

# Issues Narrowed in P.G. & E. Negotiations

At press time, the remaining issues which are still in dispute between I.B.E.W. Local 1245 and the Pacific Gas and Electric Company after the recent membership rejection vote, are boiled down to a point which requires expert bargaining on the part of both parties.

The major issue, generated by thousands of PG&E members of Local 1245, is that of "Agency Shop," where the principle of "equal taxation for equal representation" is called for by Local 1245's General Negotiating Committee, headed by Business Manager Ronald T. Weakley.

The other principled issue at stake involves Local 1245's Clerical PG&E people, who are seeking a positive method of properly distinguishing the difference in duties between A, B, C, and D Clerks, for purposes of putting some reasonable order in a presently unfair job and wage rate system, according to the Union's Committee.

The major economic issue involves the Union's request for improvement in the proposed new Dental Plan.

Some minor adjustments in the Company's offer are also under discussion but they do not present any major barriers to a possible early and acceptable settlement of the six-month effort of the parties to make the process of free collective bargaining produce proper and agreeable results.

Business Manager Ron Weakley, veteran negotiator and chief administrative officer of Local 1245, summed up the situation as follows:

"In view of the present economic and political atmosphere in which the PG&E members of Local 1245 must work and live, the recently-rejected PG&E package offer of settlement is a good one, with very few exceptions."

Local 1245's General Negotiating Committee has carefully researched the economic situation, the usual comparisons with other gas and electric utility settlements in the Nation and the effects of the proposed PG&E settlement on the personal and family fortunes and securities of our dues-paying members.

We find that what is presently on the bargaining table is reasonably equitable. It is not to be "sneezed at" in our house, so far as its bulk or its value is concerned.

## YOUR *Business Manager's* COLUMN

### THE BIG ISSUE

By RONALD T. WEAKLEY

Over six months of hard bargaining between Local 1245 and PG&E has resulted in rejection of the Company's recent offer by a large majority.

A few people have suggested that we "go back to the drawing board" and begin from scratch all over again. That idea has absolutely no merit and our Committee has rejected it out of hand.

There are some good gains in the rejected package we have sought for years. We are determined to keep those gains on the table as we move to better the package.

The major issue which reflects our members' interests is the

Agency Shop. This issue has bugged our people for years. The chiseling free-riders, who have caused this problem to generate, have run out their string.

The citizen-members of Local 1245 who pack their own freight are simply sick and tired of having to carry a bunch of free-loaders on their backs along with the other troubles they must carry around these days.

The "welfare caseload" at PG&E includes some who are usually the loudest grippers, the loudest Company critics and the loudest Union knockers but who do absolutely nothing to put their money where their mouths are, when invited to join with their fellow workers to seek correction of their beefs or to make economic and security gains through collective bargaining, paid for by all Union members on a fair and equitable basis.

This is a principled non-economic issue and our people feel the time has come for PG&E to recognize the size and importance of the problem and to take proper steps to solve it, through our proposal for Agency Shop.

There are also some economic issues involved in the present area of differences between the parties but they are very few in number at this point because our Committee has chosen to concentrate its efforts on universal issues which affect all of our people, rather than trying to "fix" this group or that group, while leaving other groups out of the picture in our move to improve the recently-rejected PG&E offer.

Please send any corrections of name, address or zip code to P.O. Box 4790 Walnut Creek, Calif. 94596

(Name)

(Street Address)

(City)

(State and Zip Code)



*utility reporter*

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However, the basic issue of improved Union security, which has been building up on the properties of PG&E for almost twenty years, has finally become a real barrier to any settlement which does not contain adequate and proper relief from an obviously unfair situation.

In order to try to meet the PG&E's adamant stand that "no one should be forced to join the Union," Local 1245 moved from its long-standing position that we should have a "Union Shop" to a position where we say that those who don't wish to join Local 1245, for one reason or another, certainly should at least pay their fair share of the freight to help pay for the quality representation of Local 1245 which has built a fine record of economic and security benefits for all PG&E employees over the past many years.

While the remaining economic barriers to a settlement are almost non-existent, the gravity of the non-economic issue of "Agency Shop" should not be misread by PG&E's top management.

The spontaneous and peaceful demonstrations which have developed around this issue in various PG&E work locations are merely expressions of freedom of speech and assembly which are protected in this country by Constitutional guarantees.

The wearing of buttons which merely state the desires of the wearers and which are designed to express the feelings of our membership is also a legally-protected peaceful act involving freedom of speech under our laws.

Certain anonymous non-official publications, which are scurrilous or deliberately misleading, are neither sanctioned by the leadership nor worthy of any support among the membership of Local 1245. This activity also plays into the hands of the opposition.

Neither are any deliberate acts to try to force this issue through

(Continued on Page Two)



Above: This photo shows some of the members of the ballot committee for the PG&E offer of settlement. They are shown picking up the ballots at the Post Office where the ballots were kept in a special P.O. Box until the judge of the election signed for them.

Below: This photo shows more of the committee hard at work sorting the ballots. This was a two-day job and a very tedious task.



# Editorial

## About The Elections

This Union publication features the current problem facing the great majority of Local 1245's membership who work for the Pacific Gas & Electric Company—the largest gas and electric utility in the country.

While we seek our proper needs at the bargaining table, the economic and political factors which regulate our efforts and our possible success, rest in the hands of the electorate, which will make some great decisions on November 3rd.

Local 1245's Executive Board, under the membership-adopted charge of our Union's Bylaws, offers a set of recommendations regarding the General Elections.

