U.S.B.R. wage pact made

BY MERT WALTERS

On July 29 a tentative agreement on settlement of this year's wage negotiations was reached between Local Union 1245 and Region 2 of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. Following ratification by a vote of 21/2 to 1 of the Union's membership, the following wage adjustments were put into effect as of August 1, 1965:

Classifications receiving $3.29 per hour and below, 11c per hour
Classifications receiving $3.30 to $3.56 per hour, 12c per hour
Classifications receiving $3.57 to $3.93 per hour, 13c per hour
Classifications receiving $3.94 per hour, 14c per hour

Expressed in percentages, the increase ranged from a low of 3.5% to a high of 4.55%.

The Bureau was represented at the conference table by Messrs. Felix Dushen, R. G. Howard and E. F. Sullivan, Assistant Regional Director and Chief of Operations, who served as chairman of Bureau's negotiating committee, while the Union was represented by Messrs. Stuart David, Fresno Field Division; Wallace Kaplan, Shasta Field Division; William Peltz, Tracy Field Division; Lester Pincree, Drill Crew Operations; George Thompson, Folsom Field Division; and M. A. Walters, Assistant Business Manager, who served as chairman of Union's negotiating committee. In addition, Ralph Henderson, Shasta Field Division, Senior Assistant Business Manager L. L. McGinniss, Assistant Business Manager L. L. Mitchell, and Business Representative A. R. Kozakowski for the Union, and a number of representatives from the Regional Office and the various Field Division offices were present.

The parties agreed to meet during the month of September to take up various proposals relating to such subjects as work schedules, reporting place and travel, merit promotion plan, safety and specific classification matters.

SMUD gains ratified

Members working for the Sacramento Municipal Utility District have ratified improvements in wages, overtime meal allowances, hospitalization premium sharing, glove issue, travel and medical coverage as a result of negotiations concluded July 33rd.

Wages will be increased 3.25 per cent plus 1 cent per hour, effective with the payroll period starting closest to August 20th.

A premium cut of approximately 12 per cent in the Cal-West hospitalization plan will be passed on to the employees, resulting in monthly savings of 95 cents for a single employee to $2.89 for an employee with two or more dependents.

The Kaiser health plan, recently introduced into the Sacramento area, will also become available to SMUD employees.

Also on the subject of hospitalization and medical care, as a result of bargaining, the District will pay-(continued on page 6)

Endorse United Crusade

A motion "to endorse the 1965 Bay Area United Crusade and similar Community Single Gift Drives" was passed by Local 1245's Executive Board at its July meeting.

The Board's action was taken after PG&E's Public Activities Manager Bill Hynes appeared before it to make assurances there would be no repetition of any attempts to force single gift drives in the solicitation of contributions.

Mr. Hines pointed out that PG&E's contribution to the United Bay Area Crusade—aside from the employee's contribution—is $210,000 this year, making it the largest single Crusade contribution to date.

Individual Divisions of PG&E will make appropriate Company contributions to single gift drives in their areas.

Local 1245 members are urged to support such single gift drives, particularly the United Bay Area Crusade which kicks off in September. Contributions may be made in cash or with the convenient payroll deduction card illustrated on this page.

Members in General Convention....(continued on page 6)
The price of apathy

During the 1930's, the average man, woman and child in the United States were part of a majority that had serious economic problems. Since those days, the majority has shifted and at the present time, the average man, woman and child enjoy a fairly good standard of living.

Such a shift looks good on the surface but the total population has risen during the past 30 years, and those who have been left out of the "affluent society" are also growing more numerous.

Racial minorities form the hard core of this imbalance in our economic picture and they are joined by millions of underprivileged and undereducated Caucasians.

Those who pay taxes commensurate with income status are finding that the costs of education, welfare, crime and a host of other positive and negative governmental social services, are mounting at an astronomical rate with no immediate relief in sight.

The total cost of providing civil rights to millions of our citizens will stagger historians when they come to review it. (Although, if they get a chance to review anything, the total cost of providing national security in this nuclear age will probably impress them more.)

