



utility reporter

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Sibley speaks at IBEW Progress meeting

"Management today very often consists of men who have come from the ranks of labor," said PG&E President Sherm Sibley at the IBEW 9th District Progress Meeting held in the Del Webb Townhouse October 14th.

"A foreman is picked for his ability to direct men, and may become a superintendent, a department manager, not infrequently a general manager or even go on to still greater responsibilities," he continued.

Speaking before Business Managers from IBEW Locals throughout the Far West, including Alaska and Hawaii, Sibley spoke of the development and growth of the area, and what it means for the electrical industry.



PG&E President Sherm Sibley at the Ninth District Progress Meeting. IBEW Vice President W. L. Vinson is shown at left.

A space age approach To the Great Society

by
Senator Gaylord Nelson

- Why can't the same specialist who can figure out a way to put a man in space figure out a way to keep him out of jail?
- Why can't the engineers who can move a rocket to Mars figure out a way to move people through our cities and across the country without the horrors of modern traffic and the concrete desert of our highway system?
- Why can't the scientists who can cleanse instruments to spend germ free years in space devise a method to end the present pollution of air and water here on earth?
- Why can't highly trained manpower, which can calculate a way to transmit pictures for millions of miles in space, also show us a way to transmit enough simple information to keep track of our criminals?

● Why can't we use computers to deal with the down to earth special problems of modern America?

The answer is we can—if we have the wit to apply our scientific knowhow to the analysis and solution of social problems with the same creativity we have applied it to space problems.

The purpose of the proposed "Scientific Manpower Utilization Act of 1965" is to test new ways
(continued on page six)

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Keenan details 14(b) demise



International Secretary
Joseph D. Keenan

"The only instrument in this country interested in people is the labor movement," International Secretary Joseph D. Keenan declared at the Ninth District Progress Meeting. Speaking before Business Managers gathered at the Del Webb Townhouse October 15th, Keenan explained labor's vital role in passing legislation which benefits all the people of this country.

"If the American Labor Movement had quit, there would have been no Medicare." If the American Labor Movement had quit,

(continued on page seven)

YOUR
Business Manager's
COLUMN
By Ronald T. Weakley

It is appropriate for all of us, as we perform our daily tasks, to occasionally review the progress we have made and look at the direction we are headed. As an important segment of the Utility Industry we must also do this in regard to our Union organization.

Our Union arose because of a need. It was born out of a struggle to gain dignity for those who perform the labor necessary to the existence and the affluence of the industry. It grew because it provided each man and woman a voice through which they could be heard. A voice gained, by a united effort, established collective bargaining through which the terms of employment and the right of redress of legitimate grievances were provided.

Over the years our Union has produced a fair measure of success in maintaining the dignity of its members and improving their economic position. Improved wages, working conditions, fringe benefits and job security have been good payment for the dues investment by all concerned with this united effort.

This progress has not been easy, for those utilities which employ our members have, without exception
(continued on page two)

IBEW questions Safety before PUC

Safety questions have been raised by Local 1245 and three other IBEW utility locals in two Public Utility Commission cases.

The first case resulted from PG&E's application to amend General Order 95 to permit 12/20.8 kv four-wire wye, common neutral overhead electric distribution lines.

Local 1245—with Locals 18, 47 and 465, IBEW—opposed the application because it would substantially increase safety hazards to workmen by reducing minimum clearances and minimum strengths of conductors.

During the August 26-27 public hearing attended by Union spokesmen, the Company amended its application on the strength of conductors, thus eliminating the increased safety problem there.

The PUC Staff vigorously op-
(continued on page seven)

Your Key to a Better Future...



Join now!

YOUR *Business Manager's* COLUMN

By RONALD T. WEAKLEY

(Continued from Page 1)

tion, initially opposed the organization of their employees by this Local Union. I speak here of both investor owned as well as publicly owned utility enterprises. Both are servants of the public and both have legal responsibilities which require certain responses to our legal representation status. Beyond these legal requirements a relationship can be based on open hostility, tolerance or mutual cooperation.

All of those utilities presently organized under our Union now recognize and deal with it through one or another degree of accommodation to the organized force which represents their employees. Over the years some of our relationships have improved. Some of our employers have recognized our need for institutional security through various modifications of full union security employment provisions in our Agreements. Others do not even do this.

The laws which govern the relationship between our Union and our employers were gained through the efforts of organized labor as a whole on the legislative front. The relationship outside this area is directly affected by those in positions of management responsibility within each enterprise in which we represent employees. We must judge and gauge our responses to the needs of these groups by the actions of those management representatives with whom we deal.

As a result of time and change, our Union now finds that its growth factor is limited in private

utility employment, and the growth area lies in the employment provided by the public utilities. Therefore, we must adapt our organizing program toward this growth area while, at the same time, not making any basic change in our organizing policies. By this, I mean that we shall continue to desire that the private sector remain a major part of the utility industry. We will oppose any form of totality, be it State or Federal, which would eliminate those private organizations now in operation.

However, we move where the industry moves, for we represent people and not companies. We also cannot discount the benefits derived for some of our people through our relationship with enlightened and cooperative managements identified with some of the Public agencies with whom we bargain.

In the meantime Local 1245 looks toward 1966. Next year is the year when, with minor exceptions, all of our employers will be bargaining with us on both the conditions under which our members will work and the matters of economic progress of these members and their families.

One of the prime goals we shall pursue in bargaining will be the best Union security measure possible for our organization under the legal limits of our various bargaining relationships. We shall not trade off a single proper economic item for improved institutional security because we do not have to—nor do we desire to do so, purely as a matter of pride.

LBJ on Unions . . .

"The AFL-CIO has done more good for more people than any other group in America. It does not just try to do something about wages and hours for its own people. No group works harder in the interests of everyone.

"It helps the young and old and middle-aged. It's interested in education, housing, and the poverty program, and does as much good for millions who have never before belonged to a union as for its own members.

"That is my conception of an organization working in the public interest. I've wanted to say this for a long time because I believe the American people ought to know the remarkable contribution which organized labor makes to the promotion of sound legislation."

