

System negotiators prepare For Dec. 4-5 joint session



The 1966 General Negotiating Committee is shown during its first, preliminary meeting to discuss system problems. Left to right, front row: Business Manager Ronald T. Weakley, Senior Assistant Business Manager L. L. Mitchell, Assistant Business Manager Dan McPeak, President Leland Thomas Jr.; back row — John Zapian, Gas; Howard Darington IV., Steam; Ermanno Paganini, General Services; Wayne Weaver, Pipe Lines; Ron Fields, Electric; Bill Fleming, Substations and Hydro Operating; Dick Fleming, Clerical; and Dean Cofer, General Construction. (Please see the Business Manager's Column.)

Mitchell Suffers Heart Attack

Senior Assistant Business Manager L. L. Mitchell has suffered a serious heart attack and at press time, is under intensive care at a local hospital. "Mitch" was stricken on the evening of November 18 while working at his office after a meeting of the PG&E Review Committee.

Medical reports indicate that he appears to be winning his fight for recovery and his wife, Helen, reports that he is responding to the recovery program which has been set up by a special team of experts in the field of heart treatment.

No visitors are allowed in this situation. All communications directed to "Mitch" by his friends

and co-workers must be directed to him care of Local 1245 at Union headquarters.

President Leland Thomas Jr. advised the Executive Board at its meeting on November 20 and 21 that Business Manager Ron Weakley was in full charge of the situation regarding Mitch and that no communications will be made directly to Mitch without the Business Manager's approval.

When the period of intensive care is relaxed, a bulletin will be issued regarding any changes in this procedure.

YOUR Business Manager's COLUMN By Ronald T. Weakley

The pickup in our meeting attendance this month was very encouraging. Many good recommendations for bargaining proposals were developed at these meetings and an opportunity to "get into the act" was afforded a lot of people who form the base of our operations—those who work on the job under our various collective bargaining arrangements.

There was a notable increase in the number of recommendations which did not receive unanimous approval. This indicates a growing awareness on the part of some members that just because an individual moves to recommend a certain proposal and gets a second, the proposal is not necessarily worthy of unanimous support.

A number of new bargaining concepts also emerged from these meetings which reflects the changing age factor within our membership as defined by the variations of interest between job advancement opportunities and job security needs.

All in all, this meeting process produced a good cross-section of membership opinion as to what is wanted and needed in our 1966 negotiations.

In order to supplement this process, I have directed the Business Staff to conduct a survey in considerable depth to seek out areas of dissatisfaction which tend to become problems for both the Union and the employers.

Perhaps this survey will help our officers and committeemen to dig out the items which are "bugging" our people and seek correction through our 1966 bargaining programs.

Beyond the two aforementioned processes of informational development (continued on page two)

utility reporter

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Bear with me, Screams Seaford

By Dean Cofer

A member of our Local bagged a bear the hard way while out deer hunting recently.

Fred Seaford, was deer hunting near the Pit 6 Powerhouse in Shasta County, when a black bear took a notion to take Fred as a trophy.

Seaford was walking along a deer trail, when the black bear rushed out of a low depression in the ground and attacked him. With his left hand in the bear's mouth, and while flat on his back with the bear on top of him, Seaford managed to fire single-handedly five shots from his lever action 243 Savage, killing the bear.

With the bear finally dead, Fred was so exhausted that he could not crawl out from under the bear.

Fred's hunting companions,
(continued on page two)

Keep Lake Tahoe Blue



An organization of determined citizens has been formed for the purpose of keeping beautiful Lake Tahoe from destruction through pollution and indiscriminate land-use planning along its shores.

The League to Save Lake Tahoe is composed of citizens who feel that a sufficiently aroused public will mount a campaign to "Keep Tahoe Blue" and prevent the destruction of this "jewel of the Si-

erras" which is of world-wide renown.

The thousands of members of Local 1245 who reside in California and Nevada have a stake in the preservation of Lake Tahoe. We are not referring to the slot machines and gaming tables and the growing Coney Island atmosphere but to the water, trees and terrain which comprise one of America's most beautiful natural recreation areas.

Those who are sufficiently interested in participating in this worthwhile endeavor can do so by sending contributions in any amount to:

The League to Save Lake Tahoe
Custom House
P. O. Box 2231
San Francisco, California 94126

Please mail change of address to 1918 Grove St., Oakland, Calif. 94612

(Name) (Address) (City) (State) (Zip Code)

YOUR *Business Manager's* COLUMN

By RONALD T. WEAKLEY

(continued from page one)

opment, my office is also engaged in a running research program in order to relate our position to other groups in our industries as well as to the economic factors which bear on our case for improvement in 1966.

In order to do this, I must keep in close contact with certain people of importance on the general scene. These include labor, industry, government, finance and other people who make up the "public" with which we must maintain proper communication.

A mass of reading material is also involved which takes considerable time, both in the visual sense and in the processes of evaluation and assignment to subject matter of use to our committees.

