

Tree Trimmers To Start Negotiations

Wage and contract bargaining will commence on all agreements between Local 1245 and the tree trimming contractors the first part of November, except for Pacific Tree Export Company where a three-year contract exists. Wages only will be a subject for later negotiations on the Pacific Tree properties under Article XVII, Section 17.1(a) which provides for discussions on wages beyond the pre-negotiated increase by reason of the Consumer Price Index exceeding 117.5 index points in the months of September, October and November, 1968.

Notices will be sent to Utility Tree Service, Inc., Farrens Tree Company, Inc., and Davey Tree Surgery Company, Ltd., together with the proposals following analysis of a membership survey now in progress. A Shop Steward meeting, to be held on October 19, 1968, was set to review the bargaining program before submission to the several employers. Notice on the Pacific Tree Export Company will be made in accordance with the reopening provisions which calls for either party to open the agreement on wages between December 15 and January 1.

Orville Owen, Business Representative, will head the discussions with the employers and appointments of employee committee members will be made by President Roland W. Fields before the end of the month.

Sierra Pacific Accident

On Wednesday, October 2, 1968 at 12:47 p.m., a Sierra Pacific Power Line truck was hit by a Southern Pacific Switch Engine.

The accident happened at Mayberry Crossing, approximately four miles west of Reno, Nevada. The truck was completely demolished and three of our members were killed and another member was injured.

Nick Garcia, a Line Working Foreman for Sierra Pacific Power Co., was the injured party. The deceased are: James Fisher, Lineman; Russell Pradere, Apprentice Lineman; and Wilbur Wood, Apprentice Lineman.

An investigation by concerned parties is in progress at the present time.

Please send any corrections of name, address or zip code to P.O. Box 584 Walnut Creek, Calif. 94597

(Name)

(Street Address)

(City)

(State and Zip Code)



utility reporter

VOL. XVI, No. 5 OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA OCTOBER, 1968
Official Publication of I.B.E.W. Local Union 1245, AFL-CIO, 1218 Boulevard Way, Walnut Creek, Calif., 94529

MEMORANDUM

October 1, 1968

To: Ronald T. Weakley and Staff

From: Executive Board

The Executive Board wishes to extend to you and your staff, its sincere thanks for the time and effort that you expended in preparing our new building for occupancy.

It must be a great source of satisfaction to you, as it is to all of us, to finally reach the goal which we have worked for so long.

Again, thanks from all of us.

Row Futts
Andrew A. Clayton
James M. Lydon
Richard Thomas Jr.
James H. Fountain
Jim Zent
M. D. Haring
Herbert E. Dickenson

In conjunction with our move to Walnut Creek, we are also making the final cut-over to computer which has caused a delay in processing of membership dues and the issuing of receipts to "A" members on payroll deduction. This will be corrected in the near future, and we ask that you bear with us in the meantime.



Martha Kerr (left) and Vivian Legler (right) are working on changeover.

YOUR Business Manager's COLUMN Election Policy

By Ronald T. Weakley

At press time, your Business Manager, Ron Weakley, is on vacation. In place of his column we wish to print a statement of policy regarding the coming elections.

STATEMENT OF POLICY REGARDING 1968 GENERAL ELECTIONS

The elected Officers of Local 1245 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations, do hereby set forth a Statement of Policy regarding the 1968 General Elections in the United States:

"It is the unanimous opinion of the members of the Executive Board of Local 1245 of the IBEW that in order to properly and positively implement the charge of Article 1, Section 2, of the Bylaws of Local 1245 which have been duly adopted by the membership in accordance with IBEW and civil law, we must take a clear stand as to our recommendations for voter support of the candidates for elective office who appear to us to be the best candidates in terms of platforms and policies which would best serve the economic and social interests of our members, their families, our communities, and the nation as a whole in 1968.

"The voting members of Local 1245 will vote as they please, as will all voting Americans. Inasmuch as streams of propaganda emanate from the campaign organizations of the candidates, the news media of television, radio, newspapers, and magazines, which seek to influence the votes of the people, we shall not stand by and be silent with regard to our own recommendations in the most critical election in the most critical time of history of the U.S.A. since the Civil War.

(continued on page 2)

WATCH YOUR STEP

In recent months several of our members have had charges filed against them by other Local Unions of the I.B.E.W. for working in their jurisdiction without proper clearance from the Local Union involved. This causes friction between Locals, between members of the I.B.E.W., and problems with our employers. Some of the members involved with this problem have been fined, and in some instances, the employees have been discharged by their primary employer. So, as a word of caution, we are printing the following sections of the I.B.E.W. Constitution which can be invoked when these violations arise:

"ARTICLE XXVII, Sec. 1. Any member may be penalized for committing any one or more of the following offenses:

"(3) Violation of any provision of this Constitution and the rules herein, or the bylaws, working agreements, or rules of a L.U."

"ARTICLE XXV, Sec. 6. No member shall work in the jurisdiction of another L.U. until his traveling card has been accepted, or he receives a working card, except by consent of the I.P. in special cases, and except in cases where L.U.'s allow their members to work, by agreement or understanding, in the jurisdiction of each other.

"Any member violating this provision is subject to assessment at the discretion of that L.U., but the assessment shall not exceed the wages earned by such member while the violation continued. However, any member violating the working rules of another L.U. shall be subject to such punishment as decided by that L.U."

Policy Statement

Regarding 1968

Elections

"Therefore, we recommend the following candidates for support on November 5, 1968:

For President of the United States —Hubert H. Humphrey
 For Vice-President of the United States —Edmund Muskie
 For U. S. Senator from California —Alan Cranston
 For U. S. Senator from Nevada —Alan S. Bible