—President Lydon B. Johnson, after signing the Older Americans Act.

from the CONTRA COSTA COUNTY LABOR JOURNAL

We have survived under the situation as it exists and worse. Our Union has grown from its meager beginning to an organization known and respected in all areas of its activity and is ranked as one of the finest, most democratic, and worthy institutions in our society.

We have fulfilled our pledges to the membership and lived with our agreements to our employers. Our institutional security, if to be gained, must be given in recognition of our survival needs and not as a matter of barter.

Those who tell us that we shall continue to be tolerated only as a legal step-child of necessity must recognize that our recognition of institutional security on the other side of the coin cannot be greater than we receive. We must first take care of our own survival needs. Under present conditions, this effort takes far too much of our available time.

Our record of integrity, accomplishment, and position of influence gained over the last 25 years is now becoming a major determinant in the future contests in which we shall become engaged over the bargaining table. Our

economic shutdown power has been lessened but our position of power has greatly improved in the public information field.

We do not ask to borrow trouble and we earnestly desire peaceful bargaining sessions. In short, 1966 will find us doing business in our normal fashion with both the private and publicly owned utility groups. We intend to be concerned with the procedures required to provide adequate and efficient public utility service and act in a proper manner in our dealings across the bargaining table. We do not believe in super militancy and rash action. However, we shall not bow to any moves by any of our employers to harm our members' welfare nor shall we go hat in hand to gain our objectives.

We shall not predetermine a change in policy positions which we now hold before the results of our 1966 negotiations. We shall go about the business of setting forth our bargaining goals and perfecting our strategy in that regard. When this business is concluded we will then take another look at our future path of organizational growth and stability.



the utility reporter



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Take advantage of Medicare Plan "B"

By Sidney Margolius
Consumer Expert for
the utility reporter

Most of the people 65 or older who already have received enrollment cards have signed up for Medicare's Plan B, which will insure them for doctor-bill expense at a cost of \$3 a month.

But about 12 per cent of the 2½ million older Americans who so far have sent in the cards, have said no. Despite a remarkably thorough information campaign by the Social Security Administration, a number of letters from our own readers indicate that some confusion among elderly people may be leading them to neglect this valuable insurance opportunity.

In addition to the 300,000 eligible persons who have said no so far,

another 260,000 have returned their cards but without clearly specifying whether they want the supplementary medical insurance or not. Some have signed the card but have not checked the yes or no box. Others have checked the box but have not signed the card. The signature is necessary to authorize the Social Security Administration to deduct the \$3 cost from the beneficiary's monthly Social Security or Railroad Retirement check.

There are two parts to the Medicare program:

Plan A provides hospital insurance and post-hospital care. Anyone 65 or older, whether getting Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits or not, is eligible. The only exception is some Federal employees covered by the Federal health insurance plan. You do not

have to pay anything for Plan A coverage.

Plan B provides medical insurance to help you pay for doctor bills and several other medical services not covered by Plan A. Plan B is voluntary. You pay \$3 a month for this supplementary coverage.

Some of the confusions that have been voiced reflect the propaganda that was used to fight the Medicare idea for years before it was finally passed last July. Some very elderly women, for example, have said they don't want to enroll in Medicare because they want to be able to pick their own doctors. You do, of course, pick your own doctor. Medicare is merely insurance which helps pay the bill.

Others have said they prefer to keep their Blue Cross, or private insurance policies, or that employer-paid health insurance plans cover them in retirement. These people do not realize that Blue Cross and private insurance companies in general are planning to revise their present health-insurance policies for older people when Medicare benefits become effective on July 1, 1966. One of the largest companies has announced it will quit offering health insurance for people over 65 altogether. Some others have said they will offer only supplementary policies to fill in the gaps in Medicare.

Too, it is likely that many employers who continue health insurance coverage into retirement will try to discontinue or at least limit these benefits.

People who already have said no, have a chance to change their minds. They have until the end of the first enrollment period, March 31, 1966, to write to the Social Security Administration, P. O. Box 1363, Baltimore, Maryland, 21203. Give your name and Social Security number, and state that you marked the enrollment card no, but have changed your mind and do want to enroll in Plan B.

If you will be 65 by the end of this year, and do not enroll in Plan B before March 31, 1966, you will not have another chance to sign up until the next general enrollment (October 1, 1967, to December 31, 1967). Furthermore, you will have to pay 10 per cent additional for each full year you wait after the first enrollment period for which you were eligible.

New Retirement Income Test

Another group may be passing up some of their Social Security retirement payments. Almost a million people over 65 eligible for these monthly checks, whether through their own work records or as wives or widows, have never applied for them.

Your anxiety due to Geritol ads?

The makers of "Geritol" have been ordered by the FTC to stop misrepresenting the effectiveness of "Geritol" tablets and liquid.

The FTC ruled that "Geritol" television commercials and newspaper ads falsely represent that all cases of tiredness, loss of strength, run-down feeling, nervousness and irritability indicate a deficiency of iron and that the common, effective remedy for these symptoms is Geritol.

In fact, less than 10 per cent of the entire population has iron deficiency and less than 1 per cent is deficient in vitamins. Most people don't feel tired because of these deficiencies since mild cases produce no symptoms. Therefore, the number of people tired because of iron or vitamin deficiency is infinitesimally small.

A lot of people might be tired of Geritol commercials, however. The most common causes of tiredness are neurosis and anxiety, the Federal Trade Commission found. Consider if this actual Geritol commercial wouldn't tend to make you neurotic and anxious:

We see a husband who is "just too tired to budge." He takes Geritol and next we see him dancing with his wife. While the man is dancing, the announcer is saying, "In only **one day** GERITOL iron is in your bloodstream carrying strength and energy . . . to every part of your body."

The FTC examiner found this commercial assured relief **noticeable to the consumer** within 24 hours because the ad promises much more in the way of strength and increased energy than a mere microscopic change in an individual's blood. However the evidence established that one-one hundredth of one per cent to 2.4 per cent of Geritol's iron will be distributed throughout the body in 24 hours. Even if a person taking Geritol were iron-deficient to begin with, it would take some ten days to two weeks before he felt any appreciable increase in energy or strength. Therefore, the FTC found Geritol's commercials misleading and deceptive.