Yet, those "living the good life" tend to ignore the growing financial lien against the economic future of themselves and their children. Attempting to insulate and isolate themselves from the stark reality of urban life by fleeing to the suburbs will not solve the problem and will not completely relieve their taxpayers' burden (even if they do get into another county).

We also tend to ignore the fact that the majority of this world's people suffers from economic privation.

Those who dare to suggest the "haves" should share more reasonably with the "have nots" at home and abroad are called Communists, or worse, and the game goes on. But the score moves inexorably toward the side of the poor.

The force of arms becomes the protective device not only on the battlefields of Vietnam and Santo Domingo, but also on the streets of our great cities.

Those who suggest armed force as the only answer to the world's problems, are mounting at an astronomical rate with no provision for ultimate relief. People who have sought to hold onto a maximum number of dollars for themselves, now find that such dollars are being taken through taxes to support major domestic reforms, or to contribute major military actions.

100 years of neglecting the plight of the American Negro; the failure to meet the educational needs of our youth; the failure to assume moral and economic responsibility for the aged and infirm; the failure to provide productive jobs at decent wages for everyone in our work force and the failure to recognize the legitimate demands toward this bill must add this bite to the total, along with the bites paid toward peaceful solutions to major grievances at home and abroad.

Thus the costs involved in correcting the effect become greater than those which could have been expended in correcting the cause.

General apathy during the period of cause becomes a financial liability too, during this period of effect. People who have sought to hold onto a maximum number of dollars for themselves, now find that such dollars are being taken through taxes to support major domestic reforms, or to support major military actions.

100 years of neglecting the plight of the American Negro; the failure to meet the educational needs of our youth; the failure to assume moral and economic responsibility for the aged and infirm; the failure to provide productive jobs at decent wages for everyone in our work force and the failure to recognize the legitimate demands of the underprivileged peoples of the world—all these things have combined in a way which will cost us, and cost us dearly—whether we like it or not.

He who says, "I am not my brother's keeper" may have made his decision in good conscience, according to him. Nevertheless, he will pay a price for his decision.

He who says he will "kill his brother if necessary," also may have made his decision in good conscience—but he too, will pay a price for that decision.

Thus, the imbalances which cause conflict at home and abroad become monetary liabilities one way or another.

Perhaps it isn't too late for all of us to get out of the web of apathy and become directly involved in peaceful efforts toward solution of the grievances of the "have nots".

The alternatives we presently observe are less than attractive unless a morbid desire for eventual extinction is the order of the day in this country.
How Consumers fared in the ’65 Session

Consumer gains

To strengthen law enforcement:

TV REPAIR (SB 223, Short) Continues the Bureau of Electronic Repair Dealer Registration to safeguard consumers and ethical repair dealers against shady practices in the repair of TV and radio sets. The Bureau was established by the 1963 Legislature, on the basis of studies and recommendation by the Consumer Counsel office, for a trial period of two years. The first full year of operation proved the Bureau’s effectiveness in curbing sharp practices and ridding the industry of some flagrant offenders. It is estimated the Bureau’s surveillance of repair practices can save up to $11.5 million annually for Californians buying TV and other electronic repair services. The new law is effective immediately.

USED TIRES (AB 823, Belenson) Prohibits the sale of recut or regrooved tires. These are worn tires into which grooves are burned or cut to make them look better. The law, which was supported by the Consumer Counsel office, will strengthen law enforcement against this deceptive practice. As originally introduced, the bill called for recut and recapped tires to be labeled as such when offered for sale, but this labeling provision was amended out of the bill.

FALSE AND MISLEADING ADVERTISING (AB 1821, Danielson) Strengthens the deterrent to false and misleading advertising by adding another and stiffer type of penalty—civil fines up to $2500. The civil penalty may be sought by either the State attorney general or the county district attorney. If the district attorney prosecutes the case, the penalty collected is paid to the county. If the State attorney general brings the suit, the penalty money is split, half going to the county where the action is entered.

