

utility reporter

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"Everything's O.K." Says the Republicans

There is a Difference in the Platforms

"Return U.S. to People" Urges Democrats

"Political campaigns are designedly made into emotional orgies which endeavor to distract attention from the real issues involved, and they actually paralyze what slight power of cerebration man can normally muster."

That cynical comment by the late historian, James Harvey Robinson, describes precisely the problem faced by workers in the 1972 Presidential campaign.

The worker—as he looks at the campaign and listens to the electioneering—is having his head filled with all sorts of questions, doubts and fears. It is all designed to take his mind off the real issues to force him to vote against his best interests.

It is imperative that the worker and his family sort out the issues and choose those which are most important for his welfare.

Organized labor has always taken strong stands on those issues that most affect workers, their earning power, their way of life and the future of their families.

What are some of these issues? Obviously, jobs and the unemployment problem must rate high; also, inflation; there's labor legislation and the threats of antiunion laws that might so weaken the labor movement. In addition, there is the need for better job safety laws and effective minimum wages.

In addition, there is the need for tax reform, National Health Insurance, Social Security improvements, consumer legislation, education improvements and an end to the increase in crime rates.

Despite what some may say, there is a distinct difference between the two major political parties on these issues; that difference is further reflected by the stands taken by the two principal candidates, President Nixon for the Republicans and Sen. McGovern for the Democrats. Furthermore, the background of the two men adds even stronger comment in that difference.

Following is an analysis of the basic stands on these issues taken by the political party platforms, as passed by Democrats in their convention in July and the Republicans in their convention in August.

JOBS AND THE JOBLESS: Two Contrasting Views

When the AFL-CIO presented its position to the platform committees of both parties, it said: **"The only policy that makes any sense is one that increases employment, rather than unemployment."**

Indeed, the need for jobs is America's top problem. Since President Nixon was inaugurated, the unemployment rate has increased from 3.3% (January, 1969) to over 6% at the start of 1972. The current rate of 5.6% represents a slight decrease, but still more than 2½ million additional

Americans are out of work compared with those who were unemployed when Nixon took office.

The Democratic Platform is specific on the remedies:

"Millions of jobs—real jobs, not make-work—need to be provided. Public service employment must be greatly expanded in order to make the government the employer or last resort and guarantee a job for all.

"...It may cost more, at least initially, to create decent jobs than to
(Continued on Page Seven)

YOUR *Business Manager's* COLUMN **EXERCISE YOUR RIGHT TO VOTE**

L. L. MITCHELL

November 7th marks the day when the citizens of the United States will determine the nation's administrative leadership for the next four years and the makeup of its legislative bodies for the next two years. How you mark your ballot may appear to be of little consequence but the result produced by a majority of those votes as a collective venture will decide what our future will be. The choices of candidate preference can be based on the political record of candidates and their statements of philosophy made over a period of time. Contradictions and inconsistencies can be viewed, and are available from many reliable sources.

In California we are called upon to weigh the merits of 22 ballot measures and try to make legislative decisions on issues about which we as laymen are somewhat unfamiliar. The initiative petition, no doubt, has its place and is needed in the legislative process. It does provide an electorate with the right to determine its own answers to problems which the citizens feel have been mishandled or neglected by their elected representatives. Yet, in using this process it does create a real problem for the average voter. The propositions, in most part, are poorly drafted and difficult to analyze for their express coverage. A mass of propaganda with half truths and possible outright misinformation is circulated which is difficult to sift. The issues are generally emotionally charged and it is difficult to find stable, reliable authority upon which to base a judgment.

It is positive that those legislators elected to serve in the California legislature in this election are going to have to view their actions more closely than ever to keep in

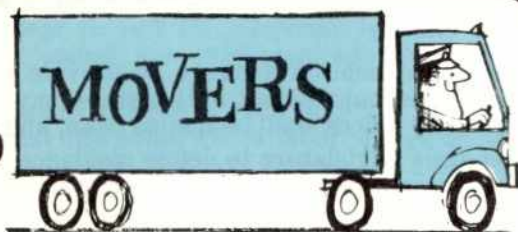
tune with public attitudes. In the meantime, we still must wrestle with the problem of voting on the 22 ballot measures on the current ballot.

All of us at times may feel it is pointless to even attempt to analyze and make a decision on all those issues and candidates. We are often forced to rely on other sources for the guidance we need in casting our ballot. Newspapers, magazines and organizations of all kinds are making their views known and urging you to vote one way or another. Three million, sixteen thousand, six-hundred and sixty-two.

We as a union have reviewed the candidates and the propositions. We have tried to obtain the arguments, pro and con, from all sources and have tried to view objectively the motivating forces of those who have authored the ballot propositions. We have reviewed the records of the candidates and their past and present statements of philosophy for their constancy in relation to those issues involving the interests of working people and the general public.

To the end that union leadership may aid you in those areas of doubt on the propositions or candidates, this issue of the newspaper is devoted primarily to presenting the studied recommendations of your elected officers. No one pretends to be infallible in making judgments as to the recommendation on either the issues or the candidates. All of you can be assured that they were made only after due deliberation and the fact that they were made in the belief that following the recommendations will serve the best interest of our members and the most favorable to the general welfare of all citizens.

... HAVE YOU MOVED?



MY NEW ADDRESS IS:

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STREET _____

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Recommendations on California Propositions:

Editor's Note: Listed below are summaries of the main purposes and points of each of the 22 propositions; editorial comment on some of them and recommendations. **The propositions will be in bold face type such as this sentence.** The editorial comment will have color screen such as this sentence has. The position of Local 1245 on each of the propositions will appear in color such as this sentence. The arrow at the end of this sentence will lead to the style of type used for summaries of the propositions.

PROPOSITION 1: Bonds for Community College Expansion

Provides for issuance of state bonds in total amounts not to exceed \$160,000,000 and expenditure for public community college capital outlay purposes.

This measure provides for more State support of Community colleges. The Community colleges are providing more than just academic training, they offer occupational training and many adult courses which run from basic English language skills to classes for adults who are changing their careers. Although college enrollments have slowed down, the growth continues and need for new and improved facilities is present.

The bonds will be sold as the need requires. The measure reduces the burden now being borne by local property taxpayers.

VOTE YES

PROPOSITION 2: Health Science Facilities Bond Act

"Health Science Facilities Bond Act of 1971." A \$156 million bond issue to provide construction money for health and medical facilities at the University of California.

California, as well as many other states throughout the nation, is approaching a medical crisis. We have a shortage of doctors and facilities to train them. California medical and dental schools are turning away a majority of current applicants. Proposition #2 will provide the needed facilities and will help control rising health care costs.

