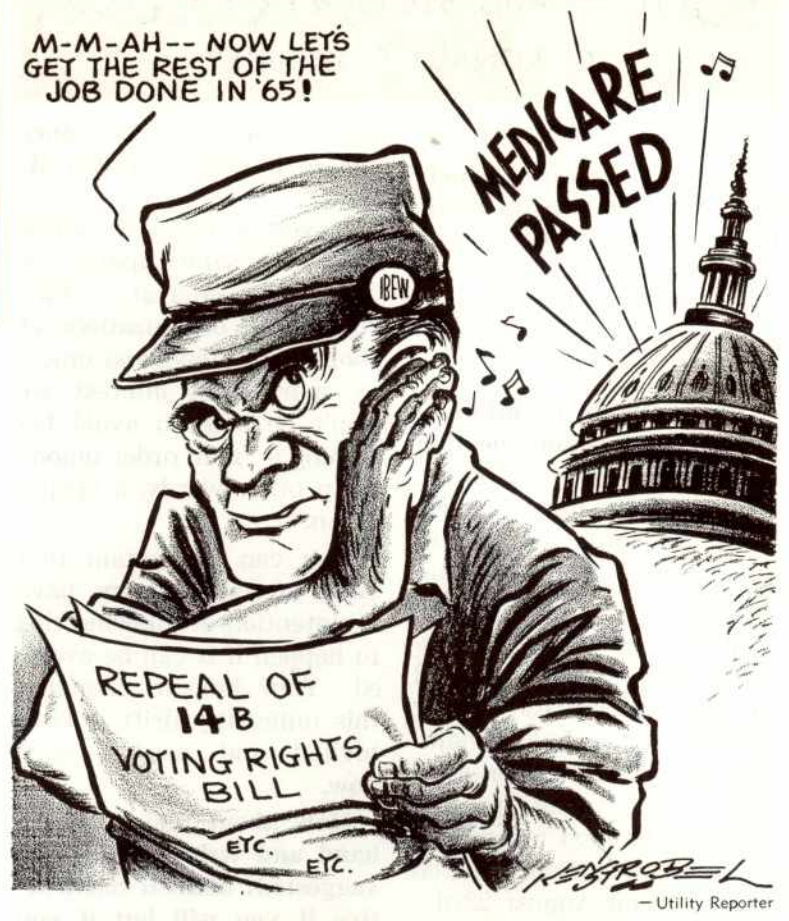
City of Berkeley

Electrical Department employees, along with other City employees, were granted a 2½% increase effective July 16. The new monthly salaries are \$801 for Foreman, \$745 for Electrician Lineman and Radio Technician, \$584 for Helper, and \$493 for Senior Telephone Operator. Through-

(Continued on page 7)

Sound of Music!

M-M-AH-- NOW LET'S GET THE REST OF THE JOB DONE IN '65!



—Utility Reporter

U.S.B.R. Bargaining Starts Soon

Local 1245 and the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation have agreed to meet on July 29 to open this year's wage board conference. This meeting will be limited to the question of adjustment in basic hourly wage rates. Other matters set forth in Union's proposals of July 2 will be taken up at a later meeting between the parties. Items to be considered later include: establishment of procedures for Union participation and revisions in the operation of the merit promotion plan, the establishment of a joint safety program, and the establishment of provisions relating to employees assigned to aerial patrols.

Representing the Union in meetings with management will be Stuart David, Fresno Field Division; Wallace Kaplan, Shasta Field Division; William Peitz, Tracy Field Division; Lester Pingree, Drill Crew Operations; and George Thompson, Folsom Field Division, together with Assistant Business Manager M. A. Walters.

Record Sierra Safety

Employees of Sierra Pacific Power Company's power production department have been sent a letter of commendation for a record of safety, 30 months without a lost time accident.

R. K. VanDervort, power production superintendent, called attention to the record noting that the safety period represents a quarter-million man-hours of work, beginning back in 1962. Then he requested a new record for job safety, 500,000 hours.

New Staff Assignments Made

Assistant Business Manager Dan McPeak, staff coordinator, announces the assignment of Scott Wadsworth to represent Business Manager Weakley on the Sierra Pacific properties, following the transfer of Roy D. Murray into the Oakland headquarters. Henry B. Lucas has been assigned to Stockton Division, the City of Lodi and Yosemite District

of San Joaquin Division, Scott's former assignment. Charles R. Reynolds has been appointed to the staff by Business Manager Weakley to assume the organizing function recently performed by Hank Lucas. Ron Reynolds, prior to coming on the staff, was a Lineman in Shasta Division and the Advisory Councilman for that area.



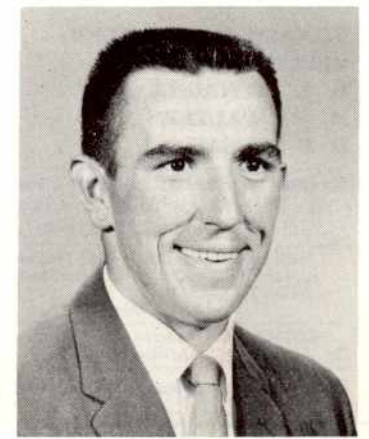
Roy D. Murray



W. Scott Wadsworth



Henry B. Lucas



Charles Ron Reynolds

YOUR *Business Manager's* COLUMN

By RONALD T. WEAKLEY

(Continued from page 1)

tion system between leadership and membership needs to be overhauled because at the present time, it is not operating at an efficiency level necessary to prepare for 1966.

Your officers are interested in direct communication from those who work on the job and who have suggestions to offer regarding our general communication problem.

Such individual suggestions can best be channeled to your officers by writing directly to me. I shall maintain a special file for such letters and shall present them to the next meeting of the Executive Board which will begin on August 23rd.

A particular area of concern is the lack of membership attendance at our regular Unit Meetings. Some are well attended but others fail to achieve a quorum more often than reasonably expected. Your Unit Officers share this concern and they need some help.

Perhaps the use of a bit of ingenuity and/or common sense might help make our Unit Meetings more attractive. A dull, stereotyped meeting will not drag a member away from a T.V. set or a bowling alley or from any other competing activity unless such member is vitally interested in the operations and activities of his Union. Those who are in this category form perhaps the best source of constructive criticism or progressive suggestion.

Those who stay away from meetings form the majority and from them, we should be able to get some good rea-

sons for lack of attendance and/or interest in Union affairs.

It seems that we suffer from the same apathy or lack of interest which plagues all organizations of people these days and unless we spark some interest, we won't be able to avoid becoming a "mail order union" or in other words, a "paper union."

You can be certain that your present officers have no intention of allowing this to happen if it can be avoided. Your help in changing this unhealthy drift is both invited and needed right now.

How about taking pen in hand and writing to me as suggested? Make it constructive if you will but if you want to give us hell along with it, write anyway.

1966 will be a tough year in all respects for those you have chosen to lead your Union. It will also be less than properly beneficial to you unless you join with your leaders and produce an efficiently organized force for progress.

That's enough from me. How about hearing from you!

More local say in

Freeway route decisions

Four bills designed to guarantee greater local community participation in freeway route decisions were signed by Governor Edmund G. Brown today.