Regarding Representatives to Congress

1st C.D. No Recommendation	20th C.D. Don White (D)
2nd C.D. Harold T. Johnson (D)	21st C.D. A. F. Hawkins (D)
3rd C.D. John E. Moss (D)	22nd C.D. James C. Corman (D)
4th C.D. Robert L. Leggett (D)	23rd C.D. Jim Sperrazzo (D)
5th C.D. Phillip Burton (D)	24th C.D. Fred Warner Neal (D)
6th C.D. No Recommendation	25th C.D. Keith F. Shirey (D)
7th C.D. Jeffery Cohelan (D)	26th C.D. Thomas M. Rees (D)
8th C.D. George P. Miller (D)	27th C.D. John T. Butchko (D)
9th C.D. Don Edwards (D)	28th C.D. No Recommendation
10th C.D. No Recommendation	29th C.D. George E. Brown, Jr. (D)
11th C.D. Paul N. McCloskey (R)	30th C.D. Edward R. Roybal (D)
12th C.D. No Recommendation	31st C.D. Charles H. Wilson (D)
13th C.D. S. K. Sheinbaum (D)	32nd C.D. Arthur J. Gottlieb (D)
14th C.D. Jerome R. Waldie (D)	33rd C.D. Al C. Ballard (D)
15th C.D. John J. McFall (D)	34th C.D. Richard T. Hanna (D)
16th C.D. B. F. Sisk (D)	35th C.D. Thomas B. Lenhart (D)
17th C.D. Glenn M. Anderson (D)	36th C.D. Don Lindgren (D)
18th C.D. Harlen Hagen (D)	37th C.D. Lionel Van Deerlin (D)
19th C.D. Chet Holifield (D)	38th C.D. John V. Tunney (D)

Regarding California's State Senatorial and Assembly District Elections:

CALIFORNIA STATE SENATE

1st S.D. Randolph Collier (D)	21st S.D. Tom Blodgett (D)
3rd S.D. Stephen P. Teale (D)	23rd S.D. No Recommendation
5th S.D. Albert S. Rodda (D)	25th S.D. No Recommendation
7th S.D. George Miller, Jr. (D)	27th S.D. George E. Danielson (D)
9th S.D. Milton Marks (R)	29th S.D. Mervyn M. Dymally (D)
11th S.D. Nicholas C. Petris (D)	31st S.D. James Q. Wedworth (D)
13th S.D. Alfred E. Alquist (D)	33rd S.D. Joseph M. Kennick (D)
15th S.D. John Erreca (D)	35th S.D. No Recommendation
17th S.D. Donald L. Grunsky (R)	37th S.D. No Recommendation
19th S.D. Louise C. Gelber (D)	39th S.D. No Recommendation

CALIFORNIA STATE ASSEMBLY

1st A.D. Pauline L. Davis (D)	41st A.D. David Negri (D)
2nd A.D. Frank P. Belotti (R)	42nd A.D. No Recommendation
3rd A.D. Leroy F. Greene (D)	43rd A.D. No Recommendation
4th A.D. No Recommendation	44th A.D. Mike Cullen (D)
5th A.D. John F. Dunlap (D)	45th A.D. Walter Karabian (D)
6th A.D. Eugene A. Chappie (R)	46th A.D. No Recommendation
7th A.D. William T. Bagley (R)	47th A.D. Luther Renfroe (D)
8th A.D. Walter W. Powers (D)	48th A.D. David A. Roberti (D)
9th A.D. Edwin L. Z'berg (D)	49th A.D. No Recommendation
10th A.D. W. S. Dickinson, Jr. (D)	50th A.D. Philip L. Soto (D)
11th A.D. John T. Knox (D)	51st A.D. Jack R. Fenton (D)
12th A.D. No Recommendation	52nd A.D. Harold K. Prukop (D)
13th A.D. Carlos Bee (D)	53rd A.D. Bill Greene (D)
14th A.D. Robert W. Crown (D)	54th A.D. No Recommendation
15th A.D. March K. Fong (D)	55th A.D. Leon Ralph (D)
16th A.D. Kenneth A. Meade (D)	56th A.D. Charles Warren (D)
17th A.D. John J. Miller (D)	57th A.D. No Recommendation
18th A.D. Willie L. Brown, Jr. (D)	58th A.D. Harvey Johnson (D)
19th A.D. Leo T. McCarthy (D)	59th A.D. Alan Sieroty (D)
20th A.D. John L. Burton (D)	60th A.D. No Recommendation
21st A.D. Gordon W. Duffy (R)	61st A.D. Henry A. Waxman (D)
22nd A.D. George W. Milius (R)	62nd A.D. Mary L. Dermody (D)
23rd A.D. John F. Foran (D)	63rd A.D. Y. W. Brathwaite (D)
24th A.D. John Vasconcellos (D)	64th A.D. Guy H. Raner, Jr. (D)
25th A.D. Marc Poche (D)	65th A.D. Jesse M. Unruh (D)
26th A.D. Carl A. Britschgi (R)	66th A.D. Joe A. Gonsalves (D)
27th A.D. Leo Ryan (D)	67th A.D. L. E. Townsend (D)
28th A.D. No Recommendation	68th A.D. Vincent Thomas (D)
29th A.D. Horace S. Massey (D)	69th A.D. Kenneth Cory (D)
30th A.D. No Recommendation	70th A.D. No Recommendation
31st A.D. Frank Murphy, Jr. (R)	71st A.D. Frank W. Raczek (D)
32nd A.D. George N. Zenovich (D)	72nd A.D. John P. Quimby (D)
33rd A.D. James B. Williams (D)	73rd A.D. J. L. "Jim" Evans (D)
34th A.D. Alan G. Pattee (R)	74th A.D. G. Roger Brubaker (D)
35th A.D. No Recommendation	75th A.D. No Recommendation
36th A.D. W. A. Shoemaker (D)	76th A.D. Jerry Schlenker (D)

37th A.D. Ken MacDonald (D)	77th A.D. Wadie P. Deddeh (D)
38th A.D. Carley V. Porter (D)	78th A.D. John P. Moody (D)
39th A.D. James A. Hayes (R)	79th A.D. Frederick J. Bear (D)
40th A.D. No Recommendation	80th A.D. Roy Archer (D)

Regarding California State Ballot Propositions

#1 Constitutional Revision	No Recommendation
#1A Property Tax Reform	Vote Yes
#2 Assessment of Publicly Owned Property	Vote Yes
#3 Higher Education and Urban School Facilities Bond Act	Vote Yes
#4 Simplifying Personal Income Tax Reporting and Collection	Vote Yes
#5 Loans for Non-Profit Hospital Facilities	Vote Yes
#6 Taxation of Premiums on Retirement Benefits of Public and Non-Profit Educational Institutions	Vote No
#7 Allocation of State Funds to Local Government	Vote Yes
#8 Apportionment of Local Sales and Use Taxes	No Recommendation
#9 Property Tax Rate Limitation	Vote No

"The foregoing recommendations were made after exhaustive examination of the voting records and current platforms of incumbents, as well as the current campaign platforms of those seeking new office.

