

# Utility reporter

APRIL, 1974

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

VOL. XXII, NO. 4

Official Publication of I.B.E.W.  
Local Union 1245, AFL-CIO,  
P.O. Box 4790,  
Walnut Creek, Ca. 94596



## Proposition 9 hit as anti-union measure

The following statement on Proposition 9 was adopted by the AFL-CIO delegates taking part in the Pre-Primary Election Convention of the California Labor Council on Political Education in San Francisco:

The Executive Council of the California Labor Federation voted unanimously at its meeting of March 5-6, 1974, to oppose Proposition 9 on the June 4 ballot.

Our opposition was based on the following major objections:

**Section 82039** includes within the definition of lobbyist any person whenever "a substantial or regular portion of the activities for which he receives consideration is for the purpose of influencing legislation or administrative action."

**Section 82032** defines "influencing legislative or administrative action" as follows: "means promoting, supporting, influencing, modifying, opposing or delaying any legislative or administrative action by any means, including but not limited to the provision or use of information, statistics, studies or analyses."

**Section 82003** defines "agency" as "any state agency or local government agency."

**Section 82049** defines "state agency" as follows: "every state office, department, division, bureau, board and commission, and the Legislature, but does not include the courts or any agency in the judicial branch of the government."

**Section 86202** prohibits a "lobbyist" from making "a contribution, or to act as an agent or intermediary in the making of any contribution or to arrange for the making of any contribution by himself or any other person."

The above definitions bring within the confining restrictions of the initiative any labor official seeking full benefits for his membership through contacts with the legislature or such state agencies as the labor commissioner's office, unemployment insurance office, Division of Industrial Safety, Division of Industrial Welfare, Division of Apprenticeship Standards, Department of Education.

In ruthless reply to our public

position and opposition to Proposition 9 as an anti-labor initiative, one of the sponsors of the initiative, Peoples Lobby, Inc., has filed a harassing and malicious petition against labor in the Sacramento County Superior Court. It completely and falsely misrepresents the voluntary compliance of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, with respect to the registration and filing requirements of the existing state lobby law.

Our Federation from the enactment of the lobby statute in 1949 has taken the position that the law does not apply to union labor representatives.

However, in the spirit of full disclosure, there has been on a continuous basis a voluntary compliance by our Federation through complete disclosure of all expenditures relating to its representation before the Legislature.

At the beginning of each legislative session we have filed a legal disclaimer stating that the lobby law is not applicable to labor union representatives.

It must be noted that during all of

twenty-five years since enactment of the lobby statute, our filings have been accepted as proper by the legislative regulatory body.

The petition of the People's Lobby is an attempted act of political intimidation, intended to silence the State AFL-CIO movement. The petition would disenfranchise the duly-elected Secretary-Treasurer and all representatives of our Federation. It directs the Legislature to file criminal charges against your present Secretary-Treasurer for following State-approved practices of long standing.

The petition baldly declares its punitive purpose by establishing its sponsorship of Proposition 9 as a basis for the court action.

The petition represents a shocking abuse of judicial process.

We therefore call upon our affiliates to implement fully the opposition to Proposition 9 expressed by the Executive Council of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, by resoundingly defeating this ill-disguised anti-labor measure.

## LOCAL 1245 MEMBERS REJECT PG&E OFFER

Members of Local 1245 employed by Pacific Gas and Electric Company rejected a proposed three year wage and benefit agreement in a mail referendum ballot conducted April 2 through April 17. With over 71 percent participation by those eligible to vote, the package was rejected by a 3 to 1 margin.

Membership reasons for rejection as expressed at unit meetings, special meetings held for explanation of the proposed offer, steward meetings, petitions, letters and individual comments cover a wide range of issues, but two major points raised by most were a greater first year wage adjustment and refunding or credits for pension plan members with employee contributions.

The wage issue is heightened by erosion of purchasing power through inflation and concerns over the escalation of the rate of increase in basic budget items such as food, gasoline, etc. in the makeup of the Consumer Price Index.

Union and Company negotiators resumed discussions on April 30, 1974 in an effort to obtain an accord on another package for resubmission to the membership for voting.

## YOUR Business Manager's COLUMN

### ELECTIONS

L. L. MITCHELL

The next few months are important ones for Local 1245. Our negotiating committee for P.G. & E. employees will be back trying to obtain improvements which will be acceptable to the membership. Our May issue of the newspaper will be a chore, for it will contain all the biographies of candidates for Local Union office, and Advisory Council as well as those for the International Convention. June will require the membership to determine their choices of persons to run the Local and their selections of candidates for State and Federal offices who will be selected in November. They will also determine the outcome of nine ballot propositions.

The State ballot propositions are always difficult and we must make these determinations in the June primary. This year we have on the ballot Proposition 9 which is an initiative petition for political reform in the way of limiting campaign finances, disclosure of conflict of interest by public officials, the reporting of campaign finances and the regulations of lobbyists. All of these are worthwhile goals, and following the disclosures of the past months certainly call for considerable thought.

The labor movement, and we as members, are as concerned as any segment of society that elections are run honestly and that our legislators respond to the will and the needs of the citizens of our nation. Proposition 9 purports to correct the ills we have witnessed and assure us honest legislators in the future.

The initiative is misleading, as much of the proposed language is now on the books. The Legislature has passed the major points covering reporting and disclosure of campaign finances as well as the sources of income which would disclose conflicts of interest of the candidates.

Labor's opposition to the bill is primarily that in the portions relating to lobbying, it is an over-kill. It is an anti-democratic measure which gives to political appointees arbitrary and dictatorial power of fundamental political processes of representative government, and denies elected union officials the right to represent their members if in their position of leadership they had made campaign contributions upon the directions of these same members.

