

**YOUR**  
*Business Manager's*  
**COLUMN**  
By Ronald T. Weakley

While the final draft of our 1966 bargaining program is yet to be hammered out, it is becoming crystal clear that wages must be a prime issue on our list of proposals.

Settlements in the utility industry are being reported which show a definite upward trend over the last round, so far as wage increases are concerned. In fact, some of these wage settlements are quite substantial.

Contributing factors include a more rapid rate of upward change in the cost of living all over the United States. This rise is even more pronounced in the Greater Bay Area, the base of our Union's operation and out into the rest of our Local's jurisdiction.

The rate and duration of Social Security deductions will rise beginning January 1 of this year. Reductions in some Federal taxes are already being reconsidered by Congress. It appears that any actual Federal reductions will be more than offset by rising State, County and local taxes and it is expected that the net result will find our people paying a larger amount of total taxes in 1966 and beyond.

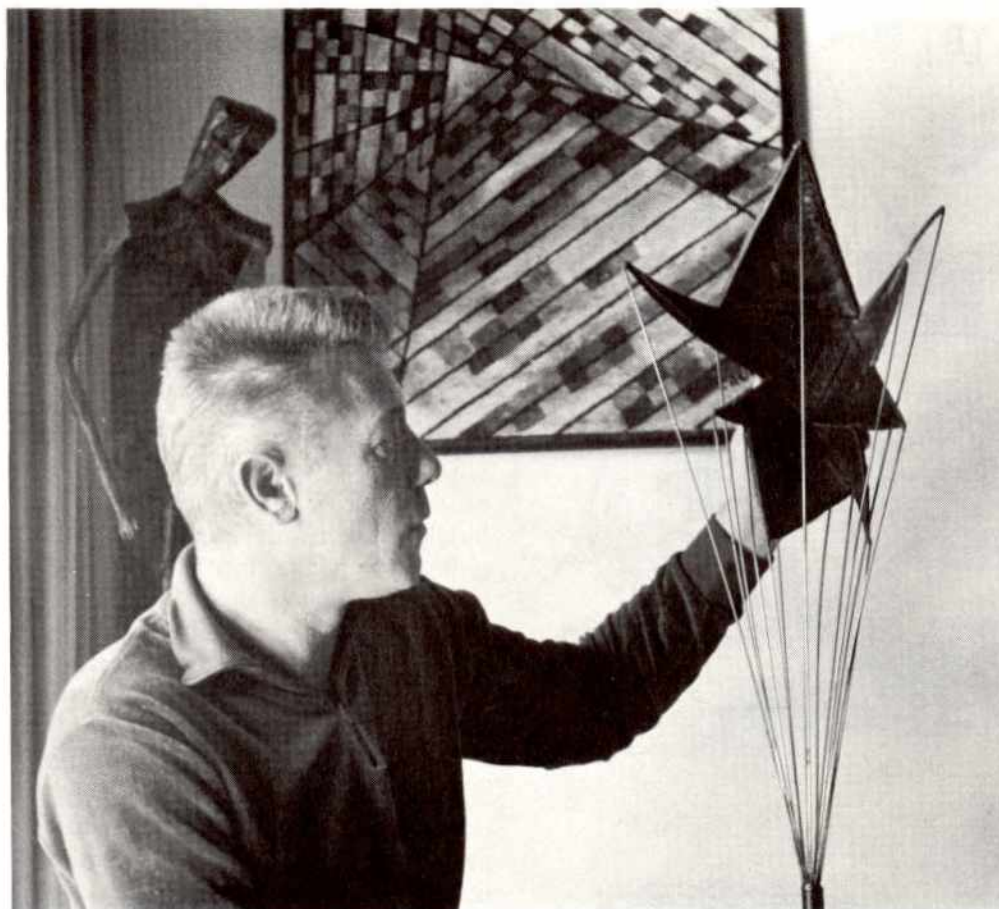
Insurance rates are rising generally in many risk classifications considered to be necessary coverages for most of our members. College tuition and student maintenance costs are also on the rise.

It is conceded by Administration officials and financial experts throughout the business world that the recent action of the Federal Reserve Board will result in higher interest rates at all levels of our National economy, including the level at which our people must operate as wage-earners, consumers, credit-users and taxpayers. "Big savers" will probably gain a bit of interest benefit but the moderate income families, including homeowners and home-seekers, will bear the main brunt of this economic development.

Transportation costs continue to rise. Food is going up. Decent rentals are at a premium. Shoes, clothing, drugs, dental bills and a host of other direct and indirect assaults on the paycheck are in prog-

# Lineman an accomplished artist

By Sam Casalina




Joe Caudill poses with some of his artistry.

Jerry Caudill makes an easy transition from hot sticks to sculpting tools. A San Jose Lineman and "A" member, Jerry is well on his way to becoming a widely recognized artist.

Jerry's sculpture reflects an impressionistic approach, although he has done everything from straight representation to abstract art.

Born in Bakersfield 38 years ago from a pioneer California family, Caudill attended Monterey Peninsula College for two years. He is affiliated with the La Selva Beach Art Association, an artists' cooperative at Santa Cruz, but he has had little formal art instruction.

Nevertheless, his technique has been described as "exceedingly professional". His work has come into demand in the artistic market place. Yet he regards each of his art objects with fondness wherever they go.