As we go along, we are also phasing in our committee operations. The general negotiating committee on PG&E has already been called into session and under the direction of Senior Assistant Business Manager L. L. Mitchell, has started the detailed job of categorizing proposals, studying the effects of same and preparing the outline of a basic policy position for submission to the Local Union Executive Board.

On December 4 and 5, we shall hold a big meeting at the Leamington Hotel in Oakland which will include the Executive Board, the Advisory Council, the general PG&E negotiating committee, the departmental subcommittees, the safety committee, the Chairmen of all of our Units and the Business Staff.

We expect to have some 180 people in attendance to hear the reports of officers and those directly charged with developing our collective bargaining policy over our entire jurisdiction.

We will not be able to finalize our bargaining proposals at the

December meeting but we shall set forth our basic goals for 1966 and explain the reasons therefor. At our first 1966 joint Executive Board and Advisory Council meeting which will be held in February, we expect to finalize our bargaining programs, beginning with that which applies to the PG&E and its subsidiaries.

As we move along with the job ahead, it is nice to note that in general, our employers never had it so good. Our preliminary studies reveal that retained profits after operating expenses, construction costs, taxes, dividend payments, interest on obligations, and normal reserve allocations, are at an all-time high.

The ability to pay is there. Our people want and deserve a better share of the pie and we're out to gain it in 1966.

It is also logical to note that this effort demands support—real field support. This support can be expressed on the job, off the job and at Unit Meetings.

It doesn't cost a dime to support a unified effort toward the betterment of all concerned. However, it costs a lot of dimes when the effort is diminished through apathy, rumor-mongering, talk of dropouts and other means which strengthen the position of the employer at the expense of the Union as the advocate of the members and their families over the bargaining tables.

In the final analysis, what we accomplish in 1966 will depend on support in the field before negotiations, during negotiations and when the voting power of our people is expressed at contract ratification time.

It seems to me that the best and most practical way to celebrate the 25th Anniversary of Local 1245 is to come up with negotiated wage and contract settlements which will make 1966 the banner year in our history of organizational progress.

In Memory

John
F.
Kennedy

1917-1963



"...for one brief shining moment there was Camelot"

IBEW-Local Union 1245

—Utility Reporter

Blackouts of 1965

Any member of Local 1245, and any employee in the continent's largest industry, who was beginning to feel his work was not essential—can be reassured by the great north-eastern blackouts of 1965.

With that reassurance, of course, goes the added weight of responsibility for providing an essential service the public often takes for granted, becoming rather impatient when it cannot be there at the flick of a switch.

The Utility employees should be congratulated for all the time service does not fail. Instead, human nature being what it is, the industry is subjected to considerable investigation when service does fail.

This is not to say the cause should not have been determined. Certainly it should be, and a repetition of this massive outage prevented.

We suspect, however, that FPC Chairman Swidler had much more use for electrical engineers than the FBI in this type of investigation. The question will probably not be whether regional electric grids and interties are good, but whether they are large enough, in geography, flexibility and capacity. Some standards providing auxiliary generators in emergency-oriented facilities such as hospitals, police stations, etc., will probably be recommended. The question of adequate spinning reserve generation to meet system emergencies will also receive much attention.

One other aspect of this situation, however, is less reassuring: The dependence of a whole society on electrical energy—and the tendency of a society to fall apart when the electricity fails. This might give us pause as to how civilized we urban folk are. The University of California's motto, "Let there be light" was never meant to be a desperate plea, wethinks.

Bear with us, screams Seaford

(continued from page one)

alerted by the flurry of shots, arrived and pulled the dead bear off him, and rushed Fred to Mercy Hospital in Redding.

Seaford spent three weeks in the hospital, and is presently taking a three month leave of absence to recuperate and give his hand and

arm a chance to heal. Fred is employed on the P.G.&E. McCloud-Pit Project as a grader operator.

When asked by his hunting companions if he wanted the bear packed out, Fred replied, "Hell, no, I don't want anymore of that bear."



the utility
reporter



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Despite Durante, instant foods Can bring instant bankruptcy

By Sidney Margolius
Consumer Expert for
the utility reporter

Kellogg's Corn Flakes spent an estimated \$300,000-\$400,000 one night recently on a big variety show featuring Jimmy Durante. The show, reaching a nationwide audience on prime evening time, had one message: to tell the public that "food is a bargain". Durante, a great comedian in more ways than one, gave a commercial, announcing that he had learned from Government "data" that food takes only 19 per cent of your income, which is less than in other countries. (You can be sure Durante knows more about "dis-a" than "data.")

Then the announcer came on, and with a medley of patriotic music playing in the background, said this low proportion of income for food was the result of American free enterprise. The announcer then said, "Is someone trying to tell you food is not a bargain?"

This costly, star-studded attempt to make it sound unpatriotic to criticize high food prices—part of a general food-industry campaign—is not only in bad taste but based on some misleading figures from the U. S. Agriculture Department. Even in the face of this year's jump in food prices, food manufacturers have embarked on a new campaign "designed to convince Americans that food is cheap", Elmer Roessner, syndicated business columnist reports.

