

**YOUR
Business Manager's
COLUMN**

**Vietnam costs
Inflationary**

By Ronald T. Weakley

In last month's column, I touched on the need for substantial wage increases during 1968 for all members of Local 1245. The reasons are obvious. Our people should not be lulled by the rash of publicity designed to create a negative feeling that there's no point in getting a good raise because it will merely be eaten up by rising prices; and, that if we adopt a policy of "wage restraint," we will help fight inflation.

Let's look at some facts. In the first place, the Vietnam conflict is the main cause of the current imbalance in our economy. Another factor is the outflow of U. S. capital to foreign countries caused mainly by "runaway investments" abroad. It is a fact that much of the balance of payments problem stems from too many industrial and financial operators seeking tax advantages and cheap labor in order to avoid assuming their rightful responsibility to maintain a strong economy at home.

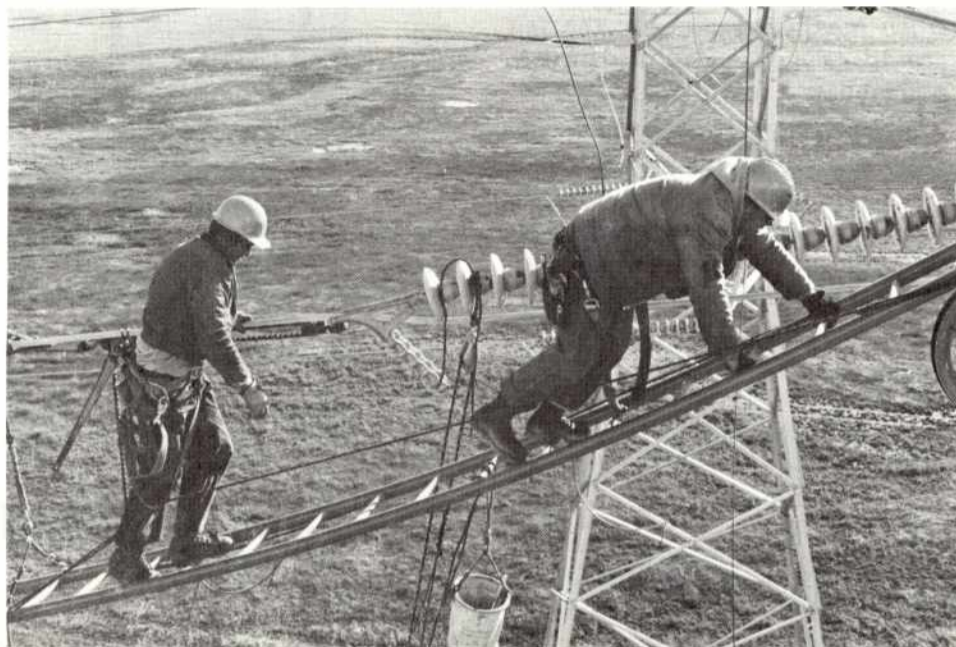
On the domestic scene, we see the big corporations enjoying unprecedented levels of profit-taking as they force prices up through every device available to them. Competition becomes a much lesser factor as more and more mergers cause further inroads on the free market concept which used to be a real brake on runaway prices. Shoddy quality and planned obso-

(continued on page two)



Ice in Oakland? When the sprinkler water accidentally hit the fence at Oakport Road during the December storm, this was the result. For more storm pictures, courtesy the PG&E News Bureau, turn to page four.

Outside Linemen completing Power plant at Oroville Dam



Linemen George Shinn, left, and Bill Bransom climb back to the tower during the dead-ending of the 220 kv conductor on the tap line between Round Mountain and Oroville-Thermalito. ("Aerial" photo by Business Representative Ron Reynolds).

Oroville

The California Water Project's first generating facilities, needed to help pump water to Southern California, are ready to turn as Local 1245 Outside Linemen complete work on:

- Installation of oil-filled cable from the Oroville Dam generators to the switchyard;
- Construction of the switchyard itself, at Oroville Dam as well as the circuit breaker station at Thermalito powerhouse; and,
- Construction of the 220 kv, wye-shaped, tap line from Round Mountain to Thermalito-Oroville. Some 125 men dispatched from Local 1245 headquarters have been working on these phases of the job at its peak.

Such finishing touches are being put on both the \$85 million underground power plant and the \$32 million Thermalito facility downstream from Oroville Dam.

Thermalito's four 30 megawatt units will be the first to come on the line while Oroville's six units are scheduled for testing in March. The two plants will be in full production by April of next year, **Electrical West** reports.

The State of California has agreed to sell Oroville-Thermalito power to PG&E, Southern Cal Edison
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utility reporter

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PG&E to spend \$8 million Undergrounding Electric

\$8 million is the figure PG&E has budgeted for conversion of overhead to underground in 1968—four times as much as the Company spent on undergrounding in 1966.

The figure is contained in a document filed with the Public Utilities Commission in accordance with its decision in case #73078 which established statewide procedures for undergrounding overhead distribution lines in cities and unincorporated areas. The document also listed the conversion amounts allocated to each city and

county in PG&E's service area next year.