This would leave workers without voice or influence on many issues which are of major concern to their well being, such as workmen's compensation, state disability insurance, etc.

I know that each of you is as concerned as I am over the issue of campaign funds and the action of certain political figures. I would urge each of you to read the statement of the State AFL-CIO and study the measure carefully before you cast your ballot on Proposition 9. Our best information from legal authority indicates the measure is badly drawn and if passed would definitely harm labor, but not necessarily stop the big monied interests from continuing their position of dollar influence on our legislative process.

... HAVE YOU MOVED?



MY NEW ADDRESS IS:

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

STREET \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

RETURN TO:

P.O. BOX 4790, WALNUT CREEK, CALIF. 94596



Shown above are some of the members of Local 1245 employed by the Central California Communications Corporation as they walked the picket line. They were on strike for eight days before reaching an agreement with the Company.

# NORTH BAY NEWS

## Did you know

That there was a team of people formed in May of '73 to act as an "Employees' Assistance Group"? The groups' primary purpose is to bring people with problems together with people who have solutions. The group serves P.G.& E. employees, their families, and friends with problems surrounding housing, marital discord, drug addiction, financial distress, etc...

The group is made up of ten persons who work in Marin district. They are a non-profit, voluntary group who act independently from P.G.& E. Any

person with a problem wishing to contact one of the group members can do so by getting in touch with Corb Wheeler, Union Business Rep.-Walnut Creek (415-933-6060), Division Personnel Dept. (Co. phone 52-341), or by looking at the list of group members' names attached to the inside of the yellow Employee Assistance Referral Directory located at the various offices in Marin District.

All matters will be handled in a **strictly confidential** manner, and only the caseworker and person involved will know.

## ANGELO IVANICH FUND

Angelo Ivanich was a troubleman at the Silverado Service Center in St. Helena; as strong and healthy a man as has ever lived. He was an avid sportsman, little league manager, and union shop steward for many years.

In December of last year Angelo suffered an aneurysm (an artery burst) in his brain. After three extensive operations, the artery is permanently repaired. However, Angelo is now paralyzed on the left side. The doctors said with immediate therapy and rehabilitation he could regain full use of his left leg and some, if not all, use of his left arm. He was taken to Franklin Hospital in San Francisco, but they would not admit him. The cost to stay in the hospital for one month with a full therapy program is between \$4,000.00 and \$5,000.00. Without therapy Angelo stays a cripple. Angelo was just a working man; his wife is just a housewife. His wife is going to sacrifice everything they own to have him admitted to that hospital and keep him there as long as she possibly can. That will not be for very long.

If you or anyone you know can help us in anyway at all, please contact us immediately. Call Frank Burrow 707-963-4967 or write to Corb Wheeler, P.O. Box 4790, Walnut Creek, Calif. 94596. This is a brother that truly needs help.

Thank you,  
Friends of Angelo Ivanich

# Is it the end of the road for oil industry's tax break ripoff?

The seven top officers of seven powerful oil corporations, whose combined salaries must run into the millions, sat in a row before the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee and heard the tax breaks that they have enjoyed for years blasted to the high heavens. They fought back as best they could, but they must have had more than an uneasy suspicion that those halcyon days may be threatened.

What was happening was that for the first time in almost thirty years, the American people were being given a glimpse into the true meaning of the tax advantages the oil industry has been enjoying in the name of a more efficient industry and the pitiful return that the American people are getting for their money.

It is not a new story to organized labor. Year after year, labor representatives have gone up to the Hill and denounced the fat depletion allowances, the foreign tax breaks, the deferred taxes and numerous other tax advantages, the oil industry has wangled from Congress.

Now in the midst of an energy crisis, which may after all turn out to be real, it turns out that instead of using these tax breaks to serve the nation and its growing energy needs — the justification for which the tax advantages were granted in the first place — the oil corporations have been using them to serve their own profit interests.

The record is clear. It was there to see for a long time. It is only now that it has reached the national consciousness.

The oil depletion allowance was cut from 27 1/2 per cent to 22 per cent in 1969, after a titanic struggle by tax reformers, yet it still offers enormous advantages to the oil corporations, without producing the independent oil supply that we need so desperately.

The intangible drilling allowance is another tax break that has meant millions for the oil corporations. The foreign tax credit has produced the astonishing situation where oil corporations with operations abroad may pay 52 per cent in taxes to the oil sheiks and two percent or less to the United States, whose taxpayers have subsidized the oil operations from which huge wealth is now flowing. Like the rest of U.S. industry, the oil corporations enjoy the investment tax credit of seven per cent and the accelerated depreciation allowance.

All these tax breaks have resulted in a call for a "New Tax Code" for oil by Senator Henry M. Jackson, Washington Democrat, who heads the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee. Jackson insists that the current price for crude oil must be "rolled back"; that the tax credits the oil corporations get for overseas payments must be "chopped off" and that the depletion allowance must be revised.

"The big lesson," he said after his hearings with the seven oil corporations executives, "is that our tax policy, instead of encouraging us to become self-sufficient in energy, has promoted self-sufficiency for the Arabs, period."

That energy self-sufficiency for the United States is no idle dream is shown in statistics that are available. The U.S. Geological Survey has reported that in 1972 there was a potential of 346 billion barrels of oil in the United States whereas only six million of it was consumed, and that there were 1,178 trillion cubic feet of natural gas with only 226 trillion feet used.

The Bureau of Mines reported that there was a potential of 394 billion tons of coal with only 5.17 million tons used. The Atomic Energy Commission reported a potential of 1.6 million tons of uranium with only 16,000 tons consumed, while the Department of the Interior reported a potential of 189 billion barrels of shale oil with none used.