"We considered many things. On the national level, we considered the domestic and foreign problems which deeply concern all Americans, including the member-citizens of Local 1245, as working people, parents and community dwellers.

"We considered tax policies, civil disturbances, Viet Nam, nuclear horror, education, civil rights, problems affecting our youth, automation, extreme right and extreme left menaces, anti-labor forces, corruption in elective office, fear, hatred, and all of the divisive forces at work in our great country.

"Our recommendations may not be perfect and we know that some people may sincerely disagree with our recommendations, but we have taken our stand as honestly and as responsibly as we know how.

"Finally, we suggest that we are not a part of any outside force which seeks to influence the personal decisions of the membership of Local 1245.

"There are no political parties, nor any industrial or social forces which care as much as we do for the good and welfare of our members and their families. **That is our job.**

"The forces in our society which seek to confuse the issues and to appeal to ignorance, bigotry, and racism, do not tell our people that behind this facade lies a massive plan to turn back the clock on the social and economic gains made by working people over the past 35 years, including those working people represented by Local 1245 of the IBEW.

"The November elections are not a game of chance. Life or death for all Americans is bound up in executive decisions made only by the President in the Nuclear Age.


"A Congress which is against or unresponsive to the needs for economic and social progress, security, and yes—survival of the human race—will not receive the recommendation of support from the elected working people who form the Executive Board of Local 1245.

"Vote as you please, but please **vote!** We ask that you consider our recommendations as those of your friends, fellow working people, fellow Americans."

Executive Board of Local 1245


Roland W. Fields	President
Leland Thomas Jr.	Vice President
Andrew A. Clayton	Recording Secretary
Herbert E. Dickenson	Executive Board Member—Southern Area
James M. Lydon	Executive Board Member—Central Area
James H. Fountain	Executive Board Member—Northern Area
Michael D. Harrington	Executive Board Member-at-Large
Ronald T. Weakley	Business Manager
John Zapian	Treasurer

Adopted unanimously this date, September 29, 1968.



the utility reporter

Telephone (415) 933-6060



RONALD T. WEAKLEY	Executive Editor
KENNETH O. LOHRE	Managing Editor
L. L. MITCHELL	Assistant Editor
M. A. WALTERS	Assistant Editor
JOHN J. WILDER	Assistant Editor

Executive Board: Roland W. (Ron) Fields, Leland Thomas Jr., Andrew A. Clayton, Herbert E. Dickenson, Mickey Harrington, James M. Lydon, James H. Fountain.

Published monthly at 1218 Boulevard Way, Walnut Creek, Calif. 94529 by Local Union 1245 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. AFL-CIO. Second Class postage paid at Oakland, California.

POSTMASTER: Please send Form 3579, Change of Address, to P. O. Box 584, Walnut Creek, Calif. 94597.

Subscription price \$1.20 per year. Single copies, 10 cents

Top To Bottom Tax Reform

"Top-to-bottom reform" of California's "extremely regressive" state and local tax structure, including particularly property tax reform and adoption of a pay-as-you-go withholding system was urged by the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, today.

"The California tax structure suffers from two basic defects," delegates to the Federation's seventh convention at the Sacramento Memorial Auditorium declared in adopting a policy statement on Taxation.

The state's tax structure "is extremely regressive and tax revenues rise less rapidly than expenditure needs because regressive consumer taxes, such as those on retail sales and cigarettes, raise revenue at a slower rate than the economy usually grows. The result is repeated fiscal crises," it said.

And asserting that the federal government's overall tax system is "riddled with inconsistencies" that make "a sham of the ability-to-pay principle of taxation," the statement said that federal tax reform was needed "to close the many loopholes now benefiting special interest groups at the expense of wage and salary earners."

To back up their charge that "the progressive quality of the federal income tax has been weakened steadily over the past 20 years by special interest group pressures," the trade unionists pointed out that before World War II the federal income tax favored earnings from wages and salary but that today the opposite is true.

"Persons receiving billions of dollars in capital gains, stock market and real estate transactions, from tax-free interest on state and local bonds and from oil and other unjustifiable mineral depletion allowances, now enjoy

special tax shelters," the state AFL-CIO policy statement said.

Noting that one result of these developments has been a major loss of public confidence in the fairness of the nation's tax system, it called for top priority to be given to closing the many federal tax loopholes.

Such action could raise billions of dollars in additional revenue to be used to help meet the nation's international obligations and domestic needs while restoring public confidence in the tax system and helping to reduce the tax burden on low and moderate income families, it said.

While recognizing that greater financial aid is needed by many hard-pressed local governments in the state to meet public needs, the Federation's statement rejected the idea advanced by some congressmen that a portion of federal tax receipts should be returned to the states and localities automatically on a no-strings-attached basis.

Instead, it said, "Federal grant-in-aid funds should go to states and localities for specific high priority programs where needs are greatest and under enforceable federal performance standards."

On the state level, the trade unionists charged that "California's combined state and local tax structure places the greatest tax burden on those least able to pay while taxing much more lightly the incomes of the well-to-do."

"This is reflected in the fact that the chief revenue raisers in the state are the severely regressive property tax and unfair consumer taxes such as those on retail sales and cigarettes," it said.

Deploring the fact that local property taxes, which tend to rise every year and bear no relationship to family income, "may force many people, including trade union families, from their homes," the statement declared.

"The only solution to California's recurrent tax problems is an overhaul of the entire state tax structure. Tax reform must place greater reliance on the personal income tax, including adoption of a pay-as-you-go withholding system to capture the millions of dollars presently annually escaping collection."

It also called for a further increase in the bank and corporation tax and a consolidation and general increase in the rate of taxation on inheritances and gifts.

In the area of property tax relief,

buyers' bailiwick

the trade unionists called for restriction of such relief to owner-occupied single homes and to renters.

It warned that efforts to return large sums of state-collected revenue in block form to the counties to pass on to property owners would only result in giving "windfalls" to large landowners, apartment house owners and other wealthy groups.

And taking issue with continued efforts to reduce and eventually eliminate the business inventory tax, the State AFL-CIO said that, if successful, this too would result in a "windfall" tax break to large corporations and mean that the balance of California's taxpayers would have to pay higher taxes.



ATTENTION GENERAL CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYEES

Jack McNally is the new Business Representative for the General Construction employees in the North Bay area. Jack comes to us from the San Joaquin Division where he was a Line Sub-Foreman for P.G.&E.