## utility reporter

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## Burned G.C. member saves family

By Orville Owen



John's wife, Mary, and their four daughters—rescued from the flames.

ress.

The return for our people's labor

—the paycheck—must reflect an amount sufficient to meet such increases as well as to maintain and advance decent living standards and to provide for economic contingencies and pension supplements.

Coupled with all of this is the stark fact that unit labor costs are declining as profits reach an all-time high in our industry.

The foregoing simply adds up to the conclusion that we must come out of our negotiations this year

(continued on page two)

John Camacho's home in Redwood City was quiet on that December day before Christmas. Suddenly there was a gasoline explosion. John, although seriously burned on his face, arms and hands, ran to his neighbors to phone the fire department. Then he dashed back to his burning home, smashed the locked door down with his body, and—with his wife, Mary — rescued his four daughters. He was rushed to a hospital for treatment of second and third degree burns, while his wife and daughters Donna, Jaunita, Jackie and Kathy were treated for smoke inhalation.

John is now recuperating from his burns, but the family's home and possessions were lost in the fire, even the children's Christmas gifts. They are staying with his father, Joe, (also a G.C. gas member). Fellow workers sent the family many gifts at Christmas and John would like to express his heart-felt thanks.

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

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





## Dirksen denies right to vote

Senator Dirksen has already announced he will again filibuster in the Senate to prevent your elected representatives from voting on the repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft Hartley Act. He would deny your Senators the right to vote. In doing so, he nullifies your vote for Senator of the United States — and poses a grave threat to representative government in this country.

We could forgive the senior Senator from Illinois (and we could relax and enjoy his smoke-ring oratory) if his vengeful filibuster was not part of a blitzkrieg assault on democratic government in this country. We have it on the highest authority in the American labor movement, Dirksen's filibuster on 14(b) was to revenge labor's stand against a constitutional amendment designed to deny the Supreme Court's one-man; one-vote ruling.

The one-man; one-vote decision, which asserts that every American's vote should count equally, has been hailed as one of the most significant decisions of this century. Yet Dirksen would overrule this decision with a series of constitutional amendments.

Continuing the labor movement's traditional concern for preserving a democratic society, AFL-CIO President George Meany said in San Francisco, "They can keep 14(b) on the books from now to doomsday, as far as I am concerned, before I'll agree to any outrageous attempt to destroy representative government in this country through a constitutional amendment."

## YOUR *Business Manager's* COLUMN

By RONALD T. WEAKLEY

(continued from page one)

with a substantial wage increase for our people or we are going to slip behind the economic pace we must maintain if we are to make proper progress for the thousands of wage-earners we are privileged to represent over the bargaining tables.

It is also clear that we have a number of other items to present to our employers which involve working conditions and other benefits which reflect some labor cost but the main charge of our bargaining operation must be directed toward a bigger slice of the corporate pie in terms of pure wages or we are headed for a downturn in our relative economic place in our industrial society.

There is some talk flying around the field that we should place priority on non-wage items and soft-pedal our wage pitch. This talk is unrealistic unless we are prepared to deliberately slip behind the wage leaders in our industry.

I understand perfectly the obvious value of non-taxable benefits which result in improvement regarding pure take-home pay and I note that our program will include items of this nature in 1966. I am also quite cognizant of the fact that once a group actually adopts a wage program which undercuts the top, going rates, it will also find that it undercuts the compounding factor which applies to all benefits which are tied to wage levels through percentage application.

Therefore, I urge sober thought and some simple calculations on the part of our members as they contemplate the effects of a positive wage program in our forthcoming contract negotiations.

Employers naturally resist proposals which would result in substantial rises in wage levels— for a variety of reasons. The main reason, of course, is to get maximum production, at least cost, from the wage earner. This is both understandable and natural in our industrial society. Another major reason for resistance is due to the factor I mentioned above—the compounding effect on non-wage benefits which result from a wage increase through set ratios of wage costs to benefit costs.

There is another important reason to pay close attention to wages this time around. The unsettled conditions produced by our involvement in Asia and elsewhere, find even our most competent pundits in Washington and on Wall Street uncertain as to what might happen to prices and wages in 1966, much less beyond.

Thus, it is my considered view

that we must come to the bargaining tables seeking substantial responses to substantial needs among our people and their families regarding wages.

I hope that this operation will be conducted within the framework of free collective bargaining rather than under restraints imposed upon the parties through governmental edict, but whatever happens, we must operate within the legal framework of our society and we'll do our best to obtain a maximum result through a maximum effort.

In the meantime, we are oiling up our bargaining machinery in preparation for negotiations and we need maximum interest and maximum support concerning our efforts in your behalf.

If you feel that you "have it made," or that you are satisfied with your present and future economic situation, disregard what is said herein and "let George do it."


If you feel that you're entitled to a better return on your contribution of brains and muscle to the affluent position of your employers, get into the act and back your leadership in its program for improvement for you and your family.

Attend your Unit meetings. Talk up your desire for a better economic shake, on and off the job. Tell your boss that while you are adapting your skills and efforts toward higher and higher production rates, you also expect higher and higher wage rates as your just due. He'll pass on the message to his superiors because the top bosses are actively seeking information as to how the "boys and girls" feel about all of this business.