They are carefully considered recommendations because of the responsibility which goes with holding office in our Union.

Other publications, the commercial media of television and radio and the power of millions of special-interest campaign dollars, also offer election recommendations.

However, each citizen who is worthy of the name who goes to the polls on November 3rd, will make up his or her own mind when marking a ballot.

We urge all of our citizen-members to go to the polls on Election Day and to cast a vote in all of the contests and on all of the issues on the ballot.

Free people who neglect to participate in our free elections can well assist those who would substitute oppressive dictatorship in this country for the cherished values found in our great Constitution and its Bill of Rights.

## Staff Assignment Changes

Combined with the need for replacing two Representatives who are leaving the staff, there is a need for certain other changes to afford the best possible representation to members in all areas.

The changes will be made on a gradual basis during the months of October and November and will be as follows:

1. **Merced Irrigation District**  
Bobby Robinson will replace Charles Robinson.
2. **Fresno Irrigation District**  
Bobby Robinson will replace Charles Robinson.
3. **Lindmore Irrigation District**  
Wayne Weaver will replace Charles Robinson.
4. **Concord TV Cable**  
**East Bay Division—PG&E**  
Manuel Mederos will replace Peter Dutton.
5. **Tri-Dam Project**  
**Turlock Irrigation District**  
**Oakdale Irrigation District**  
Peter Dutton will replace Charles Robinson.
6. **Tele-Vue Systems, Inc.—East Bay Area**  
Jack McNally will replace Peter Dutton.
7. **Stockton Division—PG&E**  
Peter Dutton will replace Henry Lucas.
8. **Humboldt Division—PG&E**  
Gary Singleton will replace Corbett Wheeler.
9. **Shasta Division—PG&E**  
**City of Redding**  
**Lassen Division—California Pacific Utilities**  
**Citizens Utilities of California**  
Gary Singleton will replace Leland Thomas.
10. **Utility Tree Service Co.**  
Gary Singleton will replace Orville Owen
11. **DeSabra Division—PG&E**  
Dean Cofer will replace Leland Thomas.
12. **Paradise Irrigation District**  
**Oroville-Wyandotte Irrigation District**  
**Richvale Irrigation District**  
Dean Cofer will replace Ron Reynolds.
12. **Drum Division—PG&E**  
**Nevada Irrigation District**  
Charles Robinson will replace Frank Anderson.
14. **Sacramento Division—PG&E**  
Charles Robinson will replace Dean Cofer.
15. **Sacramento Municipal Utility District**  
**Sacramento Transit Authority**  
Charles Robinson will replace Ron Reynolds.
16. **MGM Cable TV Installation Co.**  
**City of Healdsburg**  
Corbett Wheeler will replace Frank Quadros.
17. **U.S. Bureau of Reclamation—Region 2**  
Henry Lucas will replace Ron Reynolds.
18. **State of California Department of Water Resources**  
Henry Lucas will replace Gary Singleton.

These reassignments reflect changes in the Business Representative's principle assignment only. Where overlaps occur with respect to employer groups, field contact and service assignments will be handled by the Business Representatives on a geographic basis.



The above photo shows Arthur Barson, left, Line-Sub-foreman for PG&E, being sworn in by President Ron Fields as the newly appointed Executive Board member—Southern Area. Art is replacing Albert G. Callahan who in turn is replacing Herb Dickenson, who accepted an exempt foreman's position with PG&E. Art Barson has been an active member of Local 1245 for many years and has served on numerous committees during this time. Art works out of the Santa Cruz Service Center, which is located in the San Jose Division.

## Issues Narrowed At PG&E

(Continued from Page One)

violations of civil law or our contracts of work going to be condoned or supported by the leadership or the membership of Local 1245.

The leadership of Local 1245 and its membership have never before been so united on a principled non-economic issue in our Union's history.


Let us work out our problem where it should be worked out—over the bargaining table under the "law and order" concept of free collective bargaining—not through anarchy on the job or the misuse of illegal force.

We who have labored long and hard to try to gain a peaceful and productive solution to our current bargaining problem don't need any "undisciplined activists" to mess up the action.

Should we fail to find a peaceful and acceptable solution which is worthy of ratification the next time our PG&E members are afforded the opportunity to make a majority decision through a secret ballot, then we must face up to the fact that the alternative will be outright warfare between the parties in 1971.


Any in our house who may reject this evaluation or who may criticize me for stating it or accuse me of stating it for purposes of trying to "panic" our people are invited to offer their own evaluation as to what may happen if we fail to get this job done in a peaceful and productive manner.

I am confident that we shall get this job done reasonably soon because the alternative I mentioned is not worthy of any sensible support unless we are placed in a position of having to fight it out on the picket line by a management which prefers a fight to a peaceful settlement.



### the utility reporter

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# Gas Savers, Car Stabilizers Debunked

By Sidney Margolius  
Consumer Expert for  
Utility Reporter

Readers concerned over high gasoline prices this summer are now wondering whether some of the gadgets claimed to cut gas consumption actually can.

One man asks about the G. T. Energy Chamber, a fuel-line device widely advertised as providing "30 days of driving on a single tank of gas."

"With gas nearly 41 cents a gallon I sure could use something like this," he says.

He probably can't. Many devices claiming big gas savings have been debunked over the years. In the case of the G. T. Energy Chamber, the National Better Business Bureau advised us: "There is no evidence that the G. T. Energy Chamber provides any useful function in an auto engine which is not already provided by a properly working fuel pump and carburetor. The device is designed to save on gas under certain narrow conditions such as deceleration and gunning. It does not, as has been claimed, have any booster functions, and does not extract more piston driving power."