Under the PUC order, city or county legislators will need to adopt ordinances to establish the areas from which all overhead electric is to be removed. Company representatives are prepared to discuss possible conversion projects with these governing bodies.

The PUC also has under study another PG&E proposal to provide underground electric service in new residential subdivisions at no extra charge to the developer except for trenching and backfill, and for ducts where required.

Social Security Checks up 13%

As a result of the new amendments your Social Security check dated March 3, 1968 will be 13% higher according to William B. Hayward, Oakland District Manager. In addition, Hayward stated the changes will entitle another 465,000 persons to a monthly benefit. Those presently receiving benefits do not have to apply for the increase; it will be automatic.

Benefit increases are from \$44 to \$55 at the low end of the scale to a maximum of \$218, up from the present \$168 for the worker. The family benefit has been raised to a minimum of \$82.50, and a maximum of \$434.40.

Those persons who have been receiving a \$35 monthly benefit, because of insufficient work to qualify for regular payments, will get \$40 for a husband, and \$20 for a wife, for a total of \$60 per month.

Other changes in the law will affect wives, widows, children's entitlement and disabled persons entitlement to monthly benefits.

You may contact your nearest Social Security office for further information.

Please send any correction of name, address or zip code
To 1918 Grove Street, Oakland, Calif. 94612

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

YOUR *Business Manager's* COLUMN

Vietnam costs, "runaway" profits inflationary

By RONALD T. WEAKLEY

(continued from page one)

lence are also eating holes in workers' budgets these days.

Prices have gone up and up in most cases where sales of necessary goods and services form the base of profit-making and where people must compete in terms of stretching income to meet outgo.

The big price-setters also control much of the information media which chant every day that working peoples' wage demands cause price rises when really the reverse is true. Many politicians, who sup at the table of big business—mimic their sugar daddies and curry favor by mouthing the same old tired phrases which call for more sacrifices among those least able to sacrifice.

Price rises have always preceded wage rises as a general economic way of life in this country. Taking the plight of our own members for example, we note that we didn't cause prices to rise last year nor this year or any year. We're always on the catch-up kick because our raises follow price increases.

Our own employers are not hurting these days but our people are. That's enough "economic philosophy" for us!

It's just a thought but perhaps some substantial reductions in the overpricing of most needed goods and services would help solve some of our economic problems as well as help our country improve its international monetary position.

Give us a shot of that kind of medicine and we will respond with a fair measure of "wage restraint."

Until this happens (and it won't), we shall be in there at the same old stand, seeking more for those who produce on the job.

The foregoing remarks are not intended to rap the system under which we live, for that system is still better than any other we'd like to try, but we simply want a bigger slice of the pie and we mean to do our utmost in 1968 to see that we get it.

The leaders of the AFL-CIO have pledged support to the present administration in Washington for purposes of presenting a "united front" concerning our international military involvements.

We don't knock that action but we do not agree to be a willing part of any "labor front" in our country which does not attack the false doctrine which calls for making the working people, the unemployed, the elderly and the hopelessly poor—scapegoats at a time

when massive profits for the few are in tremendous abundance in our land.

The leaders of Local 1245 believe that "charity begins at home" and that our problems and commitments overseas are secondary to the problems and needs of our people within our borders.

There's enough money available in this land to pay for both "guns and butter" but if the choice must be made between which gets paid for first, then we say that "butter" should get the nod.

To neglect the job at home, will reduce rather than expand the manpower and resources necessary to keep our country strong. We must be strong at home or we won't be in any position to impress anyone overseas as to the quality and superiority of our social and economic system.

The policy position set forth above is nothing new in our house. It has been the same for many years and it has been found to be a policy which the majority of our members backed when the situation called for common sense measures to avert a reduction in the personal and family economic standing of our people.

Should the national welfare require economic controls, then we say that such controls, through the powers of government, should be applied in a manner which will equalize the burden: so that those best able to sacrifice shall not get richer at the expense of working people.

The Korean conflict resulted in a set of unfair controls which found the price and profit horse long out of the barn before it was slowed down. Many of us remember that the wage brake was clamped on after the big boys got the "fix" in, but good.

Vietnam is becoming a repeat situation in that the gouge of the profiteers is already so massive that to freeze the whole show right now would put the working people in real trouble because the "catch-up" process is already way behind schedule.

February would be a good month for all members to get active and attend our Unit meetings. Discuss Local 1245's wage policy and organize a strong force behind our leadership to let the employers know that "peanuts" are not going to provide an agreeable solution to a problem which calls for substantial wage increases in 1968.



A picket line at the Kennecott Copper Co.'s Ray Mine division in Hayden, Arizona. On strike there are USWA locals 5738 and 939 as well as IAM local 1634 and Carpenters Local 1041. The Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, is assisting in the negotiations with the nation's copper companies.

"pbl" covers copper strike

Editorial

How it feels to have been out on strike since last July was grimly portrayed the other Sunday evening on **pbl**—the non-commercial news documentary financed by the Ford Foundation and seen over KQED in San Francisco and KVIE in Sacramento.