The bills, all authored by **Assemblyman Edwin L. Z'berg (D-Sacramento)**, were described by the governor as "a major step forward in providing local citizens with the maximum opportunity to take part in the state's freeway development planning."

AB 1432 provides that local government agencies are entitled to a full hearing be-

One of the best of Americans

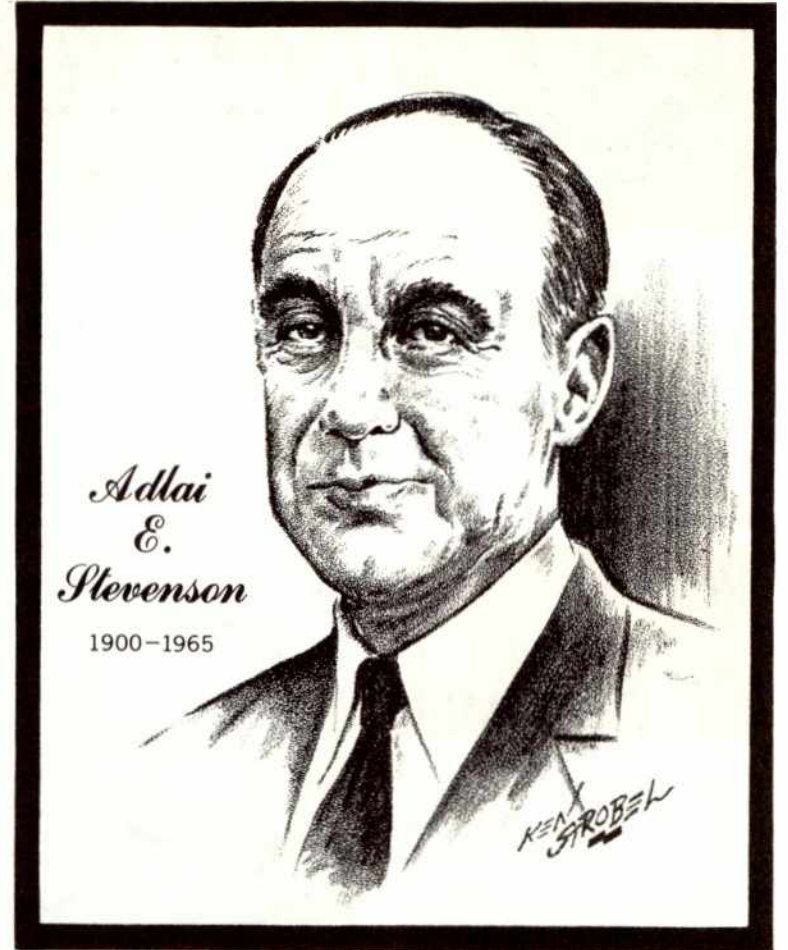
Gone is another voice which articulated all of America's best hopes and ideals.

Twice the Democratic Presidential candidate, and considered by many the most qualified man to run for the office in many decades—Adlai Stevenson stood for those American values which reassure the world of its leadership.

He first introduced the idea of a nuclear test ban in the 1956 campaign and was one who signed the treaty in 1963. He was stout in the defense of great public servants, like General George C. Marshall, who were maligned during the McCarthy era.

Denied the presidency by the fate of having to run against one of the most popular father-figures known, Adlai Stevenson nonetheless served with courage as Ambassador to the United Nations. Many of his devoted followers were disappointed when he was not named Secretary of State by President Kennedy, but that was not to be.

He is credited with having advised against two notable instances of American foreign policy: the Cuban Bay of Pigs and the Santa Domingo military operations



Adlai E. Stevenson
1900-1965

- Utility Reporter

The suddenness of his death is more deeply shocking because of Stevenson's confided remark to correspondent David Schoenbrun that the Dominican Republic operation was "a massive blunder" and that his defense of it in the U.N. "took several years off my life". Yet, to the end, he played his as-

signed role in the United Nations and kept, by his manner and ideals (if not by the words he was often given to say)—that body's faith in the eventual wisdom of American policy.

The world will not forget him as the essence of the best of Americans, their aspirations and inspiration.

On going underground

The public's latent negative opinion of overhead electric lines criss-crossing their urban views of life has found a strong voice at the White House Conference on Natural Beauty.

In a statement to President Johnson regarding cities, Conference spokesman Edmund Bacon said:

"As we cast our eye on the reality of what we saw, our view was constantly impeded by the confused and uncoordinated jumble of wires and poles, of signs and lamp standards, of a welter of chain link fences, slogans and litter baskets, which the city imposes between the city and its citizens, even in its finest part. We realized that American municipal government itself is among the offenders against beauty."

Most municipal governments now require more and more underground construction and this emphasis will increase because our urbanized population will demand it.

We are confident the enlightened leading members of this local are alert to this demand by the public. Local 1245 need not lower itself to the position taken by some unions directly affected by advertising sign ordinances and freeway construction who say, "The public's view be damned, we want the work."

Local 1245 has the work and will continue to have it. The question is over proper pay for the underground skills involved, and that question is in the capable hands of the Overhead/Underground Committee.

Division of Highways to present sketches are prepared only or models of alternative freeway routes. At present, such sketches are prepared only for selected hearings.

fore the California Highway Commission if they are dissatisfied with preliminary route studies contemplated by the Division of Highways.

AB 1431 deletes the present requirement that the Highway Commission must select the "most direct" route for freeway development. This will enable the commission to by-pass parks and other public facilities in the line of freeway projects.

AB 1433 allows the commission to hire independent hearing officers to preside public route hearings. At present, officials of the Division of Highways preside at the hearings.

AB 1430 requires the Divi-



the utility reporter



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Governor signs Consumer bills

Governor Edmund G. Brown has signed a series of bills designed to strengthen and extend California's leadership in the field of consumer protection.

The measures cover such areas as installment contracts, false and misleading advertising, health care service and dangerous drugs prescriptions.

"I regard these bills and a series of others still awaiting my signature as necessary to help safeguard the rights of the California consumer," the governor said.

"Taken together, the measures approved at the 1965 session constitute further important gains in the consumer field—with one notable exception.

"That exception is the deletion of a significant portion of support funds from the Office of Consumer Counsel. It is ironic that the legislature, while approving a number of necessary consumer measures, has at the same time taken action to diminish the voice of the consumer in government.

"The office has repeatedly called attention to the need of increased protection for the consumer and for the legitimate businessman against unscrupulous and shoddy commercial practices.

"In so doing, it has helped save Californians millions of dollars. The budget cut can only have the effect of weakening this strong consumer representation in government."

These are the bills signed by the governor:

SB 504 and SB 505 by Senator Donald L. Grunsky of Watsonville requiring

Buys on home goods—other prices inflating

By Sidney Margolius

Consumer Expert for The Utility Reporter

Your family has to cope this summer with what amounts to the sharpest increase in living costs in several years. We've been accustomed to a constant rise of about 1 to 1½ per cent a year. But in recent months, the Consumer Price Index has been bouncing up at an annual rate of about 3 per cent. That's no longer creeping inflation. Unless and until the Government finds ways to slow down the new inflationary breakout, working families will have to be selective and knowledgeable in their buying if they expect to retain any real benefit from wage gains.