While the Agriculture Department maintains that food prices have risen less than the cost-of-living in general, Roessner points out that since the 1957-59 base period, food has gone up more than all other commodity groups. It has not increased as much as all services, however, largely because of the rise in costs of medical services and recreation.

Roessner points out that the real reason why we spend a lower share of income for food than consumers in other countries, is because total American income is much greater than other nations. The fact is, most foods are really cheaper in

foreign countries, he observes.

The other misleading interpretation used by the Agriculture Department is the "19" per cent figure. This is a figure taken from the Department of Commerce, and includes expenditures of nonprofit institutions, and single individuals as well as families. In contrast, Bureau of Labor Statistics "data," which Jimmy Durante overlooked in his research, indicate that an urban wage-earning family with two or more children usually spend 24 to 30 per cent of their income, and more for large families.

Despite the food industry's and Agriculture Department's incessant campaign, the public apparently refuses to believe that "food is a bargain." One USDA official told a meeting of Illinois home economists recently that she was "disturbed" because of a recent survey. It asked homemakers across the country if they had noticed any price increases, and if so, in what items. The survey showed that the "great majority of women had spotted the price increase in food and clothing."

INSTANT COST

In a year in which food prices have gone up more than any other item except medical care, you need to be selective in your buying, and especially avoid expensive convenience foods. The back of the Kellogg's Corn Flakes boxes now show a big picture of Jimmy Durante at the piano singing "Food is a Bargain," and quoting various statistics.

But the front of the box tells a different story. That's where the price is shown.

You can make it a rule, that the more instant the food, the more it costs. The public is being engulfed with various kinds of prepared cereals, and apparently is buying them without considering the value. This writer counted 97 different kinds, brands and sizes of prepared cereals in one supermarket.

Each added ingredient in these cereals raises the price far beyond the basic cost. You can buy a supermarket chain's own brand of corn flakes for about 2 cents an

Buyers' Bailiwick

A space age approach To the Great Society

by
Senator Gaylord Nelson

Let me give you one example of what just one California study showed.

We know that space engineers have designed a system to get information to and from space capsules. They even got us photographs from Mars. California asked whether they couldn't use the same technique to help government get more accurate information right here on earth.

Our earthbound information problem is huge. In this one state

ounce. If you buy corn flakes under the Kellogg name you pay 2½ cents. For Kellogg's Sugar Frosted Flakes, you pay 3½ cents, or for the added sugar, 15 cents more on a 10-ounce box. Or you can buy Kellogg's Corn Flakes with Instant Bananas, and pay 7 cents an ounce.

If it is not unpatriotic to point this out, on a six-ounce box for 41 cents you really are paying 25-30 cents for a part of a dried banana. You can buy a whole fresh banana for 5 cents if you're willing to do your own slicing.

The same disproportionate jumps hold true in other brands and kinds. The new Post "Honey Comb" corn cereal costs you 6 cents an ounce. Despite the name, that sweetness is mostly ordinary sugar.

The list of ingredients on the side says, in order of amount, "corn flour, sugar, oat flour, soy flour, salt, honey," you're really getting even less honey than salt. At the cost of 96 cents a pound, you can eat steak for breakfast.

In oat cereals too, the price bounces sharply with different shapes and flavors. Ordinary quick-rolled oats which cook in one minute, cost you only 1.2 cents an ounce. Buy oats in the form of Cheerios or Frosty-O's (a sugar-charged oat cereal), and you pay 3½ cents an ounce. Buy it in the form of Kellogg's Fruit Loops, which is sugared and fruit flavored oat cereal, and you pay 5 cents an ounce. Actually, the leading ingredient in Fruit Loops, is sugar, with oat flour second, so 80 cents a pound is the price you pay for predominantly sugar.

twenty-three county departments report information regularly to some 28 state departments. They submit almost 600 different kinds of reports. In one year one county will typically transmit nearly 10,000 separate reports.

Today we are still using horse and buggy techniques to handle this vast amount of information. In California alone there are already 75 miles of state and local government filing cabinets which store information—in a more or less efficient way. By 1990 there will be 354 miles of filing cabinets unless something is done!

By 1974 the documents stored could pave a paper trail to the moon and back—and anyone who knows typical office procedures knows that finding the one needed piece of paper in a filing cabinet may well be as difficult as getting it back from the moon.

All this need not be. Scientists today can put the information collected at city, county, state and even Federal levels, into computers. With a flick of a button the precise information desired can be pulled back out of the computer. It can even be done by remote control as telephone wires connect one city to another and computers "talk to each other."

This is not only an efficient way to store and process information; it is economical, for one computer can eliminate thousands of filing cabinets, millions of pieces of paper, hundreds of file clerks, and scores of frustrated executives who never seem to be able to get the right information at the right time.

Another California study has showed that these same computers can provide the information necessary to effectively deal with crime and juvenile delinquency.

The basic work of this study was completed **before** the tragedy of the Watts riots in Los Angeles. The study showed, with amazing pinpoint accuracy, that this clearly defined block-by-block area within the city was a dangerous and unstable spot. The study showed that there was every reason to expect trouble—and it showed precisely where that trouble might occur.