50,000 men represented by the United Steelworkers and 22 other unions have been out in copper producing states against such giants as Kennecott, the largest producer in the United States and the second largest in the world. The main issues are wages and companywide bargaining.

Kennecott's condition for a resumption of bargaining, as seen on the **Public Broadcast Laboratory**, was for the union men to urge their leaders for a back to work movement before any talks could take place.

The cruel struggle between a company which made a hundred million dollar profit last year and men whose ultimate weapon is withdrawal of their services came through clearly on the television screen. The scene in which strikers' wives phoned a Kennecott answering service for news and got a propaganda piece designed to undermine their morale was compelling. The curtailment of credit in certain company stores was another grabber.

Outside of one or two films like "The Inheritance"—never before in the media have we seen such an accurate reflection of the cold struggle between management and labor.

Credit must go not only to the fathers of educational television who have protected its search for the truth but, also to the insight of Edward P. Morgan, **pbl's** anchor man and resident human.

Morgan's old sponsor, the AFL-CIO, was pledged \$500,000 by its international union members at its December convention. This money is to go to the relief of the striking copper workers. One of the largest pledges came from the Auto Workers (who did not attend the Miami meet), showing the solidarity of labor when the right issues are taken up.

We salute the copper workers for waging a basic cold war on poverty, and **pbl** for telling it like it is.



the utility reporter

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Buy big sizes for savings

By Sidney Margolius

You do save by buying larger sizes. On the average you can save 18 per cent by buying the large or medium size of a food product instead of the small, and 10 per cent more by buying the extra large, a new survey by this department finds.

In fact, the potential savings on some products are 50 per cent and more. The true cost of foods in some of the small packages can surprise you if you figure out the cost per pound. The most expensive example, of the 51 items checked, is dry cereals packed in individual servings. These ten-package assortments have a true cost of approximately 80 cents a pound compared to about 40 cents a pound for a standard dry cereal like corn flakes in an eight-ounce box.

The savings on large sizes of household cleaners is smaller. In several instances, the extra large containers even cost as much as, or a little more than, the small or medium-size containers of the same brands. This was true in several brands of floor wax, and some of the liquid and powder detergents.

In general, however, the survey found that the large sizes of clean-

ing products save 15 per cent over the small, and the extra large save 13 per cent over the large (or more precisely, medium) size.

In both foods and cleaners, the survey found the highest relative prices for small sizes are among some of the nationally-advertised brands. These often appear to be priced out of proportion to a normal differential between a small and large package, indicating that the national-brand packers and stores are getting an extra margin of profit on the increasingly widely-sold small containers.

There is less price disparity between the small and larger sizes of retailers' own brands — the so-called "private brands." For example, the small size of an advertised brand of beans cost 17 per cent more than a retailer's own brand. But in the large sizes the cost difference drops to about 6 per cent. In canned corn, the price difference among small sizes was found to be as much as 28 per cent, but narrowed to 13 per cent in the larger sizes.

There are two money-saving points to glean from these facts:

- Even for small families, the small sizes do not pay. You could "waste" up to a third of some of

the larger sizes and still save over the extra-high prices of small containers. The real money-saving trick, of course, is to buy the larger sizes and then plan meals to use the extra quantity in different ways. Home economists and food processors who tell people to avoid waste by buying "only what you need" are not giving realistic advice at all—not unless they adjust the prices now charged for the small sizes.

- If you must buy a small size, make sure to get the retailers' own brand to avoid a disproportionately high over charge (in most cases).

While the biggest savings are on the medium sizes over the small, large families can make additional worthwhile savings by buying extra-large containers. These are not available on all brands but are found more often on the private brands, our survey found. These money-savers include such extra large sizes as a three-pound box of macaroni and spaghetti; a three or four-pound jar of peanut butter; soap pads boxed 18 or more; 21-ounce sizes of pork and beans, and four-pound box of non fat dry milk.

With all the publicity for several years about the difficulty of comparing costs per ounce, the problem is much the same. The new packaging law may help a little in that respect. It will require that the contents be stated in total ounces. Thus, a container that used to say "1 pint 12 ounces," now in addition will have to say, "28 ounces." Some packages, such as



bread, already do this. This can help you divide a little faster while standing in the aisle.

If you take the trouble to do so, you will make some illuminating discoveries. For example, you will be able to see that Mr. Clean costs 2.6 cents an ounce in the small size; 2.46 in the medium size, and 2.48 in the large. Top job costs 2.6 in the 15-ounce size; 2.32 in the 1 pint, 12-ounce size; 2.43 in the 1 quart, 8-ounce size. Procter & Gamble doesn't care which you buy; they make both. But P&G might prefer you buy the very big size rather than the medium, since they charge more per ounce for the very big.

Do divide. You really only have to do it once in a while since prices do not change every day. You'll discover some other revealing facts. For example, Pledge furniture wax in a seven-ounce can for 79 cents comes to \$1.80 a pint (16 ounces), which is almost the price of whiskey. A private-brand spray wax is almost half the price.