The major problem is the high cost of food, especially meat. Recently food prices have been rising twice as much as the cost of living in general. But some clothing and shoe prices also are edging up. Other expenses which have risen especially sharply recently, are medical costs and transportation.

Even in the middle of inflation, there are good buys for careful shoppers. This summer, reductions of 3 to 6 per cent are available on many household appliances, and \$60-\$90 on new cars, due to the reduction in Federal excise taxes on these items.

So far, the records indicate that most of the price reductions potentially made available by the tax cut have

been passed on to consumers. But there have been exceptions observed by reporters around the country, in the case of individual manufacturers and dealers.

For example, some manufacturers of electric housewares claim they are not reducing prices because they had been intending to raise them, but as the result of the excise cut will hold to their former prices. Dealers also have complained that some importers of TV and radio sets seem reluctant to mark down price tags in line with the price cut.

Such instances of failure or tardiness in reducing prices, either by manufacturers or dealers, have been reported in some cases on cars, appliances, housewares and photography equipment. In the final analysis, only competition can insure that you get the benefit of the tax cut, as intended by the Administration and Congress. There is no legal requirement that the cut be passed on. This means that you need to comparison-shop any item you go out to buy, both among different brands and different dealers on the same brand.

Unfortunately, some retail authorities have commented that shoppers do not seem aware of the extent of the excise cuts, or to which items they apply.

To summarize, the more important items on which Federal excise taxes have been eliminated or reduced are: new cars; household appliances, including refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, driers, water heaters, ranges and cooking appliances, irons, mixers and other small appliances; TV and radio sets; record players; luggage cosmetics and toiletries; handbags; jewelry; furs; sporting goods (except fishing equipment) phonograph records; musical instruments; cameras, film and other photographic equipment.

REFRIGERATOR PRICES CUT

One of the best buying opportunities this summer resulting from a combination of excise and summer-sale price reductions, is lower prices being offered on refrigerators. Some manufacturers have cut prices on standard two-door models with top-mounted freezer, in 12 to 13 cubic-foot sizes, to as low as \$200-\$225.

The two-door models usually provide more freezer-compartment space than one-door models. This is one of the most important values in a refrigerator, and should be compared among different models of the same overall capacity. You may find that one 13-cubic-foot model provides 120 pounds of freezer capacity, another, 135. Also note whether the refrigerator is self-defrosting in both refrigerator and freezer compartments, or only in the refrigerator section.

August is the month of furniture and rug sales. Because of the price rise on wool rugs, many families have turned to nylon as providing the most serviceability in the medium-cost range of \$5 to \$8 a square yard.

Nylon carpeting provides good wear resistance and cleans well, but is not as resistant to soiling as is wool. You also have to expect some pile crushing. If you do buy a nylon rug for a heavy-traffic area, experts advise selecting a relatively dark shade.

SHOE PRICES RISING

Moderate-income families would be well advised to shop the remaining mid-summer shoe sales. Retailers expect prices will go up 50 cents to \$1 a pair this fall.

Nowadays you have some guide, even if distressingly inadequate, to knowing whether shoes are made wholly of leather, or partly of synthetic materials. Shoes must carry a label stating whether any of the materials used are "man made," meaning plastic or synthetic.

Plastic shoe materials are durable, but do not "breathe" or conform to the shape of the foot as readily as leather, which costs more.

FOOD BUYING CALENDAR

All meats are high this summer. Wholesale pork prices recently have reached the highest levels of the past ten years. Beef prices also have risen, if less drastically. One help is the heavy supply of poultry, especially broilers. Turkeys are also good values. Eggs also are relatively reasonable for this time of year, although prices are rising.

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Buyers' Bailiwick

that legal actions against a purchaser on an installment contract must be brought in the county where the contract was signed or the purchaser resides, instead of the firm's home office city.

AB 1821 by Assemblyman George E. Danielson of Los Angeles and Anthony C. Beilenson of Beverly Hills and co-authored by Senator Joseph Rattigan of Santa Rosa: It provides for civil penalties of \$2,500 for each violation of the state's false and misleading advertising laws.

The bill is designed to assist law enforcement agencies in combating "suede shoe" fraudulent sales schemes. Under present law there is no civil penalty against such practices.

SB 419 by Assemblymen John T. Knox of Richmond and James R. Mills of San Diego prohibiting any health care service plan from engaging in deceptive practices and empowering the attorney general to issue cease and desist orders and seek injunctive relief against such deceptive practices.

AB 2232 by Assemblyman George E. Danielson of Los Angeles making it unlawful to sell textile yard goods that have been packaged in advance of sale unless the net linear measure or net weight is plainly marked on the package. Under present law, packages containing textile products need not state either weight or measure.

SB 454 by Senator Clark L. Bradley of San Jose making it unprofessional conduct for a physician to prescribe dangerous drugs without prior examination of the patient or medical indication thereof.

Another chance to

Take the Nat'l Drivers' Test

ANOTHER CHANCE

to view and participate in the documentary and safe driving test—presented on CBS-TV by CBS News, the National Safety Council, and Shell Oil last May 30—will be offered the American public . . .

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 30—OVER THE CBS-TV NETWORK—AT 10 P.M. EASTERN AND PACIFIC TIME, 9 P.M. CENTRAL AND MOUNTAIN TIME. (We suggest you check with your local CBS-TV outlet.)

The Central Valley Project in

By MARK R. COOK

Every day these hot summer months in the Central Valley of California, members of Local 1245 employed by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation are at work operating the Central Valley Project—one of the most extensive artificial systems of transporting water in the world.

They operate and maintain California's largest single hydroelectric generating unit at Shasta Dam. They replace transmission line poles and repair the lines leading down the valley as Julian Watkins' pictures on these pages show. They operate and repair the huge pumps at the Tracy pumping plant. They maintain canals like the Delta-Mendota flowing down the west side of the San Joaquin Valley past the San Luis Unit (which we hope to cover in another issue). They work on the drill crews preparing for construction of such units as San Luis, now well along toward completion. They even collect young salmon and stripers before they are diverted from their seaward migration by the Tracy Pumping Plant into the Delta-Mendota Canal, and return them to the delta waters so the fish can continue into San Francisco Bay and out the Golden Gate.