VOTE YES

PROPOSITION 3: Pollution Control Facilities

Empowers the Legislature to provide for the issuance of revenue bonds, not secured by the taxing power of the state, to finance the acquisition, construction, and installation of environmental pollution control facilities, including the acquisition of all technological facilities necessary or convenient for pollution control, and for the lease or sale of such facilities to persons, associations, or corporations, other than municipal corporations. Specifies that the Legislature may, by resolution adopted by either house, prohibit or limit any proposed issuance of such revenue bonds.

The first and most important fact about Proposition #3 is that it is funded by revenue bonds and not by the taxing power of the State.

The need for the acquisition, construction and installation of environmental pollution control facilities is very acute and the funding by revenue bonds, as provided for in Proposition #3, is the best method available to secure the money; particularly for the smaller business interests.

This proposition is much better than Proposition #8 in meeting the need for pollution control.

VOTE YES

PROPOSITION 4: Legislative Procedures

Provides that legislators' terms commence first Monday in December following election.

Provides that Legislature shall convene in regular session at noon on first Monday in December of each even-numbered year, except that the

Legislature shall convene the regular session following adoption of measure, and terms of members shall commence, at noon on January 8, 1973.

Provides that each session of the Legislature shall automatically adjourn on November 30th of the following even-numbered year.

Eliminates provisions relating to veto sessions. Authorizes Governor to cause Legislature to assemble in special session on extraordinary occasion. Provides for veto of bills at special session where legislature prevents bill return by adjournment.

Provides that statutes, other than those enacted in special session or which go into immediate effect, go into effect January 1st next following a 90-day period after enactment. Prohibits passage of bills on or after September 1 of an even-numbered year with specified exceptions.

Prohibits presentation of bills to Governor after November 15 of second calendar year of biennium.

Provides that referendum measures may be proposed within 90 days after the enactment date of a statute.

Authorizes houses to recess without consent of other house for 10, rather than 3 days.

Deletes provision specifically authorizing legislative committees to act after adjournment of a session.

Revises provision prohibiting passage by each house of appropriation bills until enactment of Budget Bill to prohibit Legislature from sending such bills to Governor until Budget Bill is enacted.

Makes conforming changes.

This measure will eliminate the need to reorganize the Legislature annually as well as the need to reintroduce legislation in the second year, thus providing savings in costs such as printing. It will also provide the opportunity for greater consideration and debate with major legislation. All in all it should provide a more orderly legislative process.

VOTE YES

PROPOSITION 5: Powers of Local School Districts

Permits Legislature to authorize governing boards of all school districts to initiate and carry on any programs, activities, or to otherwise act in any manner which is consistent with the laws and purposes for which school districts are established.

NO RECOMMENDATION

PROPOSITION 6: Amends and Deletes Provisions in Constitution

Deletes constitutional provisions from certain articles and reinserts them with nonsubstantive changes in different articles.

Deletes provision authorizing Legislature to provide for establishment, government, charge and superintendence of institutions for persons convicted of felonies.

Deletes provision limiting maximum terms of officers and commissioners to four years where term not provided for in the Constitution.

Prohibits salaries of elected state officers from being reduced during their term of office and provides that laws setting these salaries are appropriations.

Requires the Legislature to provide for the working of convicts for the benefit of the state rather than authorizing convicts to obtain employment as provided by statute.

Authorizes Legislature to provide for and deal with all matters involving taxation and tax exemption of real or personal property involved in or affected by state boundary changes, alterations, or redefinitions.

NO RECOMMENDATION


PROPOSITION 7: Amends Constitution Regarding Voting Rights and Open Presidential Primary

Revises article on suffrage to provide that a United States citizen 18 years of age and resident in this state may vote; that judicial, school, county, and city offices shall be nonpartisan, and that voting shall be secret.


Requires Legislature to define residence and provide for registration and free elections; to prohibit improper practices which affect elections; to provide that no severely mentally deficient person, insane person, person convicted of an infamous crime, nor person convicted of embezzlement or misappropriation of public money shall ever exercise the privileges of an elector in this state; and to provide for primary elections for partisan offices, including an open presidential primary.

This proposition updates Article 11 of the California Constitution to bring it in line with recent court decisions and federal legislation and constitutional amendments. This proposition does not establish an open presidential primary system in California. This was done by passage of Proposition 4 in the June, 1972 election. This measure will not cost the taxpayers a penny and it will provide a concise and accurate statement of our right to vote.

VOTE YES



the utility reporter



Telephone (415) 933-6060

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PROPOSITION 8: Tax Exemption for Pollution Control Facilities

Authorizes Legislature to exempt from ad valorem taxation certain pollution control facilities which produce results which meet or exceed applicable pollution control standards.

Defines pollution control facility.

Provides for subventions to counties, cities and counties, cities and districts in amount equal to revenue lost by any act adopted pursuant to this authorization.

Proposition #8 is another attempt by big business to gain additional tax loopholes. The companies are asking to get a tax break on equipment they are required by pollution abatement laws to install. Corporations have been passing these costs on to the consumer for years and now they want a tax break also.

Have we been able to write off the increased costs of the new cars? The increases which the manufacturers say are due to the safety and pollution devices required by law? Of course we can't write it off and we never will be able to.

New equipment is a part of doing business that every business man must face. Don't give them additional tax breaks on the new equipment which will probably replace wornout junk that needed replacing anyway.

VOTE NO

PROPOSITION 9: Vote Required on School Bonds

Permits approval by a simple majority, rather than by two-thirds of votes cast by electors, of a proposal of a local public entity which is authorized to incur an indebtedness for school purposes, which proposes to incur an indebtedness in the form of general obligation bonds in an amount in excess of the annual income and revenue of such entity, where the purpose of such indebtedness is to repair, reconstruct or replace public school buildings determined to be structurally unsafe for school use.

There are approximately 1,600 school buildings in California that do not meet earthquake safety standards. There is a current law that requires repair or abandonment of these schools by June 30, 1975. Buildings are really the secondary consideration in this issue, the safety of school children should be our prime concern. In some of the more recent earthquakes we have been fortunate that they didn't occur during school hours, but we can't depend on this kind of good luck. This proposal will make it easier for local school districts to obtain the matching funds that are now available and thus make schools safe for children.

VOTE YES

PROPOSITION 10: Property Tax Exemption for Blind Veterans

Increases the maximum exemption from property tax which the Legislature is authorized to give to veterans who are blind due to service-connected disabilities from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

The intent of this proposition is to keep the level of the exemption on a par with the benefit established in 1960. Taxes and the cost of living have gone up considerably and this measure will help the blind veteran keep up with these costs.