Also watch the soap pads, especially the S.O.S. four-pad box which comes to 3.4 cents a pad compared to a little over 2 cents for some of the private brands in boxes of 10 or more. (But A & P's own brand, at this pricing at least, cost more per pad in the 18-pad box than in the 10.)

Trend in "Cost of Living" shows Whether PG&E Wages reopen in 1968

1966	Consumer Price Index (U.S. City Average 1957-59 = 100)	CPI Point Increase since June, 1966
June	112.9	—
July	113.3	0.4
August	113.8	0.9
September	114.1	1.2
October	114.5	1.6
November	114.6	1.7
December	114.7	1.8
1967		
January	114.7	1.8
February	114.8	1.9
March	115.0	2.1
April	115.3	2.4
May	115.6	2.7
June	116.0	3.1
July	116.5	3.6
August	116.9	4.0
September	117.1	4.2
October	117.5	4.6
November	117.8	4.9

December C.P.I. not available until after January press deadline

SOME ESPECIALLY LARGE SAVINGS

	Small Size Cost Per lb.	Medium Size Cost Per lb.	Percent Saving
Pork & Beans	24c	16c	33%
Canned Peas	32	25.6	20
Egg Noodles	50	40	20
Peanut Butter	67	50	25
Salad Dressing	54	39	48
Soda Crackers	57	35	39
Snack Crackers	62	45	27

Crews battle effects of

Bone-weary Pacific Gas and Electric Linemen have completed mopping up operations after a monster December wind storm that caused an estimated \$1 million in damage to the company's lines and facilities.

PG&E's weather forecasters suspected that a monster was in the making and alerted the company's gas and electric transmission departments to prepare for cold weather and gale force winds.

The storm rampaged throughout Northern and Central California uprooting trees, tearing at transmission lines, toppling power poles and venting its icy fury on remote mountain cabins and congested metropolitan areas.

PG&E summoned its forces and fought back on a front that stretched from the Sierra's through the Central Valley to the Pacific Coast. Their weapons included heavy trucks, sno-cats, computers, airplanes and human muscle.

More than 3,000 field crew employees, joined the battle. And like an army in the field they were moved quickly from area to area to correct each new case of trouble.

When the storm howled down on mountain villages, crews from the

Valley left their homes to lend a hand to fellow workers, many of whom had been on the job for 48 hours without rest.

Near Sonora, a large tree fell on the cab of a truck containing three PG&E Linemen, none of whom was injured. In the same area, a crew with a line truck was cutting a tree to clear a roadway and tangle of wire when two other trees fell across the road behind and ahead of them.

As lines snapped and areas of Oakland were plunged into darkness by falling trees and storm-tossed limbs and debris, crews from Tracy, San Rafael, Santa Rosa, Redwood City, San Francisco and San Mateo moved to help repair lines and restore service.

It was a seemingly never-ending job. In the Oakland hills crews repaired lines and replaced poles, only to have falling trees take out the same poles and the same lines.

The story was the same in the Santa Cruz Mountains, at Milpitas and in the mountain divisions where healthy trees toppled like bowling pins and hard-pressed crews were thankful for company's contract tree trimmers whose earlier work prevented worse problems.

In El Dorado County canals



DARKNESS FELL AND THE WORK CONTINUED — PG&E Lineman George Neely is shown atop a utility pole in the Georgetown area above Auburn at the height of Northern California's December storm. Neely, like hundreds of other PG&E Linemen,

worked for hours without sleep to restore electrical service interrupted by trees blown into high voltage lines. Bitter cold and high winds hampered work, but PG&E crews got the job done in the shortest possible time, sometimes working in zero degree temperatures.



This big Ponderosa pine was among the hundreds of trees which fell during the windstorm. Crashing to the snow-covered ground near Camp Connell, it was the cause of one of the breaks in the line to Bear Valley and Mt. Reba. The tree toppled during the night, just after a crew had completed repairs on the line about 100 yards away. Along Highway 4 between Camp Connell in Calaveras County and Bear Valley in Alpine Country, the Forest Service counted 180 trees down, 58 of which fell across the road.

which supply hydroelectric powerhouses and mountain communities with water were frozen over. PG&E people gunned ice breaker boats to start the water flowing again.

In the hill country of Madera County wind gusts reached a velocity of 80 miles per hour, uprooted trees and flung them against high voltage lines. Two 70,000 volt lines were broken at a powerhouse. Limbs hit lines at 300 separate locations, requiring 500 separate splices.

Crews from Bakersfield, Fresno, Selma, Merced, Los Banos and Ma-

dera labored all night to restore service only to have the storm erase their labors. They started over.

When an airplane pilot spotted a break in a Plumas County line 4 miles from the nearest road, 12 men trooped in on snowshoes to repair the damage. A PG&E cook prepared hot food and had it taken in by Sno-cat in special containers. The snow-going vehicle needed 2 hours to travel 4 miles.