Jack would like to issue an invitation to all G.C. people to call on him for anything. He would like to at least meet you and introduce himself; so if you see him in your yard or office, walk up to him and shake his hand.

Buying Calendar — Housing Prices Out Of Sight

By Sidney Margolius

You're going to have to do some serious planning to protect your family's standard of living from this fall's high prices.

One way, is to take advantage of sales and special prices. A main purpose of this monthly buying calendar is to provide information on such reduced-price opportunities.

But other current price problems may require more drastic action, or a review of your present buying and spending habits, and even plans.

Among the most serious problems this year, in addition to the current high prices of food, are the record-high housing costs; the increases in prices of fuel oil, gasoline and tires; the still-leaping medical costs, and the hidden increases and quality reduction in many packaged supermarket goods.

Here are pointers to help you cope with at least some of these problems:

HOMES AND LOANS: Prices of new one-family houses are bounding out of sight of the average wage-earner. Builders are concentrating on larger, costlier houses. The average dwelling built this year has a price tag of \$24,500 compared to \$18,000 in 1963. That's an increase of 36 per cent in just five years.

Recently the rise has speeded up even further. Construction costs have jumped 8 per cent just this year.

Current high mortgage rates on top of lofty home prices compound the problem. Mortgages now are 7-8 per cent in most areas of the U.S., and around 9 per cent in Canada.

In contrast to the typical \$24,500 price on new homes, the average production worker, with earnings of approximately \$5,600 a year, can afford just a \$14,000 house; perhaps one without bedrooms.

Thus, more young working families will have to seek homes among older dwellings on the market. Not that these are cheap, either. The national average price of existing homes for sale currently is about \$19,800, up about \$900 just this year.

To help modernize or enlarge such older houses, larger modernization loans are available this year. Under the new Housing Act, the limit on FHA home-improvement loans has been raised to \$5,000 from the previous \$3,500. Rates have been increased on the first \$2,500 to 5.50 per \$100 (a true annual rate of about 11 per cent), and to 4.25 on the remainder (a true annual 8 per cent).

But in light of other rate increases

this year, these are still relatively reasonable loans.

THE NO-DEPOSIT HOAX: Soft drinks have become even more widely used by families in recent years, to their own nutritional and financial disadvantage. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that prices have gone up this year more than would be justified by the recent small rise in the price of sugar. In fact, soft drinks now cost almost as much as milk if you figure out the cost per quart.

One noticeable reason for the higher prices is the use of no-return bottles. The public is really paying for these without realizing it, because the bottlers have juggled around the sizes.

One observant reader reports that her family has been buying "Sprite" for a number of years and the price was 59 cents for six 12-ounce bottles. Last year the company changed to no-return bottles and the price went up to 79 cents for the same six 12-ounce bottles. Now the company has switched to 10-ounce bottles and the price has gone up to \$1.09 for eight bottles.

That's a jump of from 0.82 cents per ounce to 1.36 cents, or an increase of 66 per cent.

"Is it possible to increase the price like that?" she asks.

Yes, ma'am. It's obviously possible and it's also legal.

"Diet-Rite Cola," the largest-seller of this type, did much the same thing. They charged 67 cents for four 16-ounce bottles, plus 18 cents deposit on the bottles. That came to about 1 cent an ounce or about 1.3 if you did not return the bottles. Then they switched to no-return bottles, changing the quantity to six 10-ounce "king size" bottles for 73 cents. (The old larger ones must have been the emperor size.) That comes to 1.2 cents an ounce or almost as much as if you merely threw away the old bottles.

OCTOBER COAT SALES: The first coat sales of the year are available in metropolitan stores with the Columbus Day sales, with progressively larger reductions later in the fall.

Despite higher clothing prices this year, excellent values are available in the more simply-styled classic coats. We nominate, as best buy of 1968, untrimmed wool sports coats lined with acrylic fiber (Acilan, Orlan, etc.), in the \$40-\$50 bracket; the new dressy corduroy coats with acrylic lining in the same price bracket; acrylic pile coats (resembling mouton) for \$85; polyester (Dacron, etc.) all weather coats with zip-in lining under \$40 (no need to pay more for this popular type).

The Challenge of the 1968 Election

By Al Barkan

We face in 1968 the dirtiest, the foulest campaign in recent years.

I come to your convention to plead with you that if we ever needed your fine leadership within your union and within the labor movement, we certainly need it now.

If there is one lesson that stands out clearly and boldly it is this: when labor is united, when we don't get side-tracked by phony issues, then we win; when we permit our enemies to do our thinking for us and we get side-tracked, we lose.

Let's take 1964. We understood the danger of Goldwater and all that he represented—we understood that—our members understood it.

You did the job, the educational job, the organizational job. You did not permit Goldwater and the lying newspapers that supported him to side-track you to become involved in phony issues. As a result, we won big—we won a friend in the White House—we helped elect 43 friends in the Congress and over 500 State legislators. This resulted in our being amply rewarded.

Rewards of 89th

The 89th Congress gave us the rewards in the form of Medicare; gave us a minimum wage of \$1.60 and continued the four years of record full employment that we enjoyed from 1960 to 1964. The 89th Congress gave us the best legislative record since 1936. That is what we received for unity, for work, for leadership.

In 1966 we had the reverse of that coin. Taking advantage of the turmoil in the ghettos, the ugly head of racial bigotry was used. Our members were side-tracked and in many cases our leaders failed to lead—they permitted our members to be hoodwinked all over the country.

In this state labor has never had a better friend in the Senate than Paul Douglas. Cicero, Ill., is a solid blue collar union town. Paul Douglas had never gotten less than twenty thousand votes in Cicero. But the Reverend Martin Luther King had some marches in Cicero. We had racial strife and the vote for Paul Douglas fell in this union town from twenty thousand to seven thousand.

In California, we had as candidate for governor the Star of the Late, Late Show, that synthetic cowboy who never ran for office in his life. Well, Ronald Reagan brought up the issues of the beatniks and other people of that class and also the black militants in Watts and many of our members forgot the eight years of friendly labor administration we had from Pat Brown.

So you see, in 1966 we were side-tracked, we were not united and we paid the price. We lost forty-one friends in the House.

My own native state of New Jersey in 1965 elected, for the first

time in fifty years, a Democratic state legislature and a Democratic governor. That Democratic legislature and that Democratic governor in 1967 gave the labor movement in New Jersey minimum wage, workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation for strikers.