LOANS THROUGH REAL ESTATE BROKERS (SB 1298, Dolwig, San Mateo) Provides a civil penalty for real estate brokers who misrepresent to borrowers that they are only the agent and not the lender. If the total amount of the charges on the loan plus the real estate broker’s commission and all other compensation to the lender exceed 10 percent per annum, then the borrower may request the attorney general to bring suit against the broker. (Monies collected in the attorney general’s action are not paid to the borrower but to the Real Estate Education, Research and Recovery Fund.)

Toward equal rights for buyer and seller:

REVOLVING CHARGE ACCOUNTS (AB 2350, Warren) Requires retailers to print in their application forms for revolving charge accounts a printed statement disclosing the rates of the credit charge consumers will have to pay and describing the balance on which the charge will be levied. At present, this information need not be given the consumer until the application is confirmed by the seller. The new information-in-advance law was supported by the Consumer Counsel. It will become operative next year, July 1, 1966.

LAW SUITS ON INSTALLMENT CONTRACTS (SB 504-5, Grunsky, Watsonville) This pair of bills will make it more feasible for consumers to defend lawsuits brought against them in connection with installment contracts. They call for such suits to be filed in a county equitable to the consumer—where he lives now or where he lived at the time he signed the contract, etc. Up to now, lawsuits of this kind have commonly been filed in the county where the seller’s headquarters are located, which may be far from the consumer’s home. If the consumer can’t take time off from work and travel to the court to defend his case, he loses by default. The new law, which was supported by the Consumer Counsel office, establishes the principle that a seller who travels to the consumer’s home county to sell him goods should expect to have to come back if later he wishes to sue.

AUTO INSURANCE CANCELLATION (AB 1086, Brown, San Francisco) A major step toward strengthening the consumer’s rights when contracting with an insurance company for an auto insurance policy. This new law requires that the grounds for cancelling a policy be spelled out in regulations. It also prohibits cancelling an auto insurance policy except for the reasons set forth in the regulations. Installment contract plus other charges, which must be itemized, if the sale of his repossessed car does not bring enough money to pay off the amount due. At present, the seller is required to give the consumer only 5 days’ notice. The new law requires that the consumer be given a written statement showing, besides the amounts owing, a computation or estimate of any credit due him for unearned finance charges or cancelled insurance. Moreover, considerations of fairness to the consumer have been weakened by amendments. This measure, which was supported by the Consumer Counsel, is a step toward improving the rights of car buyers. It becomes operative March 15, 1966.

INCUBATOR REJECT EGGS (SB 643, Stiern, Bakersfield) Strengthens the law that says that the producer shall be responsible for the wholesomeness of the food he sells, extending wholesome ingredients in food products by banning the use of incubator reject eggs in food products for human consumption. Incubator rejects are eggs that failed to hatch, but additionally requires that any eggs permitted to be sold in liquid form for use in manufacturing food for human consumption must be pasteurized or made safe by other methods approved by the Public Health Department. The bill was supported by the Consumer Counsel.

NEW TIRES (SB 395, Rodda, Sacramento) Calls for safety standards to be established for new tires sold in California for use on passenger cars. The standards are to be set by regulations adopted by the Highway Patrol. When the regulations are adopted, it will be unlawful to sell any new tire for passenger cars if it does not meet the safety standards. The bill, backed by the Consumer Counsel office, originally also called for designating tires by quality grades and consumers could then have done comparative shopping; this labeling provision was amended out.

CONDITION OF SUBDIVISION LAND (AB 680, Knox, Richmond and Veysey, Brawley) Improves home buyers’ rights by requiring each city and county to enact ordinances calling for preliminary soil reports on the land in subdivisions. If unstable soil is found, the builder must take corrective action before constructing homes.

Consumer losses

The 1965 Legislative Session has come to an official close. The Legislature passed 2,243 bills. Governor Brown signed 2,070 of them into law. Among them were several measures of particular value to consumers.