Attesting to the fury of the windstorm were tallies on fallen trees made in U.S. Forest Service patrols

of big December storm

of highways in Tuolumne and Calaveras Counties.

Along Highway 4 between Camp Connell in Calaveras County and Bear Valley in Alpine County—a major front in PG&E mountain service restoration efforts—the Forest Service counted 180 trees down, 58 of which fell across the road.

An estimated 175 fallen trees were tallied in the Pinecrest, Dodge Ridge and Strawberry area of Tuolumne County.

PG&E forces worked against wind damage on the Camp Connell-Bear Valley line where temperatures plunged to 8 degrees below zero and winds of up to 70 miles an hour were reported.

Meanwhile back in the towns and cities, PG&E's customers were turning up the heat and two records were set for delivery of electricity and natural gas, both in the same day. The peak electric load occurred at 6 p.m. Wednesday when 7,893,000 kilowatts were generated for the company's 2.4 million electric customers. Earlier in the day the company recorded a 24-hour gas peak sendout of 3,269 billion cubic feet of natural gas.

To keep the heat flowing to its residential customers, PG&E switched from natural gas to oil fuel at its steam electric generating plants and curtailed its service of natural gas to special-rate, interruptible industrial customers who have alternate fuel supplies.



While this pine tree did not snap any wires, it fell completely across Highway 193 near Georgetown and caused some anxious moments for motorists and PG&E crews alike. The tall tree fell from the right side of the roadway (facing the truck) and landed without shattering, on the left side of the roadway on the bank. Company crews were required to sever the power lines and then lift the pole-like tree clear. It was set on the side of the roadway, and like many fallen trees was picked up by commercial loggers within a short time.



Working shoulder-to-shoulder with Company crews at the height of the storm were workmen from Pacific Tree Expert Company. The firm is on a contract basis in many divisions and its people are represented by Local 1245 too. Here Pacific Tree Expert men apply muscle to a large cedar tree that was blown into the El Dorado Canal near Camp 5 above Placerville. The tree froze in the canal and practically defied efforts to remove it. Finally the tree company people had to bring in special equipment to take out the cedar.



In many places where lines were felled by toppling trees, Company personnel moved into virtually inaccessible areas to retrieve wires and cut away brush. These men, members of a line crew, are working in the Wildcat Canyon-Tilden Park area in the East Bay. Scenes like this were commonplace for the duration of the stormy three days. The men here are wearing thermal helmet liners, a rarity for East Bay crewmen, again attesting to the bite of the Arctic-like winds.



Fallen eucalyptus trees, such as this one on Shafter Avenue in North Oakland, were a familiar sight during the storm. The distribution line taken down here was recently rerouted for BART and the new Shafter Freeway. There were approximately 600 operating people working on storm problems at the peak of the fight in the East Bay. Many came from other areas.

19 Cal. Fed. Scholarships Available

A contest for nineteen \$500 scholarships open to all public and private high school seniors in California was announced by Thos. L. Pitts, Secretary-Treasurer of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO.

The contest, the Federation's 18th Annual Scholarship Awards program, is conducted to help broaden public understanding of the American labor movement and at the same time provide assistance toward a college education for outstanding students.

Noting that "as our technological age brings about more complex production, the labor force requires more education for effective life careers," Pitts invited the state's high school seniors to study the history of the labor movement, become familiar with its social goals and to look at its economic and political policies.

Regardless of the student's particular career goals, he said, all will be able to participate more effectively in our industrial society by having the fundamental understanding of the role of the labor movement in our democracy that participation in the contest will provide them.

Students intending to compete must submit their applications through their high school principal and all applications must be accompanied by a transcript of the student's four-year high school record. Students should obtain their application forms from the principal of their own high school.

The applications and student transcripts must be received by the Federation no later than **March 8, 1968.**

The two-hour scholarship examination which will cover such areas as the Structure of the AFL-CIO; Labor Movement History; Social Legislation; Political and Economic Problems; Labor Union Programs; and Labor-Management and Government Relations will be held on Friday, April 5, 1968 in each high school where applicants have filed.

Winners will be selected on the basis of the two-hour exam and the student's four-year high school record. The \$500 award will be deposited in the student's name at whatever accredited college he or she chooses. It may be used to pursue a career in any field of knowledge. The awards are not limited only to those interested in a career in organized labor.

Outside Linemen completing Power plant at Oroville Dam

(Continued from page one)

son and San Diego Gas and Electric (members of the California Power Pool) for \$16,150,000 a year or a guaranteed revenue of \$800 million over the 50-year term of the agreement.

This provides the State with the opportunity to issue revenue bonds for further financing of the 444 mile aqueduct to Southern California.

Since the California Water Project's pumping needs will be double the capacity of its planned generating plants, the State has also signed contracts for power from the following sources:

- the California Power Pool (excluding the L.A. Department of Water and Power) for Pacific Northwest intertie power transmitted from the Oregon border to various California distribution points;

- the Cities of Seattle and Tacoma, and Puget Sound Power and Light for the assignment of 300 megawatts of Canadian entitlement power.