Some may think they have to retire completely or almost completely. They should consider the new income-limit test which goes into effect January 1, 1966. It provides that you can have annual earnings of \$1500 and still get all your payments for the year. Above \$1500, benefits will be reduced \$1 for each \$2 of earnings up to \$2700, and over that amount, dollar for dollar. Too, regardless of annual earnings, benefits are paid for any month in which you earn \$125 or less in wages.

Buyers' Bailiwick

Glorious, glorious—1 lb. of Chuck between the 4 of us

By Mrs. Carolyn G. Sullivan
University of California Home Advisor
for Alameda County

There are about 160 cuts of meat available to us, but most of us know and use only 10 or 15. One "cut" that most of us use more often than any other is ground beef. And why not? What other "cut" of meat has so many uses and so little waste?

From cattle range to kitchen range, beef means many things to many people. It can mean the teen-ager's favorite, a hamburger. It can be the base for many a good meal at home or in restaurants. It is the outdoor chef's barbecue delight.

NUTRITIOUS? WHOLESOME?

Of course ground beef is nutritious and wholesome. As with all meats it must be handled carefully and be kept refrigerated, and it is just as important that this care be given at home as at the market.

All meat and meat products moving in interstate commerce must be subjected to federal inspection. That round purple stamp "U.S. Inspsd and P'S'D" (United States inspected and passed) imprinted on each wholesale cut is used to indicate that the meat is from animals judged wholesome by a government meat inspector. And as an added protection California has laws that require inspection of meat before it is sold. Of course, we don't see the inspector's stamp on ground meat, but we have the satisfaction of knowing the carcass had it.

The legal description of the many types of ground beef in California pronounces that hamburger consists of chopped fresh beef with or without the addition of beef fat as such, and should **not** contain more than 30 per cent fat.

STORING GROUND BEEF

If you can't use ground beef the day you buy it, be on the safe side and freeze it. You will probably cook most of it as patties, so form the pats and wrap them well for freezing. Then there is no problem in preparing a quick meal or sandwich.

Ground meats are one of our most perishable foods. Protect them. Date the packages. Always plan to use frozen ground beef within a three or four month period while still at peak of flavor. The sooner the better.

Gidget goes to a tra

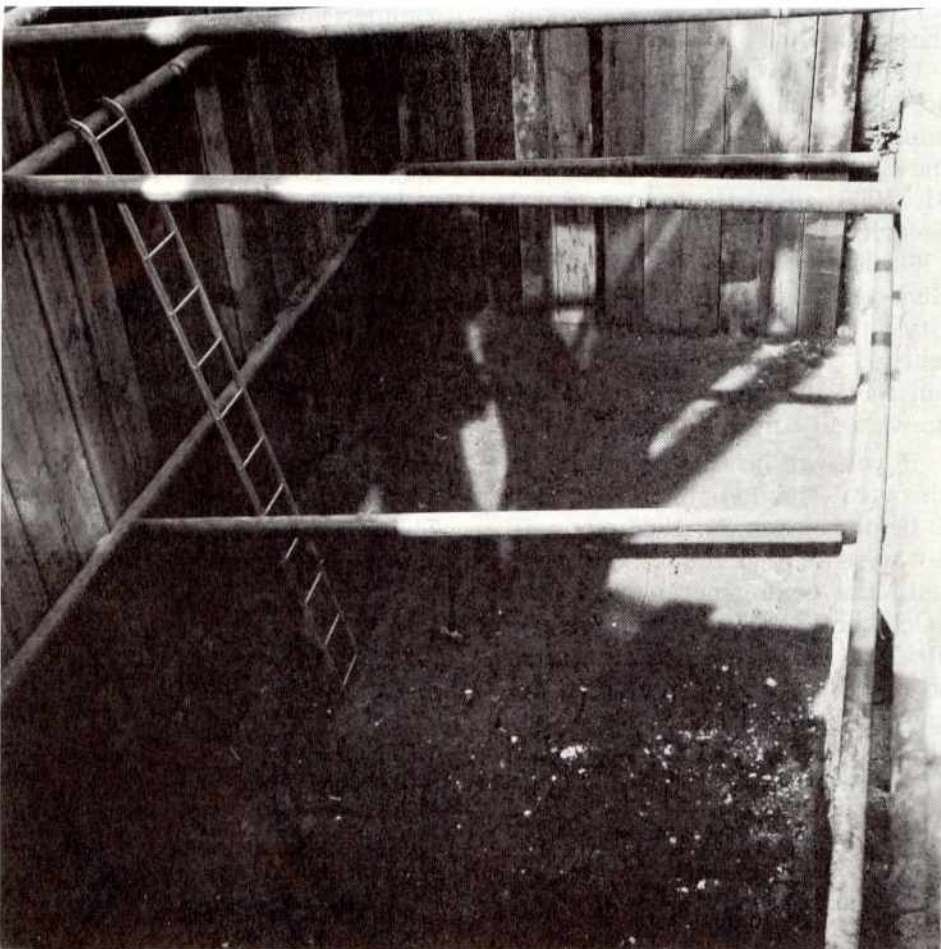
With apologies to the creators of Gidget, and those (if any) responsible for her escapades—we take you now on a fun-filled installation of a transformer vault in Oakland of all things!