One other motion is in order among all of our dues-paying Union supporters. That is to sign up those non-members in the plant, in the yard, and in the office who do not yet understand that in numbers, there is strength.

Sell them on the idea that together, we can provide a much higher dividend on the investment made by all who work for a living in the employ of the companies and public agencies which form our area of group representation. Divided, we shall derive a lesser return for all concerned and that is a bad bargain for any sensible person, be he or she a Union member or not.

The job ahead is a tremendous one for your leaders and your negotiators. They look with confidence upon the probabilities of gaining the best contracts and the best settlements yet obtained in our 25-year history. Your support is essential.



### the utility reporter



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## '66 Negotiating policy adopted

### Editor's Note:

A Statement of Policy was duly adopted by the Advisory Council and the Executive Board of Local 1245 at the joint meeting held in Oakland on December 4th and 5th, 1965, with representatives of our constituent Units observing the proceedings.

From this Statement, the bargaining program on each and every property where Local 1245 serves as collective bargaining representative, will be set forth and diligently pursued by those who will serve as negotiators. It is suggested that the following Statement be carefully read and considered by each and every member in order that our efforts be understood and supported in connection with our adopted goals in 1966.

The 1966 General Negotiating Committee in its brief review of Unit proposals must conclude that 1966 has produced the broadest array of suggested proposals for contract changes that has yet been submitted to any negotiating committee.

The diversity of subjects is barely exceeded by the number of persons or groups submitting their ideas for change. While these suggestions are an invaluable guide to attitudes, in the main, they were not developed as part of a total and cohesive program for improving the Agreements.

For this reason, we believe that this Committee must be given authority to act in preparing and submitting to the February meeting of the Advisory Council and Executive Board, those changes which in the Committee's judgment, best fit the needs of the majority of the members we represent.

With the concurrence of the Executive Board, the proposals shall be submitted to the P.G.&E. on March 15, 1966, and the General Negotiating Committee shall be given full power to act in developing a joint agreement between the parties subject to its final acceptance by the membership through our ratification procedures.

To aid us in this endeavor it is felt that a guideline for selection of proposals is necessary and we therefore suggest for adoption, the following "Statement of Policy":

"Wages in 1966 take on a great-

er significance than in the past, due to several reasons. Cost of living has increased significantly in our jurisdiction. Recent wage settlements reflect a trend toward greater emphasis on wages and the P.G.&E. is enjoying the best profit position in its history.

"With these factors, it is imperative that wages be a prime issue and should constitute a major position in our bargaining program.

"Benefit programs are a necessary means of improving take home pay and providing protection of wage maintenance in times of disaster. Our objective is to obtain these through collective bargaining and our program, because of the position of P.G.&E. in the industry and its healthy economic condition, should include improvements to effect a contract which is a leader in the industry.

"Employment security is still an issue and improvement in contract guarantees should be provided to maximize employment opportunities and guarantee incomes to advance established standards of living.

"Improved fringes or paid time off should be sought to match the best in the industry. Where surveys show our contracts to lag, proposals to provide parity should be made.

"Union security can be improved and our position of responsibility as a partner in the utility industry indicates the need for maximum guarantees of institutional security. Within the framework of relationship capabilities, all efforts

## A Statement for free-riders

Some workers claim they're against the union shop "on principle" and not because they want to get union benefits without helping to pay the cost through dues.

Local 2-491 of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers at Great Falls, Mont., recently came up with a plan to test the sincerity of such persons.

It distributed pledge cards reading:

**"I am opposed to unionism. Therefore, I am opposed to all benefits that unions have won through the years—. I refuse to accept these and other benefits that will be won by union negotiations with the—Company and I hereby authorize and direct the company to withhold the amount of union-won benefits from my paycheck each week and donate it to charity."**

How many foes of the union shop signed these pledge cards? You know the answer.

from "Labor"  
courtesy M. Humphrey

## Emeryville expands into S.F. Bay



The Town of Emeryville, long known as a veritable shoreside gem of heavy industry on the eastern edge of San Francisco Bay, launches its residential and commercial assault on the Bay itself off the foot of Ashby Avenue—careful to request "clean fill only" and to make San Francisco Bay available "for weekend dumping—notify city engineer preceding Thursday noon".



The trucks bring their dirt to the foot of Ashby Avenue, and the bulldozer pushes it into the waters of San Francisco Bay. This particular dump job was started after September 17th, the effective date of the Bay conservation and development legislation authored by State Senator Eugene McAteer. This leg of fill is intended to circle out and join a mile or so offshore with another dump job which has been going on for several months from the foot of Powell Street.

should be made to see that significant moves are made to strengthen our position as a stable institution.

"Nagging and consistent departmental issues are reflected in grievance problems and proposals to clear up these problems and to clarify the limits and rights of both Company and Union must be made. These issues backlogged in the Review Committee should be submitted as matters for bargaining and resolved through this medium rather than through arbitration.

"It is our belief that the areas noted should be concentrated in the minimum number of changes possible. The term of the contracts shall be dependent on the results of bargaining.

"Within the framework of adequate protection against runaway inflation, wage guarantees, in our view, provide greater benefits than wage openers. The potential benefits of an extended agreement can not be ignored and will be a con-

sideration in our program."