Did you hear what I said?

Well, hold your applause. They gave us unemployment compensation for strikers effective January 1, 1968. However, there was an election in November of 1967. The New Jersey Manufacturers Association didn't have to be told the effect of paying compensation to strikers after five weeks; they got up a million dollar slush fund and they knew the classic way of fighting labor is to raise a phony issue. Well, they found one.

No such plan

They claimed that Governor Hughes was going to bus the ghetto school children into the suburban schools of that state. In spite of the fact that the Governor denied this, that there wasn't any such plan, suburban newspapers broke out with full-page ads—S.O.S.—Save our Schools.

Our women manning the telephone on election day, asking our members to come out and support the state legislators who gave us unemployment compensation for strikers, were insulted, told by our own members, "I am not going to let any Nigger school children go to our schools." The result was that with the vote of our members an overwhelming Republican legislature was elected in November and I will give you one guess as to the first thing they did when they took office on January 1—yes, they repealed the unemployment compensation for strikers.

Nixon doesn't worry me in the least. As far as our members are concerned, our members know Nixon. They talk about the new Nixon and the new makeup and the rest, but our people instinctively know that Nixon is nothing but that double-plotted, triple-coated, four-faced individual he has always been.

Look at the Republican platform. If there is any doubt in the mind of anyone that the danger of restrictive legislation is a real one, the Republican platform removes it. The platform says: "We will be vigilant to prevent any administrative agency entrusted with labor enforcement from violating the spirit and letter of the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin laws."

That is a part of the program of the Chamber of Commerce and the NAM, to destroy the Labor Board and put us under a Labor Court.

Those of you who faced the right-to-work fights know the language of the right-to-workers—voluntary unionism, individual liberty, the right of a member, a worker to belong or to not belong to a union. Here is the Platform of the Republican Party:

"We strongly believe the protection of individual liberty is the cornerstone of sound labor policy."

If that isn't a call for a national right-to-work law then I don't know what it is.

I don't know how many watched Governor Romney at the Republican National Convention. Did you hear and see the response that he got from those delegates when he attacked big labor, when he attacked the labor bosses and called for restrictive legislation?

When Nixon was first elected to the Congress, he said: "I was elected to smash the labor bosses."

This year, in an interview in *Nation's Business*: "A major function of the 91st Congress should be to reevaluate our labor management legislation and bring it in tune with the times."

Dangers ahead

That is why I say, Brothers and Sisters, that we need the labor movement and you as labor leaders to recognize the dangers in this 1968 campaign. If we lose it, remember—if you don't remember anything else I've said—that I am predicting now with the certainty of the rising sun tomorrow, that if Nixon gets into the White House, if we lose the Congress, you are going to see legislation passed crippling your bargaining power.

That is the price we will pay.

So I plead with you leaders to face up to this danger. Let's do an educational job. Many of our members don't understand what a vote for Wallace means. A vote for Wallace is really a vote for Nixon. There is no question about it.

I am asking you to set up the educational machinery in the local

union, to make sure that every single member between now and Nov. 5 understands the candidates, understands that in Hubert Humphrey we have a candidate who 60 times, as Senator and Vice President, was put to the test—Taft-Hartley, Landrum-Griffin, Social Security, you name it. Sixty times, Hubert Humphrey was put to the test and 60 times Hubert Humphrey stood up for you and for me in the labor movement. Sixty times! What the hell has Wallace ever done to deserve our turning our backs on a proven friend like Hubert Humphrey?

Now I know I have struck a rather solemn note and I don't want to leave your convention with you perhaps feeling the National Director of COPE, as we go down the home stretch, is in any way disheartened and discouraged, because I am not. History is replete with examples of what the labor movement, when it is aroused, is capable of doing.

There is no organization in the country as big as we are, fifteen million strong; we are in the 50 states, we are in the biggest cities, we are in the smallest hamlets. We have the political know-how. We have the organizational skills to do the job.

GOP treasury full

The fact is, the Republicans have gotten seven million dollars in the treasury of the Republican National Committee. You can't turn TV on without seeing the new make-up of Nixon and that sweet, smiling, sickly grin of his. You can't do it. They have the money. The polls talk about Humphrey being the underdog. But I remember '48. I remember '48.

Inflation From Profits Not Wages

The Wall Street Journal, national daily newspaper for businessmen and industrialists, suggested bluntly in its Aug. 5 issue that profits may be "a major culprit" causing inflation.

The *Journal* says, "Any attempt to fix the blame for today's inflation, however, shouldn't be limited simply to a consideration of labor costs. The blame, it can be argued, belongs in many places.

"A major culprit may be corporate profits. A glance at the economic history of the post-World War II era certainly suggests that inflation often has been just as much 'profit-push' inflation as 'wage-push.'"

The article goes on to say that there have been three distinct periods of sharp increases over a prolonged period of factory prices, and that "In each instance, labor costs per unit of factory output were declining when the price climb began—and these costs continued to decline for a considerable period after the price rise was under way.

"In each case, corporate profits began to increase sharply well before the price climb started."

The *Journal* quotes Peter L. Bern-

stein, a New York investment counselor, as saying, "Instead of labor costs pushing prices up, what we see instead is a sort of profit-push. Profits are already well on their way up before prices begin to rise, and prices are well on their way up before wages begin to rise faster than output."



Ken Lohre is our new managing editor of the *Utility Reporter* and the clerical business representative for General Office people, P.G.&E., San Francisco.

A New Look At Richard Nixon's Public Record

Republican Presidential candidate Richard Milhous Nixon has been out of office for eight years and, as a result, his record in public office has been largely forgotten.

But California voters as well as voters throughout the nation have a vague uneasiness about Nixon—about Nixon as a poor loser who engages in tirades against the press; about Nixon's private slush fund that rocked the nation during the 1952 Presidential campaign; and about the compact of silence he has apparently won from the reactionary right wing within his own party.

The so-called "new Nixon," who is carefully pacing himself to make sure

he doesn't become tired and irritable and lapse into his old self again, is now striking near-progressive stances on a number of critical issues confronting this nation's voters.

Like the question of whether a zebra can change its stripes, the question confronting voters this year is whether Nixon has in fact done an about face on many aspects of his entire public record or whether he is merely assuming new postures for political expediency.