What to do with the Pop-top Beer Tags After you've cut your thumb on them

Enterprising anglers are making highly effective spinning lures from those tabs that come from the top of pop-top beer cans. All you have to do is punch a hole at each end of the tab, attach a swivel to one end and treble hooks to the other and you have a fine lure for trout, bass or panfish. You can bend it to vary the action. And it's non-corrosive too. "Triad Comments" reports.

Now if we can find some use for the empty cans.

"from the Aliquippa Steelworker"

San Jose Scrapbook

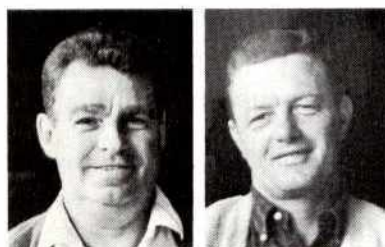
On these pages we feature some of Local 1245's members in San Jose Division. The Shop Stewards who attended the fall conference are seen around the border. In the center are key members of Central District, San Jose Division.



John Mahoney San Mateo
Jim Harrigan Sunnyvale



San Jose Advisory Councilman Roy Castiglioni
George Manriquez Redwood City



Glenn Newton San Jose
Jerry Obermeyer San Mateo



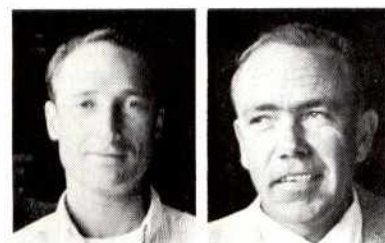
Richard Carlson Los Gatos
Bill Harrigan Redwood City



James Alter Gilroy
Electric Advisory Committeeman Errol H. Hall



H. L. "Lou" Ferrario Cupertino
Andrew Gulermovich



Robert Smethurst Cupertino
Percy Rome San Jose



Subforeman Lee Thomas, President of Local 1245, checks out a work order with his crew, Lineman Corky Spears, and Senior Line Truck Driver Stan Blodgett, right.



Andy Gulermovich, standing, reads a pertinent Review Committee decision from the Shop Stewards' Manual during a role-playing session at the Stewards' Conference. Business Representative Orville Owen, who programmed the successful meeting, is shown on the left at the head table with Business Representative Roy Murray and Assistant Business Manager Dan McPeak. In the foreground are Clerical Stewards Dick Carlson and Jim Harrigan. Not shown in this shot, but at the head table, is Central Area Executive Board Member Jimmy Lydon.



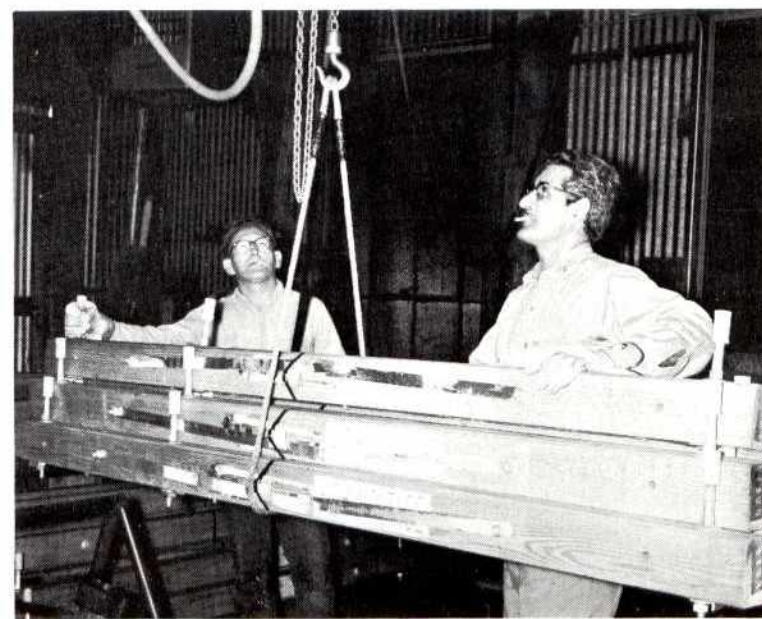
San Jose Grievance Committeeman Jess Urrea, left, sets a regulator with Lomond Puckett.



Business Representative Orville Owen, right, talks to Shop Steward Jim Poppin in the San Jose Gas Service shop, as David Albright looks on.



In the San Jose Gas Load Center, Pressure Operator Sam Clark records the chart readings.



Louis Muller, left, and Edward Rodriguez maneuver a load of cross arms in the San Jose cross arm shack.



In attendance at this San Jose Unit Meeting were 92 members of Local 1245.



A mainstay in the San Jose office is "A" Clerk Grace Herrschaft.



Seen in the San Jose Gas Dispatch are, left to right, Elmer Serpa, Donald Rickett, Joe Holt, Al Silveria, and Bill Taylor.