The idea, **Electrical West** reports, is to sell Oroville-Thermalito power during on-peak time and to buy less expensive power during slack power-need periods.

When the demand for power is low—at night and on weekends—water will be pumped from Thermalito afterbay into Thermalito forebay and up the canal back into the Oroville Dam reservoir. Some 500 million kilowatthours a year are necessary to operate the pumps alone at the two plants.

Oroville hydroelectric plant, deep in a rock cavern on the left abutment of the Dam, and Thermalito, a surface facility, will then generate for the California Power Pool members from 7:00 a.m. to 10:00

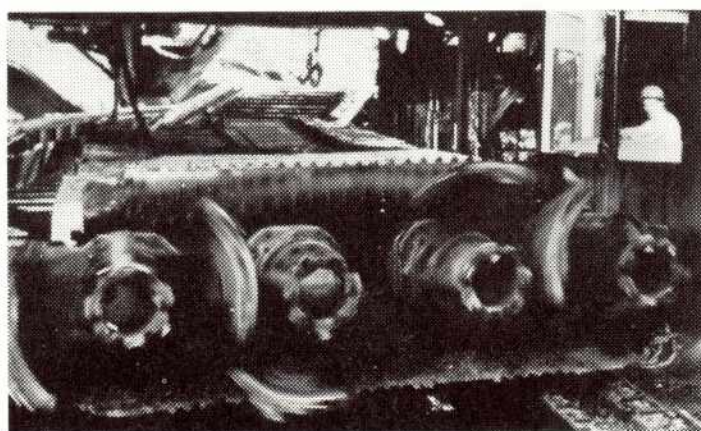


Outside Linemen George Shinn, top, and Bill Branson dead-end the 220 kv conductor on a tower of the Oroville-Thermalito-Round Mountain transmission line. "That's not a toy truck on the left," reports Business Representative Ron Reynolds who donned his Lineman's gear again to take this photo, "that's the real thing."

p.m., Monday through Friday.

To get to the Oroville power house, you start at the switchyard at the base of the 770 foot high earth-fill dam and follow a tunnel five football fields long to a cavern large enough to park 3,300 cars. There you see three 117 megawatt

generating units driven by Francis turbines and three 97.75 mw units driven by reversible Francis pump turbines. The rated generating capacity of these six units is 644.2 mw while the pumping capacity is 5,600 cubic feet per second at 590 feet of head.



Four tons of coal a minute is what this pushbutton miner gobbles up. The operator stays out of the mine, keeps the machine on course by watching radar blips. And this is one of automation's milder achievements.



IUD Executive Director Jack T. Conway testifies before the Senate subcommittee on migratory labor as it holds hearings in Delano, Calif. The subcommittee, headed by Sen. Harrison Williams (D-N.J.), took testimony in Sacramento, Visalia and Delano on the strike of grape workers.

First Gas Worker began in 900 A.D.

By Roy D. Murray

(Continued from last month)

During the year 1966 there were 30,000 miles of new pipeline constructed, bringing the nation's total to approximately 800,000 miles, and it is anticipated that it will be increased to over one million miles in the next ten years. Its major fields are in Texas, but it stretches East and West to both coasts, and north to Canadian fields; it is far more extensive than all our railroad systems combined, and currently serves 38 million customers in all 50 states providing approximately one-third of the total energy requirements of the nation.

Projections made by the American Gas Association indicate that there will be 9.8 million new gas customers added to gas utility lines in the next decade, at a gain rate of almost one million per year.

The future looks bright for the gas industry. In its reports the American Gas Association predicts that Gas Utilities and pipeline companies will spend \$21.3 billion on construction of new plants in the coming decade. Additional distribution facilities will cost an estimated \$9.4 billion and new transmission plants \$7.8 billion. Through intensive research and development by the Gas Industry laboratories, the gas fuel cell was produced for use in the Gemini Capsule and such further progress has been made with it that it is fully expected to be on the market sometime in the 1970's for use as a total energy source in the average home.

The Gas Industry is not only

here to stay, it is continuing to grow and expand. According to gas industry figures, in the year 1966 it provided full-time employment for more than 200,000 workers in its manufacturing, transmission and distribution operations that will continue to increase year-by-year as additional customers are added to present-day services and the industry expands into new areas of gas energy usage.

For the future to look bright for the Gas Worker as his industry grows, becomes more powerful and expands into new fields of technology, there is need that he have effective representation by a Union that is strongly organized within that industry, gives gas workers the full benefits of all membership rights, keeps itself advised of changes occurring within the industry and has the "know how" to deal with Utility Industry Management in the field of collective bargaining.

The I.B.E.W. provides the Gas Worker with such a Union. Although originally organized to provide representation for Electrical employees only, the IBEW soon learned, in its approach to the job of organizing Utility Company employees, that within companies handling both gas and electric energy, the gas and electric operations were so inseparably bound together that the interests of all employees would be best served by the formation of a single union to represent all.

