TO ALL IBEW LOCAL UNIONS AND SYSTEM COUNCILS IN THE U.S.A.

July 31, 1972

Dea Sir and Brother:

The wage freeze last summer and “Phase II” of President Nixon’s program of economic controls were put into effect under the authority granted by the Congress under the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970, as amended. Included in that Act, in Section 203(d), was a “substandard earnings” provision which stated that wage increases to certain individuals whose earnings were considered substandard would be exempt from any system of wage controls which the Executive Branch adopted under the Act. Although no precise figure was established in that section, there was legislative history indicating that the figure which Congress had in mind for the exemption was $3.35 per hour.

On January 29, 1972, however, the Cost of Living Council determined that only wages of $1.90 per hour and under were exempt under this provision. A suit was then filed in which certain unions and the AFL-CIO sought to declare unlawful the ruling of the COLC that only wages under $1.90 were exempt. In support of this suit, our General Counsel’s office filed a brief on behalf of Congressman William F. Ryan (D., N.Y.) who was the principal sponsor of the exemption in Congress.

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On July 14, 1972, the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia upheld the Labor position that Congress intended to set the exemption at $3.35 per hour. Following the Court action, the Cost of Living Council again considered the matter on July 25, 1972. Since the Court did not rule out the possibility that the Council could consider some downward adjustment in the $3.35 figure which was referred to in the legislative history of the Act, the Council re-examined the various factors which it had earlier considered. As a result of this reconsideration, the Council raised the exemption to apply to all workers earning less than $2.75 per hour. This means that we may seek increases for all employees making less than $2.75 per hour. It is lawful to seek to bring the new wage rate up to $2.75 per hour through the appropriate percentage increases above that figure which are permitted under the Act.

We are, of course, extremely pleased with the results of the Court decision and the revised ruling of the COLC. In addition to the broadening of the specific exemption involved in the Act, a related benefit is the official notice taken by the Court of the uneven treatment which has prevailed under the Nixon Administration’s wage and price control program. Thus, one of the arguments raised by the COLC against this lawsuit was that an exemption set at $3.35 per hour would exempt from wage controls some 50% of the non-supervisory working force in the country. The Court noted, however, that this argument was not very convincing in view of the recent administrative exemption of small businesses by the COLC from all controls, even though the Act contains no such exemption. In other words, the Court decision will not only result in an exemption for low-wage workers, but also help to ensure a more even-handed application of the law than the Council and the Pay Board have practiced to date.

We are proud that the IBEW, through its General Counsel, has played a part in this significant legal and social victory and hope that the ruling may result in specific benefits for some of the employees you represent.

Fraternally yours,
Charles H. Pillard
International President

MOVING

... HAVE YOU MOVED?

Movers

MY NEW ADDRESS IS:

NAME

STREET

CITY ____________________________________________ STATE __________ ZIP

RETURN TO:
P.O. BOX 4790, WALNUT CREEK, CALIF. 94596

Pay Board Approves PG&E Settlement

The Pay Board has notified Local 1245 and P.G.&E. that the negotiated wage increase for the P.G. &E. Physical & Clerical units has been approved. Three hundred and twenty-nine thousand, eight hundred and sixty-seven.

The settlement called for a 6% increase effective June 25, 1972 for both the Physical and Clerical Units and an additional 3% per hour applied to rates $293.20 and above per week in the Divisions and to the rates of $240.50 and above per week in General Construction as provided for in the Physical Unit wage settlement.

The settlement also called for another 6% increase for both the physical and clerical units in April of 1973. The term of the contract was extended to December 31, 1973.

The application of the new increase was put into effect on August 25, 1972. The retroactive pay will not be issued until November 6, 1972 due to computer programming.

Shown above from left to right are Tony Lemos, Jone Lemos and Anthony V. Aiello. Jone was the winner of Local 1245’s Annual Competitive Scholarship contest.

ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETS

by Ken Lohre

The highlight of the Aug. 5-6 council meeting was the tribute paid to Jone Lemos, Local 1245’s scholarship award winner. During an interview with Miss Lemos, she indicated that she will be attending Sonoma State College this fall and will be majoring in English.

When asked about her first response to the news that she had won the contest, she replied: “I was really surprised to receive the award and of course I was very excited about it. I am planning to put myself through college, so this scholarship will really help.”

Miss Lemos was the recipient of two other scholarship awards and has been working this summer as a waitress and cook at the Seagull Restaurant in Ft. Bragg. She hopes that with what she makes this summer, combined with her scholarships, she will not have to work during the school year and devote full time to her studies.

The topic of the contest was a natural for Jone as she is actively working on several committees in the field of ecology.

Jone is the daughter of Tony Lemos, a troublemaker for PG&E in the Ft. Bragg area. You may recall seeing his name in the Utility Reporter last year when he was awarded the IBEW Life Saving Award.