While this Committee's activities are reserved to the contracts in force on P.G.&E., we recognize that all other negotiating programs on all other properties in our Union's jurisdiction are materially affected by what is accomplished on P.G.&E. We therefore respectfully suggest that with the normal exceptions which apply to other employer groups and affected employees, the foregoing Statement of Policy be adopted by the Executive Board.

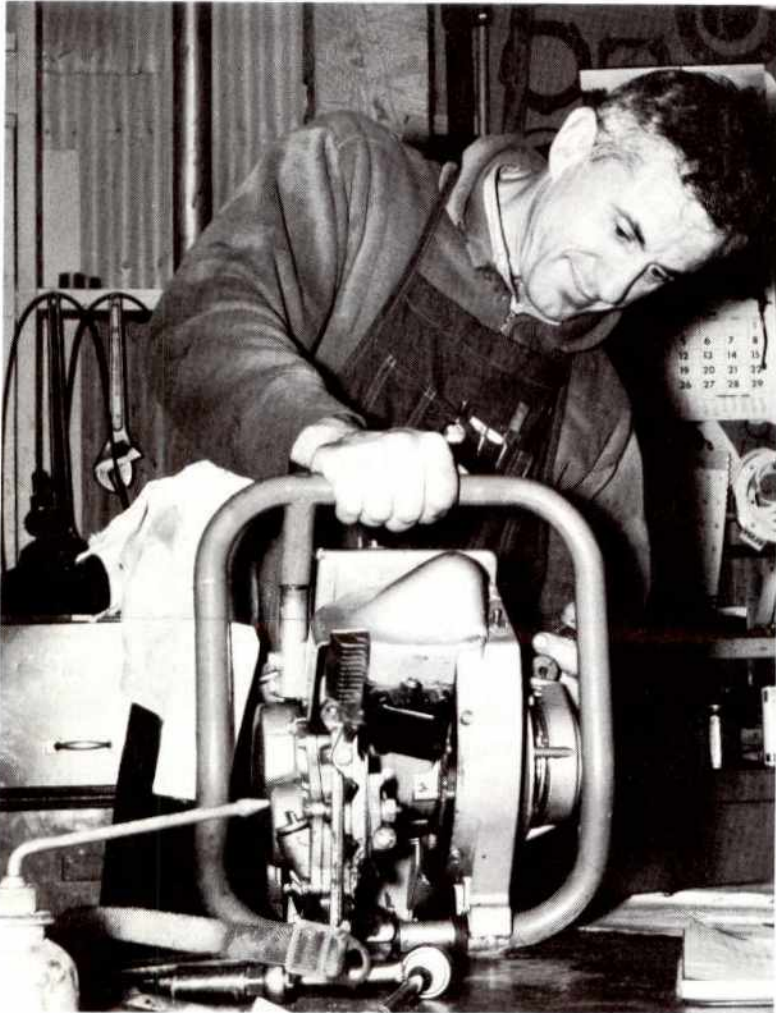
Respectfully submitted:

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Wayne Weaver  
Ron Fields  
Bill Fleming  
Dick Fleming  
Dean Cofer



# A visit to the Davis yard and G.C. Unit 3815

General Construction's Davis yard, a familiar sight to travelers on Interstate 80 west of Sacramento, is the home of Davis Unit 3815. Some of the G.C. members of that Unit are pictured on these pages — either at work in the Davis Service Center—or at the Unit meeting which featured a number of invited guests and a "bean-feed". The 100% membership of Davis yard should be proud not only of their service to PG&E's construction effort, but also their hospitality.



Equipment Mechanic Nick Kirk repairs a chain saw in the tool room.



Davis Unit Chairman Joe Mayes, standing, adds a light touch to the meeting as Business Representative Gar Ogletree, President Lee Thomas, and Business Manager Ron Weakley smile in appreciation.



Tony Boker gave the Executive Board's report. Shown with him at the head table are Business Manager Ron Weakley and President Lee Thomas Jr.



G.C. Advisory Councilman Glen Harradine, left, and Local Union President Leland Thomas Jr. meet during the conducted tour of the Davis Service Center.



A study in conversation before the Davis Unit Meeting, left to right, Michael Harrington, Executive Board Member-at-large Tony Boker (with his back to the camera), Business Representative Al Kaznowski (partially hidden), Business Representative Roy Murray, Unit Recorder Lindsay Bradford, unidentified G.C. member, G.C. Advisory Councilman Glen Harradine, and Chief Chef for the delicious chili bean-feed held after the meeting. —L. G. Parker.





The Chefs prepare garlic butter for the sourdough bread served with the chili beans. At left is W. E. Beoshanz, and L. G. Parker, who runs a fine kitchen in the paint shop too.



Bob Gubel, a Welder at the Davis Service Center, drills holes in a line truck trailer preparatory to installing boom extension brackets.



Bill Ivie, left, and Nick Kirk start on the repair of a portable generator.



Business Representative Roy Murray, foreground, looks in on an educational exhibit which attracted a great deal of attention after the meeting.



Lee Montgomery, right, and Guy Ross check out a basket extension in the tool locker of a new FWD Tractioneer G.C. line truck being inspected at Davis yard before it goes out into the field. This FWD truck is a new type of 6 wheel drive vehicle used in line construction.