If all these potential sources of power were utilized, it was estimated by the National Petroleum Council the power needs of the nation in 1973 could have been met 100 times over.

Instead, it was cheaper and more profitable for the oil corporations to deal with the sheiks who now have turned their backs on us.

How much chance do we really have of getting the "new tax code" for oil that Senator Jackson called for?

Labor experts, on the basis of past history, are highly skeptical that we will get an adequate new code unless there is a tremendous upsurge of demand.


Already the oil companies whose profits were up 40 to 50 percent last year are warning that the nation isn't going to get its oil supplies unless it pays the corporations to produce them; that the "risks" of oil development must be met through tax breaks; that, in effect, if the American people are going to get the oil they need, they will have to pay for it on the industry's term.

That need not be the result. There are other solutions besides an abject surrender on the part of the American taxpayer. Organized labor has long demanded that the oil industry — as a vital source of energy without which the nation cannot exist — be made a public utility just as other vital utilities are; that a TVA type of operation be set up to provide a yardstick against which oil industry cost claims can be measured.

The seven executives of the seven oil corporations who lined up before the Permanent Investigations Subcommittee must be made aware that there are other ways of solving the energy crisis without surrendering to them.


President Nixon has now proposed that the depletion allowance be limited to wells drilled in the United States and that the foreign tax exemption be decreased, but tax experts see these as no more than an economic slap on the wrist for the oil corporations. Congress should really crack down if it means to check the huge excess profits that the companies are now making.

Pennsylvania AFL-CIO News



### the utility reporter

Telephone (415) 933-6060



L. L. MITCHELL . . . . .	Executive Editor
KENNETH O. LOHRE . . . . .	Managing Editor
M. A. WALTERS . . . . .	Assistant Editor
JOHN J. WILDER . . . . .	Assistant Editor
LAWRENCE N. FOSS . . . . .	Assistant Editor

Executive Board: Leland Thomas Jr., Mickey D. Harrington, Guy E. Marley, William Jack Graves, Thomas C. Conwell, Jr., C. P. "Red" Henneberry, James Lydon.

Published monthly at 1918 Grove Street, Oakland, California 94612. Official publication of Local Union 1245, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL-CIO, P.O. Box 4790, Walnut Creek, Ca. 94596. Second Class postage paid at Oakland, California.

POSTMASTER: Please send Form 3579, Change of Address, and all correspondence to the Utility Reporter, to P. O. Box 4790, Walnut Creek, Calif. 94596.

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

# Administration still forcing up prices

by Sidney Margolius Consumer Expert for the Utility Reporter

Even while the government is supposed to be trying to fight inflation by increasing food supplies, at the same time the U.S. Department of Agriculture is propping up prices of some important foods.

The most startling event is that the USDA has tried to stem the recent price cuts on beef by buying up 45 million pounds.

The USDA is paying \$1 a pound for this meat, which will be ground up into hamburger and distributed to school lunch programs. The result is that the public now pays a double price—in the higher tags at the market, and in taxes for buying the meat.

Especially shocking and expensive is that the government has bought the costliest grain-fed "prime" beef, used mainly by the expensive restaurants, for grinding into hamburger.

Usually hamburger is made from the cheaper "commercial" and "standard" grades, and from scraps of "choice" grade beef, and second grade. Hamburger is rarely made from the very tender "prime" beef. Grinding up the connective tissue adequately tenderizes the lower grades. The price-propping action thus obviously is a political maneuver to bail out cattle feeders who recently have been squeezed between high grain prices on one hand and con-

sumer resistance to high beef prices on the other.

The meat-purchase program is not the only recent example in which the Administration has undercut its own already-dubious efforts to right inflation. The government's own Cost of Living Council recently revealed that it had tried to persuade Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz to relax the USDA's restrictions on the marketing of navel oranges from the Southwest. But he opposed letting growers send more oranges to market at lower prices. The oranges not sold as fresh fruit are sold for processing or animal feed, or even destroyed, the price control officials complained.

Another problem is the price of rice, which has actually doubled in one year. Despite its new high price, rice is still under the farm subsidy program, the New York City Consumer Affairs Department points out. The only other commodity still under this price support program is peanuts.

Another important food product under which both federal and many state governments keep a price floor is milk sold to the public rather than to manufacturers. The Federal Government keeps up the price of milk through its marketing orders which set the price processors must pay to farmers. Additionally, some states also have state boards which set

the minimum price stores must charge.

The USDA at various times in recent years also has sought to keep up prices of other foods by limiting production or imports even of scarce products. Foods whose prices have been affected by such price-maintenance activities include tomatoes, cheese, nonfat dry milk, and others.

All these price-propping actions contradict the supposed turn-around in government farm policies. Ever since the depression of the 1930's and until two years ago, the basic aim of national agricultural policy was to restrict farm output. As the result of the present inflation and world-wide demand, the policy now is to encourage bigger crops.

But apparently the Administration, at least in some instances, wants bigger crops only if they don't result in lower prices.

The irony is that until recently, Secretary Butz has been a foe of price controls and a passionate advocate of so-called "free markets" which, he said, should be left alone to determine prices.

The special wastefulness of the government meat purchase is that it encourages cattle feeders to continue to use scarce and costly grain to fatten cattle to heavy weights. The result is



fat beef that the public no longer even wants very much in a health-conscious age.

What's actually happening to meat prices? Well, the recent drop is only temporary and Butz need not have tried to prop prices at all. Beef is not really in heavy supply but has come down, for one big reason, because of the cuts in prices of pork and poultry, and even now eggs. For the first time in recent months, pork may be a better value this spring than beef.

A comparison of present prices with those of last fall, after the last ceilings were removed, shows that chicken, turkey and egg prices have come down sharply; and meats have only receded to about the levels of about six months ago, which were quite high.