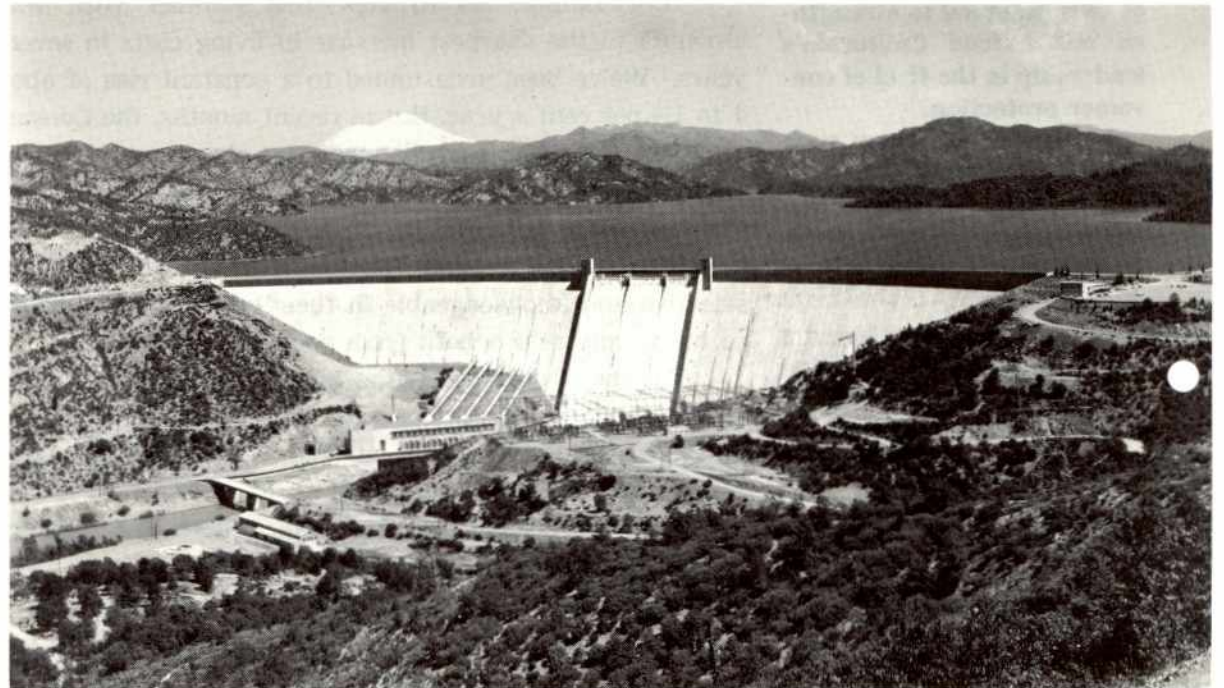
All of these things are done to collect water from the Trinity Mountains and Mount Shasta so it can be transported to irrigate the Central Valley, even at its southern end nearly 500 miles away.

The result is enough irrigation water in a year to cover more than 3 million acres one foot deep, enough falling water to produce more than 3 billion kilowatt-hours annually—in addition to preventing or controlling floods, improving navigation, supplying drinking and industrial water, controlling the incursion of salt water in the delta growing areas, preserving fish and wildlife water conservation sites and providing recreation such as swimming and boating in Shasta Lake.

Most of the major facilities of the project were authorized by Congress in 1937. The American River Division, including Folsom Dam and Powerplant, Nimbus Dam and Powerplant, and the Sly Park Unit were made part of the Central Valley Project in 1949. Corning Canal, Red Bluff Diversion Dam, and the Tehama-Colusa Canal were authorized in 1950. The Trinity River Division was passed in Congress in 1955 despite concerted opposition. The latest authorization, in 1960, was for the San Luis Unit, with Congress still debating the need for the Auburn Dam to protect Sacramento from flooding of the American River.

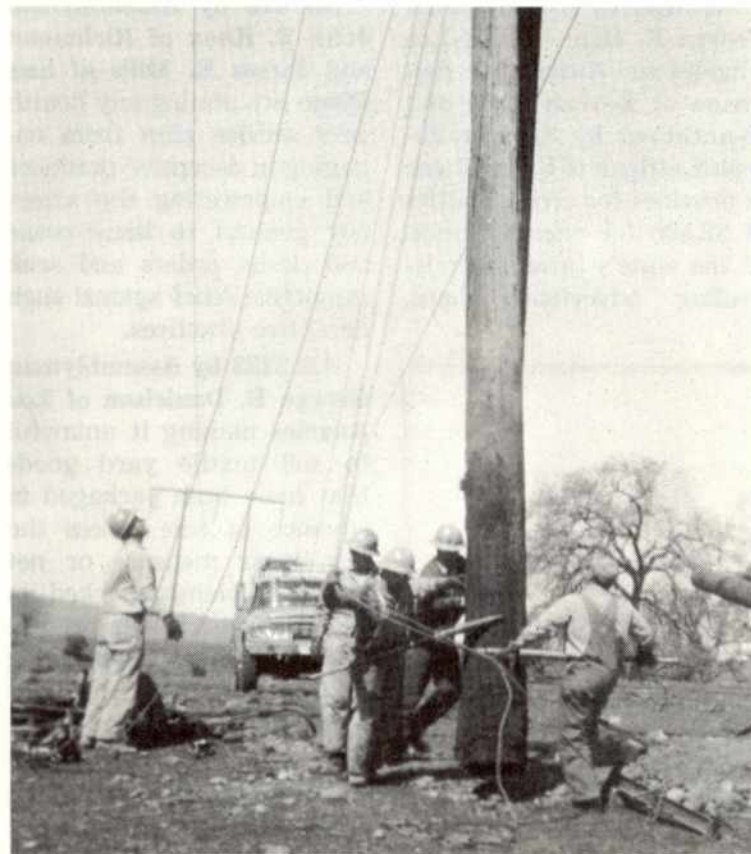
The transfer of surplus Sacramento and Trinity River water to the thirsty valley acres is accomplished in this way:

Trinity Dam and Reservoir and the other structures of the Trinity River Division are in the Trinity Mountains, about 40 miles northwest of Redding. Trinity Lake stores 2,500,000 acre-feet of water.

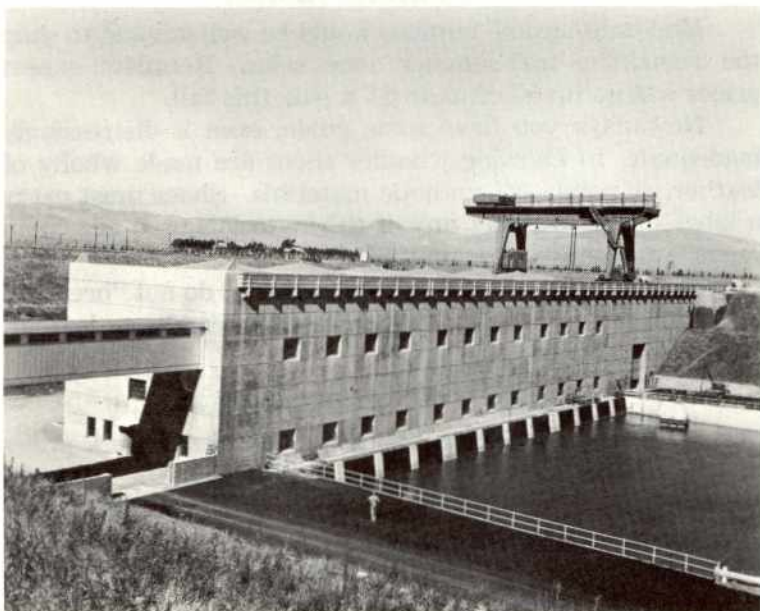


Shasta Dam with Mount Shasta in the background

Water stored in Trinity Lake behind Trinity Dam is released for utilization through a 96,000-kilowatt powerplant and reregulated in Lewiston Reservoir, about 7 miles downstream. Lewiston Dam, with the 350-kilowatt Powerplant, regulates and releases water to meet the downstream requirements of the Trinity River Basin. Water not needed in the Trinity River Basin is diverted by Lewiston Dam through the Clear Creek Tunnel to the 134,000-kilowatt Clear Creek Powerplant and then into the 241,000 acre-feet Whiskeytown Reservoir on Clear Creek, a tributary of the Sacramento River. From Whiskeytown Reservoir the water from Trinity River and surplus flows from Clear Creek flow through the Spring Creek Tunnel to the 150,000-kilowatt Spring Creek Powerplant and discharge into existing Keswick Reservoir on the Sacramento River. Operating in connection with Shasta Dam, Trinity Dam and its related units make 1,422,000 acre-feet of water available annually for all project purposes.