VOTE YES

PROPOSITION 11: Privacy an Inalienable Right

Includes pursuing and obtaining privacy among inalienable rights.

The right to privacy is one of our basic freedoms, but it is one which has not been spelled out specifically in either the U.S. or California Constitutions. Private agencies such as credit bureaus and other businesses and the government have been collecting vast amounts of information on Americans to the point of intrusion and violation of our basic right to privacy. Passage of Proposition 11 will control such actions.

VOTE YES

PROPOSITION 12: Disabled Veterans' Exemption from Property Taxes

Authorizes Legislature to exempt from property taxation the home, up to a maximum of \$10,000 of assessed valuation, of any resident veteran who, by reason of a total service-connected disability, suffered the loss of sight in both eyes and the loss or loss of use of one upper or lower extremity or the loss or loss of use of both one lower and one upper extremity, or, the loss of both arms.

Current law provides a \$10,000 exemption for paraplegic veterans who are defined as veterans who have lost both legs or have lost the use of both legs. Proposition 12 would expand this to include veterans who have lost both arms or who have lost one leg and one arm. It would also extend coverage to blind veterans who have also lost the use of one limb. As such, this measure is remedial in nature and overcomes the limitations of the term paraplegic."

VOTE YES

PROPOSITION 13: Workmen's Compensation Subsequent Injury Fund

Grants the Legislature the power to provide for payment of an award to the state on death, arising out of and in course of employment, of an employee who has no dependents. Permits the award to be used to pay extra compensation to employees for subsequent injuries.

At the present time an employer or his insurer does not have to pay anything on an employee who is killed on the job and doesn't have any dependents. This measure would require the employer to put the amount he would have paid the dependents into the Subsequent Injury Fund to support to others who have been injured on the job.

VOTE YES

PROPOSITION 14: Property Taxation Initiative Constitutional Amendment

Establishes several property tax rate limitations. Prescribes tax rates for sales, use, cigarettes, distilled spirits, banks, corporations, and insurance companies. Limits total ad valorem tax on property to 1.75% of market value for all purposes except payment of designated types of debts and liabilities. Eliminates property tax for welfare purposes, limits property tax for education, and requires state funding of these from other taxes. Requires severance tax on extraction of minerals and hydrocarbons. Requires two-thirds vote of Legislature to increase designated taxes. Restricts exemptions from property tax to those approved by election. If the proposed initiative is adopted undefined additional financing from state sources in the approximate annual amount of seven hundred million dollars (\$700,000,000.00) will be required.

There are many misleading points included in Prop. No. 14, the "Watson Tax Initiative," **do not be fooled by them.** Labor has been urging the Legislature to provide property tax relief and to close the tax loopholes that the banks and corporations enjoy, but Proposition No. 14 does **not** provide this.

Prop. No. 14 actually is a giveaway to speculators. Approximately 70% of the so-called tax relief would go to business, owners of income property, land speculators and real estate interests.

The loss of revenue which would take place if Prop. No. 14 passed would be partially made up by an increase in sales tax of 40%, as provided for by the Watson Initiative. There is no tax relief for renters in this proposal. This means that almost 45% of California's population would get no relief, but they might have to pay the increased sales tax, the 25% higher liquor taxes and the 100% higher cigarette taxes. The property tax savings this bill would provide will be offset by these other taxes.

Sales tax is a regressive form of taxation and it hits the "little guy" the hardest and yet this proposition would undoubtedly cause a large increase in sales tax.

We hope the members of Local 1245 and their families will not be fooled by the backers of this proposition who try to pass off the initiative measure as method of providing property tax relief. We all want property tax relief, but not if the end result is an increase in the total amount that we would pay in taxes.

VOTE NO

PROPOSITION 15: Establishes Criterion for State Employees' Salaries. Provides for Compulsory Arbitration

Initiative Constitutional Amendment. Requires State Personnel Board, University of California Regents, and State University and College Trustees semiannually to determine prevailing rates in private and public employment for services comparable to those performed by state employees, and recommend to Governor adjustments to state employee salaries and benefits necessary to equal prevailing rates. The recommendations must be included in Governor's budget, cannot be reduced or eliminated except by two-thirds vote of Legislature, and are not subject to Governor's veto. Provides for written agreements and arbitration between state and employees on other employer-employee relation matters. Statement of additional financing from state sources: Adoption of this initiative could require a significant increase in state cost in years that a salary increase recommendation would not be adopted otherwise. For example, if this amendment had been in effect during the preparation of the 1972-73 fiscal year budget, the estimated cost increase to the state would be in the approximate amount of one hundred twenty seven million three thousand dollars (\$127,003,000).

The main drawback, in our opinion, is that this measure only provides for limited collective bargaining and at the same time does not make any provisions for such basic elements as unit determination and bargaining procedures. In excluding such subjects as wages, fringe benefits and job security from the bargaining process, much of the skills of collective bargaining are negated. Determination of the first of these two subjects would be left dependent upon the skills or lack thereof in other employments (or on unilateral management decisions in unorganized employments) and the last would remain in the hands of management.

Another drawback is the mandatory provisions for arbitration as the only means to resolve impasses in negotiations, thus ignoring proven methods such as mediation and fact finding. This provision could have the result of inhibiting true collective bargaining.