Meat prices are due to rise again with warm weather. Thus, the Agriculture Department propped the price of the wrong food at the wrong time.

Copyright 1974, by Sidney Margolius

## Lenders, landlords yield escrow interest

By Sidney Margolius Consumer Expert for the Utility Reporter

Homeowners and tenants seem to be slowly but surely winning the battle to be paid interest on mortgage escrow deposits held by lenders for taxes and insurance, and on damage deposits held by landlords.

The problem is that a typical family nowadays may well have several hundred dollars out in various kinds of deposits for property taxes or rent, property insurance, and various utilities. Ten years ago when interest rates were only 3 or 4% and the amounts on deposits themselves were smaller, the issue was not as significant as now when savings deposits can earn 6 or 7% interest.

Even moderate-income families may well be forfeiting \$25 to \$75 a year in potential interest earnings, and they are becoming increasingly aware of it.

New York State Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz, who pioneered the expanding battle for interest payments on escrow accounts, argues that it is only fair that lenders now getting as much as 9% for mortgages, should pay at least "reasonable" interest on the sums they collect in advance for tax and insurance payments. Previously Lefkowitz had won a state law requiring landlords to pay interest on tenants' deposits.

New York State banks are now reported to be ready to drop their opposition to paying interest on mortgage escrow accounts. The only issue remaining in that state's legislature is how much the lender should be required to pay.

In Connecticut, too, a campaign by the Consumers Association and the state labor federation has won a state law requiring lenders to pay at least

2% on deposits held for tax and insurance payments, and 4% on tenant security deposits or advance rent payments, reports Alan Neigher, counsel for the Connecticut consumer group.

In Florida and Minnesota, landlords also now are required to pay interest on security deposits under specified circumstances.

Some homeowners also have been able to negotiate their own arrangement with lenders to pay their taxes directly. A few individual lenders in various parts of the country also are reported to be voluntarily paying interest on escrow deposits; in one case, half the rate it pays on savings accounts.

Attorney General Lefkowitz also is seeking legislation to require banks to pay "a reasonable amount" of interest on Christmas and Vacation Club savings accounts. Some banks in recent years voluntarily have begun to pay part interest on such accounts.

Not all lenders, or even most, are ready yet to make concessions on the escrow issue. The National Association of Mutual Savings Banks says it opposes any requirement to pay interest on such deposits but could agree to limiting the amount a lender can escrow to the next maturing tax bill plus one month.

Utility companies also have come under fire for not paying enough interest on customer deposits. Thus, in Rhode Island, where the phone company paid 4% interest on such deposits, the Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission said the interest rate should not be less than that generally paid by saving banks. In

New York State, the phone company does pay 7%.

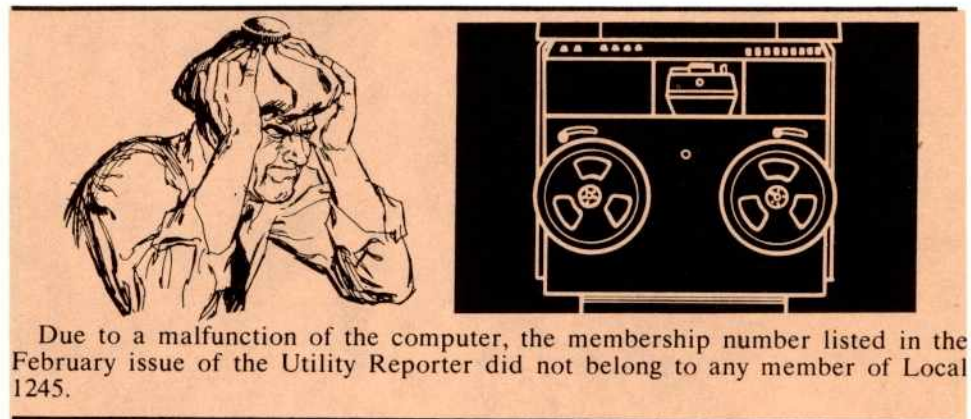
Sometimes when individual families have withheld escrow deposits they found that the lender deducted the missing escrow payments from the monthly mortgage payments and told the homeowners that they were in arrears. Most of the families involved gave up when faced with this threat of possible foreclosure. But at least one reader reports that he had his lawyer call the lender. Thereupon the lender did credit the payment in full towards the mortgage, and the homeowner paid his own taxes and insurance.

Banks and mortgage brokers sometimes claim that they are

required to collect escrow deposits on government-insured mortgages such as FHA. But these "rules" are not actually laws and can be eliminated from mortgage contracts by mutual agreement.

While some progress has been made in several states, Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan (d., Mo.) and Rep. Wright Patman (d., Tex.) have been seeking on a national level to require payment of interest on escrow. Their efforts to get such a bill through Congress have not yet been successful, but they are still trying.

Copyright 1974 by Sidney Margolius



Due to a malfunction of the computer, the membership number listed in the February issue of the Utility Reporter did not belong to any member of Local 1245.

### Archie E. Henry

could have won \$50.00 if he had noticed his Union membership card number in the March 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**

# Local 1245 Salutes long-time members

## FRESNO AREA

For several years now, Local 1245 has been holding Pin Award Dinners as a way of saying thank you to members with twenty or more years in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

These people belonged to the Union when it wasn't necessarily a popular thing to do. They have worked hard to help make it the effective organization it is today. Two million, seven hundred forty thousand, eight hundred and fifty seven.

The photos on this page are from recent pin award dinners and are marked according to area.



This photo shows those who received service pins at the Fresno dinner.

## SAN JOSE AREA



Service pins were awarded to this group at the San Jose area dinner.

## AUBURN AREA



Shown above are those who received pins at the Auburn dinner.