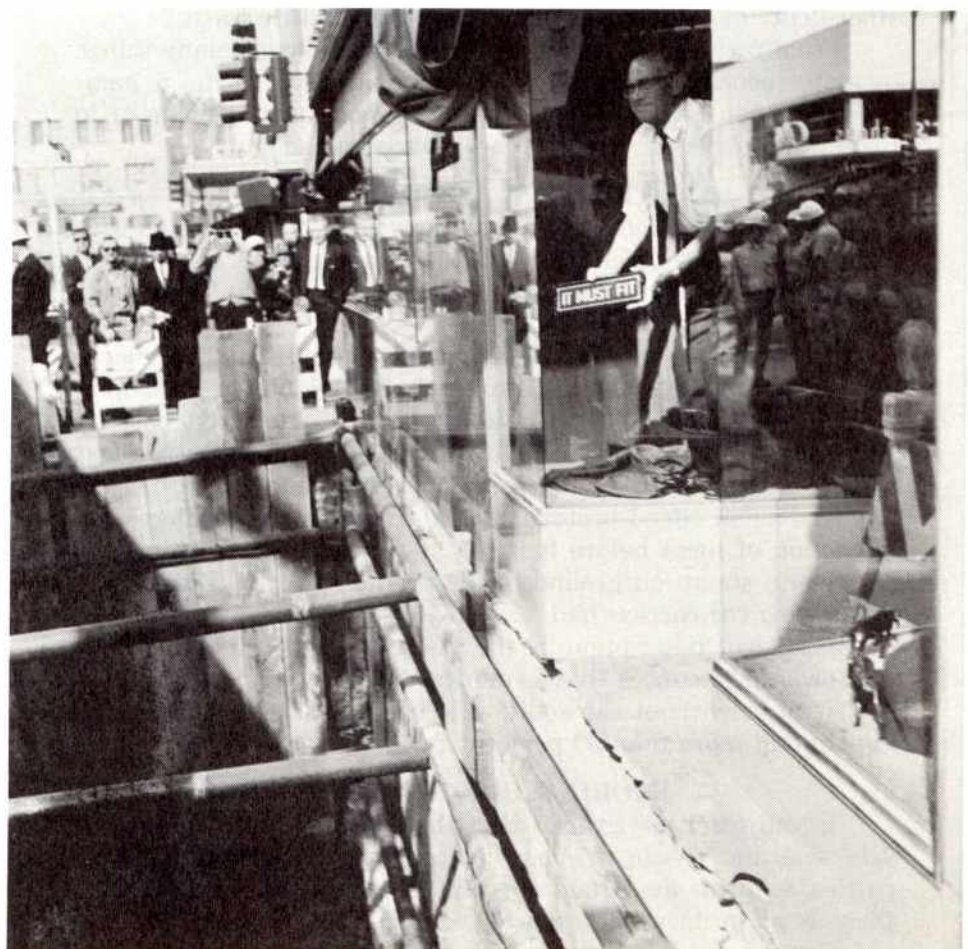
1. The prefabricated, concrete transformer vault arrives at 19th and Broadway, Oakland, accompanied by two 90-ton cranes.



3. The chokers go on the hooks of the huge mobile cranes used by Bigge to swing the vault off the lowbed truck and into place underneath the sidewalk on 19th Street.



2. General Construction crews prepared this burial site to accommodate the largest pre-cast vault ever installed by PG&E in the East Bay. The transformer vault will provide service to the Bay Area Rapid Transit District subway being built under Broadway through downtown Oakland.



4. Expressing the sentiments of all concerned, tailor Louis Posnet holds his motto, "It must fit" in his shop window behind the vault's final resting place.