Jone and her father expressed their appreciation to all of the members of Local 1245 and specifically to those who were present at the council meeting.

Bus. Mgr. Mitchell was very impressed with Miss Lemos, her sparkling smile, her personality, her attitude and her thoughts as expressed in her essay. He voiced his feeling of confidence in the future of our country as long as we have kids like Miss Lemos coming along to assume positions of leadership and responsibility.

Lee Thomas, President of Local 1245, had the pleasure of introducing the judge of the contest. Mr. Anthony V. Cifello, Principal of St. Joseph’s High School in Alameda, and President Thomas thanked Mr. Aiello on behalf of all the members of Local 1245 for participating in the contest as a judge.
City of Berkeley

Strike settled after three full weeks and returned to work on August 2. Settlement agreement culminating in an additional memorandum of understanding which will organize, define and explain wages, hours and working conditions applicable to all bargaining units. The arbitration decision would be advisory with a provision that the city would pay the full cost of arbitration if they do not accept the decision.

Negotiations on a wage reopener previously agreed to on a two-year agreement resulted in a line rate of $6.41 an hour effective July 1, 1972. The Bureau of Electricity of the City of Alameda also agreed to pay an additional $1.20 per year for replacement of members retired prior to the age of sixty-two (62) years may elect to receive reduced pension as long as he lives, with the provisions of such rules and regulations including the deletion of (a) (3) Optional Spouse's Benefit and amend as follows:

(2) Re-number Optional Spouse's Benefit and amend as follows:
(a) (3) Optional Spouse's Benefit. Each "A" member retired under Section 1(a) or (b) of this article who has attained the age of sixty-five (65) years may elect to receive pension benefits as long as he lives, computed on the basis of two dollars ($2.00) per month for each full year of such continuous "A" membership reduced by six (6) per cent for each year or part thereof after the sixtieth (60) birthday of his retirement. The election of this option must be made on a form prescribed by the I.B.E.W. and will become effective on the date he is placed on pension.

The election of this option shall be irrevocable.

AMENDMENTS TO ARTICLE XII OF THE I.B.E.W. PENSION TRUST FUND

Providing for employees and their dependents.

The amount of such reduced pension payable under this election shall be actuarially equivalent to the pension otherwise payable. This election must be made prior to the date of retirement, and in the event of the spouse's death during such six-month period.

We find the members' Pension Plan to be in sound condition and, if new members continue to enter the Plan in sufficient numbers in the future, the Pension Benefit Fund, together with interest earnings and future member contributions, should be fully capable of meeting all benefit expectations of all covered members, both active and retired.


city of a dental care plan for employees and their dependents.

Representing the Union in the negotiations were committee members Ronald S. Wese and Clarence Vargas and Assistant Business Manager Mert Walters. Due to vacations during the negotiations, Hank Lucas, John Schwelm and Ralph Murphy served as alternate during negotiations.

The City of Alameda and the City of Oakland agreed to pay an additional $5.43 per month in order to maintain the current benefits of the hospital and medical insurance program.

The Plan provides for qualified members a $2.00 monthly pension benefit per hour of service, which benefits are in addition to an annual sum of $1,000 payable in the event of accidental death, disability pension, and vested rights after 20 years of membership. The monthly contribution required of "A" members is $10.

With reference to the current valuation, the actuaries' report says: "As a result of our study, we again find the Members' Pension Plan to be in actuarial balance. In other words, the funds now on hand, together with interest earnings and the contributions, except those expected in the future, will, in our judgment, be sufficient to provide all the benefits scheduled under the new Plan. The increase in the rate of required contributions last year is due primarily to the use of a more appropriate basis for disability costs. . . . Fully half the current annual cost of the Plan is represented by the interest requirement on the net actuarial deficiency for the Plan, which is a cost item relatively fixed in size and independent of the number of new members joining up. Thus, continued increases in the number of participating "A" members can result in a significant improvement in the Plan's financial condition in the same token that the effort must be made to persuade an adequate number of new participants to "join in" if the Plan is to continue in actuarial balance."

The reference in the above statement to the increase in the rate of required contribution last year pertains to the monthly contribution rate required in 1970 ($9.70) in relation to that of 1971 ($10.00). The report shows that there were 39,247 regular retirements and 4,278 disability retirements as of December 31, 1971. The number of non-retired "A" members is shown as 282,117, down from 293,845 in 1970. Accidental death claims paid during 1971 amounted to $298,023, while other death benefits paid amounted to $2,957,756. For age retirement benefits the Fund paid out $10,754,52. The average annual benefit paid for regular retirement was $613, while that paid for disability retirement was $694.