Line crew in action changing out a pole on the 230 kv line which carried the first power from Shasta Dam to Oroville in 1943: Right to left we see Walter Work, Lineman; John Shoaf, Groundman; Ralph Warren, Lineman; "Ricky" Schreiber, Lineman and Bill Withrow, Foreman. The picture, taken by Advisory Councilman Julian Watkins, looks toward Shasta Dam.



Tracy Pumping Plant

Action

Shasta Dam and Reservoir are on the Sacramento River below its confluence with the Pit River, a few miles north of Redding. The dam is concrete, 602 feet high, with a crest length of two-thirds of a mile impounding a reservoir of 4½ million acre-feet. Shasta Powerplant is California's largest hydroelectric installation operating five generators of 75,000 kilowatt rated capacity each. Over its spillway, floodwater drops 480 feet, nearly three times the height of Niagara Falls.

A few miles downstream from this is Keswick Dam, a much smaller installation, which reregulates and balances the water released from Shasta Dam. The powerplant at Keswick is equipped with three generators of 25,000-kilowatt capacity each.

From Keswick, water flows down the natural channel of the Sacramento River toward the delta area. As the American River flows into the main stream at the city of Sacramento, an additional regulated water supply is introduced into the project system through the American River facilities, consisting of Folsom and Nimbus Dams. Folsom Dam is concrete, 340 feet high, and 1,400 feet long. The reservoir has a capacity of 1 million acre-feet.

Folsom Powerplant houses three generators of 54,000

kilowatts each. Reregulation for major water releases from Folsom Dam is provided at Nimbus Dam, its afterbay structure. The powerplant at Nimbus Dam contributes a power capacity of 6,750 kilowatts from each of two generators.

The Sly Park Unit, developed as part of the American River Division, consists of a diversion dam, a storage reservoir impounded by Sly Park Dam, and a conduit, supplying water to some 10,700 acres in El Dorado County.

Some 30 miles downstream below Sacramento, the Delta Cross Channel provides for the regulated passage of Sacramento River water through the delta channels to the Tracy Pumping Plant. During this passage, a portion of the water is utilized to stem the inflow of salt water from the Pacific Ocean into the delta, and an additional portion is taken into the Contra Costa Canal. This canal has its intake near the town of Oakley, and carries the water westward for 48 miles. Four pumping plants lift the water 124 feet above the sea-level intake of the canal. The Contra Costa Canal supplies water to 22,000 acres of agricultural land, is the source of industrial water for manufacturing plants on the south side of Suisun Bay, and provides domestic water to cities in the area.

Having traversed the delta, the water arrives at the Tracy Pumping Plant, which is its introduction to the San Joaquin Valley. Here six 84-inch centrifugal pumps, each with a capacity of about 340,000 gallons per minute, lift the water 196 feet above sea level and discharge it into the

Delta-Mendota Canal, where it begins its journey southward.

The Delta-Mendota Canal, with an initial capacity of 4,600 cubic feet a second, discharges its water cargo into the San Joaquin River at Mendota, 117 miles away.

Entering the San Joaquin River at the Mendota Pool, water originating in the Sacramento River Basin and transported therefrom by man-made means, replaces the natural flow of the San Joaquin River, which is diverted at Friant Dam, on the San Joaquin River, about 20 miles northeast of Fresno.

At Friant Dam almost the entire flow of the San Joaquin River is turned southward into the Friant-Kern Canal, and northward into the Madera Canal. Friant Dam is 319 feet high and has a crest length of 3,488 feet. The reservoir, Millerton Lake, has a capacity of 520,000 acre-feet. The Madera Canal, which flows northward from its source at Friant Dam, is 37 miles long and has a capacity of 1,000 cubic feet a second.

From Friant Dam southward for a distance of 153 miles, the Friant-Kern Canal, with an initial capacity of 4,000 cubic feet a second, carries water into the major water-deficient area of the project.

In delivering water to the farmer-consumer, the Bureau of Reclamation operates through some 70 irrigation districts, which receive supplies directly from the several main-line project canals.

This, then, is the Central Valley Project in action.

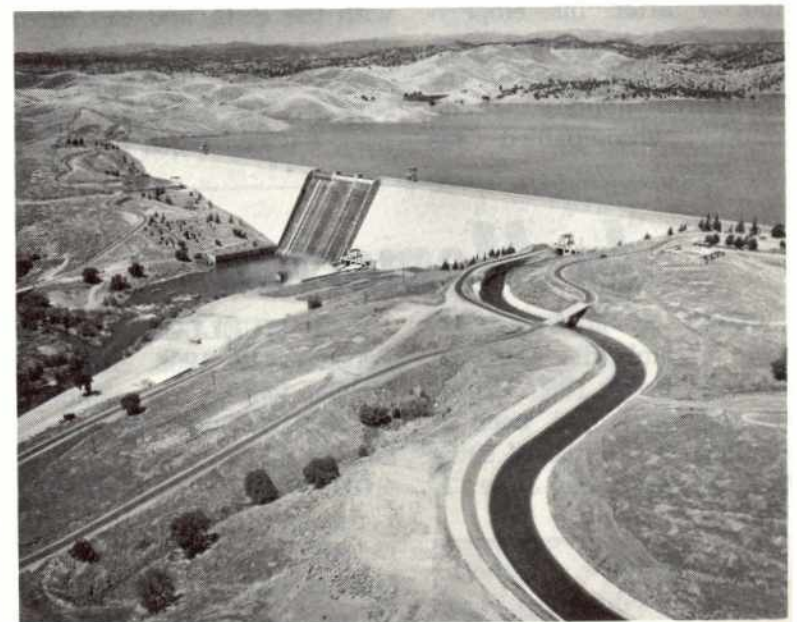


Folsom Dam

CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT
CALIFORNIA
OPERATING FEATURES
1963



The Tracy line crew, left to right, standing: Carl Cook, David Wood, William Miller, Clifford Robertson, Ed Neilsen, Maintenance Superintendent. Seated: Daniel Kinilau, and Archelaus DeTienne, Line Foreman. Not shown in the above picture is Anthony Schmidt, Lineman, who replaced Carl Cook, now working as an Electrician for the Bureau.