## CHOWCHILLA AREA



Pin recipients present at the Chowchilla dinner.

# Local 1245 Steward Education program continues

## EAST BAY



Bus. Mgr. L. L. Mitchell is shown as he explains his duties to the East Bay Shop Stewards.



Mert Walters, Sr. Asst. Bus. Mgr. is shown reporting on negotiations with P.G.&E.



The photos above and below show most of the shop stewards who attended the stewards' meeting.



## DRUM and SACRAMENTO



Shown above and below are the participants of the Sacramento-Drum stewards meeting.



Shown above from left to right are: Ed Fortier, Bus. Rep., L. L. Mitchell, Bus. Mgr. and M.A. Walters, Sr. Asst. Bus. Mgr.

## SAN JOSE



This photo shows some of the people attending the San Jose area stewards' meeting and pin dinner.

## USBR



Shop stewards attending the U.S.B.R. stewards meeting are shown above and below.



The balance of the U.S.B.R. stewards are shown in the above photo.

# Candidates endorsed for June 4 primary

Here are the endorsement actions made by more than 770 delegates taking part in the Pre-Primary Election Endorsement Convention of the California Labor Council on Political Education at the Civic Auditorium in San Francisco. The actions of this body have been approved by the Executive Board of Local 1245.

## STATEWIDE OFFICES

<b>U. S. SENATE</b>	Alan Cranston (D) No Endorsement (R)
<b>GOVERNOR</b>	Joseph L. Alioto (D) Edmund G. Brown, Jr. (D) Bob Moretti (D) Jerome R. Waldie (D) No Endorsement (R) Mervyn M. Dymally (D) No Endorsement (R) Open (D)
<b>LT. GOVERNOR</b>	No Endorsement (R)
<b>SECRETARY OF STATE</b>	Robert H. Mendelsohn (D)
<b>STATE CONTROLLER</b>	No Endorsement (R) Open (D)
<b>STATE TREASURER</b>	No Endorsement (R) William A. Norris (D)
<b>ATTORNEY GENERAL</b>	Evelle J. Younger (R)
<b>SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION</b>	Wilson Riles

## U.S. CONGRESS

District	District
1. Harold T. (Bizz) Johnson (D) No Endorsement (R)	22. Richard Hallin (D) No Endorsement (R)
2. M. John Boskovich (D) No Endorsement (R)	23. Thomas M. Rees (D) No Endorsement (R)
3. John E. Moss (D) No Endorsement (R)	24. Henry A. Waxman (D) No Endorsement (R)
4. Robert L. Leggett (D)	25. Edward R. Roybal (D)
5. John Burton (D) No Endorsement (R)	26. Nancy Seegmiller (D) No Endorsement (R)
6. Phillip Burton (D) No Endorsement (R)	27. Open (D) Alphonzo Bell (R)
7. Art Carter (D) No Endorsement (R)	28. Yvonne Brathwaite Burke (D) No Endorsement (R)
8. Ronald V. Dellums (D) No Endorsement (R)	29. Augustus F. (Gus) Hawkins (D)
9. Fortney H. (Pete) Stark, Jr. (D) No Endorsement (R)	30. George E. Danielson (D) No Endorsement (R)
10. Don Edwards (D) No Endorsement (R)	31. Charles H. Wilson (D) No Endorsement (R)
11. Leo J. Ryan (D) No Endorsement (R)	32. Glenn M. Anderson (D) No Endorsement (R)
12. Gary G. Gillmor (D) Paul N. "Pete" McCloskey Jr. (R)	33. William C. (Bill) O'Donnell (D) No Endorsement (R)
13. Norman Y. Mineta (D) No Endorsement (R)	34. Dennis Murray (D) No Endorsement (R)
14. John J. McFall (D) No Endorsement (R)	35. Open (D) No Endorsement (R)
15. B. F. Sisk (D) No Endorsement (R)	36. George E. Brown, Jr. (D) No Endorsement (R)
16. Open (D) No Endorsement (R)	37. Open (D) No Endorsement (R)
17. John Krebs (D) No Endorsement (R)	38. Howard Adler (D) No Endorsement (R)
18. Open (D) No Endorsement (R)	39. Conrad G. Tuohey (D) No Endorsement (R)
19. James D. Loeb (D) No Endorsement (R)	40. Open (D) Open (R)
20. Open (D) No Endorsement (R)	41. Open (D) No Endorsement (R)
21. James C. Corman (D) No Endorsement (R)	42. Lionel Van Deerlin (D) No Endorsement (R)
	43. Open (D) Open (R)

## STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

District	District
1. George R. Reilly (D) No Endorsement (R)	3. William M. Bennett (D) No Endorsement (R)
2. John W. Lynch (D) No Endorsement (R)	4. Richard Nevins (D) No Endorsement (R)