Another gadget for which fabulous claims were made, which has been shown to be wholly useless, is Unitron. In fact, the three promoters of Unitron who did business as Sperry Dynamics Corporation and Penn Owens, Incorporated, have been found guilty of mail

fraud. They sold over a million dollars worth of these gadgets, the Post Office Department reports. One of the men, Monroe Caine, now also has been indicted on mail fraud charges for selling a "gas-saver" under the name of Reynolds Republic.

But even paying \$ for a purported gas-saving attachment with little or no usefulness is not as serious as the recurring promotions for auto "stabilizers" or "safety controls" which cost several hundred dollars.

One of the most persistent promotions has been for the "Gyro-Matic Safety Control." This is a metal bar weighing about 50 pounds which is suspended in the trunk of a car so that it has a slight end-to-end motion. It is promoted by a Texas company, All-states Safety Control.

Distributors sell the "Gyro-Matic" for \$298-\$400. But auto accessory specialists consulted by the St. Louis Better Business Bureau estimate that it costs about \$40 to make.

The Missouri Assistant Attorney General stated that claims made for the device's use of gyroscopic principles were not correct. The National Safety Council, which tested the device, found no circumstances in which it significantly improved car performance. In California, a consent judgment was

entered in the Superior Court enjoining the distributor from making false claims in that state.

Working people seeking to earn extra money also can get involved in the stabilizer promotions in another serious way. Stabilizers are one of a number of products and services (cosmetics, discount-house "founderships," Hong Kong suits, etc.) being promoted by often ill-fated multi-distributor plans.

In these plans, the promoters seek investors at several levels who buy a certain number of units and then are supposed to get a percentage of the profit on sales made by lower-level distributors whom they recruit.

For example, an investor who buys 100 Gyro-Matic units for \$12,000 becomes an "Executive Safety Distributor" and is supposed to make \$50 apiece on each one he in turn sells to the "Direct Distributors" he recruits. The "Direct Distributor" must buy 30 units at an investment of \$5,085, and gets \$30 a unit on each sold to "Distributors." They must invest \$1,995 for ten units, and are supposed to make \$40 a unit. If they don't sell them, they just own a lot of stabilizers.

Another "auto stabilizer" sold on a multi-distributor plan is the "Safe-T-Trac." Recently the FTC complained both about the claims

buyers'  
bailiwick

of effectiveness the Cincinnati promoters made for the device, and the claims of potential earnings from the multilevel marketing program.

The complaint charges that the company misrepresented that "Safe-T-Trac" is an effective safety device or will help increase traction or prevent skidding, or functions as a shock absorber, or that the performance claims have been substantiated by competent controlled tests, or that the "lifetime guarantee" is unconditional.

This program has four levels of investors. Their investments range from \$289.50 for an "Associate Dealer" to \$10,000 for a "Director." The so-called "Directors" can buy the units for \$100. They are supposed to have a retail price of \$289.50. The investors are supposed to get paid both commissions on sales of the units by the sub-distributors, and fees for recruiting other investors.

With all these fees and commissions, you can see how excessively priced these products are, and how hard the distributors, most of them selling these gadgets part-time, will push you to buy with a safety appeal. But even the safety claims are under serious question.  
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## Citizens Utilities Shop Stewards Meet

The Shop Stewards employed by Citizens Utilities of California met in Redding, Calif., on October 10, 1970. The attendance was very good and Business Manager Ron Weakley expressed his appreciation to those who gave up their Saturday for Union Business.

Lee Thomas, Business Representative, opened the meeting by asking everyone present to introduce themselves. Lee then turned the meeting over to Ronald T. Weakley, Business Manager, who made some opening comments.

L. L. Mitchell, Sr. Assistant Business Manager, spoke briefly after Ron and then turned the meeting back over to Lee Thomas who then started some discussion on current grievance problems.

Shortly before noon, Mr. Al Kaster, General Manager of Citi-



This photo shows some of Local 1245's Stewards who are employed by Citizens Utilities Co.

zens Utilities at Redding, spoke to the Stewards about the over-all operation of the Company and outlined the future goals of Citizens.

After lunch, the Stewards took part in a discussion on future bargaining issues and goals. Ron and Mitch answered many questions during the course of the meeting and they also brought the Stewards up to date on the current activities of Local 1245.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Lee Thomas, Bus. Rep., announced that he plans to return to PG&E and he introduced his successor, Gary Singleton, to those present.

Gary Singleton, Business Representative, indicated that he was looking forward to working with the group and that he would be seeing them on the job soon.



This photo shows the balance of those in attendance at the Citizens Utilities Shop Stewards' meeting.



Shown from left to right are: L. L. Mitchell, Sr. Asst. Bus. Mgr., Al Kaster, Gen. Mgr. Citizens Utilities at Redding, and Lee Thomas, Bus. Rep.

# The Executive Board urges your s

## CALIFORNIA CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICES

The Executive Board of Local 1245 recommends the endorsement of the following candidates:

### Governor

Jess Unruh (D)

### Lieutenant Governor

Alfred E. Alquist (D)

### Attorney General

Charles A. O'Brien (D)

General Election, November 3, 1970

### Secretary of State

Edmund G. Brown, Jr. (D)

### Controller

Houston I. Flournoy (R) Inc.

