Sierra Pacific Power members voting on new offer

By Assistant Business Manager Ore Owen

On April 1, 1987, Local 1245 and Sierra Pacific Power Company Negotiating Committees reached a bargaining table tentative settlement on a new, one-year agreement.

The new one-year offer of settlement will be voted on by Sierra Pacific members by a secret mail ballot. Ballots were mailed on Friday, April 10, 1987, and will be counted on April 27.

See PAGE TEN

G.C. Painter dies in fall

In Memoriam
Michael S. Pezzola
Nov. 24, 1959
April 3, 1987

IBEW Local 1245 member Michael Pezzola, a painter in PG&E General Construction fell 100 feet to his death at Moss Landing Power Plant. The accident occurred at 1:45 p.m. on April 3. Pezzola was pronounced dead on arrival at the Watsonville Community Hospital. He was 27 years old, and had most recently been employed by PG&E since 1983. He was first initiated into Local 1245 in 1980.

The accident is under investigation by both the Local Union, and Cal/OSHA. Deepest sympathy is extended to all Pezzola family members.

March for peace on April 25

Members planning to participate in the Western States Mobilization for Peace, Jobs and Justice in San Francisco, should plan to gather at Justin Herman Plaza at the foot of Market Street, on Saturday, April 25, between 10 and 11 a.m.

A march to the Civic Center begins at noon. A rally gets underway at 1 p.m. at the Civic Center.

A Mobilization demonstration will be held in Washington, D.C. the same day where participants will focus on: No U.S. Intervention in Central America and the Caribbean, Ending U.S. Support for South African Apartheid, Jobs and Justice, not war, Freezing and Reversing the Nuclear Arms race.

Approximately 100,000 people are expected to participate in San Francisco.

Fitness for duty policy at SMUD

All SMUD employees are working under the guidelines of a new fitness for duty policy which was adopted by the District's Board of Directors on February 19.

"It's a policy the Local Union supports overall," Staff Attorney Tom Dalzell said, indicating, however, that there are still some areas of disagreement with the policy which the Local will iron out in the grievance procedure.

On the day following the adoption, the Local participated in a joint press conference with SMUD officials to highlight areas of the new policy.

The Local had earlier participated in a July 31, 1986 press conference when attorney Ron Yank, from Nehart and Anderson, filed a suit for the Local, and obtained a temporary restraining order which blocked implementation of SMUD's planned drug testing which had been set to begin August 1, 1986.

To keep our members informed on the latest details, a Shop Steward meeting was held on March 7 where Dalzell spent two hours reviewing the policy. First, he defined what it says, and means: secondly, he described why and what we agreed to, and third, he outlined the existing areas of disagreement.

At this meeting, coordinated by Business Representative Gary Mai, the technical aspects of drug testing were pinpointed by Dr. Gary Henderson, M.D., Associate Professor of Pharmacology, and Environmental Toxicology, School of Medicine, U.C. Davis.

Henderson described what testing does, and how reliable it is, while indicating all the potential for errors in testing procedures. He emphasized that testing doesn't indicate what drugs are active in a person's system, but instead indicates drug residues. The main thrust of Henderson's presentation, which included a slide presentation, indicated that drug testing does not show fitness for duty.

All SMUD members were sent a packet from the Local which detailed the bargaining history, as well as each section of the new policy.

Dalzell said that additional meetings to discuss the policy will be scheduled as needed once it is determined how well the policy works.

Plane crashes, explodes in PG&E service center

On April 1, two light planes collided near the Oakland airport, with one crashing through the PG&E Service Center garage roof at the Oakport Service Center near High Street.

Shop Steward John Roberts reported that the plane tore through a roof, bounced another 50 feet, and exploded after it hit the ground. Two passengers in the craft perished.

Roberts said that John Dudley, Leadman, Materials, and Brett Massey, Materialsman, were among the first to assist in putting out the fire, with more than a dozen members pitching in to help extinguish the blaze. Much of the fire had been contained by the time the fire department crew arrived, he indicated.

"A guard at the guard shack, some 70 feet from the crash site was injured when the shack ignited following the intense explosion. The guard was treated at a local hospital. Damage at the yard initially appeared to be confined to the garage roof, a truck which burned, and to some cables which melted.

Julia Crosby, Materialsman, was in the yard office at the time of the crash, only some 10 short feet from the point of initial impact of the plane.