Attention All "A" Members—Pension Plan Changes

We find the members' Pension Plan to be in sound condition and, if new members continue to enter the Plan in sufficient numbers in the future, the Pension Benefit Fund, together with interest earnings and future member contributions, should be fully capable of meeting all benefit expectations of all covered members, both active and retired.

Utility Reporter—August, 1972—Page Two
Growing use of court actions to seek redress

By Sidney Margolius, Consumer Expert for Utility Reporter

Consumers and their allies are going to court more often nowadays to secure redress for their grievances. This is the latest summary of state consumer actions recently released by Virginia Knaur, the President's consumer adviser.

The report shows that three legal methods are increasingly being used by individual consumers and by groups of "classes" of consumers. These are:

1—Court actions by state authorities on behalf of consumers. This is called the doctrine of parens patriae. When it means is that the state sues on behalf of its citizens in general even though they are not individual parties to the lawsuit.

Thus, in Florida the state attorney general went to court to get an order directing the Public Service Commission to let the attorney general intervene on behalf of the consumers in a petition by the Florida Power Corp. for a rate increase. Similarly, in Kentucky the Citizens Commission for Consumer Protection, a state agency, invoked its authority to intervene in rate-making proceedings, in this instance, in a proposed increase of 21.8% in auto insurance rates.

In one of the most unusual and potentially useful actions of this kind, the New York City Department of Consumer Affairs went to court to get a restraining order against a company attempting to arbitrate a dispute under the Compact Electra Corp., which sells a vacuum cleaner system. Under the procedure, the department will notify the company of any complaint received and will suggest a resolution. If the company rejects it, the complaint goes before an arbitrator appointed by the American Arbitration Association. The party in error pays the arbitration fees.

2—Class actions. More states have enacted laws permitting class actions, according to the summary prepared by Betty Bay, Director of the Community Legal Services Consumer Affairs Office. In class actions, an individual or group sues on behalf of all consumers believed to be injured by a seller. One practical innovation is a new law in California that permits a consumer to seek a court injunction to stop a practice which he believes has wronged him. Class actions are allowed even if it is shown that it would be impractical for all those who have been wronged to appear before the court.

In one of the most significant recent actions, also in California, the State Supreme Court ruled that consumers may join together in a class action lawsuit against both the company they allege defrauded them and a finance company which supplied the credit. The finance companies involved in a number of the consumer suits could not sue them because the lenders were not part of any alleged fraud but simply bought the sales contracts from the company. But the court noted that the lender usually investigates the credit of the buyer, and with a little additional zeal could investigate the good faith of the seller.

Another interesting class action which has appeared in a number of states seeks damages from banks who raise their loan rates in addition to the basis of a 360-day year instead of 365. On short-term loans banks get a little extra interest when calculating fees on the 360-day basis. Elizabeth M. Fowler pointed out in the New York Times, "A number of current class actions seek to require that retailers give credit for payments made that month on revolving credit accounts before calculating the amount of finance charge. Some retailers and bank charge-account plans do that anyway."

3—Higher limits for small claims. The Consumer Affairs Office reported that all states except Colorado and Nebraska now have small claims courts. The dollar limitations vary from $50 to $1,000. The recent trend has been to increase the limit for suits that can be handled in small claims court.

In California, two classes of claims are handled: those with a cash loan for the amount of the cash loans for the amount of the loan and those with a promissory note. The small claims court also deals with cases involving the burden of work-related disabilities. The report noted that while the commission rejected "massive reforms" in state workmen's compensation programs in most states which limit the duration or amount of medical care and physical rehabilitation.

There should be no limitation on the duration or the dollar amount of full medical care and physical rehabilitation.

Free choice of physician by the injured worker.

The waiting period for benefits should be reduced to three days, with a retroactive period no more than 14 days.

Death benefits should be paid to the widow or widower for life or until remarriage and the minimum weekly benefit in death cases should be at least 50 per cent of the state's average weekly wage.

The report pointed out that while medical care in cases of workers' compensation is generally adequate and prompt, there are "serious exceptions" found in most states which limit the duration or amount of medical care. The commission also noted that in most states the maximum weekly benefits for a family of four are below the poverty level of income established by the federal government.

In underscoring the current inadequacy of benefit levels, the commission said:

"The inadequacies of benefits mean that too high a proportion of the burden of work-related disabilities is borne by workers and the taxpayer rather than by employers."

While the commission rejected proposals for a federal takeover of all workers' compensation, it urged that the states move promptly to broaden coverage, liberalize benefits, and improve medical and rehabilitation services.

It also called for the establishment of a permanent National Workmen's Compensation Commission when the current commission expires 90 days hence.

In spelling out their "reservations" of some of the commission's recommendations, Commissioners Peevey and O'Brien questioned the need for such a permanent commission but said that if one is created it should be authorized by Congress and be required to report annually to the Congress and the general public on its activities.