### Treasurer

Milton G. Gordon (D)

### Superintendent of Public Instruction

Wilson Riles

## California State Assembly

Assembly District

1. Pauline L. Davis (D) Inc.
2. Barry Keene (D)
3. Leroy F. Greene (D) Inc.
4. No Recommendation
5. John F. Dunlap (D) Inc.
6. Eugene A. Chappie (R) Inc.
7. Joseph A. Forest (D)
8. Walter W. Powers (D) Inc.
9. Edwin L. Z'berg (D) Inc.
10. William S. Dickenson, Jr. (D)
11. John T. Knox (D) Inc.
12. Richard F. Nickerson (D)
13. Carlos Bee (D) Inc.
14. Robert W. Crown (D) Inc.
15. March K. Fong (D) Inc.
16. Ken Meade (D)
17. John J. Miller (D) Inc.
18. Willie L. Brown, Jr. (D) Inc.
19. Leo T. McCarthy (D) Inc.
20. John L. Burton (D) Inc.
21. Gordon W. Duffy (R) Inc.
22. J. Ken Croft (D)
23. John F. Foran (D) Inc.
24. John Vasconcellos (D) Inc.
25. No Recommendation
26. Arie G. School (D)
27. Leo J. Ryan (D) Inc.
28. Robert N. Whittemore (D)
29. William M. Ketchum (R) Inc.
30. Ernest LaCoste (D)
31. Frank Murphy, Jr. (R) Inc.
32. P. J. "Pat" Camaroda (D)
33. George P. Hoffman (D)
34. No Recommendation
35. James J. Slaven (D)
36. Kenneth A. Palmer (D)
37. Ken MacDonald (D) Inc.
38. Carley V. Porter (D) Inc.
39. James A. Hayes (R) Inc.
40. Alex P. Garcia (D) Inc.

Assembly District

41. Jim Keysor (D)
42. Bob Moretti (D) Inc.
43. John Triphon (D)
44. Mike Cullen (D) Inc.
45. Walter Karabian (D) Inc.
46. No Recommendation
47. No Recommendation
48. David A. Roberti (D) Inc.
49. Peter F. Schabaram (R) Inc.
50. Joseph B. Montoya (D)
51. Jack B. Fenton (D) Inc.
52. Martin I. Jackson (D)
53. Bill Greene (D) Inc.
54. No Recommendation
55. Leon Ralph (D) Inc.
56. Charles Warren (D) Inc.
57. No Recommendation
58. Harvey Johnson (D) Inc.
59. Alan Sieroty (D) Inc.
60. No Recommendation
61. Henry A. Waxman (D) Inc.
62. J. Travers Devine (D)
63. Yvonne Brathwaite (D) Inc.
64. Fred M. Ball (D)
65. David C. Pierson (D)
66. Joe A. Gonsalves (D) Inc.
67. Larry E. Townsend (D) Inc.
68. Vincent Thomas (D) Inc.
69. Ken Cory (D) Inc.
70. Lloyd Nocker (D)
71. No Recommendation
72. John P. Quimby (D) Inc.
73. No Recommendation
74. No Recommendation
75. Susan Marks (D)
76. No Recommendation
77. Wadie P. Deddeh (D) Inc.
78. E. Richard Barnes (R) Inc.
79. Peter R. Chacon (D)
80. James P. Korbel (D)

## Representatives in Congress

Nevada at Large — No Recommendation

### CALIFORNIA

Congressional District

1. William M. Kortum (D)
2. Harold F. Johnson (D) Inc.
3. John E. Moss (D) Inc.
4. Robert L. Leggett (D) Inc.
5. Phillip Burton (D) Inc.
6. Russell R. Miller (D)
7. Ronald Dellums (D)
8. George P. Miller (D) Inc.
9. Don Edwards (D) Inc.
10. Stuart D. McLean (D)
11. Paul N. McCloskey, Jr. (R) Inc.
12. O'Brien Riorden (D)
13. Gary K. Hart (D)
14. Jerome R. Waldie (D) Inc.
15. John J. McFall (D) Inc.
16. B. F. Sisk (D) Inc.
17. Glenn M. Anderson (D) Inc.
18. Milton Miller (D)
19. Chet Holifield (D) Inc.

Congressional District

20. Michael M. Stolzberg (D)
21. Augustus F. Hawkins (D) Inc.
22. James C. Corman (D) Inc.
23. G. L. Chapman (D)
24. Myrlie B. Evers (D)
25. Leslie W. Craven (D)
26. Thomas M. Rees (D) Inc.
27. N. "Toni" Kimmel (D)
28. Alphonzo Bell (R) Inc.
29. George E. Danielson (D)
30. Edward R. Roybel (D) Inc.
31. Charles H. Wilson (D) Inc.
32. No Recommendation
33. Chester M. Wright (D)
34. Richard T. Hanna (D) Inc.
35. Thomas B. Lenhart (D)
36. No Recommendation
37. Lionel Van Deerlin (D) Inc.
38. Dave Tunno (D)

## California State Senate

Senate District

2. No Recommendation
4. Michael R. Peevey (D)
6. Alan Short (D) Inc.
8. John W. Holmdahl (D)
- Lewis F. Sherman (R) Inc.
10. George R. Moscone (D) Inc.
12. Arlen F. Gregorio (D)
14. John B. Rutherford (D)
16. George N. Zenovich (D)
18. Walter W. Stiern (D) Inc.

Senate District

20. Nancy E. Smith (D)
22. Tom Carrell (D) Inc.
24. Russell G. Herron (D)
26. Anthony C. Beilenson (D) Inc.
28. Alfred H. Song (D) Inc.
30. Lawrence E. Walsh (D) Inc.
32. Ralph C. Dills (D) Inc.
34. Dwight W. Mize (D)
36. No Recommendation
38. Clair W. Burgener (R) Inc.
40. James R. Mills (D) Inc.