VOTE NO

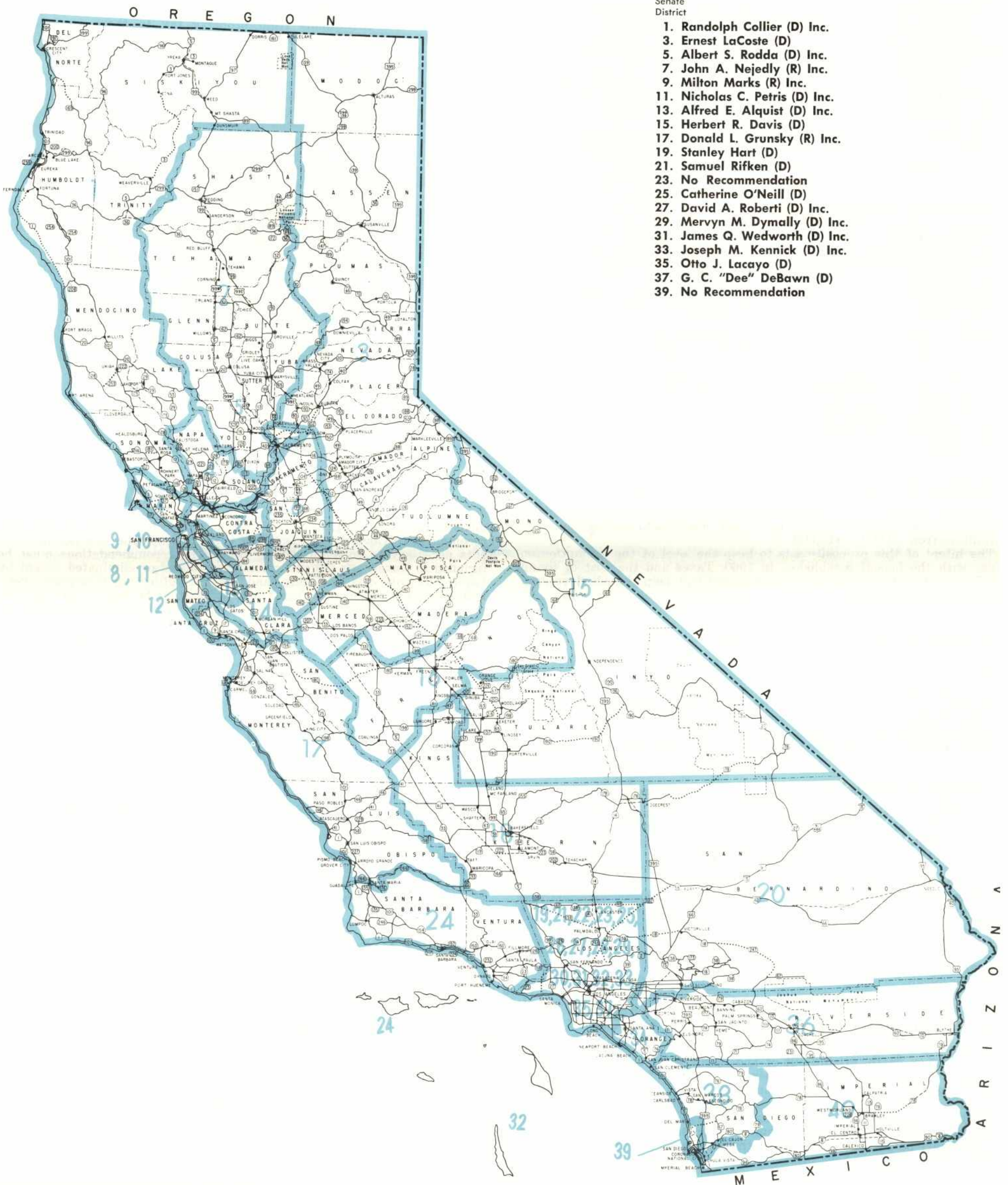
PROPOSITION 16: California Highway Patrol Salaries

Constitutional Initiative. Requires State Personnel Board to: (1) determine maximum salary for each class of policemen or deputy sheriff in each city and county within state, (2) adjust salaries of uniformed members of Highway Patrol to at least the maximum rate paid policemen or deputy sheriffs within comparable classes, and (3) report annually to Governor on its determinations and adjustments. Requires Governor to provide in budget for full implementation of these determinations and adjustments. These budget provisions can be modified or stricken only by two-thirds vote of legislature voting solely on this issue. Statement of additional financing from state sources: If this amendment had been in effect during the preparation of the 1972-73 fiscal year budget, the estimated cost increase to the state would be in the approximate amount of seventeen million five hundred and nineteen thousand dollars (\$17,519,000).

NO RECOMMENDATION

(Continued on Page Eight)

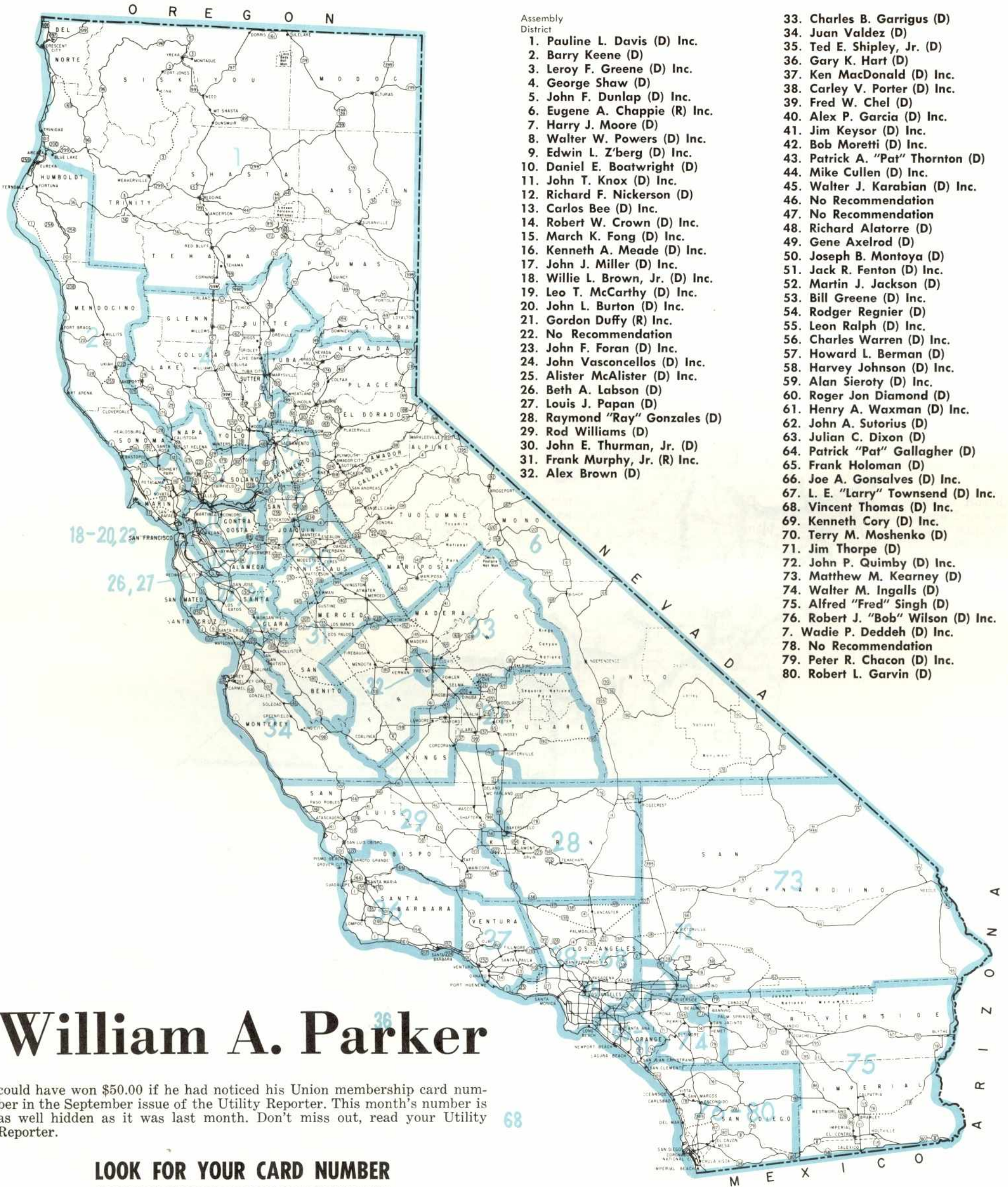
Recommendations for California State Senate