At the outset of its report, the commission pointed out that some 10 million workers a year require medical treatment or at least temporally suffer restricted activity because of work-related injuries according to the National Center for Health Statistics.

"The dollar cost of lost wages, medical treatment, lost production, damaged equipment, and other consequences of work-related accidents for 1971 is estimated at $9.2 billion, the report said.

The commission said the cost of implementing its "essential recommendations" in California, including its benefit level recommendations with a maximum weekly benefit of $130, would be about $75 million. The average weekly wage by 1975, would be 19.2 per cent.

Los Angeles Citizen
**McGovern's Labor Voting Record**

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** We stated in the July issue of the Utility Reporter that we would show McGovern's voting record as it related to issues affecting the working man. The article below appeared in another labor publication so we decided to make use of their research and also give you an idea of how another union views voting records. The Machinists, McGovern's closest political ally, rated him 92% right in his entire political career according to National AFL-CIO COPE—Committee on Political Education.

WASHINGTON—The International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers, AFL-CIO, reports that U.S. Senator George McGovern, Democratic nominee for President of the United States, has a batting average of .375 in the union's boxscore of key votes in Congress on trade union issues.

The Machinists Union keeps a Report Card on Congress covering the voting records of senators and representatives that is similar to the scorecard kept by the Machinist's Committee on Political Education (COPE). The Machinists Report Card on Congress does not cover foreign affairs, only domestic issues.

McGovern compiled his .875 batting average in four years as a congressman (1957-61) and nearly 10 years as a senator (1963-72).

A compilation by the Machinists shows that on 77 votes of major importance over the 14-year span, McGovern has been “right” from labor’s viewpoint 63 times and “wrong” nine times. He did not vote on five of the key issues, three of them last year when he was out campaigning.

COPE's scorecard shows McGovern with 72 right votes and five wrong. The variance between the two is because COPE and the Machinists do not judge voting records on exactly the same issues.

In commenting on McGovern’s labor voting record, The Machinist, which is the union’s official newspaper, said this: “In a year that is so significant to so many people, McGovern voted with the labor movement on fundamental labor principles. He has been consistently opposed to compulsory arbitration—in the 1966 airline strike, the 1967 railroad strike, the 1970 railroad strike and this year’s West Coast dock strike. He supported a higher federal minimum wage and extended unemployment benefits.

He voted repeatedly to provide jobs for the unemployed through public works and public service employment programs.

He voted for Medicare and mental health measures.

He voted for truth-in-lending and truth-in-packaging, the two big consumer measures of the last decade.

He voted to increase and improve Social Security.

He voted to raise and broaden the minimum wage.

McGovern helped sponsor food stamps and school lunch programs.

He has voted on civil rights bills and has supported tax reform.

McGovern voted for President Nixon’s Daybill programs. He was one of seven senators who voted last December against continuing it another year.

McGovern voted wrong from labor’s viewpoint nine times.

He voted wrong twice on the anti-union Landrum-Griffin bill.

He voted against breaking a successful filibuster that blocked the repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act. The latter would have legalized union security contracts now outlawed in 19 states.

He voted against federal standards for state unemployment compensation programs.

He voted against the SST, the Lockheed loan guarantee and the space shuttle.

He voted against closing a tax loophole that exempted from federal income tax interest from industrial development bonds used to entice industrial plants to move to low-wage areas.

On domestic issues, the record shows that McGovern has voted with the trade union movement most of the time.

—Oregon Labor Press
BUSINESS PROFITS HIT ALL TIME HIGH!

"U.S. business earned more money in the first quarter of 1972 than in any prior three-month period in its history." So said prestigious Business Week magazine, in a study of 880 "giants of U.S. business" that found after-tax profits averaging 15% above those of a year ago. The U.S. Commerce Department also called the first quarter an all-time record, and the Wall Street Journal headlined a recent article "Bulging Profits."

The Business Week study showed huge profit gains in "nearly every sector," with broadcasting (profits jumped 107% in a year), heavy machinery (66%), appliances (62%), building materials (51%) and trucking (47%). The runaway leaders. Other high gainers (over 20% increases in the year) were aerospace, autos, chemicals, electronics, finance, photography, retail, savings and loan, service, tire and rubber. Relatively slower (with profits up "only" 15 to 20%) were drugs, computers, paper, personal care, publishing and railroads.

Did the profits "trickle down" to benefit any working people? Well, if the top men in giant corporations are considered workers, the answer is yes. James M. Roche, General Motors boss, got an astounding 219% raise—to $838,000 a year. Henry Ford II, boosted 37% to $702,000. didn't do quite that well, but Harold S. Geneen of I.T.T. (remember the merger scandal?) came close with $812,000. Relative paupers were the top men at General Electric and Westinghouse, with increases to $450,000 and $405,000 respectively.