## Federal Offices

U. S. Senator, California

John V. Tunney (D)

U. S. Senator, Nevada

Howard Cannon (D) Inc.

## Nevada State Senate

Washoe County

James Slattery (R) Inc.

# Support of these endorsed candidates

## NEVADA CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICES

The Executive Board of Local 1245 recommends the endorsement of the following candidates:

General Election, November 3, 1970

### Governor

Mike O'Callaghan (D)

### State Controller

No Recommendation

### Lieutenant Governor

Harry Reid (D)

### Attorney General

Harvey Dickerson (D) Inc.

### Secretary of State

John Koontz (D) Inc.

### State Inspector of Mines

Mervin Gallagher (D) Inc.

### State Treasurer

Mike Mirabelli (D)

### State Supreme Court

E. M. Gunderson

## Recommendations on California Propositions:

Proposition No. 1	Vote Yes
Proposition No. 2	Vote Yes
Proposition No. 3	Vote Yes
Proposition No. 4	Vote Yes
Proposition No. 5	Vote Yes
Proposition No. 6	Vote Yes
Proposition No. 7	No Recommendation
Proposition No. 8	No Recommendation
Proposition No. 9	Vote No
Proposition No. 10	Vote No
Proposition No. 11	No Recommendation
Proposition No. 12	Vote Yes
Proposition No. 13	Vote Yes
Proposition No. 14	No Recommendation
Proposition No. 15	Vote Yes
Proposition No. 16	No Recommendation
Proposition No. 17	Vote Yes
Proposition No. 18	Vote Yes
Proposition No. 19	Vote No
Proposition No. 20	Vote Yes

## Tunney Questions Murphy's Outside Interests

"George Murphy accepted at least one-quarter of a million dollars from Technicolor, Inc. during his six years in the Senate," Rep. John V. Tunney said today (10/20).

"In fact, during his time in the Senate, Murphy has received more money from his corporation job than he has from the taxpayers who pay his salary," the three-term Congressman and candidate for United States Senator said in an address to the Los Angeles Town Hall.

"George Murphy," Tunney emphasized in the noon speech in the Biltmore Hotel, "for nearly six years has tried to serve two masters—Technicolor and the people of California."

Tunney detailed Murphy's Technicolor income:

"From the time of his election to the Senate until June of this year, George Murphy has received \$20,000 per year as a consultant to Technicolor—or nearly \$120,000.

"During his time in Congress, George Murphy has received an additional \$4,000 a year as a member of the Board of Directors of Technicolor—or about \$24,000.

"During his time in Congress, George Murphy has had access to air travel credit cards supplied by his company. Only one trip per month from

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## Reagan Shows True Colors; Vetoes Workers' Safety Bill

"Governor Ronald Reagan showed total disregard for the safety of California workers by his recent veto of a labor-backed bill that would have required the Division of Industrial Safety to investigate complaints of safety code violations or unsafe places of employment," John F. Henning, Secretary-Treasurer of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, charged this week.

"The Governor's veto," Henning said, "mocks the tragedy that deaths and disabling injuries in the construction industry are increasing at an alarming rate."

Last year, he pointed out, 21 more workers lost their lives than a year earlier and disabling injuries in just the first three months of this year were more than 25 percent higher than the same period last year.

The measure, AB 1383, was introduced by Assemblymen Leo McCarthy and Walter Powers at the request of the State Building and Construction Trades Council of California headed by James S. Lee and was strongly supported by the State AFL-CIO, Henning said.

The measure had passed the Assembly with no opposition and cleared the Senate with very little opposition.

In vetoing the bill, Reagan said:

"The present policy of the Division of Industrial Safety places response to complaints concerning unsafe working conditions in the highest priority category while reserving some discretionary judgment based on the imminency of the hazard and the complaint."

"That's all he said," Henning pointed out, "and in my book that doesn't show any concern for the workers whose lives may be lost or bodies maimed by the state's failure to adequately enforce safety standards."

During the veto session last week, the Assembly sought to override the Governor's veto but the bill fell six votes short of the 54 votes needed to override.

The vote was 48 "Yes" to 9 "No." All nine "No" votes were cast by Republicans and 16 other Republicans failed to vote even though they had voted favorably on the bill when it first passed the Assembly.

The bill would have made it mandatory rather than permissive for the Division of Industrial Safety to investigate complaints of unsafe places of employment or safety code violations. It was opposed by the California Merchants and Manufacturers Association and by the Director of the Department of Industrial Relations, William Hern, a Reagan appointee.

# JESS UNRUH PLEDGES TO CLOSE REAGAN SUPPORTED LOOPHOLES

LOS ANGELES, October 5—Jess Unruh today took his campaign to the posh Wilshire Boulevard headquarters of the Beneficial Standard Life Insurance Company where he called for abolition of the tax exemptions on insurance company home office buildings.

"Each year this state loses about \$10 million because of this tax gimmick on insurance company 'homes.' And it comes out of the pockets of the homeowners and the workers," Unruh said.

"We pay taxes on our homes; the state pays the taxes on their home offices."

Unruh said Reagan has not favored abolishing the tax loophole "because the insurance companies are among his biggest contributors."

The Democratic candidate for governor promised, if elected, to "work to abolish the home office exemption and get tax relief for real homes."