Friant Dam & Friant-Kern Canal

Labor, Church, Civil Rights, Student groups

— "The new hope of a democratic society"

This is the second part of a review on "Automation—Peril or Promise?"—a conference sponsored by the Northern California-Nevada Council of Churches

Paul Schrade deplored the slow growth rate of an economy based not on national scarcity, but national abundance. He reviewed Labor's various approaches to the problem: longer vacations, shorter hours, early retirement, etc.—all designed to spread employment among a growing labor force. He concluded by articulating as "the new hope of a democratic society" a coalition of Labor, The Church, Civil Rights and Student Groups.

U. C. Sociologist Harold Wilensky gave Detroit Edison as an example of EDP computer automation where the indispensability of clerical jobs was "grossly exaggerated." "Many managers," Dr. Wilensky said, "were shocked to find their jobs could be programmed readily."

He went on to back up previous speakers' statements about the im-

pact of unemployment and the reasons for it. Some skills are being made obsolete and employees with these skills are being displaced. This is the structural unemployment we hear about.

But, Professor Wilensky continued, we also have unacceptably high rates of unemployment often doubling and tripling in the case of non-whites, older workers, and youth out of school and/or out of work. Automation has not caused the baby boom, racial discrimination or poverty, he pointed out. These are the aggregate demand arguments we hear about. We may not have felt the full effects of automation on jobs yet, but we have high unemployment already and automation will increase it substantially, he concluded.

Dr. Stanley Scheinbaum of the Center for the Study of Demo-

cratic Institutions at Santa Barbara, gave the luncheon address. Our dilemma is one of finding the moral equivalent of work, he said, and this must be obtaining income rather than getting work. His definition of automation, — "the replacement of man's mind by the machine" agreed with Dr. Laner's previous definition of cybernation — "the mechanization of sensory control and thought".

Dr. Scheinbaum saw the computer eliminating middle management by 1985. "We need people who can think about the social effects of automation," he said. He has seen no convincing evidence we need an increased proportion of scientists, engineers and technicians. "This current emphasis on vocational training in institutions is wasteful and ineffective; we must use on-the-job training."

Borrowing Robert Hutchins' phrase, the object of education must be "Manhood, not Manpower," he said, "The only secure occupation will be that of Citizen."

"Education in an automated age should emphasize understanding rather than facts; it should be oriented to the generalist rather than the specialist," he concluded.

The conference was arranged by the Rev. Andrew Juvinall, Chairman of the NCNCC's Commission on Church and Economic Life and Pastor of the Hamilton Methodist Church in San Francisco, with the assistance of Don Vial and Herb Perry of the U. C. Center for Labor Research and Education, and Institute of Industrial Relations, respectively. Many representatives of labor and management served as resource persons in the afternoon discussion groups. — B.J.L.

Retired, but not forgotten

Archie Prehn was a member of the Local Union in good standing for 13 years before his retirement in 1962, following many years of service with the Pacific Gas and Electric Company as Ditch Patrolman on the Centerville, Butte and Miocene canals in the De Sabla Division.

Young Prehn, the grandson, spent much of his life with his grandfather at various Ditch Camps in the P. G. and E. Company's Water Collection Department where he was in constant contact with members of the Local Union and learned to know the importance of Union membership. Shortly after his employment by the General Construction Department of the Company, Johnny Prehn proudly accompanied his



Picture shows retired member ARCHIE PREHN escorting his grandson JOHNNY PREHN before the Chair at the Paradise Unit meeting to take the obligation of membership into the Brotherhood.

grandfather to the Union meeting to take on the obligations of membership in his grandfather's Unit.

A regular attendant at Unit meetings throughout his years of employment with the P. G. and E. Company, Archie Prehn, together with other retired members in the Paradise District, has continued his reg-

ular attendance following his retirement.

The occasion of grandfather escorting grandson to take the obligation of membership in his own Local Unit was a moment of great pride and satisfaction to grandfather Archie Prehn, as well as to all members of the Paradise Unit, active and retired. R.D.M.

In Memoriam

JOHN A. MOSCHETTI, from Humboldt Division, died on April 8, 1965. Brother Moschetti had been a member of the IBEW since his initiation on June 1, 1949.

J. W. MUELLER, died on February 12, 1965. Brother Mueller had been a member of the IBEW since his initiation on September 24, 1923.

GUSTAVE A. PALANCA, a retired member, died on December 5, 1964. Brother Palanca had been a member of the IBEW since his initiation on May 1, 1949.

JAMES A. REYNOLDS, from East Bay Division, died on March 20, 1965. Brother Reynolds had been a member of the IBEW since his initiation on June 1, 1959.

ROBERT G. SLACK, from North Bay Division, died on March 7, 1965. Brother Slack had been a member of the IBEW since his initiation on October 1, 1960.

New Stewards

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY:

William J. Doan
Central Stores
Kenneth F. Sager
Central Stores
Fred W. Ray
Coast Valleys Division
Frank A. Day
General Construction
William R. Neville
General Construction
Lloyd Standley
General Construction
James P. Jacobson
North Bay Division
William J. Sanders
North Bay Division
Delbert A. Gregg
Pipe Line Operations
Gilbert C. Espley
Sacramento Division
Vincent Contrestano
San Joaquin Division
Ron Van Dyke
San Joaquin Division
Clifford L. Hembree
San Jose Division

The following Shop Stewards were appointed during May.

CITY OF OAKLAND:

Lyle R. Voorhees

DAVEY TREE SURGERY COMPANY, LTD.:

Tom Freer
Murphy D. Vaughn, Jr.

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY:

Dennis M. Grimm, General Construction.
M. B. Keeney, General Construction.

Charles M. Haver, Pipe Line Operations.

George E. Swansborough, Sacramento Division.

Albert J. Apodaca, San Francisco Division.

Joe R. Aviles, San Francisco Division.

Anthony V. DiGiovanni, San Francisco Division.

James D. Harrigan, San Jose Division.

Charles A. Johnston, San Jose Division.

Charles O. Collier, Stockton Division.

SIERRA PACIFIC POWER COMPANY:

Bill Walker

THE FOLLOWING SHOP STEWARDS WERE APPOINTED DURING JUNE.

OUTSIDE

CONSTRUCTION:

Henry C. Britt

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY:

George R. Jordan, General Construction.

Richard A. Myers, General Construction.

Joslyn Y. Bradford, General Office.

Douglas Griffin, North Bay Division.

John Sutton, North Bay Division.

Glenard G. Hale, Pipe Line Operations

Charles W. Turner, San Joaquin Division.

Edward E. Jones, Jr., Stockton Division.

"Welcome New Members of 1245" will return next month.

Extremist virus cancerous

LOS ANGELES, July 13—State Controller Alan Cranston today warned that the "virus of extremism" is once again infecting the United States, and is especially virulent in California.

"Highly contagious, this virus has existed throughout history—often dormant, sometimes epidemic, and occasionally fatal," Cranston said.

Today, he added, it is "severe, far-reaching and menacing."

In a major address, "Who's An Extremist?", to a Town Hall forum at the Biltmore Hotel, Cranston defined extremism as follows:

"It is basically and above all a zealous belief in a notion that an evil conspiracy controls or is about to control our land—our government, our press, our schools, our churches; indeed, almost every aspect of our lives."