What does this all mean for the rest of the economy? Here's what President Nixon said it would mean: "All Americans will benefit from more profits. More profits fuel the expansion that generates more jobs ..."

Profits are the keystone of "Nixonomics," and with business racking up its highest profits ever, we should all relax and enjoy "our" prosperity—right?

Hardly. These enormous sums never reached the pockets of real working people. Another keystone of Nixonomics—wage controls—took care of that. By May 12, six months after the Phase I guideline of 5.5% had gone into effect, the Pay Board had approved raises for 8,350,000 workers. The average increase approved was only 4.3%, even below the publicly-stated guideline of 5.5%.

If those swollen profits didn't get into people's pockets. did they help create new jobs? No. in fact, the only stability in the economy under President Nixon has been the steady unemployment, right around 6% for the last 18 months. The month of May was true to the Nixon pattern, with 5.9% out of work. In addition to the 5 million unemployed, the Labor Department admits to almost another million who want work but have given up looking. They are not counted in the official unemployed figures, and their number may be several times the admitted one, according to many economists. The Journal of Commerce politely called unemployment "still an unsolved problem."

The third big aim of Nixon's economic program was to end the inflation eating like acid into our every dollar, but inflation rages on. The May Wholesale Price Index rose at a 6% annual rate, again led by farm products. By April the cost of meats, poultry and fish in New York City had already risen 7.9% in a year. This might have hurt working families, but Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz, representing the big-business farmers, said, "I don't want to see food prices go down." He's getting his way.

Worse still was the continuing rise in industrial commodities. The Wall Street Journal has said that the industrial raw materials price index is "historically proven to be a fairly reliable indicator of future trends in consumer prices." In other words. the so-called "catch-up" period after the Phase I freeze is over, and we still face big future price increases in consumer goods. This is all the proof we need to conclude that the freeze and the controls have not succeeded in breaking the inflationary cycle.

But we should not have expected any success from the controls program. and not only because profits were exempt and the price controls were not enforced. The program was a lie from the beginning, because it did not attack the main source of inflation—the war in Vietnam and the fat defense budget. And now President Nixon is escalating the war to what one writer has called "the level of total barbarism."

If the cost in lives isn't bad enough, consider the effect on an already inflationary economy of the $3-$5 billions Defense Secretary Melvin Laird estimates the recent expanded Vietnam activity will add to the budget in the next fiscal year. Defense has already requested an $83.4 billion budget, and now the military is saying they will oppose the arms-control agreement with the Soviet Union unless they get a $1.2 billion increase for "defensive strategic forces." The vast costs (and profits) involved in these skyrocketing military outlays will only add more fuel to the fires of inflation.

It's no surprise that profits have hit an all-time high. Profits are Mr. Nixon's economic policy.

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Bill Schleicher

Utility Reporter—August, 1972—Page Five
HELP! WE NEED SOME ADDRESSES

EDITOR'S NOTE: Listed below are the names of our members for whom we have no address. We are asking you to look for your division or employer group and then check to see if you find someone you know. If you find a familiar name, please contact the person and tell them to send us his or her address and please include their Social Security number.

It is very important that we have a current address on all of the members so that when we send out urgent notices or ballots, each member will receive the necessary information. Communications with the membership is an area in which we are trying to make improvements, but we must have your address as a start.

We suggest that someone in each headquarters post this list of names on union's side of the bulletin board.

If you know of a person's address, but can't contact them to send them in their new address, please send us the address yourself.

SAN JOAQUIN-AG&E-Cler.
D. H. HEFFAFF
JOHN A. SIMMS
EUGENE SPRINGER
A. E. W. WELTON
SAN JOAQUIN-AG&E-Phys.
W. H. APRTY
C. H. BAKER, JR.
STEPHEN O. LECCOTT
J. A. BOLLI
LOWELL & CAMPBELL
J. S. CHIBB
W. D. COOK
H. E. DICKENSON
C. HUTCHINSON
JAMES J. LARSEN
DANA H. CALCI
MARGARET J. CONNELL
J. M. RHEEPE
PAUL G. SMITH
JOHN J. S. JON
JOHN SOBERES
J. W. TAYLOR
REDECKER, TAYLOR
JOHN W. HARRISON
J. V. WOLLEN