A partial text of his remarks follows:

"We came here to the office building of Beneficial Standard Life Insurance Company to talk about taxes on homes. This huge building is the so-called 'home office' of Beneficial. Under our present tax laws Beneficial gets a 100% rebate of its property taxes merely because this is the company's 'home.'

"At a time when property taxes for the average homeowner in Los Angeles are increasing this year by almost \$100, the taxes on this building and other insurance company 'homes' stay at zero.

"This year Beneficial got a 100% tax rebate of \$395,075 on its home here. Meanwhile, the taxes on real homes of real people are at all-time highs. And what kind of tax exemptions does our state give these real people, the tax-burdened homeowners? Well, it's peanuts. The average taxpayer with a \$25,000 home gets only \$75 as a result of his homeowner's exemption.

"One glance at this map shows that Beneficial is not the only insurance company getting fat tax rebates. This map has a sampling of the insurance buildings in Los Angeles that get the big 'home office' tax rebate each year. Look at Wilshire Boulevard. That's why it's called the miracle mile. Maybe that's because its lined with dozens of multimillion dollar insurance buildings which get enormous rebates of their property taxes each year.

"Each year this state loses about \$10 million because of this tax gimmick for insurance company 'homes.' And it comes out of the pockets of the homeowners and the workers. We pay taxes on our homes, the state pays the taxes on their home offices.

"What happens is that the state rebates the entire property tax bill on every California insurance company home office building. What we need is a tax break for our real homeowners, not insurance homes.

"And we can begin to pay for tax relief for our homeowners by closing outrageous tax loopholes like the insurance company home office exemption.

"Of course that isn't Ronald Reagan's notion of tax reform. He's never been in favor of abolishing tax privileges for insurance companies. And

## Tunney Raps Murphy's Subsidy

(Continued from Page Five)

Washington to California and back amounts to an expenditure of \$21,600 over the past five and a half years.

"Durin ghis time in Congress, he has received \$64,655 in profits from Technicolor stock options."

"Furthermore, Murphy's apartment in Washington, D.C. was leased for him by Technicolor," Tunney reported. "The monthly rent was \$520, of which Murphy has claimed he's paid half. The other half, or \$18,720, was paid by the company.

In total, from his election to the Senate to "the time that a new board of directors dismissed both him and (Patrick) Frawley this summer, George Murphy received, in one form or another, a total of at least \$248,975," Tunney said. (His government salary totaled less than \$200,000).

Additionally, Tunney went on, Murphy, during his time in Congress, received loans to purchase Technicolor stock from Mrs. Mary F. Thompson, sister of the then chairman of the board of Technicolor, Patrick Frawley, and from Edward Ettinger, chairman of the corporations finance committee and Murphy's 1964 campaign finance director.

"These loans," Tunney said, "were in the amount of \$100,950 from Frawley's sister and \$46,603 from Ettinger."

At the time Murphy was arranging the loans (in November, 1968), Tunney said, the Internal Revenue Service put a lien on his bank account for failure to pay \$3,218 in 1967 Federal income taxes.

In regard to Technicolor, Tunney said, "apart from the obvious questions of ethics and integrity—questions that the Senator must resolve in his own mind, with his own conscience—the people of California have a right to know the full extent of Senator Murphys arrangement' with the corporation.

"Were there any legislative agreements in return for his services?" Tunney asked.

"Exactly what did he consult on and with whom?"

"And perhaps the key question—and again, a question that only Senator Murphy can answer, a question of conscience: Were there any deals, implicit or implied, in his long association with Technicolor, Inc.?"

"Any man who speaks out so strongly on the need for law and order," Tunney stressed, "ought to be able to recognize that law and order, if it is to function in our society, must apply to all of its citizens equally—that law and order extends from our city streets to the halls of the Senate."

the reason is simple. The insurance companies are among his biggest contributors. He needs their money to finance his TV advertising. And the insurance companies need him to protect their tax privileges.

"So, while the insurance companies are boosting their rates, making fat profits, and getting 100% tax rebates on their multimillion dollar homes, the people get the short end of the stick.

"And today, here in front of the 'home' of a giant insurance company, I make a pledge to the people of this State. I will work to abolish the home office exemption. I will get tax relief for real homes."

## Republicans = Hard Times Ahead

Republican administrations mean hard times for working people. That's been the record before. That's the record now.

Look at it.

**JOBS** Since January 1969, the number of people without jobs has increased from 2.6 million to 4.2 million, an increase of more than 60%.

**PRICES** It now costs \$750 a year—\$62.50 a month—more to live on a moderate standard of living than it did a year ago. In 11 years, it will cost twice as much.

**WAGES** Because of price increases, real wages (what you can buy with what you get) are down \$1.80 a week.

In the early 1930's, it was the Great Depression, produced and directed by the Republican administration of Herbert Hoover.

In the 1950's, there were three recessions, all during the administration of Republican Dwight D. Eisenhower.

**NOW IT'S NIXONOMICS**

President Nixon has made things tougher for the average American working man faster than any of his Republican predecessors.

Now they said . . .

"The fundamental business of the country, that is, production and distribution of commodities, is on a sound and prosperous basis.

Herbert Hoover  
October 25, 1929

Any lack of confidence in the economic future or the basic strength of business in the U.S. is foolish."

Herbert Hoover  
November, 1929

President Hoover predicted today that the worst effect of the crash upon the unemployment will have been passed during the next 60 days.

New York Herald-Tribune  
March 8, 1930

"Believing that fundamental conditions of the country are sound and that there is nothing in the present business situation to warrant the destruction of values that has taken place on the exchanges during the past week, my son and I have for some days been purchasing sound, common stocks."