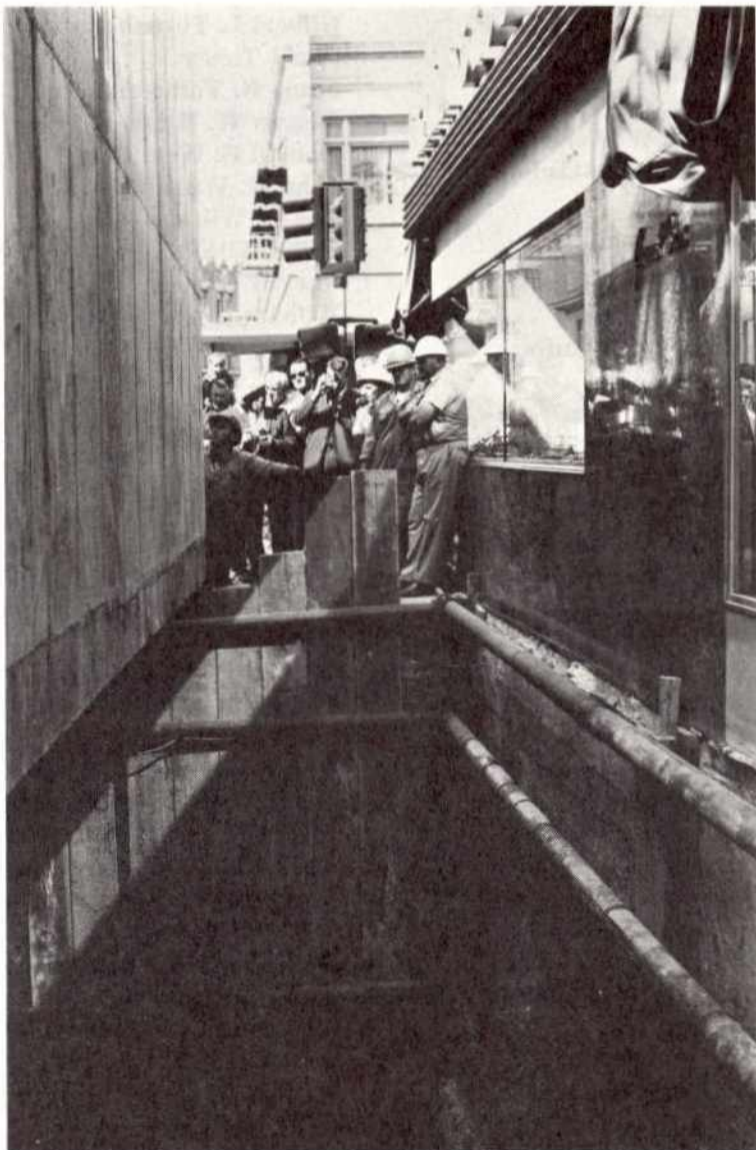
Transformer vault burial



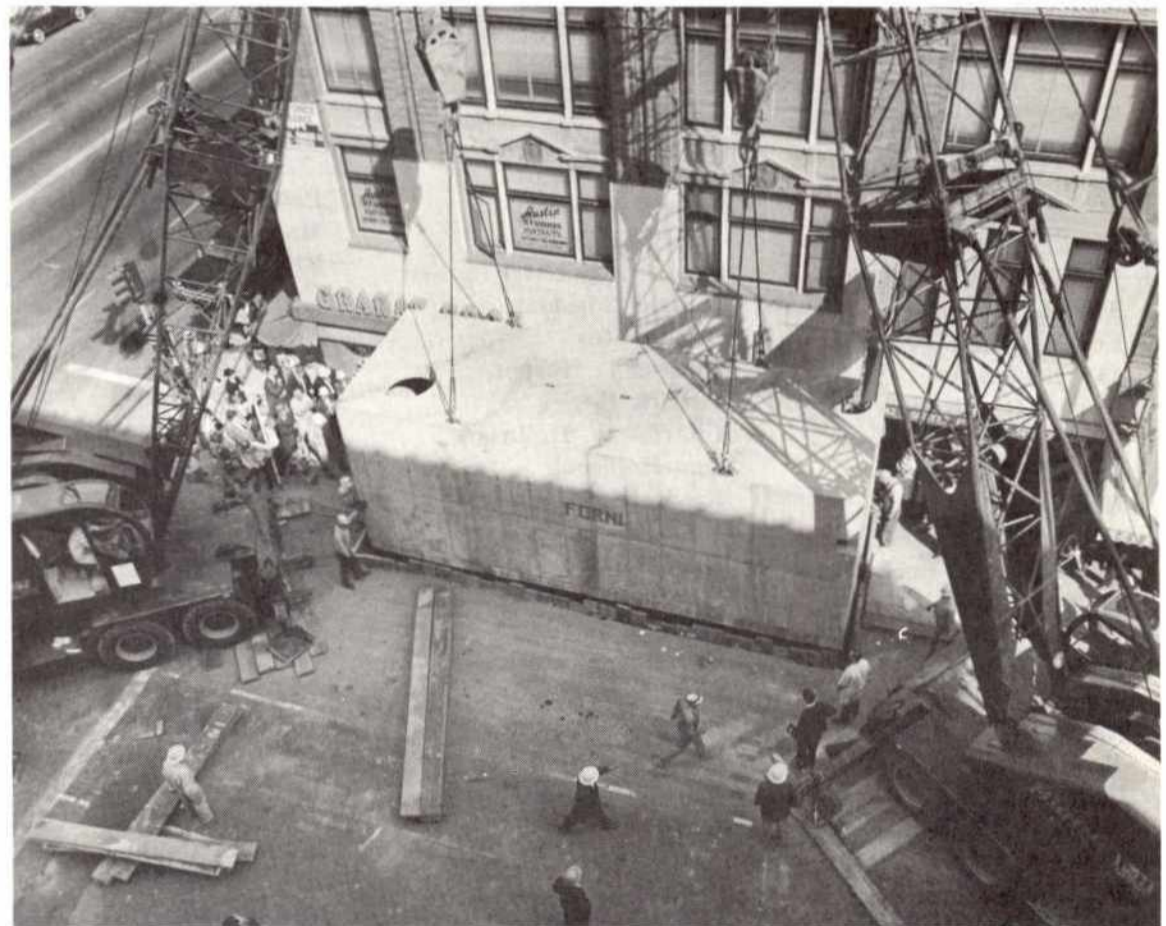
5. G.C. crew members rig lines to the steel cross braces before the twin cranes raise the vault, at left, and swing it into place.



7. Lower away! Note the Bigge employee crouching at left, directing his crane operators with hand signals and whistles. Manufactured by the Forni Corporation of Oakland, the transformer vault is large enough to house two 12,000 volt transformer banks, complete with switchgear and downtown distribution-network protector units.



6: The 95-ton reinforced concrete box is moved into position. The vault is 31 feet long, 11 feet wide and 12 feet high, or deep and the hole isn't much bigger.



—Photos Courtesy of PG&E News Bureau

8. A perfect fit! May it rest (and work) in peace. The corner of 19th and Broadway, at left, is clearly shown. The new installation will replace three smaller vaults providing underground service in this immediate downtown area. BART's subway will run below Broadway past 19th, thus requiring the relocation of utility services.

A Space Age trajectory to the Great Society

(Continued from Page 1)

to use the scientific manpower and knowhow of the space age to solve a great variety of social problems.

This bill authorizes the Secretary of Labor to contract directly with private firms, universities, or non-profit institutions, and with states or groups of states. They would undertake studies of the use of systems analysis and systems engineering for a broad range of local and national problems. A five-year program totaling \$25 million per year is suggested in this proposal.

This bill is an attempt to build creatively upon the successful first step work undertaken by the State of California.

A little over six months ago,

Governor Pat Brown of California decided to see if space engineers, and private space firms, could apply their knowhow to a number of social problems faced by the State.

Approximately \$400,000 was set aside for four research contracts. These were first-stage contracts, feasibility studies. They were surface-scratching efforts to test a new idea.

Four space companies, and four teams of space engineers, were asked to look at the problems of crime, pollution, information control, and transportation in the State.

They were asked to be broad-gauged in their approach. The question was: Can we take a scientific look at each of these problems in a new way, as a system of

sub-problems, as an integrated whole, and thereby devise new, overall, integrated approaches to their solution?

Can we put the state in a laboratory and the problem in a computer?

Another question was stressed: Can we estimate the cost of various possible approaches — or 'mixes'—of approaches—and use computers to figure out the most efficient and economical way to do a job? In other words, can we get some idea of the cost-effectiveness of a variety of social problems?

The results of the first stage studies are now in. They are a success. California has proved that the concept of using space engineering on these problems is a fea-

ible one. These preliminary studies reveal truly exciting possibilities for solving incredibly difficult social problems. I think Governor Brown's idea is the most creative idea in many years. We must now follow up the initial demonstration studies with full-blown experimental research. This means testing several projects to see how various proposals now sketched by the computers will actually work in practice.

That is one of the major purposes of this bill. Another is to try to find new uses for a great national resource: our highly trained scientific and technical manpower.

(continued next month)

THE FOLLOWING NEW APPLICATIONS WERE RECEIVED IN THIS OFFICE AUGUST THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1965

NEW -A- APPLICATIONS

S.M.U.D

Ronald C. Cady

GENERAL

CONSTRUCTION

Richard W. Davis, Jr.