Assistant Business Manager Dan McPeak attended the San Jose Shop Stewards' Meeting in behalf of Business Manager Ronald T. Weakley.



Harry Welton, left, and Joe Cirone — both Local 1245 Shop stewards — work on a request for service in the San Jose office.



Millie Routen and Steward Andy Gulermovich discuss a tag in the San Jose ACDS operation.



Shop Steward Pete Gianfermo, left, and Joe Wingartner talk over a job in the Gas Meter shop, San Jose.



Max Hoberg
Redwood City



James Johnson
San Mateo



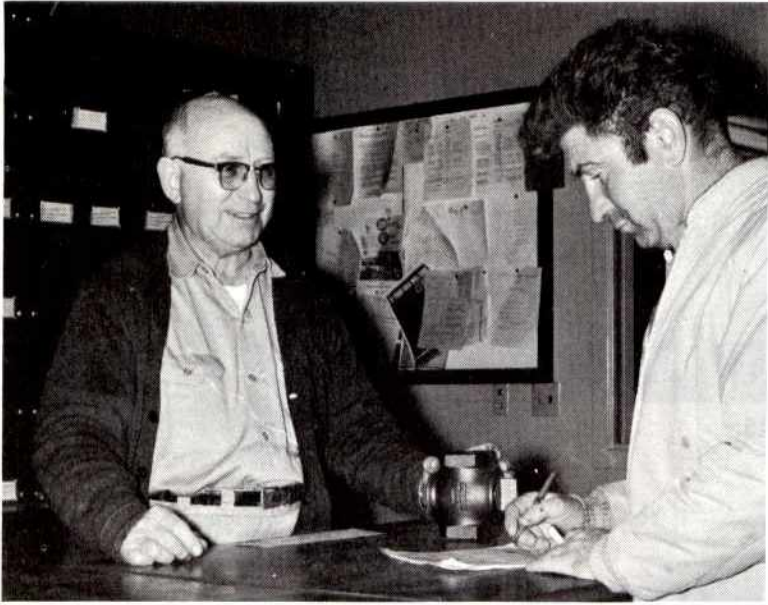
Charles Johnston
San Jose



Willard Hope
Cupertino



This is the Santa Cruz Unit Meeting.



Jim Swiger, right, signs for a gas meter valve issued by Harold E. "Mike" Welch in the Cupertino warehouse.



Carl Rossi is shown at his desk near the counter of the Mt. View business office.



Robert "Scotty" Wood is a veteran member of Local 1245.



Chuck Mangin, in the Cupertino Electric Dispatch, assigns a man to patrol a line affected by high winds.



Pleasant visual working conditions, at least, are found in the Cupertino Service Center with, left to right, Candis Olson, Lynne Hill, Dorothy Metz and Linda Kreuger there.



Mountain View Clerical Steward Jim Rodden takes a call before threatening skies and wind-swept trees similar to those which were taking out service in the Los Altos Hills that afternoon.



San Jose Clerical Unit Recorder Sonja Romera looks up from her typewriter in the Cupertino Service Center.



"A" Clerk Jim Wageman, Chairman of the San Jose Clerical Unit, is shown at his desk in the Cupertino Service Center.



Betty Rayner uses part of her lunch hour to study for the shorthand class she takes at night.



In the Sunnyvale office, left to right, Carl Wriestzen, Larry Lambert and Jim Harrigan discuss the customer service situation.

Weakley urges better communication—through LAMPAC

Seattle

I look upon LAMPAC as an informal organization which has produced a better means of communication, some joint activities of a moderately successful nature on the political front, and a means of developing further efforts toward achieving some things which management and labor may agree to be beneficial to all concerned.

Some of the discussions at our meetings have caused irritation among the ranks of both sides but all of us are big enough to realize that passing irritants are acceptable as part of the cost of developing and maintaining a continuing dialogue among us which has

("LAMPAC"—Labor and Management Public Affairs Committee—has been in existence for some 6 years and comprises the leaders of the investor-owned power companies and the leaders of the IBEW Local Unions which represent their employees over the Western States.

It should be noted that LAMPAC is an informal gathering of labor and management people from separate companies and local unions whose objective is to exchange information and to seek areas of common accord which will serve to enhance the joint effort of both parties toward preserving and advancing this great public service industry in a manner which best meets its responsibilities to the consumers, the employees, the stockholders and the public as a whole.

At the October 5, 1965 meeting of LAMPAC held in Seattle, Washington, Business Manager Ronald T. Weakley addressed the group on the subject of communication between management and labor.

His presentation is printed on these pages.)

chalked up more plus marks than minus marks on the score-board of our short history of operation.

With this in mind, let me turn to a subject which I believe fits into the reason we are together here today.

This great industry is moving away from provincialism and fragmentation. It is moving toward joint research and development among its constituent companies. It is moving toward regional power interties, joint power production facilities and other practical accommodations to changing times.

Corporate mergers are also being accomplished and more are being contemplated or negotiated as pool-

(Continued on next page)

Weakley urges better communication—through LAMPAC

(Continued from page six)
ing needs become more necessary in light of economic and political necessity.