## STATE ASSEMBLY

District	District
1. Pauline L. Davis (D) No Endorsement (R)	41. Open (D) No Endorsement (R)
2. Barry Keene (D) No Endorsement (R)	42. Open (D) No Endorsement (R)
3. Open (D) Open (R)	43. Howard L. Berman (D) No Endorsement (R)
4. Edwin L. Z'berg (D) No Endorsement (R)	44. Alan Sieroty (D) No Endorsement (R)
5. Open (D) No Endorsement (R)	45. Hirsch Adell (D) No Endorsement (R)
6. Leroy F. Greene (D) No Endorsement (R)	46. Charles Warren (D) No Endorsement (R)
7. Open (D) No Endorsement (R)	47. Bill Greene (D) No Endorsement (R)
8. Alfred C. Siegler (D) (Dual) George A. Kovatch (D) No Endorsement (R)	48. Leon D. Ralph (D) No Endorsement (R)
9. Open (D) No Endorsement (R)	49. Julian C. Dixon (D) No Endorsement (R)
10. Daniel E. Boatwright (D) No Endorsement (R)	50. Open (D) No Endorsement (R)
11. John T. Knox (D)	51. Open (D) Open (R)
12. Ken Meade (D) No Endorsement (R)	52. Vincent Thomas (D) No Endorsement (R)
13. John J. Miller (D) No Endorsement (R)	53. Open (D) Open (R)
14. Bill Lockyer (D)	54. Dick English (D) No Endorsement (R)
15. Carlos Bee (D) No Endorsement (R)	55. Richard Alatorre (D) No Endorsement (R)
16. John F. Foran (D) No Endorsement (R)	56. Art Torres (D) No Endorsement (R)
17. Willie L. Brown, Jr. (D) No Endorsement (R)	57. Mike Cullen (D) Open (R)
18. Leo T. McCarthy (D) No Endorsement (R)	58. Clarence M. Gregory (D) No Endorsement (R)
19. Louis J. Papan (D) No Endorsement (R)	59. Jack R. Fenton (D) No Endorsement (R)
20. Sidney L. Berlin (D) Open (R)	60. Joseph B. Montoya (D) No Endorsement (R)
21. Victor Calvo (D) No Endorsement (R)	61. Joseph DiChiaro, Jr. (D) No Endorsement (R)
22. Open (D) Richard D. Hayden (R)	62. Open (D) No Endorsement (R)
23. John Vasconcellos (D) No Endorsement (R)	63. Joe A. Gonsalves (D) No Endorsement (R)
24. Open (D) No Endorsement (R)	64. Charles (CHUCK) Bauer (D) Open (R)
25. Alister McAlister (D) No Endorsement (R)	65. Gene Axelrod (D) Open (R)
26. Carmen Perino (D) No Endorsement (R)	66. John P. Quimby (D) No Endorsement (R)
27. John E. Thurman (D) No Endorsement (R)	67. Open (D) No Endorsement (R)
28. Frank Murphy, Jr. (R)	68. Walter M. Ingalls (D) No Endorsement (R)
29. Open (D) No Endorsement (R)	69. Jack K. Mandel (D) Wm E. Schmidt (R)
30. Open (D) Open (R)	70. Open (D) No Endorsement (R)
31. Open (D) Open (R)	71. Otto J. Lacayo (D) No Endorsement (R)
32. Open (D) Open (R)	72. Richard Robinson (D) No Endorsement (R)
33. Raymond Gonzales (D) No Endorsement (R)	73. Open (D) No Endorsement (R)
34. Open (D) No Endorsement (R)	74. Open (D) Open (R)
35. Open (D) Open (R)	75. No Endorsement (R)
36. Ken MacDonald (D) No Endorsement (R)	76. Open (D) Open (R)
37. Andrew E. Martin (D) No Endorsement (R)	77. Bob Wilson (D) No Endorsement (R)
38. Open (D) No Endorsement (R)	78. Lawrence Kapiloff (D) No Endorsement (R)
39. Jim Keysor (D) No Endorsement (R)	79. Peter Chacon (D) No Endorsement (R)
40. Jack McGrath (D) No Endorsement (R)	80. Wadie P. Deddeh (D) No Endorsement (R)

**PLEASE VOTE**

## STATE SENATE

- District
2. No Endorsement (D)  
Peter H. Behr (R)
  4. John F. Dunlap (D)  
No Endorsement (R)
  6. George R. Moscone (D)  
No Endorsement (R)
  8. John W. Holmdahl (D)  
No Endorsement (R)
  10. Arlen Gregorio (D)  
Open (R)
  12. Victor H. Beauzay (D) (dual)  
Jerome A. Smith (D)  
No Endorsement (R)
  14. George N. Zenovich (D)
  16. Walter W. Stiern (D)  
No Endorsement (R)
  18. Russell G. Herron (D)  
No Endorsement (R)
  20. Alan Robbins (D)  
No Endorsement (R)

- District
22. Anthony C. Beilenson (D)  
No Endorsement (R)
  24. Alex P. Garcia (D)  
No Endorsement (R)
  26. Alfred H. Song (D)  
No Endorsement (R)
  28. Ralph C. Dills (D)  
No Endorsement (R)
  30. Frank Holoman (D)  
No Endorsement (R)
  32. Ruben S. Ayala (D)  
No Endorsement (R)
  34. Robert B. Presley (D)  
No Endorsement (R)
  36. Open (D)  
Open (R)
  38. Jonnie Stahl (D)  
No Endorsement (R)
  40. James R. Mills (D)  
No Endorsement (R)

## Recommendations on Statewide Propositions

Here is a thumbnail description of each of the June ballot propositions followed by the State AFL-CIO's recommendation on each:

- PROPOSITION 1:** \$250 million state beach and park bond act.  
**VOTE YES**
- PROPOSITION 2:** \$250 million "Clean Water Bond Law."  
**VOTE YES**
- PROPOSITION 3:** \$350 million veterans bond act to help veterans buy farms, homes and mobile homes.  
**VOTE YES**
- PROPOSITION 4:** A constitutional amendment to delete the requirement that property destroyed by a natural disaster may be reassessed by the assessor only after the Governor has declared a state of disaster.  
**VOTE YES**
- PROPOSITION 5:** To let gas tax funds be used for highway construction and exclusive mass transit guideways and permit license fee funds to be used to control the environmental effect caused by sound and air emissions by vehicles. Provides voters in local areas must approve expenditures.  
**VOTE YES**
- PROPOSITION 6:** To require all proceedings of the legislature to be opened to the public except as provided by statute or concurrent resolution.  
**VOTE YES**
- PROPOSITION 7:** To exempt from civil service the chief administrative officer and five deputies of the California Post-Secondary Education Commission.  
**VOTE NO**
- PROPOSITION 8:** To let the County of Sacramento consolidate its government with any or all cities within that county with the approval of the voters.  
**NO RECOMMENDATION**
- PROPOSITION 9:** Political Campaign Act of 1974  
**VOTE NO**

## DUCKING TAXES

Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.) charged that 402 Americans with 1972 incomes of over \$100,000 paid no federal income tax for that year. Mondale said 99 of the 402 had incomes of over \$200,000 and four had incomes of over \$1 million.