Cranston, who saw extremism first-hand as a news correspondent in Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy in the 1930's, said that extremists of the right and the left belong to the same "deadly dangerous" breed, operating from the premise that "the ends justify the means."

"This follows naturally from extremist doctrine," he said, "for if a person believes that our land is in the clutches of an awesome, evil conspiracy, he will feel called upon to take almost any action to fight it—

"From hounding librarians and teachers, to bullying editors and

public officials, to forming cell groups and secret platoons, to boycotting businesses and infiltrating organizations, to breaking up meetings and training in the hills."

Another fundamental characteristic of the extremists, Cranston said, "is their loss of faith, if they ever had it, in the institutions of our Nation and in our democratic processes."

"They are not legitimate conservatives or liberals in any sense," he emphasized. "They never can be. They are prepared to operate wholly outside the bounds of our American tradition."

The State Controller declared that extremists not only have the same essential characteristics, but often the same targets.

He told of receiving two bulky pieces of mail recently.

The first, he said, contained a copy of the Progressive Labor Party's magazine, which charged that "Americans live in a fascist state, that President Johnson and Walter Reuther are among its conspiratorial leaders and stooges, and that President Kennedy was assassinated by the big business, police state machine."

The second envelope, he said, contained a packet of material from the John Birch Society, which charged that "Americans live in a Communist State, that President Johnson and Walter Reuther are among its conspiratorial leaders and stooges, and that President Kennedy was assassinated by the

Communists, for not being a good enough Communist."

Extremists of both right and left, he added, attack the press for what they regard as a cover-up of the "evil conspiracy."

Cranston stressed that the virus of extremism cannot be ignored, "when it seems more virulent, infectious and menacing than in any recent time in America," and he cited these additional points:

- The more than 3,000 extreme right-wing groups in America are now doing a \$30 million a year business—twice as much as five years ago, and much of it in California.

- A few of them, such as the John Birch Society and radio commentator Carl McIntire, are grossing much more money by themselves than the Communist Party apparently did at its peak, in the 1940's.

- Extremists are basically anti-democratic, opposed to honest debate over the many sides of an issue. "To them, there is no other

side, just the enemy—the evil conspiracy."

- Violent bigotry and hate are almost inherent in extremism, since any opponent is the enemy. Moreover, "if anyone believes that our land is in the grip of such a monstrous conspiracy, it is only a small step further to find Jews, Catholics, Negroes or what have you behind it all."

"In some organizations, such as the Citizens Councils and the National States Rights Party," Cranston added, "the bigotry is overt. In others, it is covert or latent. But it is there, and it is foreboding."

The danger of the Communist Party and other extreme left wing splinter groups, Cranston declared, stems in part from their allegiance or subservience to a foreign power.

But he warned:

"Inside America and within the fabric of our own society, the extreme right has by far the more power, prestige and potential to become a force, rather than a factor, in our land."

Utility Jobs Rank \$ High

(continued from page 1)

in terms of the various manager classifications and 28th in the whole field of 321 occupations. Another 28 classifications of managers made less than utility managers ranging down to the managers of gasoline service stations who ranked 218th.

The earnings were based on median levels, so that 50 per cent of the group of utility managers made more than the \$7,916 median annual earnings reported and 50 per cent made less.

An earnings index was also developed in this Bureau of Labor Statistics study. The base of 100 was fixed at the Laborers' median 1960 earnings level of \$3,052.

An index relating to this base was developed for each of the occupations studied. The index figures for various utility occupations are as follows: Utility Clerical workers, 170; Electricians, 196; Linemen and Servicemen, 196; Power station operators, 203; Utility Foremen, 234; and Utility managers, 259.

The occupation having the first rank was, of course, Physician with a median annual earning level of \$14,561 (50% made more, 50% less) and an earning index of 477 in relation to the Laborer at 100.

Another interesting fact coming out of the survey is the annual earning level of building trade occupations. Carpenters, for instance, ranked 239th overall, as opposed to the Linemen's higher rank of 103, for steadier, year-'round employment.

Earnings levels in the survey were based on information volunteered in the 1960 Census. Therefore the ranking of the occupations is more important than the earning levels cited. —b.j.l.

Municipal Review

(continued from page 1)

out the course of the salary studies, Local 1245 contended that a 2½% increase was insufficient if Berkeley was to maintain its relative position with comparable public agencies. Our position remains unchanged and additional material is being prepared for submission to the Personnel Board with a request for reconsideration. Two additional proposals submitted by Local 1245 were referred to the Personnel Department for a review and report back to the Personnel Board for consideration later on in the year. These were (1) the establishment of a life insurance program, and (2) a retitling and upgrading of the Electrician Helper classification.

City of Oakland

Local 1245 members employed by the City of Oakland fared considerably better than those in Berkeley. Following our appearance before the Civil Service Board to protest the salary adjustments originally proposed, we were successful in obtaining a minimum increase of 5% effective July 1 for all of our members in the Electrical Department. The only exception being the fact that a number of Foremen received 10%. Some of the new monthly salaries are: Line Foreman—\$910; Cablesplicer—\$824; Lineman and Fire Alarm Operator—\$784; Instrument Maker—\$746.

In addition, the City Manager's office authorized the Electrical Department to adopt a departmental administrative procedure to be effective about August 1 to improve the compensation for employees placed on standby duty. Previously such employees were required to work out their standby pay prior to receiving any additional compensation under the new provisions they will receive pay for all time actually worked in addition to their standby.

Alameda Bureau of Electricity

Effective 7/1/65 a general increase of 4% was put into effect by the Board of Utilities. In addition, the Bureau's contribution for employees' hospital insurance is to be increased to \$8.00 per month effective September 1 with employees to be given the choice of Blue Cross or Kaiser Foundation Health Plan coverage. Prior to applying the 4% increase, the hourly rate for Substation Operators was increased 5c. Some of the new hourly rates are as follows: Line Crew Foreman—\$5.00; Working Foreman—\$4.58; Lineman \$4.16; Substation Operator—\$3.98; Electrical Helper—\$3.21. The Union's negotiating committee is scheduled to meet with the Board of Utilities on August 12 for a further review of the Bureau's position with respect to total compensation in comparison with other utilities.

The Outdoor Scene

By FRED GOETZ

Oldest of the shotgun target sports is trapshooting.

With a total of more than 20,000,000 hunters in America today, it's a good bet that the number of clay target shooters goes into the millions.

Trapshooting was already well established in England as early as 1750, and it is reported that in the early 1880's there was an English shooting club called the "High Hats." The High Hatters received their name from the high toppers they wore. They had a unique way of releasing targets. At a given signal, the shooter raised his hat while a bird sprang from under, into the Blue. The shooter then calmly replaced his topper and took a shot at the escaping pigeon.

The name "trap," the device used to throw the clay target discs, stems from the fact that the original trapshooters used live pigeons which were placed in a series of traps. On signal, the trap operator pulled the cord, liberating the bird. Even today the command "pull" is used by shooters who call for their targets.

In 1866, glass balls were introduced as targets. To give the illusion of actual live game, these balls were fitted with feathers which scattered in a puff when the shooter scored a hit.