John D. Rockefeller  
October 30, 1929

"These really are good times but only a few know it."

Henry Ford  
March 15, 1931

"Persons high in Republican circles are beginning to believe that there is some concerted effort on foot to utilize the stock market as a method of discrediting the administration. Every time an administration official gives out an optimistic statement about business conditions, the market immediately drops."

Simeon D. Fess,  
GOP Chairman  
October 29, 1930

Americans have always prided themselves on living in an ever-expanding economy . . . with a constantly rising standard of living.

That means we have to keep building an ever-increasing number of houses . . . creating more jobs . . . building new factories . . . increasing wages . . . turning out more goods . . . keep moving ahead.

Economists call it the Gross National Product . . . the sum of all goods and services produced. We have to keep it moving up if we are to keep an American standard of living.

Under Democrats, our growth rate was about 5% a year.

Under the Republicans, our growth rate has been less than 2/10% a year.

It adds up to a lower standard of living for everybody under Republicans.

Now they say . . .

"I am going to urge the people not to let such factors as employment being down, business being off, and the stock market being down cause you to be deeply concerned to the point where you lose faith in the economy."

Richard M. Nixon  
April 29, 1970

(As reported by John L. Spafford, President of the American Society of Association Executives)

"Never in the history of the world has more wealth been more fully shared by more people than in the United States of America."

Richard M. Nixon  
November 22, 1969

"Frankly, if I had any money, I would be buying stocks right now."

Richard M. Nixon  
April 29, 1970

"I think that almost without noticing it, we have turned a corner."

Herbert Stein  
President's Council of  
Economic Advisors  
Spring, 1969

Orchestrated Optimism about the economy becomes the order of the day in the Administration. Communications Director Klien tells the Treasury to have at least one high official say something every day about how well economic policies are working.

The Wall Street Journal  
June 5, 1970

# United Fund Drive Kicked Off at Shasta Division Stewards' Meeting

Local 1245's Shasta Division Shop Stewards met at Redding, Calif., on October 17, 1970. Lee Thomas, Business Representative, started the meeting by asking everyone present to introduce themselves to the group.

One of the main purposes of the meeting was to start the United Fund Drive in Shasta Division. The Shop Stewards are working as collectors or solicitors for those employees in the bargaining unit.

Many of our members have altered or hardened their position on giving or participating in the United Giving drives because of the present situation in bargaining. If anyone has let the Company's attitude on agency shop influence their decision to give or not to give to the United Crusade or United Fund drives, we ask you to reconsider and not let our own



This photo shows Lee Thomas, Bus. Rep., left, and Bus. Rep. Gary Singleton, right, looking on as Bus. Mgr. Weakley addresses the Shasta Division Stewards.

problems become the problems of those who so desperately need our help.

The Executive Board has again endorsed the "United Giving" drives in your own respective areas and this was done only after careful consideration of their activities and their goals.

Ronald T. Weakley, Business Manager, is on the Board of Directors of the United Bay Area Crusade and is one of the few members of "Labor" who has the interest or will take the time to participate in this activity. These people need our help, let's not let them down.

The Shop Stewards in the San Jose Division, as well as other divisions, have participated in similar drives and have not had the degree of success that they had last year and we hope that this will improve in other areas as they start or complete their drives.

The afternoon portion of the Stewards' meeting was spent discussing the current grievances and problems in the area. Business Manager Weakley, along with L. L. Mitchell, Sr. Asst. Bus. Mgr. brought the Stewards up to date on the activities of Local 1245 and also answered many of their questions regarding the current bargaining sessions.



The above two photos show some of the people in attendance at the Stewards meeting in Redding.

# EAST BAY DIVISION STEWARDS MEET



Shown above are Business Representatives Pete Dutton, Roy Murray, Manuel Mederos, Jack McNally and Larry Foss at the East Bay Stewards Meeting.



This photo shows the balance of those at the meeting.



The above photo shows a general view of most of the Shop Stewards present at the meeting. The subject of agency shop was discussed thoroughly.

## Sister Local Shares Agency Shop Issue

Local 47, I.B.E.W., has opened contract talks with Southern California Edison. Among the major issues involved in Union's proposals is Agency Shop.

We can certainly identify with their needs and problems in this area and we wish them luck.

# The Safety Scene

## Will You Be Next?

June 18, 1970

Approximately two weeks prior to this date, two electricians were assigned the job of overhauling a synchronous condenser in a substation. They, along with an exempt supervisor, worked on this assignment until June 18, when they requested additional help. They were provided this help in the form of another Journeyman Electrician and an Apprentice Electrician.

The accident occurred while they were in the process of scraping the babbitt on the bearings.

They were using an overhead coffin-hoist to handle the bearing, which weighed approximately 500 lbs. With bluing applied to the shaft, they then placed the bearing on the shaft to determine the high spots which would require further scraping. The coffin-hoist was disconnected, as they had trouble with it coming loose from the lifting eye and hitting the employees in the head. With two men on each side of the bearing, they began to rock it back and forth. For some reason the bearing became lodged, and it took an extra effort to move it. The two employees opposite the injured employee gave an extra hard shove and the bearing moved quickly, catching the injured's left index finger between the bearing and the pedestal, severing the finger approximately mid-point between the first and second joints.

As the severed end of the finger was hanging by a small piece of skin, the rest of the crew quickly bandaged his hand and rushed him to a doctor. After several operations, with more to come, it appears that the injured will not lose the finger.

After the accident, the supervisor obtained another coffin-hoist to complete the job. One with safety latches on the hooks.