Consumers worked hard in this Session to improve their legal rights as buyers. Some of the bills that would have done the most for consumers were killed in committee hearings; others were weakened by amendments. Over all, however, consumers did chalk up some significant improvements. Here’s a summary of some of the gains and losses.

New laws go into effect September 17 unless otherwise noted.


call for procedures to be set up for appealing the cancellation of an auto insurance policy. Effectiveness of the law will depend upon the kind of regulations adopted by the Insurance Commissioner. Consumers interested in this matter may want to keep in touch with the bill’s author, Assemblyman Willie Brown of San Francisco. The Consumer Counsel will try to keep consumers informed as proposed regulations come up for consideration at public hearings to be called by the Insurance Commissioner.

DEFICIENCY JUDGMENT ON AUTOS (AB 629, Warren) Provides that if a consumer’s car is repossessed he must be given notice within 60 days that he is liable for the balance owing on the

Consumer Counsel office has eliminated, others were weakened by amendments. Over all, however, consumers did chalk up some significant improvements. Here’s a summary of some of the gains and losses.

New laws go into effect September 17 unless otherwise noted.

The budget cut of 30% below the 1964 level plus the charge of inflation has made a quick and considerable dent in the state’s consumer protection program. As a result, the Legislature took action to provide, at least temporarily, additional funds for the Consumer Counsel office. The budget increase of $165,000 will be used to provide, in part, for the costs of operation of the Bureau of Electronic Repair Dealer Registration. The money will be temporary until the state budget is increased to cope with inflation. The Legislature also passed a bill providing an increase of $150,000 for the Consumer Counsel office. This money will be used to strengthen the new law calling for safety standards to be established for new tires sold in California for use on passenger cars. The standards are to be set by regulations adopted by the Highway Patrol. When the regulations are adopted, it will be unlawful to sell any new tire for passenger cars if it does not meet the safety standards. The bill, backed by the Consumer Counsel office, originally also called for designating tires by quality grades and consumers could then have done comparative shopping; this labeling provision was amended out.

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Local 1245 Members keep Sacra

Through the years, from PG&E's embryo buses and iron monster-type streetcars to STA's new Transitliners (shown at left and right in the pictures below)—Sacramento's transit equipment has been maintained by Union members of what is now Local 1245. Despite changes in ownership, the Union has remained to represent its members, whether they were employed by PG&E, National City Lines, or the present Transit Authority of the City of Sacramento. This picture story, with text by Business Representative Al Kaznowski, attempts to trace some of the history and the present operation of STA's maintenance department by members of Local 1245.

1. Here is the day shift: from right to left, Noel Smith, Frank Vasquez, William Bower, George Smith, Robert Calzascia, Oscar McGregor, Morris Wilson, David Hageman, Tony Martinez, Frank Cernicky, Tony Fontes, Nels Borg, and Gene Mangin.

2. Bob Calzascia, Advisory Councilman for the Transit Authority of the City of Sacramento, checks the rear axle assembly on a GM TDH-4519 Transitliner.

3. Complete paint jobs on STA coaches, including the Christmas Candy Cane bus, are done by Frank Cernicky shown masking the front end of a GM TDH-3610.

Not so long ago as it looks! The year is 1939 and the bearded carmen with Lee Holmes, at the right, are observing Sacramento's centennial. That's Lee's new Ford at the left — $900 full price f.o.b. Detroit — in front of the old PG&E buildings recently evacuated in favor of the beautiful, new service center.

Lee Holmes, now a happily-retired STA maintenance man, is at the left in this 1939 picture taken with his motormen and conductor friends in front of an old PG&E streetcar.
In his memory, the men of the Sacramento Transit Authority dedicate these pages.

12. Vernon Flannary checks the oil dip stick on a GM TDH-4512 as the coaches go through the check-in procedure.

13. Louis Evans refuels a Transitliner — the next step in the operation.

14. Next step on wash night — the wheels are washed; it’s Dennis Winch’s turn on this coach.

15. Gene Graham brings one of the air conditioned 4519’s through the wash rack for one of its twice-weekly baths.

16. Arthur Coty pilots a new GM unit across 29th Street to park it under the new north-south freeway being built through Sacramento.