William C. Leal

James I. Minter

Ivan Molstad

OUTSIDE

CONSTRUCTION

Earl L. Cousins

George B. Raner

NEW -BA- APPLICATIONS

SAN JOAQUIN

Razzie D. Doulphus

Alfred N. Klaassen

Ronald P. Reno

COAST VALLEYS

Ernest J. Boutte

Robert L. Hardin

Brue Ingels

Justo R. Pagacian

William H. Smith

Martha J. Stevens

PIPELINE OPERATIONS

Thomas Bjornson

Lewis G. Fox

Jay Luchinger

Donald Ray Rupe

Geoffrey A. Saunders

Carroll E. Taylor

Ralph G. Turner

SAN JOSE

David Forrest Beckwith

Lewis J. Cirillo

Lee E. Cobb

Alan G. Cordes

Joseph F. Harrington

Richard A. Hyson

Joan Hillard

Rodney Kuntz

Jerry D. Marsh

Eamonn A. McGloin

Don P. Presley

Vivian Maxine Rhedles

Morris Smith

Robert D. Souza

Wilburn B. Thomas, Jr.

Jeffrey T. Walston

STAN PAC

John Raymond Kilroy



CENTRAL STORES

Carl J. DePonte

EAST BAY

Dennis Ray Baron

Dallas C. Blight

Robert M. Connelly

Barry K. Cross

Glenn H. Forister

Ronald Gassman

Dean Gates

Vernon L. Harper

Patrick Henry

Charles W. Holbrook

Dan Holbrook

Frederick P. Kamrowski

John F. Kinnunen

Arnold R. Lowe

Darrel L. Martin

Peter A. Matulich

Harry H. Minnich

Warren S. Moniz

Doraleen M. Nunes

Larry Perryman

Reuben R. Reuting, Jr.

Richard H. Wildenradt

SAN FRANCISCO

Coy Edward Baldwin

Thomas M. Cook

Gerald D. Dustrud

John T. Fitzpatrick

James A. Gullixson

Kent Denison Haws

Clifford E. LaBounty

Lafa Bell

Edward Neal Gee

Walter R. Griffin

L. L. Prentice

Geert Hank Prinz

GENERAL OFFICE

Patricia Carey

Marion F. Chin

Ricardo B. Longley

Concetta Mahoney

Judy M. Notter

STOCKTON

James W. Harris

Thomas C. Howell

David A. King

HUMBOLDT

Chester Allen Bartlett, Jr.

SIERRA PACIFIC

Ralph L. Albright

Thomas A. Roach

John Louis Stralia

DE SABLA

Norman D. Adamson

Robert A. Hunt

Arthur A. St. Louis, Jr.

DRUM

James L. Shingleton

NEVADA IRRIGATION

Harold Rodney Townsend

William P. Carman

COLGATE

Ralph Brand

NORTH BAY

Carter French

Kenneth Eugene Jones

Eugene J. Riordan

John Herbert Saunders

SACRAMENTO

Charles Jack Parker

Joseph A. Valente

U.S.B.R.

Fenton E. Costa

Walter J. Mahan

CITIZENS UTILITIES

Merikay Brines

Maureen J. Brown

Mae Fulton

Eleanor J. Harris

George H. Hunt

Helen Mason

Dianna Jean Pennington

William S. Rossi, Jr.

Karen Street

Shirburn D. Timm

Nancy Tuck

Ralph W. Tolleson

Frances L. Wisdom

GENERAL

CONSTRUCTION

Rodger V. Alberson

Ted R. Arbury

Robert C. Bamford

Phillip Beto

Reno Binda

David M. Blalock

Larry A. Brannon

William P. Britt

Primo Cassol, Jr.

Jim Chism

Larry Christenson

James Allen Clark, Jr.

Rondall W. Cothran

Howard Cunningham

Charles W. Dare

Michael Alfred Davis

Elmore Dell

Lloyd L. Doshier

Claude Elliott, Jr.

George Patton Flook

Kenneth E. Haaby

Larry K. Hamilton

George K. Hammond

Jimmie Henson

Carl Kaufman, Jr.

Koresh Khanbavian

William Odene Kirk

Robert Lee Layne

John E. Layton

Dan Martinusen

Norman T. May

Robert R. McCracken

Ross McFate

Gordon Harry Nelson

Leonardo V. Nelson

Dennis O'Laughlin

David E. Owen

John L. Pearce

Robert J. Rather

Harry E. Richters

Larry F. Rogers

Richard Lee Samples

Alvin C. Scherbert

Terry W. Siedentopf

Edward Staka

Larry D. Sweeten

Gilbert L. Thrasher, Jr.

Jerry Toney

Ernie R. Volbrecht

Dennis W. Warner

Donald E. Weinreich

John G. Williams

Ted A. Wilson

Zollie Wilson

Gary K. Woods

William Young

UTILITY TREE

Max E. Hardin

Richard H. Howen

Gregg W. Nelson

Rodney Nelson

DAVEY TREE

Barney Baker

Stephen G. Evans

Edward Scanlan

NOLAN TREE

Edward Preston Rogers

Retired Members

Willard R. Berry, retired on September 30, 1965. Brother Berry was a member of De Sabla Division.

E. H. Coleman, retired on August 1, 1965. Brother Coleman was a member of Colgate Division.

J. E. Courtney, retires October 31, 1965. Brother Courtney is a member of East Bay Division.

Clifford Gray, retired September 30, 1965. Brother Gray was a member of General Construction.

Keenan details 14(b) demise

(continued from page 1)

there would have been no federal aid to education, no urban renewal or housing legislation," he stated.

"When they run into trouble, they come to us." "So," Keenan continued, "when Senator Dirkson claims, 'The people don't understand' an issue like repeal of Section 14(b) I don't believe it." The people of California understood the right to work issue in 1958 and defeated it, he pointed out.

Senator Dirkson's filibuster against repeal of Section 14(b) was not directed at the bill itself—but against the action to put it on the floor of the Senate for discussion!

The bill had made good progress through the House, being reported out of the Labor subcommittee after two weeks of hearings, and being passed by Chairman Adam Clayton Powell's committee after apprenticeship changes had been made in the Civil Rights Act. The 21 day rule was necessary to get it out of the House Rules Committee, but on the floor of the House, the bill to repeal 14(b) passed solidly with all 48 of the new Congressmen helped by COPE dollars voting for it.