Steward Roberts reported that it was only later in the afternoon that our members in the yard started realizing what a close call that they had survived, give or take a few yards.

Business Representatives Frank Saxsenmeier and Art Murray reported to the accident site immediately after having been notified of the emergency at the yard.

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Going to and from work: the special errand and travel exception

In a previous issue of the Utility Reporter I discussed your rights to workers' compensation if you had been injured going to and coming from work.

As stated then, the general rule is: If an employee has fixed hours and a place of work, injuries occurring on the premises while going to or from work or at lunch time, are compensable. Injuries off the premises are not compensable unless they fall within the various exceptions to the rule. One of these exceptions is the special errand or assignment rule.

If an employee is out on an errand, mission, or given a special assignment by his or her employer, the activity is within the course of employment. Therefore any injuries occurring would be compensable under workers' compensation laws.

Even if these special errands were not specifically instructed by the employer, if the work was within the employee's duties, injuries will be compensable. If the job duties were agreed to by the employer either expressly or impliedly, this would be compensable as well.

For example, if an errand is consistently done on the way home from work or some other period during outside regular work hours, it may be compensable.

If an employee is subject to a special call by the employer and is injured during this time period is she or he covered by workers' compensation? Here the major factor is seen as the employee's movement which is in compliance with such a call.

Examples of what would be compensable is often the best way to understand the law. Where a special request increases the risk of travel because of the unusual hour, an injury during such travel is compensable.

Extension of an employee's regular work shift is in the nature of a special assignment and if such an extension involves increased danger for the employee in his or her commute home at a late hour, a resultant injury would be compensable.

Even an injury resulting from delivering a doctor's release from treatment of a previous industrial injury would result in compensation if such a release was a required policy set by the employer.

A common question that general construction members ask is whether injuries while in a commute to another work site are compensable. Although this depends on the facts of each case in general where an employer furnishes an employee with transportation to and from work, the employee has the protection of the workers' compensation laws. Transportation is defined as furnishing a car or full payment of mileage or a ride in a company car or truck.

Legal Questions?

Contact IBEW Local 1245's Legal Service Plan

In California (800) 652-1569

In Nevada (702) 358-1086
APPOINTMENTS

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY
Livermore Productivity Experiment Committee
Jaffrey Howard
Randolph Bennett
Dan Freeman
Robert J. Daniels
Carole Pacheco
Kenneth Gann
Gary Asbe

General Construction Joint Grievance Committee
Daniel Robertson

OUTSIDE LINE
Outside Line Negotiating Committee
Bill Branson

CITY OF LODI
City of Lodi Negotiating Committee
William Schmer, Sr.
Albert M. Smatsky, Jr.
Albert Thurman

CITIZENS UTILITIES
Citizens Utilities Interim Pension Committee
Lawrence Newman
Gerald Watson

FOSTER WHEELER MARTINEZ, INC.
Foster Wheeler Martinez, Inc. Negotiating Committee
Bill Graham
Jan Polewaczyk

LOCAL UNION 1245
Local Union 1245 Health and Safety Committee
Ocean

LETTERS
IBEW Local 1245
P.O. Box 4790
Walnut Creek, CA 94596

Dear Mr. McNally,

As of February 27, 1987 I terminated my employment with Citizens Utilities of California. I had worked for the company for approximately 31 years, and had been a member of Local 1245 for the same number of years.

I wish to say, at this time, I will always be proud that I was a part of the working force of America and a participant in the union activities that strengthened the job security of working people of our country. Also I would like to express my thanks to you and the representatives of the Union who have always worked to help people to upgrade their standard of living.

"Always a Union Member."

Sincerely,
Iris M. Sobiski

IBEW 1245 Business Manager

AFL-CIO queries candidates

The National AFL-CIO has recently offered major party candidates for President a forum to seek the support of organized labor. The AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its February meeting, approved a plan to use candidate questionnaires and video to help union members make a decision on the 1988 presidential elections. Seven Democrats and eight Republicans, all who are announced or potential candidates for President, have been invited by AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland to participate.

Each participant will be given the same opportunity to respond in writing to the same set of four questions and on video film to respond to a question on presidential leadership.

President Kirkland has asked the candidates to return their written responses by the middle of April so that the AFL-CIO can publish them in early May. The video should be complete by time for a release in May.

It is intended then for other labor publications to print the questions and answers beginning in June, which will provide time for input before the endorsement at the AFL-CIO General Board meeting in October.