George R. Troutwine

George R. Troutwine

Utility Reporter—August, 1965—Page Five
SMUD gains ratified
(continued from page 1)
tired employees $3.00 toward their hospitalization
premium, with an additional $3.00 to be paid in behalf of the
retired employee's spouse. These payments will be
reviewed as the recently-enacted Medicare legislation is
put into effect and experience under its coverage is gained.

The maximum allowance for meals due while working
overtime will be increased to $3.75 plus tax. Other provisions
related to gloves, sick leave and travel time to the
Upper American River Project headquarters were also
clarified in the bargaining sessions led by Business Repre-
sentative Al Kaznowski.

Besides Union spokesman Kaznowski, Local 1245's
committee was made up of Richard Bellato, Victor
Mitchell, Richard Daugher-
ty, and Glenn Larson.

Clyde W. Sexton
Mary L. Solorio
Thomas R. Wilber
PIPELINE OPERATIONS

SAN JOSE

Jack M. Beaver
Rene L. Bossieres
Michael J. Bingham
Tony L. Bollinger
Kenneth G. Hooper
Derek A. Houghton
Donald W. Shields
Derrel D. Smith
Richard Weaver
STAN-PAC

Jerry W. Mattson
CARET STORIES
Joseph Psuik III
(continued next month)

Thomas C. Lynch
Attorney General
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
Department of Justice
State Building, San Francisco 94102
August 11, 1965
Mr. Ronald T. Weakley
Business Manager, I.B.E.W.
1918 Grove Street
Oakland, California 94612
Dear Ronald:
This will acknowledg structures, such as the recently-enacted
and positions of the bucket would constitute a control for the purpose of safely posi-
ting the man in the bucket with respect to the
energized high-voltage lines. With this arrange-
ment, all normal motion is controlled by a man
on the ground.

The Division of Industrial Safety will not accept this
simple method of control for the purpose of safely posi-
ting the workmen in proximity to overhead electrical lines energized in excess of 750
volts. A set of controls located between the two baskets permits either man to have access to the controls
for properly positioning the work platforms. This
is most desirable since the workmen in the baskets
are in a better position to judge distances and
know where they wish to be performed to perform
their work from a reasonably safe location.

Also, in case of trouble, this makes it possible for
one man to lower the baskets should the other
man become injured. A second set of controls at ground level may be used for controlling the position of the baskets.
However, this is not to be construed as eliminat-
ing the need for primary motion controls at the
upper end of the boom where the workmen are.

Very truly yours
/s/ E. E. CARLTON
Supervising Engineer
Electrical Section

That kill switch "isn't going to get it"

This letter answers Safety Consultant Sam
Casalina's inquiry (raised by many members of
Local 1245) on what constitutes a "control" on
aerial lift bucket rigs used on overhead electric
lines worked "hot" in excess of 750 volts.

State of California-Employment Relations Agency
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
Division of Industrial Safety
June 22, 1965
Mr. Sam L. Casalina
Safety Consultant
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
Local Union 1245
Dear Mr. Casalina,
This will acknowledge your letter of April 20,
1965, regarding location of controls on aerial lift
rigs used for working on overhead electric lines
energized in excess of 750 volts.

Your question asks whether a "kill button" con-
trolled by the man up in the bucket to stop the
rig movement or positioning of the bucket would
constitute a control for the purpose of safely posi-
ting the man in the bucket with respect to the
energized high-voltage lines. With this arrange-
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/s/ Tom C. Lynch
Attorney General

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Supervising Engineer
Electrical Section

Board endorses Crusade
(continued from page 1)
structed will be able to use this revised card in order to
support single gift drives in the community of their
choice.

"One gift works many
wonders," so be sure to
support your United Bay Area
Crusade, which includes San
Francisco, and East Bay Di-
visions, General Office, Mar-
in County of North Bay Di-
vision, San Mateo County of
San Jose and San Francisco
Divisions and General Con-
struction in the geographical
area described.