These developments within our industry are the business of managers of utility companies, and the reasons for such developments and the changes which emanate therefrom, are dependent upon management decisions.

However, the effects of management decisions in these matters become a major part of the responsibility of our union managers whenever bargaining unit people are seriously affected.

When corporate mergers occur, labor contracts are usually involved to one degree or another. People in the labor force are naturally concerned over how such mergers will affect them as individuals and as family providers.

There well may be times when support from an affected organized labor force could become a critical factor in the success or failure of merger plans or other joint ventures among utility companies, particularly where political opposition is a serious consideration.

One of the basic barriers to understanding and agreement in the area of major corporate decisions involving possible or actual effect on an organized labor force, is lack of adequate communication.

Too often, those who hold union leadership responsibilities, are hard put to relate what is going to happen or is happening because their information is based on either lack

of knowledge or an "after the fact" situation.

When a man's job security is at stake or his future economic welfare is questionable, he looks to his union for protection against any change which appears to him to be a threat to him and his family.

When we know what's in the mill and why, it gives us a fair chance to relate the happening, the reasons for it, and to perform our role as duly chosen representatives and to do all we can to work with management in a cooperative manner rather than in an antagonistic manner.

Is there room in our forum for consideration of this general subject? I would suggest that there is because both parties to our overall objectives have some political muscle which is better utilized toward joint programs of mutual benefit than against each other.

Major corporate decisions involving structural or geographical changes which affect operational or service territory adjustments are properly the concern of those whose livelihood may be affected.

Therefore, I respectfully suggest that between now and the next meeting of LAMPAC, perhaps some spadework might be done at the various labor-management levels of our on-the-job relationships to develop some guidelines for meeting the problems attendant to major corporate decisions which directly affect the work force.

Perhaps we can work better together toward solving such problems through pooling our experiences, just as we have worked together toward pooling our resources and our skills to do a better job for our real bosses - the consumers of utility services.

There are powerful forces at work which solve many of our problems through political edict. It seems to me that if we can't work together toward the peaceful and efficient solution of our own problems, then we have no proper grounds for complaint over how someone else handled what we may well have handled ourselves.

I think that good judgment is on the side of the need for the investor-owned sector of the utility industry to move toward more inter-company cooperation and toward more pooling of its know-how and its resources if only because "bigness" is the order of the day in industry as well as government, whether we like it or not.

As this trend develops, it seems to me that such a forum as we have developed might well become a force of major impact as to how the managers, the stockholders, the employees and the consumers, might best be served as a total group of free citizens in a changing set of circumstances.

The architects of change in our industry are the managers of this great enterprise. What they do and how they do it, is their responsibility but the success of their efforts depends upon support from

others. The labor representatives here are an important segment among the "others".

There are many things which you can tell us which we can competently relate to your employees as responsible communicants. When you do so, you invite a sort of friendly concern for your needs as well as a real interest in helping you get the job done.

We in the labor group in this meeting are reasonably adept at learning of your plans sometimes before public announcement because you are subject to regulatory restraint in your operations by virtue of your position as a regulated monopoly in your area of public service.

We would much rather act on facts related by you than rumors generated among the work force or through tipoffs from bureaucrats or financial sources which we sometime find amenable to our needs for operational information.

In short, and to sum up, the current changes in the structure and operation of the industry which involves our basic interest, will cause us to seek current information in order to properly do our jobs.

As in most instances wherein our mutual objectives are at stake, we'll work with you or even fight alongside you but we must know the issues and we must know the tactics of your movement before we can generate the full potential of our own movement.

The following new applications were received in this office October 1 through 29, 1965.

NEW -A- APPLICATIONS

SMUD

Elbert J. Brown

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION

Charles Andrews
James H. Basgall
James S. Duncan
Richard W. Gannon
Claude H. Haynes
Graydon Johnson
Robert M. Kindle
Lawrence L. King
Ronald D. Myers
Don V. Peters
Clifford C. Pride
John Sack

OUTSIDE CONSTRUCTION

Dennis Varis Lee
Gerald Manes
Donald R. Martin

NEW -BA- APPLICATIONS

SAN JOAQUIN
Michael P. Franey
Gary W. Glover
Lorraine McGill
Willie Porter, Jr.



COAST VALLEYS

Willis D. Bard
Charles K. Gray
Dennis W. Manley

PIPE-LINE OPERATIONS

James V. Rupe

CAL-PAC UTILITIES

Leonard T. Walters
SAN JOSE
Wilbert D. Douglass
Raul Gomez

EAST BAY

James L. Boyles
Dovie Lee Bryan II
Charles W. Carter

Tommy Lee Davis

Elbert J. Duke
James Virgil Golightly
Bruce B. Grasmuck
Frank M. Lehne
Robert E. McBride
Archie McClain
William D. McDaniel
Thomas Francis Morris
Larry Eugene Plemmons
James W. Price
Jack Prosser
Gary W. Short
Jeffrey J. Stranahan

SAN FRANCISCO

Allan S. Reinhard

Joseph L. Torres, Jr.