However, in the Senate, continuous sessions would have been required, Keenan said, and Administration Senate leader Mike Mansfield would not resort to doing that. 56 Senators were on record in favor of repeal, but 67 were necessary to vote cloture of debate. A test motion to table was unanimously defeated, but a motion to cease extended debate failed of even a simple majority of the Senators.

Keenan said he was not discouraged but he pointed out that 49 other bills having the same political limitations on them had passed, while some 5000 bills are passed in a typical session. Most of these are aimed at benefiting some special interest group, he declared, and that is where Organized Labor, as the people's lobby, acquires its unique role of supporting legislation benefiting everyone.

He cautioned the Business Managers from IBEW Locals throughout the Far West to beware of the attitude of right wing extremists "who are waiting for the day when they can destroy us". The first thing any dictator does when he takes over a country is to destroy the labor movement and the church, in that order.

The right wing is rich. It is not dependent on COPE dollars for its political activities; it has its own stables of millionaires.

He exhorted the daily press to "tell the truth" of 14(b).

Sibley speaks at IBEW Progress meeting



Local 1245's delegation to the Progress Meeting listens to PG&E President Sibley's speech. Left to right are Business Manager Ronald T. Weakley, Northern Area Executive Board Member James H. Fountain, Central Area Executive Board Member James M. Lydon and Senior Assistant Business Manager L. L. Mitchell (Assistant Business Manager Dan McPeak was hidden from the camera in this shot). At the head table with Sibley is IBEW International Secretary Joseph D. Keenan.

(Continued from Page 1)

has brought progress and prosperity to our country — through the cooperation of three indispensable factors in modern industry: capital, labor and management."

While on this subject, Sibley quoted from a speech given by Senior Assistant Business Manager L. L. Mitchell before PG&E personnel supervisors; Mitch said:

"It is important that management recognize the survival needs

of unions—for it is not a question of whether union or management is to be the dominant force in our society. If we are to have an industrial democracy, free unions and free management both must survive. If one or the other gains the whip hand through warfare, government will dominate both—the bargaining table would appear to hold more promise for both institutions."

"I agree wholeheartedly with this appraisal," Sibley said. How-

ever, he went on to say, "And I believe that it is becoming more and more evident that labor and management very often find themselves on the same side of that bargaining table, face to face with a common foe — those who, for whatever their reasons, oppose the American enterprise system".

Sibley was the only management representative invited to speak before the IBEW 9th District Progress Meeting held in San Francisco.

Re-elect Dick Marriott to Sacramento City Council

Organized Labor in Sacramento is rallying behind Sacramento City Councilman Richard H. "Dick" Marriott in his bid for reelection at



Councilman Dick Marriott

The Progress Meeting, whose delegates included Business Manager Ronald T. Weakley, Senior Assistant Business Manager L. L. Mitchell, Assistant Business Manager Dan McPeak, and Executive Board Members James Lydon and Jim Fountain — and whose construction caucus was attended by Business Representatives John Wilder and Jim McMullan — adjourned in memory of the late Charles J. Foehn, IBEW Ninth District Vice President.

the November 2nd municipal election.

Marriott, editor-manager of the Sacramento Valley Union Labor Bulletin for the past 12 years, is this year completing his third term on the capitol city's governing body as labor's representative.

First elected to the council in 1959, he became labor's candidate when Albert A. Marty, former Secretary of Teamsters Local 150, chose "not to run" for a third term.

Marriott's retention of the council seat historically held by Organized Labor has been made possible by the full support of Sacramento union members.

He has enjoyed the full support and endorsement of the Sacramento Central Labor Council, the Building and Construction Trades Council and the Allied Printing Trades Council, all Official AFL-CIO councils for the Sacramento area. He has been informed that all three councils have unanimously endorsed him and are supporting him 100% in his bid for reelection again this year.

Union members are asked to remember his name when they vote the city election on November 2nd.

Safety concern Before PUC

(Continued from Page 1)

poses any reduction in ground clearances and this issue has yet to be resolved.

Union also indicated its concern for safety if the PUC were to approve a common neutral installed at the secondary level on the pole.

The concern is over ineffective grounding of the common neutral conductor. This could result in the neutral, installed at the secondary level on the pole, becoming a potential high voltage conductor.

Again, during the hearing, the Company amended its application to require effective grounding. This answered a major safety question but the IBEW opposes even the amended application until effective grounding and the safety of its members are guaranteed.

UNDERGROUND RULES

The other case relates to a new General Order on Underground Construction. These proposed rules for the construction of underground electric supply and communication systems affects workers on all underground construction, including gas and water systems located close to electric underground and telephone cables.

By FRED GOETZ

In the course of writing outdoor columns many strange tales come across my desk, tales of the hunter—and about the hunted. This month's column deals with several examples.