...
What Medicare will provide

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS
Consumer Expert for The Utility Reporter

What Medicare will provide — and what it won’t

Sidney Margolius reviews

Provisions of Medicare

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS

Social Security health insurance for the elderly goes into effect July 1, 1966. In addition to the medical benefits, Congress has enacted important improvements in Social Security itself, effective immediately. Some of these help younger people still at work, as well as retired and widowed families.

The health insurance provisions, popularly known as “Medicare,” do much to solve the most difficult problem of older people—their medical expenses. After all the debates, Congress and the Administration did produce quite complete health insurance. It not only will solve many financial problems, but will be a boon to health by making available some preventive care as well as care when ill. In fact, older people now will have better medical coverage than younger families, one health-insurance expert points out. But they need it more.

You will need to understand the new provisions thoroughly to get full advantage from them. A massive educational campaign by unions, co-ops and other community groups will be necessary to acquaint people with what the new law does and does not provide.

Some people may not realize they are covered. Others who think they are, may not be. Too, full benefits of the new law is yours only if you also buy the voluntary supplementary insurance which pays doctor bills, and which will cost you $3 a month.

There also are a few gaps in protection, and these lend themselves to exploitation by some of the high-pressure commercial insurance companies, but can be filled inexpensively by group-care and Blue Cross supplementary coverage now being developed.

Medicare also provides a hidden boon for younger workers. By relieving Blue Cross and commercial insurance companies of the high expense of insuring older people, the new law will slow down the steady increases in Blue Cross and commercial health insurance rates.

For example, Blue Cross in the New York area has been paying out about 35 per cent more for elderly subgroups than it takes in from them. Blue Cross plans in other areas have been similarly burdened. Blue Cross rates in some areas have been rising at the rate of about 8-9 per cent a year.

moving the expense of insuring older people won’t stop that rise completely but will slow it down, one health-insurance authority advises.

The new Medicare provisions

Who is covered? It is important to know that virtually everybody 65 or older is covered by the new health insurance whether or not they are getting Social Security or railroad retirement benefits. Even the doctors who fought Medicare now are covered by it. The only major exception is Federal employees who are covered, or were covered on Feb. 15, 1965, or who, if they retired after Feb. 15, 1965, could have been covered under the Federal Employees Health Benefit Act of 1959. However, such Federal employees whether or not eligible for the hospital portion of Medicare, are eligible to buy the voluntary doctor-bill supplementary insurance for $3 a month.

On the other hand, no one under 65 is eligible for Medicare, even if getting Social Security or railroad retirement payments. One large group thus left uncovered is about 1/2 million wives of men 65 or older, who themselves are under 65.

These wives now become a problem, especially if employers who provide health insurance coverage for their retired workers, now discontinue it. The coverage for wives will have to be provided either by asking employers to continue coverage for them, or if you have your own family policy, by converting it to individual coverage for your wife until she reaches 65 and becomes eligible.

What Medicare provides

The basic coverage, for which you don’t have to pay anything if you are 65 or over, provides:

1. Hospital insurance, including full coverage after the first $40, for up to 60 days in each period of illness, plus an additional 30 days for which you pay $10 a day;
2. Post-hospital nursing-home care for 20 days in each period of illness, fully insured, plus 80 additional days for which you pay $5 a day;
3. Outpatient diagnostic services, provided by a hospital, for which you pay the first $20 of cost plus 20 per cent of any balance above $20;
4. Home nursing care, including up to 100 post-hospital visits by a nurse or other technician, at no cost to you;
5. Psychiatric care in a hospital for up to 60 days, with a lifetime limit of 190 days.

Understand that this basic coverage is mainly hospital supplementary insurance for hospital care, and does not pay doctor bills. Coverage for doctor fees is available separately through the voluntary supplementary plan for which you would pay $6 a month for “Plan B,” the supplementary doctor-bill insurance. The couple also will have to pay for the first $100 a year of doctor bills ($50 each), plus 20 per cent of the remainder. This could mean an additional expense of $10 a month or more. Another $10-$15 a month would be a modest-enough expectation for medicines (not covered outside the hospital), routine physical exams, optical and dental care, and other expenses not insured by Medicare.