To permit voters to weigh the new posture the Republican candidate is attempting to project against his public record, about which he seldom

speaks, here is that record—a voting record 87 percent in opposition to the best interests of working people and the social needs of the nation, according to key votes tallied by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education during the years he served as U. S. Representative, Senator and presiding officer of the Senate as Vice President:

- Nixon's dismal voting record on all issues was exceeded only by his record of contempt for working men and women on issues directly affecting working conditions and in the field of labor-management relations. He is recorded as voting against the workingman on 14 out of 15 key votes in this area of labor legislation.

- Nixon cast 6 votes restricting the rights of workers in connection with the Taft-Hartley Act. These included votes for passage of this anti-labor law, in opposition to its repeal, and in favor of applying the act's injunction provisions against the steelworkers after the giant steel corporations refused to accept a Wage Stabilization Board decision in 1952.

- On minimum wage issues, Nixon voted to remove a million workers from the protection of the federal wage-hour law. He voted for the Portal-to-Portal Act to permit employers to escape penalties and liabilities for violations of the Walsh-Healy, Bacon-Davis and Fair Labor Standards Acts. While vice-president, Nixon even voted for the infamous Knowland amendment to scuttle procedures to determine prevailing wage rates on public works.

- Nixon cast three anti-labor votes to subvert the Labor Department's services to workers, including two votes against sorely needed appropriations and one backing an employer-inspired move to transfer the U.S. Employment Service out of the department.

- Nixon voted during the Korean War to strip the Wage Stabilization Board of its powers to help settle labor disputes.

- Nixon climaxed his anti-labor record with a tie-breaking vote in the Senate in 1959 on a Goldwater motion which converted the Senate's anti-racketeering bill into an anti-labor vehicle paving the way for enactment of the Landrum-Griffin Act.

On matters of public interest concerning the social needs of the entire nation, Nixon compiled the following record of faithful service and obedience to the special interests of the few:

- On tax matters, Nixon cast 11 consecutive votes serving the wealthy and corporate interests of the nation.

- In the housing area, Nixon voted 5 times to block programs designed to provide public and private housing to meet the needs of low and middle income families priced out of the market by the high interest rate policies he championed.

- In crucial areas such as small business and veterans affairs, Nixon has also compiled an unbroken record against the public interest.

- On general consumer issues Nixon voted 10 out of 12 times to the detriment of the buying public and in favor of those who would cheat the consumers.

- On social security proposals, Nixon voted twice, without any offsetting favorable votes, against providing adequate benefits for senior citizens who have contributed a lifetime to the building of their country.

- On civil rights measures, Nixon registered three key votes against equal rights for all Americans.

- In the field of education, Nixon cast the tie-breaking vote against aid to school construction and teachers' salaries in the School Assistance Act of 1960.

- On foreign policy, Mr. Nixon has voted almost consistently to weaken America's ability to withstand Communist subversion abroad. This included a vote in 1950, prior to the invasion of South Korea, against a measure which would have provided \$60 million in economic aid to the Korean nation.

Right And The Left Dangerous Simple Answers

The right-wing nuts are on the move.

They are making headway among working people this year because it is an election year—and an unusually controversial election year at that.

They preach hate and simple answers.

Honorable men in both Democratic and Republican parties know and say there are no easy solutions to today's complicated problems.

There are no easy answers in Vietnam, in the ghettos, in the provision of better schools, or in the enforcement of law.

Among decent Americans there are many honest differences of opinion on the solution of all these problems. There should be, in America, plenty of room for honest debate and disagreement. But because the situation is more complicated than it used to be, patriotic and sincere people are more than ordinarily confused and unsure of themselves in their political opinions.

The extremists of left and of right prey on this uncertainty and confusion. Because people are tired and frustrated as they wait for slow, complex solutions to complicated woes, they are vulnerable to the extremist who preaches a simple answer.

Frustrated people drift into positions comparable to that of the sick person who, having failed to cure his illness after going to several doctors, goes to a quick-cure quack.

The left-wing extremists prey on the emotionally frustrated, discouraged people who have been unable to get a decent share of America's great prosperity.

The right-wing extremists prey on people who have decent incomes and a decent home—and are afraid they may lose what they have because of riots, crime, high taxes, or subversive activities.

As a matter of simple arithmetic, America today is in more danger from right-wing nuts than from nuts of the left. Partly this is because a large majority of people do have decent incomes and jobs to protect. Partly it is because the left-wing sales talk wore thin years ago.

But the right-wing extremists have a fertile new hunting ground in the frustrations of today. They are working busily—not only in secret cells of the John Birch Society and other organizations, but also in the industrial plants and in some churches.

With more than 2,000 right-wing extremist organizations active in the United States today, it is difficult to identify all the nuts.

The extremist is not the man who disagrees with you. But the extremist does have certain earmarks:

He preaches hate. Hating another individual or group of people is much different than strongly disagreeing with them. The extremist sells hate—sometimes of minorities, sometimes of the poor, sometimes of certain religious groups. For example, the black-power advocate says no white man can be trusted. Many right-wingers preach hatred of Negroes—at least in subtle ways.

The extremist usually accuses someone of a devious plot to destroy our system.

The extremist uses "ism" words. The left-wing tends to talk about "monopoly capitalism" and "fascism." (Note that this is much different than just questioning high profits, or suggesting that capitalism should correct some of its excesses.) The right-winger hollers about "communism." Some of them appear to blame the Communists for chuckholes in city streets, crop failures on the farm and even changes in the weather.

The extremist teaches distrust of government, suggesting that most of all actions by either political party in government are part of some sort of scheme to tear down America.

All in all, the extremist suggests overly-simplified reasons for the country's troubles and over-simplified methods of solving them.

It can be tempting for a working man to buy these simple explanations. He has a job and home to protect. He is nervous about the threats to his security and small comforts.

This is why extremists try to use working men as their tools. But when the extremists come out on top, the working man is the first to suffer. They are victimized by the well-placed people who come out on top. This has happened in every country where an extremist form of government has taken over.

(OCAW UNION NEWS)

(Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers News)

Reprint from Panel Labor Management School, University of San Francisco

It Would Cost You Plenty Under Wallace

Some of the people who know George Wallace best—some of his fellow Southerners—have uncovered some facts concerning wages that ought to make workers think twice about the former Alabama governor who has Presidential aspirations.

These Southerners, banded together in an association known as the Southern Committee on Political Ethics (SCOPE), spelled out their findings in a pamphlet released at the Democratic National Convention entitled "The Wallace Labor Record."