Business Representative Gar Ogletree stands to make his report at the meeting of Unit 3815. Identified at the head table, from the right, are: Business Representative Chris Christofferson, Unit Recorder Mike Bradford, Unit Chairman Joe Mayes, Ogletree, Business Manager Ron Weakley, Executive Board Member-at-large Tony Boker, Advisory Councilman Glen Harradine and G.C. Negotiating Committeeman Dean Cofer.



# Higher housing costs, But more for "savers"

By Sidney Margolius  
Consumer Expert

If you are planning to buy a home, or already have one, you can expect your costs will be pushed up by the recent action of the Federal Reserve Board in raising basic interest rates.

If you're a saver, you can expect your savings probably will earn higher interest as the result of the same action.

Unfortunately, most of the reward will go to big "savers". Moderate income families will gain relatively little from the additional one-fourth of 1 per cent some savings institutions have announced they will pay.

Home seekers and home owners will foot the bill. Home seekers can expect to pay more for mortgages in 1966, and for houses too. Even a difference of one-fourth of 1 per cent on a \$15,000 mortgage for 30 years means you pay \$864 more in interest charges. If you already own a home, you can expect local property taxes will rise as the result of the Federal Reserve action. Already some municipalities are having to pay higher rates on borrowings for new schools and other needs.

Another danger is that finance charges for cars and other consumer purchases are likely to increase.

**The Federal Reserve action has been criticized by both the Administration and unions. The rate rise comes just when the public already has been hit by a jump in living costs of almost 2 per cent in 1965.**

You have to defend yourself as best you can from the increase. Best policy is to hold down borrowings as much as you can at this time and try to get as much as you can for your savings, even if small.

## HANDLING YOUR SAVINGS

One result is that E bonds become even less attractive for sav-ings. Their 3 and  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent, if held to maturity, falls further behind the 4 to 5 per cent now paid by various savings institutions, so the rate will be raised for new E bonds. Moreover, not until the third year do E bonds earn over 3 per cent. Thus, while the E bonds have some advantages for long-range savings, as for retirement, they have fallen even further behind other forms of saving. (Incidentally, when you cash E bonds, first cash those bought most recently, to protect the higher rates being earned by older bonds.)

You also need to shop different savings institutions. You may find

differences of as much as 1 per cent or more. Credit unions and savings and loan associations usually pay most—4 to 4.9 per cent. Almost one-third of credit unions pay as much as 5. Savings banks usually pay  $4\frac{1}{4}$  to  $4\frac{1}{2}$ . Commercial banks usually pay  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 per cent, and an additional one-fourth to 1 per cent on long-term deposits. (Rates also vary regionally. Savings banks in New England and savings associations on the West Coast pay more than average.)

**The rate is more important than whether interest is compounded semi-annually or quarterly. Even daily compounding affects earnings very little.**

## SHOPPING FOR A MORTGAGE

Housing, already the toughest problem for young families especially, will cost even more. Construction costs themselves have been rising 4 per cent a year. On top of this, builders will have to pay more for construction loans, which will be added into the price of a house. The buyer will not only pay more for the house, but a higher mortgage rate.

Families buying homes or re-financing present mortgages to get cash for children's education, remodeling, etc., should shop mortgages widely to find the lowest rates on both the mortgage and closing costs. Compare at least one savings association, one savings bank (in the 18 states that have them), one commercial bank.

The two main types of mortgages are FHA and V.A., on which the Government sets the maximum rate, and conventional, on which lenders set their own rates. Maximum FHA rate is  $5\frac{1}{4}$  per cent plus one-half of 1 per cent for the insurance guaranteeing the lender against loss—a total of 5 and  $\frac{3}{4}$ . Talk is this total will go to  $6\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.

V.A. rate is  $5\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. Eligibility depends on date of discharge. You have ten years of basic eligibility, plus one year for each three months of active wartime duty. The program terminates completely for World War II veterans on July 25, 1967; for Korean, on January 31, 1975.

All lenders usually charge the same rate on FHA and V. A. loans, although closing costs and other extras may vary. But on the conventional loans, now most widely used, rates do vary. Lenders who assume the greatest risks with smallest down payments, longest repayment terms and most liberal appraisals of value (usually sav-

# Tyson fowl foul

No consumer likes to get the bird, particularly when some of the fowl sold by Safeway Stores under the Manor House label is processed by non-union Tyson Poultry, Inc. of Springdale, Arkansas. Local 425 of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen reports that those Cornish hens and cut-up chicken parts bearing USDA numbers P-481 and P-607 sold under the Manor House, and other Tyson labels, are processed by scabs behind authorized union picket lines. Being unfair, these fowl are foul.

Food Handlers Local 425 were forced on strike last summer after their attempts to negotiate a first contract with Tyson were frustrated. Earlier NLRB elections had been set aside because of management coercion.

Bob Bowers provides a living ex-

ample of the policies of Tyson Poultry, Inc.—one of the largest poultry processors in the world. In 20 years with Tyson, Bob has received only one wage increase: 5 cents an hour.

When Bob and his fellow members of Local 425 were forced to strike for decent wages and conditions, Tyson management brought in strikebreakers—an easy thing to do in a right to work state.