August 12, 1970

A gas crew had recently completed the installation of a new gas line. The accident occurred while the Hydro-static test on the line was being made.

The injured was standing by to secure the valve that was installed in the test head, when it ruptured. The pressure from this forced the injured back approximately 15 feet and knocked him to the ground.

As a result of this accident, the injured suffered a compound fracture to his left leg, and a simple fracture to his right forearm.

Later while the injured was hospitalized, it was necessary to amputate his leg due to an infection that set in.

September 2, 1970

A tree company employee suffered three broken vertebrae while working on a routine job.

The series of events leading up to the accident started when the chain saw that the climber in the tree was using ran out of gas. He lowered it to his fellow employee on the ground to have it refueled. The employee went to the truck to get a can of gas, then returned to the base of the tree to fill the saw. When the climber in the tree saw the employee walking toward the truck, he thought the man was going to fill the saw at the truck. At this point he proceeded to finish cutting the limb with his hand saw. When the limb fell, it struck the injured in the back, breaking the vertebrae.

September, 1, 1970

An employee received serious injuries when he fell approximately 25 feet off a ladder.

The injured was attempting to secure two discharge hoses that were hanging over a temporary dam that was built to hold back the water on a powerhouse forebay.

The accident occurred when the injured, upon securing one of the hoses, told the other workmen on the ground to start the pump while he worked on the other hose. When the hose started to fill with water, it did so with such force that it attempted to straighten out, thus knocking the injured to the ground.

He broke both wrists, his upper right arm, and his pelvis in the fall.

The ladder was being supported by another workman on the ground, but was not secured in any manner at the top.

September 20, 1970

A lineman suffered second degree burns to his face and neck when he made an accidental contact with a set of three point grounds and an energized 4kv conductor.

The crew was getting ready to work on a de-energized 12kv circuit located above the energized 4kv circuit. The workmen had applied the line hose on the A and B phases, and called for the grounds while others were getting out additional rubber goods from the truck.

The accident occurred when the injured reached down and attempted to pull up one of the grounds. It was at this point he pulled it into the not yet covered C phase.

Had he not been wearing his safety glasses, the lineman would probably have lost his eyesight.

## "BUCKLE UP FOR SAFETY"

The leadership of your Local Union realizes you and your family have been bombarded with the phrase, "Buckle up for safety," and rightfully so. It is a proven fact that the use of safety seat belts has reduced automobile fatalities. But very little has been published in regard to the proper method of securing infants and young children.

So we are reprinting here an article released by the National Safety Council that offers some useful tips on this subject.

By following these suggestions you just might save yourself some heartaches in the future.

CHICAGO—"Buckle up for safety," the National Safety Council has been telling car occupants for years—and that includes babies and children as well as adults.

"Unfortunately, too many parents fasten their own safety belts and let their children ride unprotected, not realizing that the body of a child is more vulnerable to injury than their own," said Howard Pyle, President of the National Safety Council.

In 1969, 5,900 children under 15 years old were killed in all types of motor vehicle accidents.

"If any of the several types of approved restraining devices available for young children had been used, many of these children would not have died," Pyle said.

Because children are not just "miniature adults," the Council recommends that conventional lap belts not be used for children under the age of three or four. A young child is proportioned differently than an adult—his legs are shorter, his pelvic bones not well developed, and his body's center of gravity is higher. For these reasons, he can easily be pulled up and out of a standard lap belt.

The best method of insuring the safety of an infant traveling by car is to put him in a well padded car bed or bassinet. This should be put on the floor of the rear seat if there is room. If not, the bed should be placed parallel to the length of the car and secured with the car's safety belts. A net or harness attached to the bassinet to prevent the infant's ejection is recommended.

Safety harnesses and child safety seats are recommended for the toddler as soon as he can adequately control his head and neck. They are recommended for children up to six years old who weigh not more than 50 pounds. A harness offers the child maximum freedom of movement while protecting him from sudden stops and ejection from the car in an accident. Beware of flimsy safety seats and those that hook over the back of the car seat. While they may prevent bumps in a sudden stop, they are often useless in a car crash. Several types of effective child car seats are available which are anchored in place by standard seat belts.

Beginning January 1, 1971, the Department of Transportation will require that a safety standard for child seating systems installed in passenger cars, trucks, and buses be met. The standard will go a long way in insuring that children actually receive the protection parents think they are getting when they strap their youngsters into car safety devices. But these devices can't work at all unless they're used. So every time you buckle up, make sure that your child is equally well protected in a safety device suited to his age.

## One Hand on Wheel = One Foot in Grave

CHICAGO—Driving on today's superhighways, where vehicles travel 60 to 70 miles per hour, is a two-hands job. The same thing applies to city streets where children are likely to run out from between parked cars and to rural roads where farm implements may be around each bend in the road.

A driver steering with only a limp wrist draped over the steering wheel has virtually no control over his car. The ease of modern driving and power steering may lull him into thinking he is driving safely, but unless the driver is always alert and driving defensively with two hands on the wheel, unexpected events may arise which he may not be able to handle im-

mediately.

If it takes the motorist going 60 miles per hour one full second to get his hands back on the wheel, the car will have traveled 88 feet before the driver even touches the wheel. In addition, he will reflexively apply the brakes. If his foot should hit the brake before his hands fully grip the wheel, the car may lurch out of control.

Always use two hands on the steering wheel. The National Safety Council says the "10 and 2 o'clock" position for the driver's hands on the wheel gives him the most control over the car and is therefore the safest steering position.

National Safety Council