Senate District

- 1. Randolph Collier (D) Inc.
- 3. Ernest LaCoste (D)
- 5. Albert S. Rodda (D) Inc.
- 7. John A. Nejedly (R) Inc.
- 9. Milton Marks (R) Inc.
- 11. Nicholas C. Petris (D) Inc.
- 13. Alfred E. Alquist (D) Inc.
- 15. Herbert R. Davis (D)
- 17. Donald L. Grunsky (R) Inc.
- 19. Stanley Hart (D)
- 21. Samuel Rifken (D)
- 23. No Recommendation
- 25. Catherine O'Neill (D)
- 27. David A. Roberti (D) Inc.
- 29. Mervyn M. Dymally (D) Inc.
- 31. James Q. Wedworth (D) Inc.
- 33. Joseph M. Kennick (D) Inc.
- 35. Otto J. Lacayo (D)
- 37. G. C. "Dee" DeBawn (D)
- 39. No Recommendation

Recommendations for California State Assembly



Assembly District

1. Pauline L. Davis (D) Inc.
2. Barry Keene (D)
3. Leroy F. Greene (D) Inc.
4. George Shaw (D)
5. John F. Dunlap (D) Inc.
6. Eugene A. Chappie (R) Inc.
7. Harry J. Moore (D)
8. Walter W. Powers (D) Inc.
9. Edwin L. Z'berg (D) Inc.
10. Daniel E. Boatwright (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. Kenneth A. Meade (D) Inc.
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 Duffy (R) Inc.
22. No Recommendation
23. John F. Foran (D) Inc.
24. John Vasconcellos (D) Inc.
25. Alister McAlister (D) Inc.
26. Beth A. Labson (D)
27. Louis J. Papan (D)
28. Raymond "Ray" Gonzales (D)
29. Rod Williams (D)
30. John E. Thurman, Jr. (D)
31. Frank Murphy, Jr. (R) Inc.
32. Alex Brown (D)
33. Charles B. Garrigus (D)
34. Juan Valdez (D)
35. Ted E. Shipley, Jr. (D)
36. Gary K. Hart (D)
37. Ken MacDonald (D) Inc.
38. Carley V. Porter (D) Inc.
39. Fred W. Chel (D)
40. Alex P. Garcia (D) Inc.
41. Jim Keysor (D) Inc.
42. Bob Moretti (D) Inc.
43. Patrick A. "Pat" Thornton (D)
44. Mike Cullen (D) Inc.
45. Walter J. Karabian (D) Inc.
46. No Recommendation
47. No Recommendation
48. Richard Alatorre (D)
49. Gene Axelrod (D)
50. Joseph B. Montoya (D)
51. Jack R. Fenton (D) Inc.
52. Martin J. Jackson (D)
53. Bill Greene (D) Inc.
54. Rodger Regnier (D)
55. Leon Ralph (D) Inc.
56. Charles Warren (D) Inc.
57. Howard L. Berman (D)
58. Harvey Johnson (D) Inc.
59. Alan Sieroty (D) Inc.
60. Roger Jon Diamond (D)
61. Henry A. Waxman (D) Inc.
62. John A. Sutorius (D)
63. Julian C. Dixon (D)
64. Patrick "Pat" Gallagher (D)
65. Frank Holoman (D)
66. Joe A. Gonsalves (D) Inc.
67. L. E. "Larry" Townsend (D) Inc.
68. Vincent Thomas (D) Inc.
69. Kenneth Cory (D) Inc.
70. Terry M. Moshenko (D)
71. Jim Thorpe (D)
72. John P. Quimby (D) Inc.
73. Matthew M. Kearney (D)
74. Walter M. Ingalls (D)
75. Alfred "Fred" Singh (D)
76. Robert J. "Bob" Wilson (D) Inc.
77. Wadie P. Deddeh (D) Inc.
78. No Recommendation
79. Peter R. Chacon (D) Inc.
80. Robert L. Garvin (D)

William A. Parker

could have won \$50.00 if he had noticed his Union membership card number in the September issue of the Utility Reporter. This month's number is as well hidden as it was last month. Don't miss out, read your Utility Reporter.

