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 Townehouse 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.

By 1980, "the population of the San Francisco Bay Area is forecast to grow to 9 million, spreading to Sacramento and Stockton." By 1985, PG&E's peak load forecasts are estimated at 28 million kilowatts for Northern and Central California — "roughly four times as great as the peak this year in California north of the Tehachapi's".

"We in the electric industry know that energy supply is indispensable for the fulfillment of the West's prospects for growth," Sibley told the IBEW leaders.

"And when I use the term we I mean all of us, labor and management, who are so engaged in this important element in the growth of the West," President Sibley said.

"These changes will take place at a more rapid pace but generally in the same way that past change (continued on page seven)

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)
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 rush 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.

**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."

—President Lyndon B. Johnson, after signing the Older Americans Act.
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 7½ 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 companies, 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 employees 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 13316, Baltimore, Maryland, 21202. 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 more 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.
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.

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.

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.

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.
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.

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.

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.

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.

—Photos Courtesy of PG&E News Bureau
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—of '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 feasible 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 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)
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 Senator 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". They have to 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).

(Continued from Page 1)
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.”

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 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 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.

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.

(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. Chasen, General Office
Joe Kauwe, North Bay Division
Robert C. Dobbins, Pipe Line Operations
Nesbit G. Ford, Pipe Line Operations
Wayne E. Fletcher, Sacramento Division

Henry J. Bean, San Francisco Division
Peter F. P. Gianfermo, San Jose Division
Andrew G. Gulewicz, 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. Peppeard

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