He said the information came from a Treasury report to be issued later this month.

Mondale said it is "long past time to enact real, loophole-closing tax reform to end this growing tax avoidance by the very rich. Thousands of other wealthy Americans end up—like President Nixon—paying just a few hundred dollars in taxes on their huge incomes," he said.

"This is enough to keep them off the list of total avoiders, but they are still paying a much smaller percentage of their income in taxes than the average worker."

## Work injury rate 10% +

WASHINGTON — The first survey of work-related injuries and illnesses under a new federal safety law showed that one of every ten workers suffered an occupational injury or sickness in 1972, the Labor Department said.

This did not include fatalities, which will be covered in a later report, officials said.

The survey, the first full year statistical study completed under the 1970 Occupational Safety and Health Act, showed that 10.9 of every 100 full-time workers had a job-related injury or illness in 1972. The act covers more than 58.5 million workers.

The department's bureau of labor statistics said that of these 10.9 workers, 3.3 of them lost some work days. The average time lost was 14 work days.

# Bargaining Roundup

**CITIZENS UTILITIES COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA:** (Hospital Insurance) Company has offered proposal worth approximately \$13,000. Union has countered with a revised proposal amounting to improvements worth approximately \$40,000 per year as an additional Company cost. Proposed offer now out for ratification.

**PARADISE IRRIGATION DISTRICT:**

Current expiration date is July 1, 1974. District and Union have agreed to meet as soon as possible for negotiating a new Memorandum of Understanding.

**CENTRAL CALIFORNIA COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION:**

Following a strike, negotiations were successfully concluded and the results ratified by the involved membership.

**MONTEREY PENINSULA CABLE TV:**

Concluded. Ratified by membership on 4-8-74. Contract is being prepared for printing.

**OCEANVIEW CABLEVISION, INC.:**

Still holding meetings. Further meeting to be scheduled within the next week or two.

**TELEPROMPTER OF SANTA MARIA (Clerical):**

Interim Agreement has been reached on wage increase and coverage under the present language of the Physical Agreement pending general negotiations in June.

**UTILITY TREE SERVICE, INC.:**

Company refused to sign agreement. Company has filed for decertification with the N.L.R.B.. Union has filed Unfair Labor Practice charges with the N.L.R.B. for failure of Company to bargain in good faith. N.L.R.B. issued citation against Co. ordering to sign agreement.

**PACIFIC TREE EXPERT COMPANY:**

Ratified by membership on March 25, 1974.

**CITY OF LODI:**

Union has submitted proposals to City and is in the process of setting up date for initial bargaining session.

**SACRAMENTO MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT:**

Initial bargaining session was held on 4-16-74.

**SACRAMENTO REGIONAL TRANSIT DISTRICT:**

Notice has been served on the District. No date set as yet for initial bargaining session.

**CITY OF GRIDLEY:**

Union is presently working on proposals to be submitted to the City. No date is set for the initial bargaining session.

**TELEPROMPTER OF SANTA CRUZ (Clerical):**

Interim Agreement has been reached on wage increase and coverage under the present language of the Physical Agreement pending general negotiations when present Agreement expires on July 31, 1974.

**CITY OF SANTA CLARA:**

Continuing negotiations on Apprenticeship Training Programs for Apprentice Electricians and Apprentice Metermen. (Cable Splicer and Lineman completed).

**ALAMEDA-CONTRA COSTA TRANSIT DISTRICT:**

Union has submitted its proposals to the District. No date has been set for the first meeting to commence negotiations.

**CITY OF OAKLAND:**

Union has submitted its proposals to the City. An initial meeting was held April 22, 1974.

**CITY OF REDDING:**

Negotiations began with a meeting on Thursday, April 18, 1974.

**TRUCKEE-DONNER PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT:**

Have had several meetings. Next meeting is with the Board of Directors in the near future to conclude negotiations.

**SIERRA PACIFIC POWER COMPANY:**

Have had several meetings and are continuing to meet daily in an effort to conclude this bargaining before May 1, 1974.

**PACIFIC GAS TRANSMISSION COMPANY:**

Union is awaiting counter offer from Company. Should receive this week.

**CALIFORNIA-PACIFIC UTILITIES COMPANY (Needles):**

Initial negotiating meeting was held on Monday, April 22, 1974.

**GAS METER SHOPS CONSOLIDATION COMMITTEE:**

Meeting with Company was held on Monday, April 22, 1974.

# The Safety Scene

## Will You Be Next?

**March 14, 1973**

During a "Safety First" meeting a group of tree company employees were participating in a rescue drill. An accident occurred while they were lowering an employee simulating an injury to the ground.

The "tail" of the climbing line had been cut and tied to the snap on the employee's harness. When the other employees started to lower the employee to the ground, the knot securing the climbing line to the snap came loose, dropping the man from the tree.

The now authentically injured employee suffered a dislocated wrist and a compressed fracture of the spine.

**March 21, 1973**

A Troublemaker received a broken arm and ribs, two fractures to his jawbone, and multiple bruises and lacerations to the face and body when the 30 foot service pole he was working on broke off and fell to the ground.

The job called for removing two old copper services from the pole. One service fed a house that was being moved and the other serviced an old shed. The existing secondary conductors were to remain intact.