There's one section called "Working for Birmingham Wages." It gives this warning:

***If you're a carpenter:** it costs you more than \$40 a week to work under George Wallace. Why? Birmingham wages (highest in Alabama) are \$4 an hour, compared to \$5.45 in Chicago and Cleveland, \$5.20 in San Francisco and \$5.06 in Detroit.

***If you're a mechanic** in a plant, it costs you about \$20 a week to work under George Wallace. Why?

You'd make only \$3.09 in Birmingham, but in Chicago and Cleveland, \$3.53, \$4.19 in San Francisco, and \$3.72 in Detroit.

SCOPE also discloses that Birmingham wages aren't the only part of the George Wallace record where the working man suffers.

"He has loaded Alabama's tax structure against the workingman and in favor of the rich and well-to-do and the corporations.

"He has denied the workingman any real improvement in unemployment compensation laws, workmen's compensation laws.

"He draws his financial support from some of the biggest union haters in the country.

"He has kept the Alabama educational system among the poorest in the nation."

SCOPE was founded by Southerners who have always been on the side of the workingman. They include former Congressman Brooks Hays of Arkansas, Carl Elliott of Alabama and Frank Smith of Mississippi. Barney Weeks, President of the Alabama Labor Council, AFL-CIO, is with them.

Hubert Humphrey's Labor Record

HHH

As far as most trade union members are concerned, Hubert Humphrey stands alone among this year's nominees for President of the United States.

• He has been part of the labor movement.

• His voting record has been near-perfect from labor's point of view.

• He has spoken out as an unabashed champion of trade unions when others in public life found it more prudent to remain silent.

One of Humphrey's early associations with trade unions came in the 1940's when, as a young instructor at the University of Minnesota, he became a leader in the American Federation of Teachers.

HHH as mayor

In 1945, soon after he scored his first election victory as Mayor of Minneapolis, Humphrey launched the city on a program of welfare improvement urged by the city's trade unions.

While mayor, Humphrey was a leader in the successful fight to oust Communists and other extremist elements from the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party.

Running for the U.S. Senate in 1948, Humphrey made repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act a major issue in his campaign.

The Senate years

As a Senator, Humphrey worked consistently to repeal that anti-labor law. He also championed Medicare, aid to schools, minimum wage improvements, the Peace Corps, arms control, the Job Corps and other measures urged by the labor movement.

On 86 key votes compiled by THE

MACHINIST over the years, Humphrey voted "Right" from labor's viewpoint 79 times, "Wrong" twice and did not vote on five other occasions.

One of the dramatic moments in Humphrey's Senate career came in June, 1959, when a nationwide campaign to discredit trade unions was reaching a fever pitch.

Referring to the unfriendly investigations of labor by U.S. Sen. John McClellan of Arkansas and others, Humphrey arose from his Senate seat to urge his colleagues to return to reason.

"For two years now, we have been hearing much about what is wrong with the American labor movement," Humphrey told the Senate. "A sordid, frightening, distorted image of the labor movement has emerged from the hundreds of hearings, the thousands of editorials and cartoons, the countless speeches about corrupt officials.

"I rise today," Humphrey declared, "to discuss what is right with the American labor movement."

At a time of widespread anti-labor hysteria, it took courage for a politician to make that kind of speech. For Hubert Humphrey it was typical.

As Vice President

More recently, as Vice President of the United States, Humphrey looked back:

"For 16 years I served in the U.S. Senate and for those 16 years . . . I did not hesitate to try new things, to my support of the objectives and aims be an innovator. I never flinched in my support of the objectives and aims of organized labor. I didn't then and I don't now.

"I have never had the labor move-

ment ask me to do a single thing in my public life that I did not believe was in the national interest and that's why I was happy to cast the votes that I did, even though, on occasion, I must say that there were a number of people that weren't very happy about it.

"I am very proud of the fact that I have had the opportunity to author the Peace Corps, an arms control agency, a National Defense Education Act, the wilderness conservation bill. On every one of those issues we received a heap of abuse at the time it was introduced, only to live long enough in public life to see each and every one of them become law."

Vice President Humphrey explained that he has not changed since leaving the Senate, but "my job did." He added:

"I haven't given up one single principle nor have I changed my views on a single matter. I possibly have matured, but I have stood steadfast by what I consider to be the liberal progressive principles of government to which I dedicated my life 25 years ago."

"I like to be considered pro-labor," Hubert Humphrey said on another occasion, "just as I like to be considered pro-peace and pro-liberty."

Rafferty's Record Tarnished

By Truth

And then there's Max Rafferty, Heaven help us.

What a wild, crazy, contradictory record this man has put together.

He headed an illegal, unauthorized, unrecognized student organization on the UCLA campus — of the very kind that he denounces today as "disrupting and disgusting."

He became a school teacher because he couldn't get a job on a newspaper.

DURING World War II, he hobbled about the desert town of Trona, where he was teaching, on a cane after he was rejected by the draft because of his flat feet.

The standing joke in Trona even today, according to the Long Beach Independent, is:

"Max Rafferty celebrated V-J Day by throwing his cane away."

Rafferty says now that the cane and the war were just a coincidence. But before being rejected he went to every end to avoid being drafted.

AND THIS is the man who, today, sneers at anyone seeking to avoid the draft as "creeps, cowards, and Communists."

He taught at Trona, later at Big Bear, Simi Valley, and Needles. His competence as a superintendent of schools is often praised and the reports seem to agree that he did a first-rate job at Needles.

But he developed, too, what one teacher referred to as "the caste system of education."

The student who lagged behind just a little was ignored. Rafferty's only concern was for those bright, quick-learning youngsters — like himself.

For more than 20 years, Hubert Humphrey has been the liberal's liberal. He has been the pace-setter. More than anyone in public life, he has proved he can get things done that need to be done.

Every step on the path of progress over the past two decades bears his imprint:

- Medicare
- Aid to education
- Human rights
- Peace Corps
- Job Corps
- Urban aid
- Food stamps
- Food for peace
- Nuclear test ban
- Arms Control Agency
- War on poverty
- Consumer aid

Today, he is the Democratic nominee for President of the United States. Few candidates have ever run for our highest office with credentials as impressive as Hubert Humphrey's. Few have brought such a record of distinction to their candidacy. None has been such a good friend of working people and the unions that represent them.