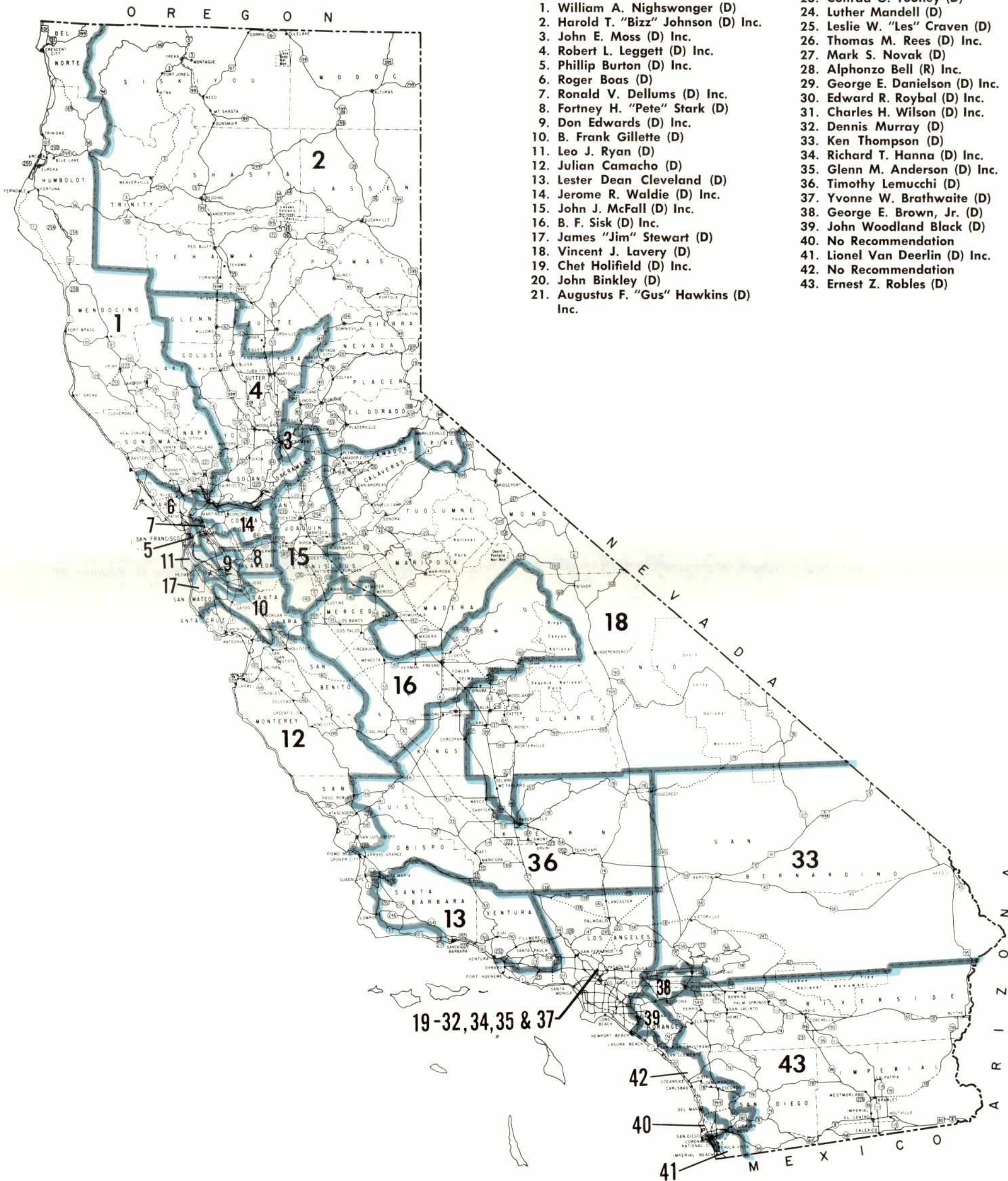
LOOK FOR YOUR CARD NUMBER



Recommendations for Representatives in Congress

Congressional District

1. William A. Nighswonger (D)
2. Harold T. "Bizz" Johnson (D) Inc.
3. John E. Moss (D) Inc.
4. Robert L. Leggett (D) Inc.
5. Phillip Burton (D) Inc.
6. Roger Boas (D)
7. Ronald V. Dellums (D) Inc.
8. Fortney H. "Pete" Stark (D)
9. Don Edwards (D) Inc.
10. B. Frank Gillette (D)
11. Leo J. Ryan (D)
12. Julian Camacho (D)
13. Lester Dean Cleveland (D)
14. Jerome R. Waldie (D) Inc.
15. John J. McFall (D) Inc.
16. B. F. Sisk (D) Inc.
17. James "Jim" Stewart (D)
18. Vincent J. Lavery (D)
19. Chet Holifield (D) Inc.
20. John Binkley (D)
21. Augustus F. "Gus" Hawkins (D) Inc.
22. James C. Corman (D) Inc.
23. Conrad G. Tuohy (D)
24. Luther Mandell (D)
25. Leslie W. "Les" Craven (D)
26. Thomas M. Rees (D) Inc.
27. Mark S. Novak (D)
28. Alphonzo Bell (R) Inc.
29. George E. Danielson (D) Inc.
30. Edward R. Roybal (D) Inc.
31. Charles H. Wilson (D) Inc.
32. Dennis Murray (D)
33. Ken Thompson (D)
34. Richard T. Hanna (D) Inc.
35. Glenn M. Anderson (D) Inc.
36. Timothy Lemucchi (D)
37. Yvonne W. Brathwaite (D)
38. George E. Brown, Jr. (D)
39. John Woodland Black (D)
40. No Recommendation
41. Lionel Van Deerlin (D) Inc.
42. No Recommendation
43. Ernest Z. Robles (D)



There IS A Difference In The Party Platforms

(Continued from Page One)

perpetuate the handout system of present welfare. But the return—in new public facilities and services, in the dignity of bringing a paycheck home and in the taxes that will come back—far outweigh the cost of the investment.”

The Democratic platform follows the AFL-CIO recommendation for creation of public service jobs to help solve the unemployment problem.

The Republicans, on the other hand, gave merely lip service to the cause of full employment. Their platform insisted that the Nixon Administration record was good on employment and that a record number of jobs had been created.

“Our mix of policies has worked,” the GOP platform said boastfully. “The nation’s economic growth is once again strong and steady.”

Their platform made no mention of the 2½ million additional Americans who have become jobless under the GOP administration.

INFLATION: One-Sided Nixon Controls

On Jan. 27, 1969 — shortly after his inauguration — President Nixon promised “we can control inflation without an increase in unemployment.”

The record showed that the Nixon Administration delivered on neither side of that promise. Not only did unemployment increase (as was noted above), but the Administration failed to effectively control inflation. The cost-of-living has gone up 14.2% since the President took office, and just last month, after six months of some slowdown in the increase, seemed to be climbing again at a higher rate.

The Democratic platform calls for “eliminating the unfair, bureaucratic Nixon wage and price controls.” It said the Nixon Economic Program—which was not instituted until the Nixon Administration was in control nearly three years—has “forced the American worker, who suffers most from inflation, to pay the price of trying to end it.”

In its place, the Democrats called for a “truly fair stabilization program” to be used in “emergency situations,” and said such a program should affect profits, investment earnings, executive salaries and prices as well as wages.

The AFL-CIO has complained that the Nixon Economic controls program only controlled wages, while letting profits, interests, prices and other items run rampant.

For its part, the Republican platform again pointed with pride to its record. It blamed previous Administrations for causing inflation, but failed to note that Nixon waited nearly three years before changing his “do-nothing” policy and instituting his Nixon Economic Program.

It contends the wage controls were needed temporarily “to recapture lost stability.”

The Democrats have charged the Republicans—as has the AFL-CIO—with having “deliberately driven people out of work in a heartless and ineffective effort to deal with inflation.”

LABOR LAWS: Does GOP Really Mean It?

As has been typical of past platforms, the Democratic Party included virtually all of the recommendations of organized labor in the area of labor law. First, and perhaps foremost, the Democrats pledged continued support of free collective bargaining by opposing the Nixon Administration’s effort to impose compulsory arbitration in strikes in the transportation industry.

Furthermore, the Democrats asked for updating of the National Labor Relations Act by extending its coverage to employees of nonprofit institutions, more adequate remedies to workers who are victims of anti-union employer actions, repeal of the 14(b) section that permits states to enact a “right-to-work” law, and permitting greater communication for unions with workers on the job.

The Democrats also urged enactment of a strong pension protection bill, calling for portability of pensions, early vesting and a reinsurance program to protect workers whose employers fail to properly fund a pension plan.