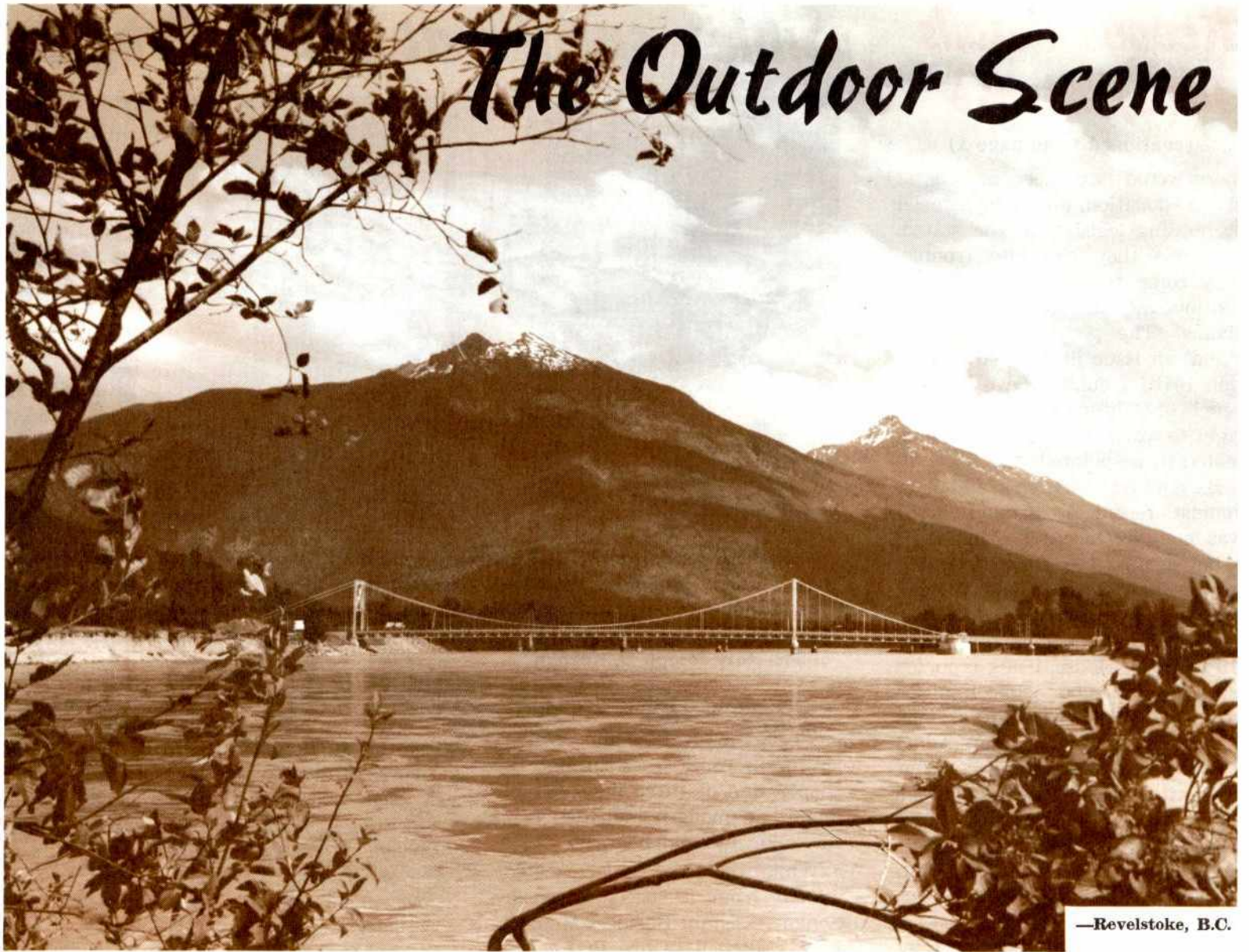
John C. Craigmile of 3364 Isabel Drive, Los Angeles, California sends in the following pic to back up an unusual tale. He writes:

"Dear Fred:

"The enclosed photo was taken of a deer killed on a hunt in southern California. One of our party downed it with a neck shot. That protrusion sticking from the deer's head is the remains of an arrow shaft which must have been lodged there for a year or two.

"After taking the picture, I pulled on the shaft and it came out. Probing the skull I found that the steel point had penetrated beyond the bone, obviously not in a vital area. The bone healed snugly around the wooden shaft.

"The deer was in excellent condition."



bucks then scurried off into the nearby willows where a doe was patiently waiting for them.

From time to time we've had gripes from hunters' wives about having to pick the "fuzz" off the meat of a deer that has been out in a burlap deer sack.

One way to avoid that trouble is to wash the burlap sack thoroughly before going hunting—in warm water with a mild soap and rinse well. The fuzziness will be eliminated.

Burlap sacks are inexpensive; usually cost less than a dollar but they are tops for allowing air-circulation around the meat.

Ray E. Rusco of Grand Lake, Colorado, snapped the following pic of two large bucks, locked in a tight antler-grip that probably would have been fatal for both of them had not Ray and his partners happened along.

They sawed off one of the buck's antler-points a very ticklish and dangerous operation, freeing them. The



We hear that John Severson of Pasco, Washington will have to give up trying to break the smoking habit by munching on Lifesavers—that is if he wants to be a successful hunter of upland game birds.

Seems like John reached into his pocket for a cartridge while pheasant hunting; inserted it, and when he flushed a bird pulled the trigger. All he heard was a faint click instead of a blast.

When he opened the chamber to see what the trouble was, out dropped a cylinder of Lifesavers! His shotgun shell was still in his pocket.

In regard to an inquiry from John Mason of Yreka, California, the best book I've come across on dogs—their training and care—is the Modern Dog Encyclopedia, published by the Stackpole Company of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. It's expensive but worth it. (Costs \$10.00.)

It's profusely illustrated; not a single subject relating to dogs has been omitted. Plenty of how-to-do information and hunting tips are included. Any book store should have it.

New Stewards

(Continued from last month)

James F. Wilburn, San Joaquin Division

Albert M. Beebe, Shasta Division

Cecil E. Langberg, Shasta Division

Robert E. Sargent, Shasta Division

Terrance L. Scott, Shasta Division

THE FOLLOWING SHOP STEWARDS WERE APPOINTED DURING AUGUST.

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY:

Joseph E. Hegerle, Coast Valleys Division

Beatrice S. Lane, Coast Valleys Division

Alonzo K. Hazen, Drum Division

Leslie E. Porter, General Construction

Charles R. Clausen, General Office

Joe Kauwe, North Bay Division

Robert C. Dobbins, Pipe Line Operations

Nesbit G. Ford, Pipe Line Operations

Wayne E. Fletcher, Sacra-

mento Division

Henry J. Bean, San Francisco Division

Peter F. P. Gianfermo, San Jose Division

Andrew G. Gulermovich, San Jose Division

Duane Mayberry, San Jose Division

Wedonna Scalise, San Jose Division

SIERRA PACIFIC POWER COMPANY:

Victor Solvin

The following Shop Stewards were appointed during September.

OUTSIDE CONSTRUCTION:

Bert L. Glidden

H. E. Peppard

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY:

James G. Kelly, De Sabla Division.

Henry R. Lawson, East Bay Division.

Robert J. Ziccone, North Bay Division.

Kenneth H. Kilner, San Jose Division.

SIERRA PACIFIC POWER COMPANY:

Michael C. Boswell