GENERAL OFFICE
Vara B. de la Madrid
Beverly A. Brosio
Glenna L. Kenny
Margaret Jean McDowell
Janice M. Salvato
STOCKTON
Donald E. Keech
Dennis Moresco
Edward L. Trott
John E. Van Nostrand
Kathleen Mary Worstell
HUMBOLDT
Phillip G. Irby
Bob Murray
Robert D. Paxton

SHASTA

Maxwell Ray Corbell
Howard B. Negley
SIERRA PACIFIC
Dean Ernest Barkdull
Ronald L. Chesser
Robert Charles Ground
Gerald H. Hazen
Kenneth A. McNeal
DE SABLE
Dwight N. Clark, Jr.
Wallace D. McPheeters
Jack Wrobel
DRUM
Cal Krueger

NORTH BAY

James R. Anderson
Philip D. Dickinson
Robert E. Olsen
SACRAMENTO
Russell P. Burton, Jr.
Norman Classen
Glen I. Cochrane
Lawrence V. Dalton
Jim de Flores
Philip Alan Terry
S.M.U.D.
Gary N. Nota
CITIZENS UTILITIES
Beverly Midgley
Barbara E. Reno
GENERAL CONSTRUCTION
Robert L. Anderson
Jeryl L. Archer
G. Roger Asplin
Robert J. Baker
Billy J. Benefield
Ron Bossi
Richard E. Broberg
Robert E. Burrow
James J. Canady
John Clark
Clifford T. Coito
Pete Lou de Gracia
Russell Dew
Richard Escover
(Continued next month)

by
Fred Goetz

It appears to this writer, after consideration of many letters and phone calls from readers over the years, that a bit of confusion arises when one is faced with the questions: "What is a rabbit? What is a hare?"

Hare this, or rather, hear this:

The domestic Belgian hare isn't a rabbit. It's a hare.

The jackrabbit isn't a rabbit, it's a hare.

The snowshoe rabbit is a hare also, a varying hare.

Hares are born with their eyes open and bodies covered with hair—no pun intended.

The newborn rabbit is



hareless—I mean hair less—and has its eyes closed for a week or more.

Oh yes, the cottontail is a rabbit.

* * *

A bit of verbal meandering about deer antlers:

Antlers are bony structures, characteristic of male members of the deer family.



They differ from true horns as they are shed each year.

Contrary to general belief, the points of the antler are not necessarily a sure-fire indicator of age.

Does are occasionally found with antlers. Usually those animals are incapable of bearing young.

* * *

Sometime ago we received a letter from Don Link, 1254 Cumberland Avenue, Bend, Oregon. After perusing same we concluded that Don, like his dad, Leslie Link, is a chip off the old block. Versatile outdoorsmen, both of them.

Don has already racked up some trophy-sized representatives in his cabinet of outdoor achievements—a near cougar-sized bobcat; a

six-pound rainbow trout; a 9 and 11 point deer and, recently trapped, a monstrous beaver that tipped the scales at 76 pounds. Trapped in December of 1963, near Bend, it appears to be a national record. Leastwise that is the information from many state game commissions we contacted. It certainly is the largest as far as column records go.