This year, the Republican platform threw labor a bone, but it was a mighty bare one. In past platforms, the Republicans have either asked for passage of further right-to-work legislation or have supported such legislation in principle. This year, the GOP left out any reference to such legislation.

The Republican platform, however, has no specific recommendations to give to improve labor law, except to call for modernization of the U.S. Civil Service law. It, however, called for continued efforts to restrict major strikes.

The Democrats praised the labor movement, and added: “The concern of the (Democratic) Party is that the gains which labor struggled so long to obtain not be lost to them, whether through inaction or subservience to illogical Republican domestic policies.”

Differences in Job Safety. A most striking comparison is also possible in the two party planks on occupational safety and health.

First, the Republicans take credit for passage of the 1970 Occupational Safety and Health Act—an act that was lobbied through Congress in spite of strong Republican and business opposition. Then, the GOP Platform asks for “continued advancement of the health and safety of workers.”

The Democrats, on the other hand, specifically noted most of the objections that organized labor has stated in the administration of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, including the failure of the Administration to hire sufficient numbers of inspectors and the proposals to turn enforcement back to the states.

Minimum Wage. The Republicans made no mention of seeking an increase in the minimum wage. On the other hand, the Democrats proposed

increasing the Federal minimum wage to \$2.50 an hour, expanding the coverage to other workers and creation of overtime premiums to encourage the hiring of additional workers.

Also, the Democratic platform proposed that maternity benefits “should be made available to all working women” with temporary disability benefits to cover pregnancy, childbirth, miscarriage and recovery.

TAX REFORMS: Yes, Fatcats Must Pay

Again, the Republicans claim in their platform on this topic that everything is rosy and that the ordinary taxpayer has benefitted under the Nixon Administration. Indeed, the GOP takes credit for passage of the Tax Reform Act of 1969. The fact is that the Tax Reform Bill was forced down its throat by strong Democratic Congressional support, but only after it was weakened by strong business lobbyists and Republicans.

The GOP platform claims that most of the tax reform measures proposed by Democrats and others are “deceitful.” While it promises further tax reform, the GOP platform does not spell out where it can be achieved. Instead, the Republicans urge only a curtailment of Federal spending in the hopes of reducing taxes.

The Democratic platform is specific. “The Nixon Administration, which fought serious reform in 1969, has no program, only promises, for tax reform. . . . Corporate taxes have dropped from 30% of Federal revenues in 1954 to 16% in 1973. . . . Most people earning under \$10,000 now pay more in regressive payroll tax than in income tax.”

It continues: “The Democratic Party believes that all unfair corporate and individual tax preferences should be removed. The tax law is clogged with complicated provisions and special interests, such as percentage oil depletion, special rates and rules for capital gains, fast depreciation unrelated to useful life, easy-to-abuse ‘expense-account’ deductions and the ineffective minimum tax.

“These hidden expenditures in the Federal budget are nothing more than billions in ‘tax welfare’ aid for the wealthy, the privileged and the corporations.”

MEDICAL CARE: Only Dems Back Health Plan

In 1970, the AFL-CIO said its “No. 1 Legislative Goal” was enactment of National Health Insurance. It cited the nearly \$70 billions spent annually on medical care and the nation’s worsening health and said a new system of providing health care was needed for Americans.

(Labor had noted that union bargainers had faced the problem of growing health insurance costs in trying to gain pay and fringe increases for its members.)

The Republicans do not hedge on this issue. They state flatly: “We oppose nationalized compulsory health insurance.” The platform claims, erroneously, that such a plan would “triple” the costs of medical coverage for the average American.

Instead, the Republicans would seek to enhance private health insurance programs which have done little to help the ordinary citizen, but have done much to enrich many physicians.

The Democratic platform calls for establishing a system of “universal National Health Insurance which covers all Americans with a comprehensive set of benefits, including preventive medicine, mental and emotional disorders and complete protection against catastrophic costs, and in which the rule of free choice for both provider and consumer is protected.”

THE VERDICT: Dems Back Labor Most of Way

In virtually every other plank of the platforms, the Democrats support the general goals of organized labor. Such areas include education, Social Security, aid to the cities, poverty programs and other social programs to provide for a better life for all Americans.

The political party platforms, of course, have always been full of much promise, some of which is empty. Yet, an examination of the two documents in 1972 provides a distinct comparison. There is a difference in the two parties . . . and their candidates.

The Republican view is one of contentment: The nation is prospering and all is well. That is the inescapable conclusion in reading their document. Indeed, its first sentence reads: “This year, our Republican Party has greater reason than ever before for pride in its stewardship.”

The Democrats, as is natural for a party that does not control the White House, is not happy with the way Americans must live their lives in 1972.

The opening sentences of the Democratic platform list the fears faced by many Americans. “They feel that the government is run for the privileged few rather than for the many—and they are right,” the platform says.

It concludes: “Every election is a choice: In 1972, Americans must decide whether they want their country back again.”

—K.A.G.

Allied Industrial Worker

Local 1245 recommends

McGOVERN for President

Recommendations on California Propositions:

(Continued from Page Three)

PROPOSITION 17: Death Penalty Initiative Constitutional Amendment

Amends Constitution of California to provide that statutes in effect on February 17, 1972, requiring, authorizing, imposing or relating to the death penalty are in full force and effect subject to legislative amendment or repeal by statute, initiative, or referendum, and that the death penalty provided under these statutes is not cruel or unusual punishment.

NO RECOMMENDATION

PROPOSITION 18: Obscenity Initiative

Amends, deletes, and adds Penal Code statutes relating to obscenity. Defines nudity, obscenities, sadomasochistic abuse, sexual conduct, sexual excitement and other related terms. Deletes "redeeming social importance" test. Limits "contemporary standards" test to local area. Creates misdemeanors for selling, showing, producing or distributing specified prohibited materials to adults or minors. Permits local governmental agencies to separately regulate these matters. Provides for county jail term and up to \$10,000 fine for violations. Makes sixth conviction of specified misdemeanors a felony. Creates defenses and presumptions. Permits injunctions and seizures of materials. Requires speedy hearing and trial.

NO RECOMMENDATION

PROPOSITION 19: Marijuana Initiative

Removes state penalties for personal use. Proposes a statute which would provide that no person eighteen or older shall be punished criminally or denied any right or privilege because of his planting, cultivating, harvesting, drying, processing, otherwise preparing, transporting, possessing or using marijuana. Does not repeal existing or limit future legislation prohibiting persons under the influence of marijuana from engaging in conduct that endangers others.