Prior to climbing the pole, the employee tested the pole with his hammer in the usual manner. He pulled on the down-guy that was opposite the service wires feeding the house; then proceeded to climb the pole and cut down the service wires. When the last wire was cut the pole fell over in the direction of the down-guy.

**March 23, 1973**

While unhooking a trailer from a pickup truck, a Gas Department employee sustained a severe bruise on his left elbow when a stuck taillight wire plug let go and he struck the trailer with his elbow.

**April 25, 1973**

A Gas Department employee had steel shavings blown into his face and right forearm when a plugging machine blew off a 2" valve installed on a top tap fitting. The line pressure at the time was 40 lbs.

Late in the afternoon of the previous day a 2" top tap fitting had been welded on

the main that was to be abandoned. Upon arrival at the job site on this day, the crew proceeded to install a 2" valve on the fitting. As they screwed the tapping machine, with cutter bit installed, into the 2" valve the adapter on the machine appeared to tighten up too quickly and did not screw into the valve far enough. The machine was removed, and upon inspection of the threads on the adapter it was found that the first three threads were worn quite badly.

The machine was reinstalled into the valve and tightened with a pipe wrench. Following the tapping operation, the machine was removed and the cutter was exchanged for a stopper. In an attempt to get the stopper to work, it was found that it would not shut down the flow of gas completely. The crew again removed the machine, at which time a new ported stopper was installed. This was to no avail as the new stopper also failed to get a complete shutdown.

At this time the injured employee loosened the yoke in order to allow him to raise and lower the stopper, in an attempt to get it to seat in the main properly. As he spun the yoke loose, the whole machine turned one complete revolution causing the machine to blow off the main.

**June 4, 1973**

A member of a Line Department crew was standing in the bed of a material trailer placing the boom cable around a pole so it could be "framed." As he stepped out of the trailer, he sprained his right ankle on a loose rock on the ground.

**June 19, 1973**

A Gas Department employee suffered a slipped disc and pinched nerves in his neck while operating a pavement breaker for an extensive period of time. His first indication of trouble occurred when he experienced a loss of feeling in his hands and arms.

**June 27, 1973**

A Steam Department employee received second degree burns on his right index finger when an impeller he was removing from a shaft that had been heated by a torch burned a hole in the insulated gloves he was wearing.

**July 17, 1973**

While dumping dirt and spoil from a dump trailer, an employee caught his foot on a piece of partially covered barbed wire. He sustained pulled ligaments and water on the knee as a result of falling and striking his left knee on the ground.

**July 24, 1973**

An Apprentice Lineman suffered bruised heart and lung and five broken ribs when he "kicked-out" of a cellon treated pole he was descending. He fell across permanently installed steel highway barricades.

## Ken Larson Leaves Local 1245 Staff



Business Representative Ken Larson, shown above, has resigned to accept an appointment as staff assistant to Gabriel J. Gillotti, western chief of the Labor Department's Occupational Safety and Health Administration headquartered in San Francisco.

Larson will provide liaison between Gillotti's office and trade unions, employer organizations, education and civic groups, to assist them in knowing what their rights and responsibilities are under the national job safety and health law.

For the past ten years Larson has been a vice president of the California Labor Federation AFL-CIO, and has served as chairman of its Committee on Occupational Safety and Health. Ken served as Bus. Rep. and legislative advocate for the local for the past seven months.

He is a life member of Fire Fighters Local 522 in Sacramento and its Local 1014 in Los Angeles.

Editors note: We wish to congratulate Ken on his appointment and thank him for his faithful service to our Local. Our best wishes go with Brother Larson as he assumes his new position.

## Will Saving Gas Save Lives?

The energy crunch has caused higher gasoline prices, slower speed limits and a shortage of heating oil. Big cars are losing their trade-in value and the "See America" tour with the kids has sputtered to a stop.

Your safety is also affected. You face new perils, but may avoid some of the old ones.

The most important changes are on the highways, where slower speeds and less travel have cut traffic deaths.

But this could be a coin with two sides. Some highway safety experts think the picture may not be all that rosy.

Here are the pros and cons:

With lower speed limits, traffic accidents are less likely to end in death. Above 50 miles per hour, your chances of being killed—if you are in an accident—double with each 10 miles per hour speed increase.

But lower speed limits mean longer travel times and increased exposure to accident. Also, tired or bored motorists may drive with less attention.

Less gasoline and higher prices discourage unnecessary driving, so fewer cars on the road mean fewer accidents.

But more people are driving small cars to conserve fuel. Studies suggest that small cars suffer more damage in accidents than big cars do, and injuries are likely to be more severe.

With gasoline scarce and costlier, teenagers may get less time behind the wheel. That can be a safety plus, since youthful drivers tend to be involved in more accidents.

But more people are joining car pools to save fuel. More people in the car means more injuries can result from a single accident.

Thousands of motorists are leaving the car at home and turning to motorcycles, which often get 50 miles per gallon or better. Motorcycle enthusiasts suggest that lower speed limits plus greater driver awareness of motorcycles (due to increased numbers) may reduce the motorcycle accident rate.

But past accident statistics show that motorcyclists have been more likely to be killed or injured than an auto driver who travels the same distance. And many new motorcycle owners have no experience or training in safe operation of the machine.

Gas-guzzling driving habits are being dropped by many motorists in favor of more economical—and safer—driving practices. Jackrabbit starts, floored-pedal passing maneuvers and sudden stops waste gas as well as risk lives. More careful auto maintenance also pays a double dividend.

But drivers may use their cars longer, because newer models—with more advanced pollution control equipment—get less mileage. Older cars have less built-in safety and may break down more often than newer models.

Family Safety