Meanwhile Tyson refuses to pay wages comparable to union rates paid by other Arkansas poultry processors. It even refuses to pay men overtime—only women, and they are covered by state law.

The men and women of Food Handlers Local 425 ask consumers to be sure their poultry purchases aren't in effect, really "chicken buys" of scab-handled birds processed by Tyson Poultry, Inc.

## Buyers' Bailiwick

### New Co-op Cookbook—

Off the press is a new cookbook featuring real economy in the kitchen, achieved with imaginative flair but without the spending of long, tedious hours at the stove.

The Co-op Low Cost Cookbook

(ings and loan associations), charge highest rates and often also larger closing fees. Government studies show a nationwide variation of about one-half of 1 per cent among the different types of lenders.

Families who undertake new mortgages in 1966 especially should seek a mortgage clause permitting prepayment without severe penalty. This provision is especially helpful to families not able to make a large down payment now, and so forced to pay top mortgage rates. FHA and GI mortgages, even though they permit very low downpayments, have favorable prepayment privileges. On conventional mortgages, find out beforehand what penalties the lender would require.

As a result of recent changes, FHA mortgages now can cover as much as 97 per cent of the first \$15,000 of appraised value of the house, plus 90 per cent of the next \$5,000 and 80 per cent of the excess. Vets not eligible for GI mortgages or whose eligibility has run out, can get FHA mortgages with as little as \$200 down. A certificate of eligibility from V.A. is required by lenders to use this plan.

is a collection of 128 main-dish recipes costing no more than 25 cents per person, per serving, and selling (at cost) for well under one dollar. It was compiled, over a year, by a group of young housewives, Co-op members from all East Bay communities.

Recipes are drawn from all regions of the U.S.A. and from other countries as well. Korean meat balls join Texas hash, Chiles Rellenos follow Czechoslovakian baked cauliflower custard.

"The greatest challenge to the cookbook committee was protein," comments Naomi Torres of Albany, another of the editors. "With the cost ceiling of 25 cents per serving at current market prices, it was very difficult to find recipes in which there was enough meat, fish, eggs, or cheese to fit the basic nutritional requirement.

"For that reason, the committee adjusted quantities so that the protein count would be correct, without losing the true character of the recipe."

**The Co-op Low Cost Cookbook of budget-stretching recipes is a good idea. It's on sale at Co-op centers in Berkeley, Walnut Creek, El Cerrito, and Castro Valley, and at the Marin Co-op office at 645 Tamalpais Drive, Corte Madera; and also at Books Unlimited in Berkeley and Walnut Creek.**



# A better deal for Injured workers

The impact of AB 2023 — a measure making “the first major change” in the administrative set-up of the state’s workmen’s compensation program in 20 years—was explored in detail at a conference in San Francisco attended by Asst. Bus. Mgr. M. A. Walters early this month. This conference for union officials, together with a similar conference in Los Angeles, drew a total of more than 500 participants.

Among the most important changes effected by AB 2023 is separation of the administrative and judicial functions of the old Industrial Accident Commission which went out of existence January 15 when the new law became effective.

In addition, it requires employers or their insurance carriers to keep injured workers adequately informed on the status of their benefit coverage.

It also requires the employer or insurance carrier to provide the injured worker with written notice within specified time periods of the employer’s intention to pay or deny payment of benefits.

Once benefit payments are started the employer is also required under the new law to notify the injured worker of any intention to terminate benefits and give the reason why and also to supply the worker with written notice of the amount of payments paid.

In the past, California was the only progressive state with a strong workmen’s compensation program that did not require the employer to report benefit payments to injured employees to the

State Department of Workmen’s Compensation.

Now California pioneers a first by requiring insurance carriers and self-insurer to report in writing directly to the injured employee and to send a copy of the report to the administrative director of the Division of Industrial Accidents.

State AFL-CIO leader Thos. L. Pitts, who served as chairman at both conferences which were jointly sponsored by the California Labor Federation and the Industrial Accident Commission, pointed out at the outset of each conference that the new law was fully in accord with policy statements adopted at the California Labor Federation’s fifth convention in San Francisco in 1964.

Thomas M. Saunders, present chairman of the Industrial Accident Commission who described AB 2023 as “the first major change” in the state’s workmen’s compensation program since the department was reorganized in 1945, said the new law “will have the effect of improving a very excellent workmen’s compensation system in California.”

He said that of the three major components of the workmen’s compensation program in California—administration, benefits and coverage — California’s program was among the best in the nation in terms of benefits and coverage but that the administrative aspects of the state’s program were heretofore the weakest side because it boiled down primarily to just a judicial function.

Supervision of claim payments

# G.C. Crews 100% Organized



This 100 per cent Union group of G.C. line personnel is shown before going to work near the Port Costa brick yard. Chuck Byars, now in East Bay Div., and Frank Day are identified at the extreme left of this photo.

by the creation of the administrative division, Saunders said, is expected to result in a substantial improvement in the promptness of processing claims since the new division, which Saunders will head, plans to use computers to rank insurance carriers on their performance and to publish the list at least once a year.

The Workmen’s Compensation Study Commission report published last year found that carriers had become very sloppy in processing claims and that there were cases where injured workers waited 30 or more days without knowing whether they were eventually going to get benefits.