The following is the list of questions for the candidates:

The AFL-CIO and its affiliates have a chance to become a part of the election process by asking the candidates:

The AFL-CIO and its affiliates have a chance to serve the needs and advance the interests of America's working people. We seek to accomplish that mission in a variety of ways, among them: collective bargaining, legislative action and political participation.

In the 1988 presidential election, our goal is to help union members and their families become more involved in deciding which candidate or candidates will offer the standard of leadership this nation seeks.

Union members, like all citizens, are looking for a President who is able to understand and confront the challenges we face today and tomorrow. The American standard of living is under attack. Persistent unemployment and lower pay scales have strained family budgets. Consumer purchasing power is eroding. The good jobs that formed the basis for a stable middle class are disappearing in the face of intense and often unfair competition.

At the same time, as the federal role has been reduced, an increased burden is being placed on state and local governments to provide community services and to rebuild deteriorating public facilities.

As the proper role for government continues to be the subject of national debate, American workers and their unions are deeply concerned about the need to provide: better jobs, improved education, equal opportunity for all, affordable housing, access to health care, and all the elements necessary to give the next generation a chance at a better life than its parents.

Against this background, and as part of the effort to help our members and their families exercise their civic rights and responsibilities, we have asked the potential candidates for President in both major political parties to tell us how they would approach these issues.

Foreign Trade
How would you propose to reduce America's trade deficit and encourage the fair exchange of goods with other nations, while maintaining and improving our standard of living?

Budget Deficit
How would you reduce the federal budget deficit without hurting working Americans and the poor? Would you rule out raising federal revenues, including tax increases, as a component of deficit reduction?

Human Needs
What role do you see for governments—federal, state and local—in such areas as: education, employment, training, health care, housing, equal opportunity, the environment, and programs for the elderly? At your first Cabinet meeting, what instruction would you give to the heads of departments with responsibilities in these areas?

The Political Process
Unions, like many other membership organizations, have historically played an active role in the political process by assisting their members in registering to vote, communicating with their members on the issues, and by endorsing candidates whose positions further the best interests of their membership. What are your views of organized labor's proper role in the political process?

This is a new means of providing union members an opportunity to hear directly from candidates, which should assist a member in making a choice. We will be reporting in the Utility Reporter as information comes from the AFL-CIO. The 1988 election will be very critical for organized labor, and union members need to be aware of the issues.

In Unity—

IBEW 1245 UTILITY REPORTER/APRIL 1987 3
LIIFELINE —HEALTH AND SAFETY

UPDATE:

Status of Governor's move to defund CAL/OSHA

By Ann Miley

Since his January 8 announcement that he intended to eliminate Cal/OSHA, Governor Deukmejian has been hard-pressed to find a constituency to support this radical agency that is a national model. Predictably, the Democrats and organized labor have been vocal in opposing the proposal. However, in the almost four months since his announcement, virtually no employees have come forward to back the Governor. Most business people have remained "neutral," taking no position, and a hardy few have come out in open support to position the Governor's poorly planned elimination of Cal/OSHA.

On another front, three carefully orchestrated legislative hearings have been held at different locations throughout the State to create a public record on the wisdom of eliminating Cal/OSHA. Hearings held in San Diego, Los Angeles and San Jose showed an overwhelming contrast between Federal OSHA and Cal/OSHA in high-hazard construction, imminent hazards, and carcinogens and other toxic chemicals in the workplace.

In the meantime, since the Governor has requested a Federal takeover by June 30, 1987, when Cal/OSHA funds run out, the Federal Government is frantically gearing up for its largest area of responsibility in the nation. A Federal transitional taskforce has been appointed by Federal OSHA and prospective office locations and staffing levels are under discussion.

The present Cal/OSHA employees are facing difficult decisions: Leave their positions and find jobs in private industry or elsewhere in the Federal Government or stay on the job as long as possible and hope that the program is refunded. As of March 5, six industrial hygienists, one safety engineer, two attorneys and twenty clericals have left Cal/OSHA and Industrial Relations Director Ron Rinaldi is encouraging more employees to leave. With these employees go the expertise that has made Cal/OSHA so valuable in protecting workers' safety and health.