Membership in the Brotherhood was therefore opened to both Gas and Electric workers on equal terms, and with the same kind of

representation provided for those working in the manufacture and dispensing of gas as was provided for those working in the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity. What had formerly been organized as a Brotherhood of Electrical Workers became a Brotherhood of both Gas and Electrical Workers.

Since the ranks of the IBEW were first opened to them, Gas Workers throughout the Utility Industry have joined and remained with the IBEW because it was effective in the representation provided for them.

During the more than 60 years that the IBEW has been representing Gas Workers it has grown to

the point that it now has more gas workers in its membership, than are to be found in the total number of gas workers found in all other unions put together, and the numbers continue to increase as it continues to successfully out-produce all other unions in the benefits it gains for its gas worker members.

We salute the Gas Industry for its phenomenal accomplishments through its 151 years of existence; and we encourage all Gas Workers to join and take an active part in the operation of the I.B.E.W.—an instrument for the continued improvement of the rewards due them for their contributions to the growth and prosperity of this great industry.

Help the Farm Workers

Delano

The tule fog can really chill a striking Farm Worker these wintry mornings. But it will not get to him and his family so long as the rest of the labor movement continues to provide tangible support to literally warm the stomachs, bodies and spirits of these valiant people.

Members of the Delano Farm Workers' Union still need food, clothing and blankets in their struggle for survival against the agri-business growers. Non-perishable foodstuffs in jars, cans and packages as well as usable clothing, blankets, sheets, etc. may be donated at:

The San Francisco Labor Temple
2940 - 16th Street near Mission
San Francisco, or

The Agricultural Labor Support Committee
568 - 47th Street
Oakland, or

Local 1245, IBEW HQ's
1918 Grove Street
Oakland

If you live too far away from these locations, the Business Representatives on Local 1245's Staff will be happy to assist in seeing that these items get to Delano.

Every month caravans of union men and women leave for Delano with supplies for the striking Farm Workers. In January the caravans leave Saturday the 27th at 7:00 a.m. from the Agricultural Labor Support Committee's address above, and at 8:00 a.m. from the San Francisco Labor Temple. If you want to join the caravan call 655-3256 after 7:00 p.m. or between 8:00 and 9:00 a.m. and let Pete Velasco know you are coming, whether you can provide space for food or passengers, or if you need a ride. Take a sleeping bag and stay overnight in Delano at the Filipino Hall. Your presence is tremendous for the strikers' morale.

When you reach Delano, take the central business exit off Highway 99. Turn left at Cecil, then right at Glenwood to 1497 Glenwood. Call Pete for caravan dates in subsequent months.

Even if you can't join the caravan, your kindness in donating food and clothing will be much appreciated. Perhaps the spring cleaning of closets could start a little early this year with some happy results.

Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz, in testimony before a Senate subcommittee deciding whether to cover farm workers by the National Labor Relations Act, said:

"A thoughtful person, sitting down to a large meal, would turn away from it if he let himself think of the circumstances . . . at the hour . . . of some of those who had, in the fullest sense, worked to bring that meal to his table."



Drum Division Advisory Councilman Stanley Justis, left, congratulates James Alexander on the presentation to him of a 50 year diamond IBEW pin and scroll as President Ron Fields, at the rostrum, smiles approvingly.

The Outdoor Scene

by Fred Goetz

In years past people looked at fish, saw nary a trace of eyelids, and formed the conclusion that fish did not sleep.

Some recent observations of fish in tanks might support the view that fish do not sleep. One in particular, a gray nurse shark in an aquarium in Sydney, Australia was placed under observation and 'tis said that it kept on the move for six years — without sleep, swimming over 200,000 miles in the process.

But the truth is, nevertheless, that fish—all fish—do sleep, at least for some part of their lives.