The realization of these gaps has prompted some unions to ask those employers who provide health insurance for retirees, not to drop it after July 1, 1966, but to renegotiate conditions for Medicare. Such group insurance would cost much less than individual supplementary policies now being prepared for sale by commercial insurance companies. Nonprofit organizations, such as H.I.P. of New York, Group Health Insurance, Inc. and regional Blue Cross-Blue Shield plans, also are preparing low cost supplementary health-insurance plans. These will seek to provide against catastrophic illness beyond the 90 hospital days Medicare provides for, and for the ordinary expenses covered only in part or not at all.

People who have filed claims for Social Security but are not currently getting checks because they returned to work, similarly will get the information and return form in the mail.

But all others over 65 should get in touch with the nearest Social Security office, unless they are receiving regular public assistance payments. In that case, Welfare agencies will help them get their basic hospital insurance, and also may arrange to pay the $3 a month for the supplementary insurance. All persons who will be 65 or older before Jan. 1, 1966, must enroll for the voluntary supplementary medical insurance between Sept. 1, 1965, and Mar. 31, 1966, in order for the insurance to cover them beginning July 1, 1966.
When this crisp, invigorating air generates the hunting urge to fever-pitch, nimrods will start checking out their gear, but I wonder how many will be checking out themselves.

Each year many fatalities result among hunters from heart attacks caused by overexertion. Yet hunting and heart attacks need not go together if hunters follow a few simple precautions, including a pre-season examination.

Even the man with a heart condition can enjoy hunting if he advises his doctor of his plans and follows his directions. Let the doctor decide if you’re up to the rigors of a hunting trip. Here, accordingly, are a few suggestions for the “not so young at heart.”

• Wear lightweight but warm clothing on the trip. This will lighten the load on your heart.
• Be moderate in your eating and drinking on the hunt, don’t overtax yourself by hiking too high, too far, too fast.
• Don’t overdo it by trying to bring downed-game to camp by yourself. Get help. Remember, this is probably the roughest job you’ll encounter, one that oftentimes is the heart victim’s undoing.
• Never hunt alone. Tell someone in your party about your heart condition; what medicine you take; where you keep it.
• Get a full night’s rest before starting on your trip—and each night you are in camp.
• During the day, whenever possible, to avoid becoming overly tired, rest. If you’re going to hunt in the high country, arrive a day or so early so your body can adjust itself.
• Condition your body, gradually, weeks before the hunt.

Here’s a few ideas for the big-game hunter’s knapsack:

1. If you’ve got in a good shot at a deer in the snow, wounded him seriously and he takes off, you might find it wise to quit tracking for a spell. When the deer realizes he is not being followed, he may lie down, and being weak from loss of blood, may not be able to get up.
2. Moose hunters will tell you it’s a good idea to alternate the calls between the whining call of the cow and the grunts of the bull. In the fall of the year there is apparently nothing an old bull moose would rather do than break up some other bull’s romance. Some guides introduce sound effects as well as the call of the animal—breaking dead limbs, and, etc.
3. Not always, but generally, a whitetail which has been hit, particularly in the body, will drop its flag-like tail.
4. Wild black bears rarely, if ever, attack a man, even when their cubs are being molested. Black bears in recreational parks, which have lost their fear of man, can be very dangerous and many persons have been killed or badly mauled by them.
5. Deer are very curious, and many hunters have had the experience of jumping an old buck and having him circle back to see what disturbed him. Hunters on stand have also observed deer coming onto trail, sniffing the man scent, and then apparently trailing the hunter.

Retired Members

JULY 28, 1965
Jeremiah M. Fonville, retired July 31, 1965; he was a member in Coast Valleys Division.
William H. Fowler, retired July 1, 1965; he was a member in General Construction.