The Unions representing the Cal/OSHA employees have filed suit to challenge the Governor's action. On February 26, a coalition of Cal/OSHA employees, unions, Laborers Local 155 and Assemblyman Dick Floyd filed a lawsuit in San Francisco Superior Court claiming that Governor Deukmejian and Director Rinaldi "have consciously and willfully embarked upon a program calculated to bring about the dissolution of the Division of Occupational Safety and Health and to impair its ability to perform the functions required of it under "State Law." A hearing was scheduled for April 6.

A second suit challenging the constitutionality of the Governor's action has been filed by IAM Lodge 1781 representing workers from United Airlines, the United Paperworkers Local 1101, the International Woodworkers of America Local 4-699, and a large group of individual workers in Sacramento Superior Court. Hearing in the latter case was scheduled for March 30. Supportive amicus curiae or "friend of the court" briefs will be filed by the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office and others.

Poison oak immunizations available at PG&E

Following the successful completion of a pilot program for 80 employee volunteers who are highly susceptible to poison oak, POISON IVY EXTRACT is being extended to the entire PG&E system. The vaccine will be made available on a voluntary basis to employees likely to be subjected to, and suffer from, poison oak exposure.

The extract, manufactured by Parke, Davis and Company of Anaheim, California, must be administered in an initial series of three injections, administered one week apart. Annual boosters must then be given to maintain immunity. Typical cost per injection has been $8, which will be paid by the Company.

PG&E has issued guidelines to regional management for establishment of a voluntary vaccine administration. Interested employees should inform local supervision.

Fatalty Bulletin

Lineman Jim Len, PG&E Concord, was electrocuted when he came in contact with a transformer, on April 9. The accident is under investigation by the Local Union. Full details in the next issue of the Utility Reporter. Deepest sympathies are extended to the Len family.

Tanisha Dudley Memorial fund established

IBEW Local 1245 has created the Tanisha Dudley Memorial Charitable Trust Fund to help cover medical expenses for members whose children have catastrophic injuries or illnesses not covered by insurance.

The need for first establishing such a trust fund originated when the Local helped raise money to provide funds for a liver transplant for Outside Lineman Tube Dudley's infant daughter. Tanisha in 1983.

Tanisha, who was gravely ill, sadly passed away before receiving a transplant. At the time, the surgery had been considered experimental, and insurance would not cover the expenses.

Patricia Dutton, wife of Outside Lineman, Bobby Dutton, went all out to begin raising funds for the surgery for Tanisha. Dutton will continue to play an active part in continuing to raise money for the Memorial Trust fund.

No legal representatives are necessary, as Local 1245 members should be directed to the Executive Board, and donations to the tax-exempt fund can be sent to the Local.

Kaiser travel pack available for members

As one of many positive steps the Kaiser Health Plans has recently taken to be more responsive to its Health Plan members, they have now made available a Travel Packet that includes important information for travelers out of the Kaiser Service area who need medical attention.

In the past, some of our members who belong to Kaiser have experienced problems getting reimbursed for medical care when they were "out of town" and did not use a Kaiser facility because they did not know if they were in a Kaiser Service Area.

The Travel Packet contains "What You Need To Know When You Are Traveling," a "National Directory of Kaiser Facilities," a claim form and important toll free numbers you can call when out of your area to find out where you can get medical attention.

To obtain one of the travel packets, please contact your local Kaiser Health Plan Office or your Business Representative.
**Accident reports are vital to health and safety program at Local Union**

Reporting accidents, near misses, and fatalities on the job is critically important to the Health and Safety program of the Local Union, and most importantly, to your safety at work.

After the immediate attention required at the accident site, your Shop Steward, Business Representative, or Local Union Headquarters should be notified as soon as possible.

The Local Union is then prepared to swing into gear with a complete investigation, after being contacted from the field.

In the instance of a serious personal injury accident, or fatality, time is very much of the essence.

"Moving fast to determine causes and conditions can certainly help prevent similar accidents," Business manager Ron Fitzsimmons said.

Fitzsimmons is concerned over the slow reporting of two pole falls by linemen during the past several months which went unreported for a week.

"It's really difficult to ascertain causes when so much time has elapsed," he pointed out, adding, "had the Union been notified immediately we could have discerned if the poles were the "hard" type, cellon-treated poles, or if some other pattern observed in similar accidents might exist."

In addition to on-site investigations, the Local Union catalogs all reported accidents, of any nature, and they are reviewed monthly by the Health and Safety Committee, comprised of members from various IBEW Local 1245 properties.

Any accident should be reported to the Union on an "Accident Report" form which can be obtained from your Shop Steward, and near misses should be reported on a "Report of Potential Hazard" form.