The fact that Section 138.4 of the new law states that the employer “must inform” the employee is the guts of the law and it’s a major gain for the employees,” Saunders declared.

Another change in the law enables an employee to reject the first list of 3 doctors submitted to him merely by requesting a second list of 5 doctors approved by the Administrative Director and the Medical Director.

In concluding the conference, Pitts said the Federation considers AB 2023 a good beginning but added that, as in the past, the Federation will work for continued improvements in administration and benefit amounts.

## Electric magic

Imagine relaxing comfortably on your patio on a cold winter day. Consider the convenience of telephoning your empty home as you drive back from a vacation. You instruct it to have itself cool and have dinner ready by 6 o’clock.

Carry that hand power tool anywhere that you have a do-it-yourself job — it’s cordless. So is the vacuum cleaner, but you may be using it in an entirely different way. Dust, dirt and pollen will be filtered from incoming air. Thermoelectric wall and ceiling panels will heat your home without dust or soot.

Your patio is kept warm in the winter by electro-luminescent panels, which also provide light — and, for good measure, cool the outdoor living area on hot summer days. Electronic wands keep annoying mosquitoes and other insects away.

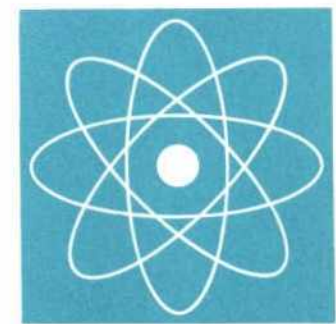
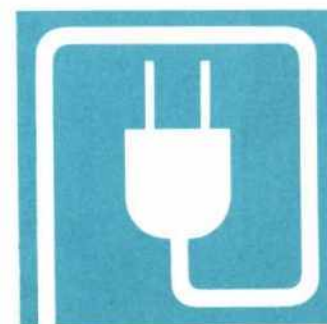
That welcome-home-from-vacation meal is prepared by a thermoelectric appliance which either heats or cools, depending on the direction of the current.

All these are just some of the future developments envisioned by leaders in the electrical industry as 1966 National Electrical Week, February 6-12, is observed.

## Removable body, cab, etc.



This G.C. line truck, luckily without a driver, took an unscheduled run down a steep grade outside of Martinez. Number 00-01 is shown beside its detached body where it came to rest below the Port Costa road.



## ELECTRICITY POWERS PROGRESS



By Fred Goetz

Most northwest fishermen taper off on the angling pastime come the chilly blasts of winter. Not so fellow outdoor scribe Jim Parson of Sandpoint, Idaho.

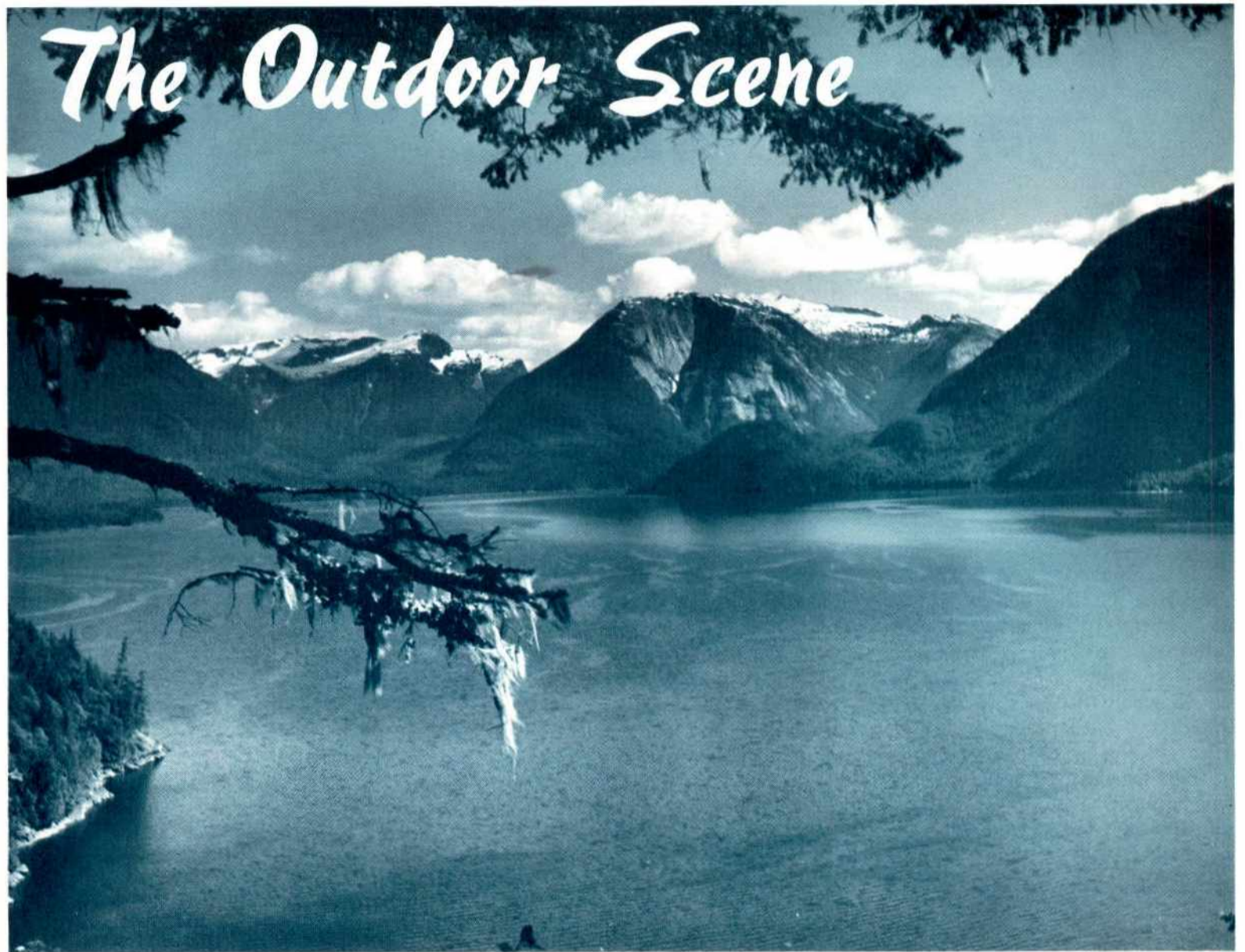
Here's a look-in on Jim with a November beauty, a Kamloops trout (rainbow) from Lake Pend Oreille, Idaho, that tipped the scales at 29 pounds, 12 ounces. Outstanding feature of the catch is that it was taken on Velux monofilament line—four-pound test!