The years ahead will need a builder. They will need a man of courage and conviction. They will need a man committed to progress. They will need a man who can convert contention to cooperation and conflict to constructive action.

Hubert Humphrey is such a man. He is a man to trust for our times.

Cranston Knows The Score

The choice for U.S. Senator on November 5 is clear-cut.

Every section of the labor movement in California—the AFL-CIO, the Teamsters, Auto Workers, and Longshoremens—is urging its members to vote for Alan Cranston.

The reason, they say, is partly because Cranston has a first-rate record back of him and a first-rate program ahead of him.

IT IS also partly because they do not want to be represented in the U.S. Senate by Max Rafferty whose record behind him is muddy and full of weird meanderings, and whose proposals are rash and irresponsible.

Cranston offers a voice of reason and intelligence.

Rafferty sounds off in a voice of recklessness and danger.

Alan Cranston has been a foreign correspondent, an author, a businessman. He was elected to two terms as State Controller, the second time by a record-setting margin that is still unequalled.

HE IS an old and sturdy friend of labor. He is an outspoken opponent of the so-called "right to work" laws that are aimed mainly at weakening or destroying unions.

He was a valiant fighter in the historic campaign in 1958 against the "right to work" proposition.

He supports the efforts of California farm workers to win union recognition and higher wages.

(Rafferty has denounced the farm workers' boycott on grapes, along with Reagan and Nixon.)

CRANSTON calls for an end to violence—in our cities and in Viet Nam.

Justice is the key to violence in the cities — full recognition of the inequities and injustices that underlie the unrest and dissatisfaction of the nation's poor and minorities.

Jobs — education — training — housing: these are the answers to unrest. Higher police pay, better training, Federal support — yes, but most of all, justice and understanding, equal rights and equal opportunity.

Cranston wants to end the war in Viet Nam now.

HE CALLS for a halt to the bombing, for guarantees of free elections and home rule for all the people of South Viet Nam, quick and honorable resolution of the Paris peace talks.

Cranston supports expanded aid to education to improve teachers' pay, reduce class size, and end half-day session.

He proposes to close the loopholes in taxes and urges property tax reform.

On every count, the choice between Cranston and Rafferty is clear-cut.

LABOR — united labor, — urges your vote for Alan Cranston.

A Dream Come True

Be it ever so humble, there's no place like our new headquarters. Things finally seem to be falling into place and the staff is acclimating to the new surroundings. The entire staff helped with the final move; but some of the local people put in many additional hours getting the building ready.

I would have to be a poet to be able to put into words the sense of pride and accomplishment that accompanies this move. This building represents much more than just better working conditions for the staff. It is indicative of the success and accomplishments of Local Union 1245 over the last 16 years. We hope that our membership realizes the sense of ownership that is rightfully yours. This building belongs to you and it is a common link that binds us all together.



This is a front view of the new office building in Walnut Creek.



This is Ron Weakley in his new office.



Edith Veloza is the receptionist and will greet you when you stop in to see us.



Virginia Wimple tells us how much she likes the new building.



Patricia Byrd thought she could hide in her machine and supply room, but I found her.



Charlene Herd cut off 2 hrs. of travel time with our move and you can see how happy she is about that.

The Outdoor Scene

by Fred Goetz

Periodically, around this time of year, we deal with the technique of dressing some species of game in this column. Here then is a rundown on said technique for dressing one of the most colorful game-bird targets in the land: The Chinese pheasant, otherwise known as "ringneck."



In this ribbon-width stretch of the upper Metolius River of Oregon, in the shadow of majestic Mt. Jefferson, about 300 miles, as the fish swims, from the ocean—and; conceivably, another 700 miles from a starting point in the ocean depths—comes the relentless Fall Chinook salmon, returning to its natal stream, to spawn and die.



1... This luckless bird flushed a little too close to an unerring scattergunner and got a load of buckshot—for keeps. Pheasants, if properly dressed, are top table fare.



2... Pluck feathers from around the vent area. Then take knife and slit around vent, and up to the top of the breastbone. Now pull vent and attached intestines out a few inches.



3... Reach in under the breast and pull out entrails in one group. Lungs may be taken out separately. Slit skin to remove crop if full of food. Wipe excess blood and intestinal juices from body cavity with dry cloth, leaves or grass. (Cleaned gizzard, heart and liver may be put back into body cavity.)



4... Birds may be dressed either by dry picking—best done while bird is still warm—or using scalding water and wet picking or skinning as shown here. Start at any break in the skin and start by tearing with fingers.



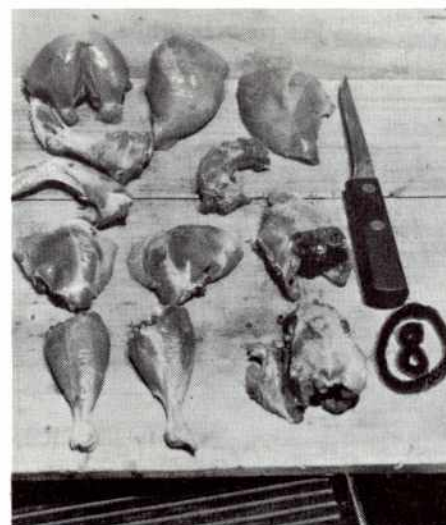
5... Pull skin away from breast, then pull out along legs, wings and neck, and away from back. Sever legs at knee joint and wings at wrist joint. Tail feathers may be pulled out or tail cut off completely. Wash thoroughly with cold water, removing shot, feathers and blood clots from meat.



6... If game laws specify that identity of the sex must be retained, and you'll be dressing the bird in the field, the head should be left "attached" to the body until you reach home.



7... Meat must be readily preserved by freezing in plastic bag. Bird may be left whole for roasting if that's the way you prefer it.



... It may be cut up for frying, as preferred by many. The parts should be soaked in a saltwater solution for several hours to remove excess blood. Good luck!

Safety First

Every year, thousands of men are killed in hunting accidents in the United States. Is this your year to bag your hunting buddy? Are you going to brush some bushes and be someone else's "game"? Let's hope not, but it happens every year.

Hunting is a great sport and it can be a safe one, but it requires 100% alertness at all times. There are certain basic safety rules you should follow. Wear bright clothing so as to be seen. Do not shoot at anything until you can see exactly what it is. If you are hunting with others, always stay abreast of each other and do not move into their line of fire. These are just a few of many safety rules you should follow. Be careful and good hunting.