MERCED IRREC, DISTRICT
JAMES A. EATON
MICHAEL C. REDING
JEFFERY C. WESBORG

COAST VALLEYS-AG&E-Cler.
FRED R. RAGGHIATI

COAST VALLEYS-AG&E-Phys.
H. W. BAILEY
JAMES C. KINNES
STEVE A. DIAB
DAVID R. LUPER
L. E. VARCO

CITY OF LOMPOC
ROY H. HAYES
LEWIS H. SHELBY

CAL-PAC UTIL. CO., Needles
WILLIAM A. WILEY

CITY OF SANTA CLARA
DENNIS J. HALL

SAN JOSE-AG&E-Cler.
WILLIAM C. BANISH
DOUGLAS K. WILLIAMS
DOROTHY J. DOUGLAS
J. F. HARIS
J. BONNIE L. HUDSON
KAY F. STROCH
C. D. OHLOIN
LINDA M. SMITH
J. E. TAYTE
EILEN K. WORK

SAN JOSE-AG&E-Phys.
E. B. ACUNA
PAUL AMBENARDIS
RUDOLPH Boudreaux
B. S. BROWNS
T. BUTERO
E. P. CALLAGHAN
MANUEL M. CARNES
CROWER, BROWN
CHRIS J. FRASSET
SAMY HANES
DALE E. HOPKINS
HARRY P. KNOBWE
B. E. LAGASS
DONALD S. LAU
R. R. MELLON
J. M. MAGEE
JOSEPH F. MOLE
M. NIGHTINGALE
JERRY M. PEETERS
MICHAEL W. PEPKA
LV. SMITH
PHELPS, PHILIP
C. W. SPELTZER
L. A. STOKES
ROBERT W. WARREN
LAWRENCE WATTS

MATERIALS DIST.-AG&E-Cler.
J. W. BEBRY

MATERIALS DIST.-AG&E-Phys.
LOUIS CIUCA
JORGE DE LUCIA
RICHARD S. KLUMPF
STEVE LUGRIN
ROBERT L. MURPHY
T. A. NELSON
W. W. NICHOLS
WILLIAM O'NEAL
THOMAS E. PEARL
RICHARD J. PETERSON
TOM R. RAY
RICHARD A. SEDDON
RICHARD J. SMITH
W. M. THOMAS
W. H. WILSON
RICHARD W. WILLIAMS
C. A. WILSON
ROBERT WOODS
WALTER WURTH

X-BAY ENGINEERING CORP.
PATRICK D. RICHARD
KEITH A. WILLIAMSON

CONCORD TV CABLE
TIMOTHY B. KESEY

TELE-VUE SYS. INC., E. BAY
B. G. BARGER
DONALD G. BURTON
M. J. C. CANNON
JOHN E. CULBERT
PAUL E. DEPPERT
L. G. DICKINSON
ROBERT L. DAVIS
W. W. DEMPSTER
G. W. DONALDSON
T. A. ELLIS
L. W. FAY
S. G. FREDERICK
J. D. FORBES
T. G. FOWLER
H. W. GARRETT
J. G. GARDNER
W. W. GINGRICH
T. A. GROTH
D. J. GRUNDEL
R. T. HAYES
L. W. HEMMING
D. E. HINTZ
W. W. HOWARD
H. W. HUBBS
H. J. HULKINS
D. L. JANES
W. L. KELLY
L. J. KING
J. E. LAUGHLIN
J. W. LEHMAN
D. J. LOWELL
E. H. MCELHINEY
J. E. MILLER
T. A. MILLER
R. J. MILLER
D. J. MILLIS
K. S. MOORE
T. C. MURPHY
J. T. NANCE
R. N. NELSON
W. M. NOBLE
J. D. ORR
D. H. OSBORN
R. A. PARSLEY
R. J. PAUL
R. V. PECK
L. B. PETERSON
R. H. PHIBBS
L. L. POOLE
T. L. POSTHUMUS
G. W. RICE
T. A. RODRIGUEZ
H. W. ROBERTSON
T. W. ROBERTSON
J. W. ROTH
W. W. RUSSELL
W. J. SCHELL
R. M. SCHMITZ
L. D. SHERMAN
T. L. SMITH
R. A. SMITH
J. T. SNOW
T. S. STREETER
W. H. TAYLOR
C. D. TEEPE
R. W. THOMPSON
E. P. TONG
G. W. TUNSTALL
A. L. WATSON
A. W. WILKINSON
M. E. WOOD
W. W. WOOD
R. H. WRIGHT
R. B. WRIGHT
T. A. WRIGHT
R. W. WURTH

HUMBDT-AG&E-P cler.
H. W. ORRIGEREN
HUMBOLDT-AG&E-P phys.
J. D. BURKERT
FRED C. HELD JR.

SHASTA-AG&E-P cler.
D. R. BRUSSEL
A. W. LUNG
LAFERREY, MCARDL
M. L. REED

SACRAMENTO-AG&E-P cler.
J. B. COOK
TODD D. COUGE
RICHARD F. ROSASCO
WILLIAM H. SMITH
CHARLES SMITH
CHARLES SMITH
GEORGE W. STRASSBURG

TRUCKEE-DONNER PUB.