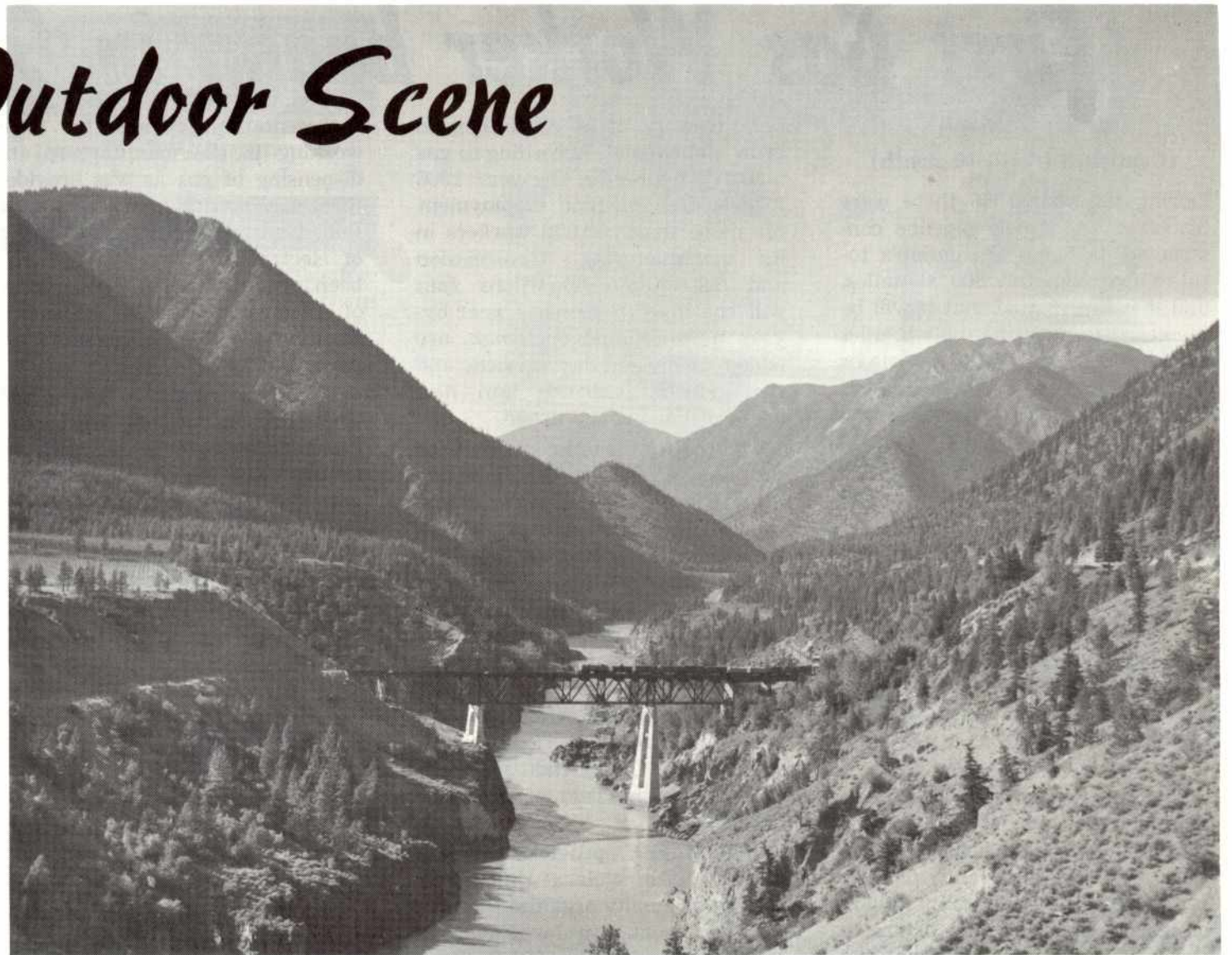
Some fish sleep more than others, and the habit varies, not only among different species but also in changes of environment and water temperatures. Closing, or not closing eyes has nothing to do with it.

The prime function of the eyelids is to moisten and clean the surface of our eyeballs. So Mr. fish will say: "who needs it?"

While the majority of fish probably sleep resting on, or close to, the bottom, some will take up a somnolent posture suspended in the water. It's a fact that flatfish regularly sleep on the bottom, often deep in mud or sand. Lampreys attach themselves to a rock or some permanent underwater object when wanting to sleep in a swift current. The general rule, although it is not ironbound, is that inland and coastal fish sleep near the bottom while the larger ocean fish sleep suspended in mid-water.



If you fishing vets are feeling a bit smug about catching a 40-lb.



salmon in your angling career, forget it. Here's a pic of a comely angler-lass, Susan Marker, student at Marshfield High, Coos Bay. She nipped this 52-pounder on the Rogue River—using a 6-lb. test line and, of all things, a worm for bait. The lunker Chinook measured 45 inches nose to tail.

A year or so ago we reported that the largest fish ever taken by an angler with both feet planted on terra-firma, was a 233½-pound sea bass by Robert "Shiek" Takamoto of Ewa, Hawaii. Shiek eased his finny moose to beach after hooking it in the briny off the leeward coast of Oahu.

Now comes a fantastic but true tale from Glenn A. Hodges who successfully beached a Totuava that tipped the scales at 250 pounds. He hooked it while fishing from the beach at Paradise Camp, San Felipe, Baja California. The fish measured 7-ft., 3-in., and was dragged ashore after a 2-hour battle.

Hodges caught the fish on 15-lb. test line, using a No. 2 bass hook and a Langley spin reel. He used one-half grunion for bait. He landed the big fish all by himself. His fishing partners, Cliff Owens and Wayne Kreiselmeyer, will attest to that.

We're continually amazed at bucks speeding through the thickets without entangling their racks. From this it would appear that racks offer little impediment, and they don't, except in one sel-



dom-occurring, death-provoking instance. That is when two bucks lock horns and neither can extricate itself. When this happens, starvation and death is usually the result.

Bucks use their antlers for fighting purposes in the fall of the year, especially during the breeding season. Most of the fighting is more of a pushing match than a sword fight and usually, the heaviest animal is the victor.



Mark Cook, left, in behalf of his class which took the I.O.'s course on "Industrial Atomic Energy Uses, Hazards and Controls" in Chicago recently, presents sterling silver fountain pens to Instructor Ed Legan and Joe Taylor, right, the IBEW's Director of Training.