Modern traps for match play are electric-motor powered and automatically recock and reload the carrier arm. The operator simply

pushes the release button. The simplest is the hand trap. It is merely a target holder on a spring attached to a handle. The hand trap sails targets in front of the shooter with a mere flick of the wrist.

Clay target shooting, started as an off-season practice for bird hunters, has become a major participant sport today. To the delight of trap shooters—and pigeons — over 120,000,000 clay targets are shot each year.

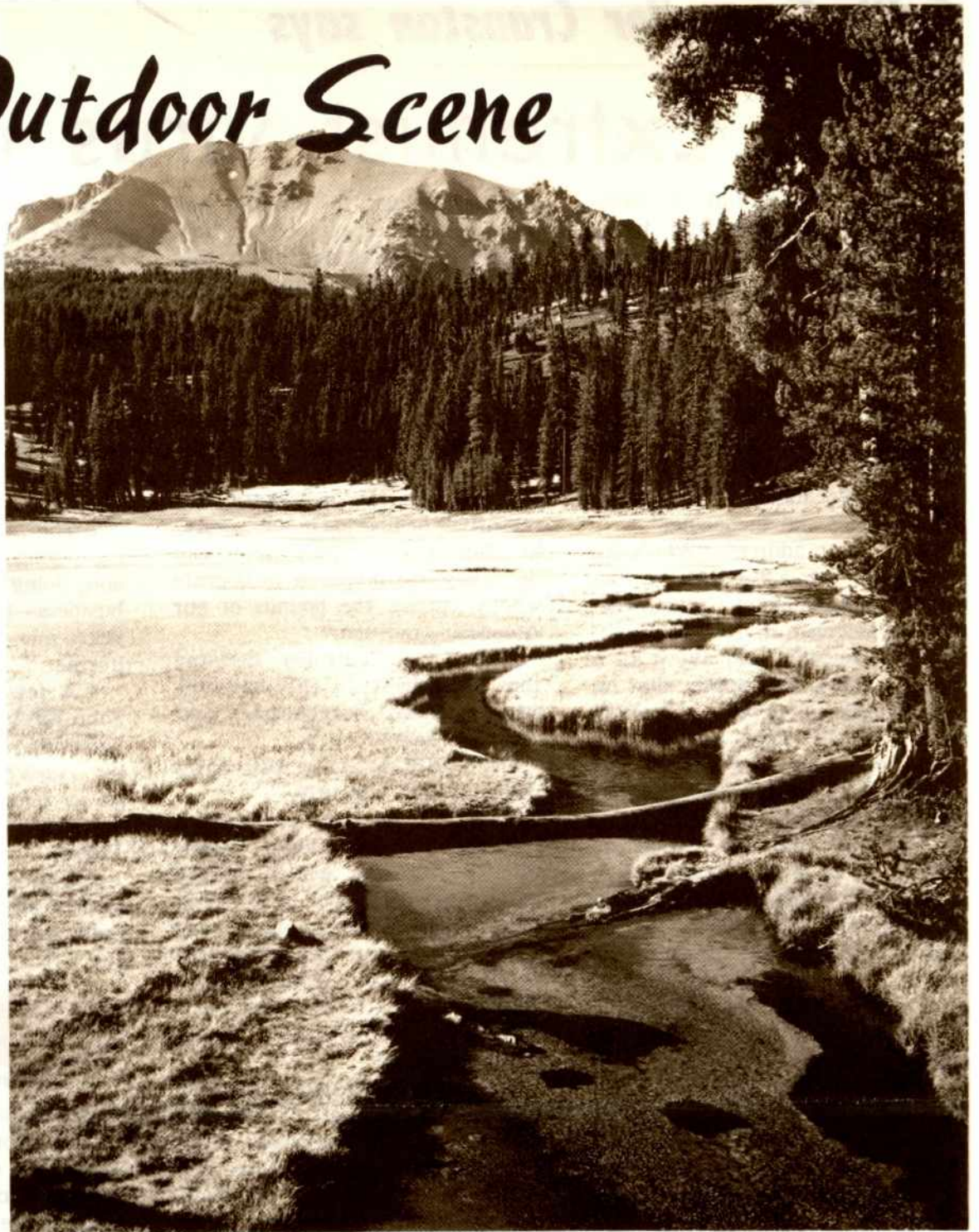
NEWS OF SOME TOUGH OLD BIRDS

Banding records maintained by the Fish and Wildlife Service show that a wild Canada goose, shot near Crowley, Oregon, was over 21 years of age. This, as far as our records go, is a record age for a wild specimen. It must, however, be noted that this species has lived much longer in captivity.

Wildlife authorities have verified that in captivity, Canada geese have been known to survive for 75 years. A pair of geese reached this age in Marion, Ohio—and the hen was known to lay fertile eggs and raise young until she was 63.

* * *

A million or so years ago—geologists and physicists do not agree upon the exact number of years—when the Rocky Mountains were but a gleam in Mother Nature's eyes—our now arid plains were rich lands. Lakes and rivers were bedecked with luxuriant, tropical-like



Ken Wheeler Photo

King's Meadows, Lassen National Park

bankside vegetation and "Dinosauria," otherwise known as giant lizards, roamed the west.

Our acquaintance with the Dinosaur is comparatively recent, the first remains having been discovered and recognized as such near Oxford, England in 1824.

Now, thanks to the untiring efforts of American paleontologists, who have uncovered rich deposits of fossil remains in our western states, we have a more thorough knowledge of the Dinosaurs — size, structure, habits and general appearance.

Dinosaurs were, by no means, confined to the United States, although it is believed that the western United States were their headquarters or base of operations. Though they dominated the earth through brute force they were dwarfs in intellect. It could be many "dinos" sidled over the very ground you are now treading.

A relatively small dinosaur would tower 12 feet high, measuring 25 feet from nose to tail—with a brain smaller than a man's clenched fists.

Largest of the Dinosauria was the Brontosaurus, otherwise known as the "Thunder

Lizard." His tread made the earth tremble as he moved his twenty-ton frame over the land in search of sustenance, oftentimes consuming as much as 700 pounds of food per day. Comparatively, a present-day elephant might readily consume 100 pounds of hay and 25 pounds of grain per day. A brontosaurus may have reached a length of 60 feet and a height of 14 feet.

In that age the fish of the seas were armed with bony armor plate. A race of horses, hardly larger than a cocker spaniel, was destined, through eons of evolution, to grow to its present size.

Address need correction?

If so, please fill out this form, clip and mail to:
Local 1245's Mail Room
1918 Grove St., Oakland Calif. 94612

(Name)

(Street Address)

(Town)

(State)

(Zip Code)

Retired Members

Earl Bird, retired January 1, 1965 from Stockton Division.

Alfred L. Dixon, retired March 1, 1965 from Sacramento Division.

Frank W. Gray, retired May 1, 1965 from General Construction.

James E. Hillier, retired April 1, 1965 from General Construction.

Hugh Irvin, retired April 30, 1965 from Coast Valleys Division.

Perry D. Wilson, retired March 1, 1965 from Drum Division.