J. R. GOOK
BILL L. ALMOND
DARRIN K. MARTIN
BLAIR E. WEST
WILLIAM E. BELLAMY

NEVADA IRREC DIST.
C. L. CROCKET
B. D. FISHERS
A. B. GEORGE
J. C. REED
RICHARD R. ROBBERT
R. D. FRANZEN
L. J. JENSEN
J. I. JUNKER
J. R. SOLIS
C. J. HUNT
R. M. INCHER
FRANK P. KING
BILL P. PHINIS
LAWRENCE VESTAL

SACRAMENTO-AG&E-Phys.
D. G. CARLSON
A. D. FISHER
WALTER D. MURPHRY JR.
N. W. NOORBORN
HARRIOT DORFLENT
STEVE A. OVERTOLT
J. L. OGDEN
SAMUEL R..RICH
RICHARD R. RICHARD
RAYMOND RIO
ALBERT D. SANTE
GEORGE A. SCHEID
ROBERT E. SEXTON
JEREMY C. SMITHEST
SAM C. SPRAGUE
JOHN TAIL
R. B. THOMAS
FRANK P. WOLFF
FRANK E. WREN
TERRY E. WOLD

SACRAMENTO MUN. UTIL. DISTRICT
OSCAR W. WIGGLESWORTH
D. D. WILMOT
STEPHEN W. WILSON

CORLEY

DEFERRED DUTY

DEFEERED DUTY
New Horizons

In 1959, a full-time Director of Skill-Improvement Training was added to our I.O. staff. A complete course in Industrial Electronics was developed and by 1970 it was estimated that over 100,000 journeymen were taking, or had taken, skill improvement courses.

In June 1960, a Safety Department was established at the International Office.

In the fall of 1961, our Brotherhood developed a course on “Industrial Atomic Energy Uses, Hazards, and Controls,” and an institute was conducted to explain these important issues to our members and the public. Additional institutes have since been conducted at several locations.

Delegates to our Twenty-Seventh Convention, held in Montreal in 1962, voted to raise our per capita tax from 90 cents to $1.50, thus putting the membership stamp of approval on plans for our future.

Our Diamond Jubilee Convention was held in September, 1966, in St. Louis, the city where the Brotherhood was born 75 years earlier. Delegates voted to create a strike assistance fund in addition to the legal defense fund. “A” member delegates voted to strengthen the IBEW Pension program by increasing payments to the Pension Fund and improving benefits, for those men and women, who have contributed at several locations.

President Freeman told the 75th Anniversary Convention, “Our union stands tall today . . . the dream our founders had of bringing dignity and security to Electrical Workers is a staunch reality . . . We can take pride in how far we have come, but there is no time to rest on our laurels.”

HELP! WE NEED SOME ADDRESSES

GEN. CONSTR.-PG&E
JOHN MELLO
ROBERT M. MILAT
JOHN B. MIKKELSON
RAFAEL P. MONTEZ
MARIO N. MUSQUEZ
JAMES D. MILLER
STEVEN C. NELSON
ALBERT L. NUNEZ
HAROLD D. OBER
JAMES S. OLIVER
ROBERT PERRY
YVON E. PERLSON
RONDALL A. PERRON
STEVEN G. PICKERING
DENNIS B. ROSE
RONNIE C. POWELL
ERNEST H. QUIGNEZ
RONALD G. RECTOR
DON BENEFIELD
HARRY A. RHODES
RICHARD S. RUDZI
ROBERT L. RICHSON
C. L. RYAN
ROBERT SCOTT
CARLSON D. ROSS
DAVID L. RYDE
KEITH E. RUFF
EDMUNDO C. SALAZAR
ERNEST L. SANCHEZ
STEVEN M. SANTINO
PETER R. SCHAMB
FRANK G. SCHOLL
BIONELLI, SHARP
DANIEL E. SHARP
GARY M. SILVEY
RICHARD A. SIMMONS
DANNY L. SISEMORE
JOHN F. SMILEY
RUSSELL E. SMITH
DARIELLI G. SONGER
LOUISE SOUZA
DON M. SPEAKER
JIMMY STITES
KENNETH L. SUMMERS
JEFF P. TAYLOR
ROBBI D. TERRY
MIKE S. THALL
DENNIS P. THOMAS
ALAN THOMPSON
MARK TONE
ROBERT H. TOZER JR.
WALTER B. TRULUCK
GEORGE E. TUCKER
LUIS VILLAMO
DAVID C. VILLASENOR
WILLIAM WALLEN
DAVID M. WALKIN
CLIFTON E. WALTERS
THODORE WATSON
TED E. WEBER
HAYWARD WEST
LARRY F. WICKLAND
JOHN WILLIAMS
JOHN B. WILLIAMS
RICHARD C. WILLIAMS
IRA W. WILSON
B. DOUGLAS WINGERT

PART VII

Two years after the St. Louis Anniversary Convention, President Freeman retired from office. On March 31 of that year, he was named President of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

President Freeman told the 75th Anniversary Convention, “Our union stands tall today . . . the dream our founders had of bringing dignity and security to Electrical Workers is a staunch reality . . . We can take pride in how far we have come, but there is no time to rest on our laurels.”