Ever hear of Ohrid trout? They are hardy individuals, natives of Yugoslavia. If things go well, some key trout-fishing areas in the states might get to try out a few for size. Reputedly, the Ohrids attain a weight of eight pounds.

Last we heard, the Fish and Wildlife Service was negotiating with Yugoslavia for 100,000 eggs, offering in exchange a like number of west coast, Donaldson-strain rainbow trout eggs.

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Home economists at test kitchens operated by the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Commercial Fisheries say frozen fish should be kept solidly frozen until ready for use. Thawing is recommended at temperatures (40-45° F.) Thawing at room temperatures is least



—Jervis Inlet, B.C.

desirable because the thinner parts of the fish, such as the section near the tail, will thaw faster than other parts and may spoil if the thawing period is too long. Rapid

thawing can best be done by running cold water over the frozen fish.

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Mrs. Victor H. Reynolds of Harbor, Oregon, recalls a "then tragic" but "now amusing" fish tale involving local angler Joe Gallagher, a dedicated angler who has long since gone to fish in well stocked streams of the great beyond. She writes:

"The salmon run was on in earnest that fall day and many boats were trolling up and down the Chetco—from the bridge on Highway 101 to where it flowed into the Pacific Ocean.

"We were just passing under the bridge when Joe tied into one, so we pulled out of the way to give him plenty of room to maneuver. It appeared that he was into the 'lunker of a lifetime' as he eased downstream with the rod tip throbbing up and down. All moved out of his way as is the custom and the 'unknown' pulled him dangerously near the river's mouth.

"After about an hour's struggle, he finally eased 'old fighter' to the surface, not a salmon but a large truck tire! I suppose the outgoing tide kept it moving sufficiently to make him think he had a tremendous

fish. The episode is still rehashed around here; funny now, but serious business that bright fall day. Joe took it in good spirits but if he hadn't brought up that tire, I'm afraid he never would have stopped bragging about the big, big fish that got away."

Thanks for the amusing tale, Mrs. Reynolds. It reminds me of a similar experience while participating in a scrap-fish derby off the docks of the Anchorage Moorage on the east bank of the Willamette that runs through the heart of Portland. Like Joe, I too was sure I had engaged the

granddaddy of 'em all. I sweated and strained for nearly a half hour, progressively attracting an ever-increasing audience that waited with baited breath for me to bring the monster up.

Finally I inched it dockside, near the surface of the somewhat murky water. Swiftly and deftly my old friend and fishing partner, Bill Hays, struck with the dip net and held my prize aloft for all to see—an old, hole-ridden paint bucket. As I recall, the laughter from the spectators was spontaneous and thunderous.

#### IN MEMORIAM

**GEORGE BIRCH**, a retired member from East Bay Division, died on November 13, 1965. Brother Birch had been a member of the I.B.E.W. since his initiation on August 1, 1952.

**DONALD B. CLARK**, from Stockton Division, died on September 19, 1965. Brother Clark had been a member of the IBEW since his initiation on April 1, 1943.

**JOHN L. DUCLOS**, from East Bay Division, died on November 4, 1965. Brother Duclos had been a member of the I.B.E.W. since his initiation on August 1, 1955.

**FRANK GIOVANETTI**, from East Bay Division, died on December 13, 1965. Brother Giovanetti had been a member of the I.B.E.W. since his initiation on September 1, 1958.

**PAUL W. MANSFIELD**, a retired member from East Bay Division, died on November 21, 1965. Brother Mansfield had been a member of the I.B.E.W. since his initiation on May 29, 1950.

**ROBERT E. PACKARD**, from Sacramento Division, died on November 12, 1965. Brother Packard had been a member of the I.B.E.W. since his initiation on April 1, 1954.