NO RECOMMENDATION

PROPOSITION 20: California Coastline Initiative

Coastal zone conservation act. Creates state coastal zone conservation commission and six regional commissions. Sets criteria for and requires submission of plan to Legislature for preservation, protection, restoration and enhancement of environment and ecology of coastal zone, as defined. Establishes permit area within coastal zone as the area between the seaward limits of state jurisdiction and 1,000 yards landward from the mean high tide line subject to specified exceptions. Prohibits any development within permit area without permit by state or regional commission. Prescribes standards for issuance or denial of permits. Act terminates after 1976. This measure appropriates five million dollars (\$5,000,000) for the period 1973 to 1976.

The coast of California needs protection against certain profiteers who care nothing about ecology and the preservation of our shoreline. This can be done without the radical provisions of Proposition No. 20.

Many of the rules or restrictions in Proposition No. 20 would be counterproductive. For example, they would stop or delay the construction of the much needed waste water treatment facility for the City and County of San Francisco. It would also delay the reconstruction and modernization of Pier 94 in the Port of San Francisco. Modernization of this pier would enhance the environment and improve the economy. This could result in the loss of jobs for thousands of California workers.

It would also create a new "super" agency and six regional layers of government at a cost of \$5,000,000 without providing funds for access roads to beaches or for maintenance of the beaches.

The small property owner will be the most adversely affected by this initiative measure in several ways. At the present time there are sixty "coastal zone" cities and counties. The small home owner who wants to make additions or improvements to his home and goes over \$7,500.00, which isn't difficult to do, will be faced with delays, additional filing fees that will be attached to the permit process.

If the additional costs and delays aren't enough of a problem, they face the prospect of increased taxes because of the loss of assessed valuation from delayed or suspended private investment. The private developers who have plans for investment and construction in the coastal zone areas can be expected to move just outside the restricted area and will tend to cause development in a crazy quilt fashion. Good planning principles will be aborted rather than strengthened by this initiative measure.

There are many serious legal questions relative to the enforcement of the Initiative. Many city attorneys have reviewed the measure and they are concerned with the many imprecise definitions and terminology and you can bet their court challenges will tie up an already critically overloaded court calendar.

VOTE NO

PROPOSITION 21: School Busing Initiative

Student school assignment. Adds section to Education Code providing: "No public school student shall, because of his race, creed, or color, be assigned to or be required to attend a particular school." Repeals section establishing policy that racial and ethnic imbalance in pupil enrollment in public schools shall be prevented and eliminated. Repeals section which (1) establishes factors for consideration in preventing or eliminating racial or ethnic imbalances in public schools; (2) requires school districts to report numbers and percentages of racial and ethnic groups in each school; and (3) requires districts to develop plans to remedy imbalances.

The issue of busing is a very volatile one and it is a subject on which almost everybody has a definite opinion. It should be made "perfectly clear" that the issue involved is not a question of "to bus or not to bus"; it is, instead, a question of whether or not we should repeal a new law dealing with an administrative process whereby local school boards, where problems exist, are to plan ahead to solve educational inequality problems.

The initiative petition will actually serve to encourage court-ordered "busing" in California. If they cannot show the courts that a plan is under way to solve severe racial impact problems, then they will get their plans and instructions from the courts.

The current law, which this initiative measure would repeal, does not force busing and it does not remove local control in the attendance areas for school children, and it does not change the racial balance policy of the State.

The proponents of this proposition are appealing to emotions and are using scare phrases such as "forced integration," "forced busing," "destruction of public schools," and "costly legislation" to frighten you and, hopefully, keep you from reading the present law and understanding its intent.

VOTE NO

PROPOSITION 22: Agricultural Labor Relations Initiative

Sets forth permissible and prohibited labor relation activities of agricultural employers, employees, and labor organizations. Makes specified types of strikes, picketing, and boycotts unlawful. Defines unfair labor practices. Creates Agricultural Labor Relations Board with power to certify organizations as bargaining representatives, conduct elections therefor, prevent unfair labor practices, and investigate and hold hearings relating to enforcement of Act. Provides Board's orders are reviewable and enforceable by courts. Provides interference with Board's performance of duties or commission of defined unlawful acts is punishable by fine and/or imprisonment. If the proposed initiative is adopted undefined additional financing from state sources in the approximate amount of six hundred thousand dollars (\$600,000) per year will be required.

We carried several articles on Proposition #22 in the last issue of the Utility Reporter which outlined in general the reasons for our opposition to Prop. #22. We are also sending a separate letter, which you should have received by now, to each member and it contains more facts on Prop. #22.

The Farm Workers have come "a long way" since the grape boycott in actions which received national attention and eventually resulted in many signed agreements with large growers, but they are far from being "successful and established" as a national union. The farm worker has probably the worst wages and working conditions of any occupation in recent years. They began to organize in order to improve their conditions. Not too different from our predecessors in the Labor movement.

The provisions of this Initiative are stacked up in a manner to insure the disenfranchisement of almost every farm worker. This measure would make "elections" fraudulent, empty collective bargaining of any real meaning, and would make boycotting, picketing, and striking a crime. It would kill any efforts of farm workers to achieve justice, dignity and decency.

Where would you and I be today if an initiative petition such as Prop. #22 had been passed providing for controls in the utility industry. We would be working for "slave" wages and our benefits and working conditions would depend on the "good will" of the employers and we all know where that would put us.

If this proposition succeeds you can plan on other employer groups hiring bright attorneys to draft initiative petitions designed to limit or reduce the capability of unions to organize and bargain for employees.

VOTE NO

Recommendations for State of Nevada

STATE OF NEVADA

U.S. House of Representatives

At Large District James Bilbray (D)

State Senate

Washoe County District No. 1
Cliff Young (R) Inc.
William Raggio (R)

Elko, Humboldt, Lander, Eureka & Pershing Counties

Warren Monroe (D) Inc.

Mineral, White Pine, Nye, Esmeralda & Lincoln Counties

Richard Blakemore (D)

State Assembly

Washoe County

District 23 No Recommendation
District 24 Mary Frazzini (R) Inc.
District 28 No Recommendation

District 26 Emerson F. Titlow (D)

District 27 Ken Haller (D)

District 28 No Recommendation

District 29 Robert E. Barengo (D)

District 30 Donald R. Mello (D) Inc.

District 31 Margie Foote (D) Inc.

District 32 Artie Valentine (D) Inc.

Humboldt, Eureka, Pershing and Lander Counties No Recommendation

Elko County No Recommendation

Lincoln & White Pine Counties

No Recommendation

Esmeralda, Mineral and Nye Counties

Francis Hawkins (D) Inc.

Churchill County,

Lyon, Slove County & Part of

Carson City Joe Dini (D) Inc.

Douglas County and Part of Carson

City No Recommendation