A HISTORY OF THE IBEW

Two years after the St. Louis Anniversary Convention, President Freeman retired from office after 35 years of dedicated service in that position. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is forever indebted to President Emeritus Freeman for his leadership as International President of this Brotherhood but, even more, for his total dedication and commitment to its continued well-being.

He was determined that the IBEW would remain strong and continue to grow after his leadership. Thus, at great personal sacrifice, he retired as President while still active at age 79. He was succeeded by Gordon B. Hill, a long-time leader of the Brotherhood who had been President of the London District for 15 years.

President Freeman was a truly great labor leader. He was determined that the IBEW would remain strong and continue to grow after his leadership. Thus, at great personal sacrifice, he retired as President while still active at age 79. He was succeeded by Gordon B. Hill, a long-time leader of the Brotherhood who had been President of the London District for 15 years.

President Freeman passed away at the age of 80 on October 1, 1968. While a member of the International Executive Council, Brother Pillard proved he had ability, experience and exceptional talent for leadership. As an officer of the AFL-CIO, he worked tirelessly to promote the interests of working people.

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First aid training pays off again

EDITORS NOTE: Although the accident related below did not involve 1,245 members, two IBEW brothers from Local 47 in Southern California were working with a new piece of equipment and we thought the story about the accident would act as a warning to all of our members working with this new equipment. — Work Safely!

Two of our members based at the Ventura Service Center made accidental contact with energized 16 KV while both were working on a pole in the Satijco area. The severity of the burns suffered by both men illustrates the need for training and knowledge of the proper procedures to follow.

His pole partner, Journeyman Don Jordan, made momentary contact with the 16 KV while coming to the aid of the stricken Jim Hall. Despite the contact he continued to aid Hall until he was lowered to the ground. As unpleasant as it is to report such injuries, it is important to examine what happened and how the accident occurred, in the hope that similar accidents may be avoided. The accident is the second in about a dozen electrical contact injuries on energized 16 KV lines. The other accident involved Brother B. F. Rollins of the Construction Unit in 1971.

The accident involving Brothers Hall and Jordan occurred on July 5 when the crew they were working on was sent to Satijco for a street widening job. The two men were assigned the task of cutting out a double deed and making the line go straight through. All of this was being done with the line hot. They were using a UT 15 press on the outside phase when the accident happened. Brother Jordan was holding the press with a hotstick. Brother Hall, helping to guide the press into position, had the 110 volt switch that operates the press in one hand and made accidental contact with the energized press with the other hand. The contact was then across his body from hand to hand.

The jolt knocked Hall unconscious. He was not breathing and his body was stiff and rigid when Jordan got to him. Jordan in a “by the book” rescue, broke the rigidity of muscles by giving him a sharp hit on the chest and then proceeded to give him mouth to nose resuscitation. Within a minute Hall was breathing on his own. He was loosed to the ground and was on the way to the hospital three minutes later. This is another case in which First Aid and rescue training paid off. The emphasis here is on First Aid and rescue training. It is improper to reduce these benefits because disability benefits are payable under other programs.

The nation’s social security program, they said, “should provide the basic protection against loss of income due to disabling illness or injuries and the proper way to reduce these benefits because disability benefits are payable under other programs.”

Social security offers a number of benefits, such as those recommended in this report, are inconsistent with the basic social security principle that recognizes benefits as a right based upon wage-related tax payments. If problems of overlapping benefits arise, they said, it would be appropriate for the states to meet that problem through the administration and adjustment of their state workers’ compensation laws.

Peevey and O’Brien also faulted the majority report for failing to recommend that Congress provide some form of financial assistance to the states for at least a limited period, to speed up implementation of the recommendations by the states.

While about 85 percent of all employees are covered by workers’ compensation laws, the commission noted that those not covered usually are those “most in need of protection—the nonunion, low wage workers, such as farm help, domestics and employees of small businesses.”

Among the improvements unanimously held as “essential” by the commission were the following: the Weekly cash benefits for temporary and permanent total disability causes should be no less than two-thirds of the worker’s gross weekly wage. This would be subject to a maximum or cut off point of no less than a state’s average weekly wage. By July, 1975, the commission said, the maximum should be 80 percent of a state’s average weekly wage in each state.

(Continued on Page Three)