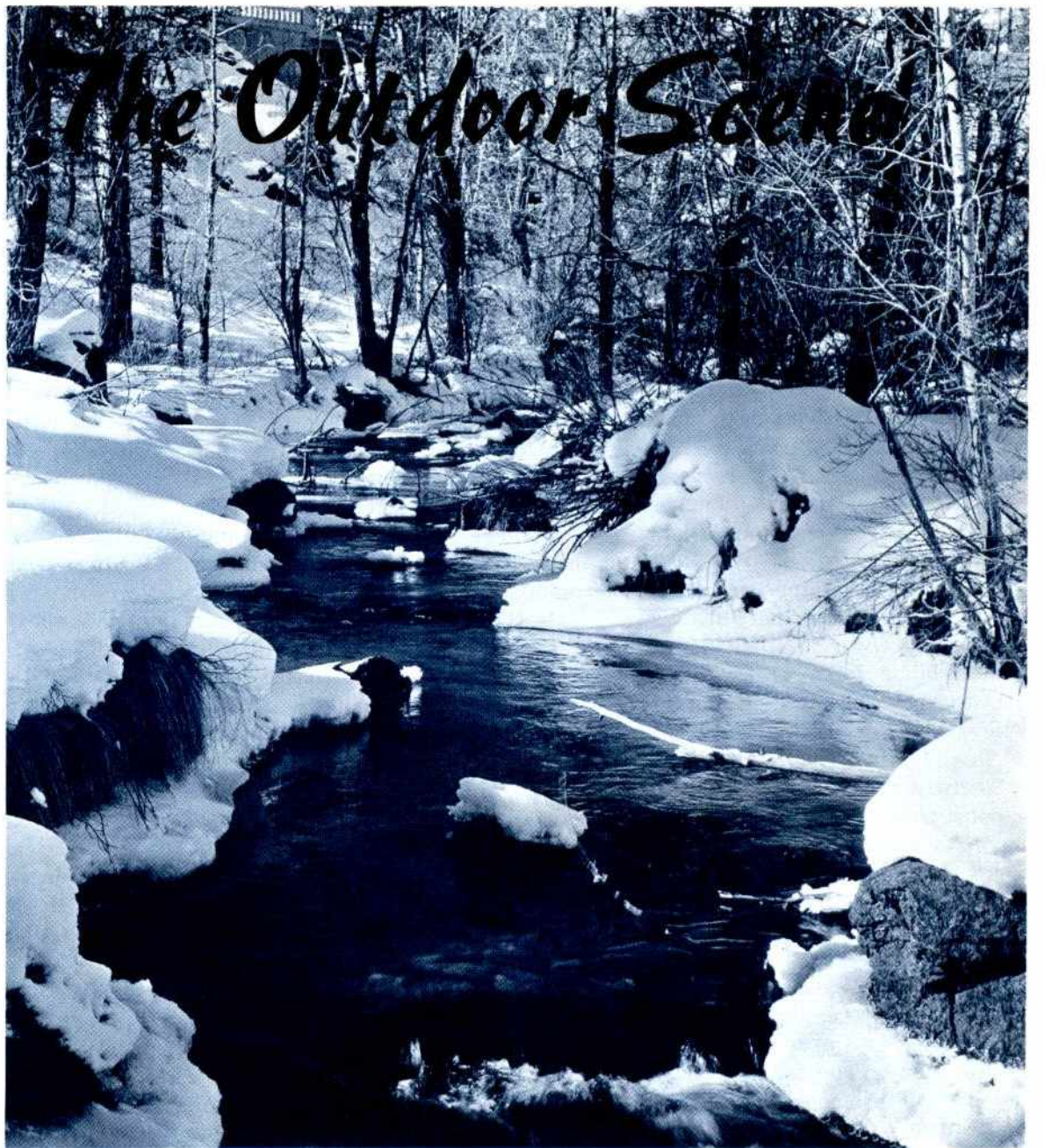
Here is a photo of Don with the giant beaver, snapped by his father who was with him on the trap run.

Anyone got a larger one to report?

Oh yes, we're indebted to Mrs. Link for forwarding the photo and the story. Mrs. Link recalls that the pelt was sold to veteran furrier Sol Rubin who declared it was, by far, the largest he's ever seen in his 30 years of buying fur.

* * *

Local 1245 member Nick Matulich of 2148 Holbrook Drive, Concord, California, recalls a past September junket to the Truckee River. He recorded the episode with this photo—as nice a catch of trout as we've seen in many a day. Largest trout



Ken Wheeler Photo

Winter on the Susan, Susanville

of the lot was a 19½ inch German brown.

* * *

Anglers who customarily fish famous Lake Pend Oreille near Sandpoint, Idaho, home of the world record rainbow trout (Kamloops), should be interested to learn that there are still some big ones finning around therein.

Veteran northwest angler, P. A. (Pop) Voight, age 71, of Clark Fork, Idaho, a regular participant in the lake's finny bounties, topped off his long piscatorial career with a record Kamloops for this

year—a 32 pounder.

According to our records, Pop has just five pounds to go to break the world record set for rainbow trout, a record set by Wes Hamlet in 1947—a 37-pound specimen that measured 40½ inches from nose to tail and 28 inches around the middle.

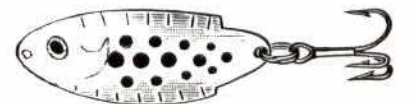
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We'll trade fishing lures for a snapshot and tales. If you're a member of Local 1245—in good standing—you, and the members of your family can earn a pair of the illustrated BIKINI

lures. All that's required is a snapshot of a fishing or hunting scene—and a few words as to what the snapshot is about.

Remember, it doesn't have to be a professional photo, a good, clear snapshot will do. Send it to:

Fred Goetz, Dept. URBI
0216 S.W. Iowa
Portland, Oregon 97201



New Stewards

THE FOLLOWING SHOP STEWARDS WERE APPOINTED DURING OCTOBER

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY:

Darrell L. Barnett, General Construction.

Eldgie B. Carrel, General Construction.

Thomas C. Conwell, Jr., General Construction.

Don McArthur, General Construction.

Gary L. Reeson, General Construction.

Tommy E. Cheatham, San Joaquin Division.

Ernest Jameson, San Joaquin Division.

Harry A. Welton, San Jose Division.

Alan R. Bratton, Stockton Division.

Kenneth Higdon, Stockton Division.

U. S. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION:

Robert F. Lamphier

Elmer M. Luis

William R. Miller

Retired Members

FRED W. COOK, retired on November 1, 1965. Brother Cook was a member of East Bay Division.

BRUNO FUGMANN, retired on November 1, 1965. Brother Fugmann was a member of East Bay Division.

LEE GUTHRIE, retired on October 1, 1965. Brother Guthrie was a member of Humboldt Division.