Following up a phone call with a written report helps to further document all the elements surrounding an accident, and can prove to be another vital link in helping to prevent future occurrences.

Your viewpoint is important, and sometimes a seemingly small or insignificant factor can provide valuable clues that can help save a life, and as the old saying goes...maybe even your own.

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**Report of Potential Hazard**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Date of Report</th>
<th>Nature of Hazard: Unsafe Work Practice ( ) Faulty Equipment ( ) Toxic Substance ( ) Other ( )</th>
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<td>Comments:</td>
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1. Unsafe Work Practice: A. Supervision in Charge
2. Faulty Equipment: A. Type B. Location
3. Company: A. Type B. Purpose of Equipment
4. Toxic Substance: A. Type of Substance B. Raw Used
5. Label Information: (Include label if possible)
6. Others:
   - Report to: Yes ( ) No ( ) Reported By: [ ]
   - Supplied: [ ] Signed [ ] Reported By [ ]
   - Response from Union: [ ]

5. Pink Slip Workmen's Comp. or etc. Submitted:
6. Signed By: [ ] Title [ ] Date [ ]

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**Accident Report**

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The history of American labor has been a turbulent one. Tens of thousands of people have been arrested, injured, or even killed in strikes that have pitted employees against management and often government, and inflamed the public. What could cause workers to leave their jobs and join the picket line, risking their livelihood and sometimes their lives? How are strikes carried out? How are strikes broken?

Sidney Lens, well-known writer and longtime union official, explores this history of strikes, from the formation of the first labor unions to the present day in his recently published book STRIKEMAKERS & STRIKEBREAKERS (E.P. Dutton, New York, 1985).

"Sitdown! Sitdown!"

As part of its ongoing effort to keep our membership and the public aware of the serious issues now confronting the labor movement, the Local Union purchased six copies of Lens' book for donation to Northern California public libraries. We will reprint selections from Lens' book in the Utility Reporter over the next several months. This month's selection details the early union history in the auto industry where workers utilized a sitdown as a means of protesting working conditions, and the employers refusal to bargain with unions.

T he trend toward empire building in the auto industry ran parallel to amazing advances in the mechanization of labor, such as the conveyor and assembly line. Giant factories burgeoned with thousands of workers in a single oblong structure. Another result of mechanization was the specialization of workers; the task of a second became important and laborers palted themselves to electric machines.

The auto industry was the very incarnation of mass production. Frederick W. Taylor, the father of scientific management, had predicted that mass production would lead to not only a higher yield in goods but also a greater harmony between labor and capital. With vastly increased profits, the companies could pay more—and thus satisfy their workers.

But Taylor was wrong. Car manufacturers, like the railroad owners, were in no mood to share the wealth with their workers or make life easier for them. Their aim was simply to make a profit; Mass production led to speedup. Employers increased the speed of the machine, forcing employees to work faster. "It takes your guts out, that line," was the comment of one worker. "During the past two decades," Herbert Harris wrote in 1930, "the industry's emphasis on youth, with its greater speed and endurance, has kept displacing older employees at an ever accelerating rate."

In the light of such conditions, unionism should have swept the auto plants early in their history, particularly since there were already 127,000 men and women employed in the industry, and 210,000 in 1919 and 1920.

Early on, the Wobblies tried to unionize the Ford Highland Park plant but were frustrated when Ford introduced the 85-a-day wage. With 10,000 people waiting in line for those jobs, few workers were disposed to join the WW. The AFL made another feeble effort to organize the auto industry in 1926, but gave up when General Motors and Ford refused to help in the drive.

By 1933 many auto workers, however, were ready to try again. The number of employees in the plants had shrunk during the last four years, and wages had come down. An independent union of skilled workers, the Mechanics Educational Society, struck many shops in protest against the reduction of average wages. The following year came the Toledo Auto-Lite strike and a campaign by the AFL which enrolled 210,000 men and women. The trouble was that the old federation was not clear as to whether these workers would be kept together in a single industrial union or divided up among the existing craft unions.

Meanwhile, the corporations began forming company unions and forcing their employees to join them or lose their jobs.

Another obstacle to union organization was the hiring of company spies. At Ford, a former peziegether named Harry Bennett headed a special "service department." He hired from the streets thugs who attacked suspected unionists. In addition, thousands of ordinary workers were paid a few pennies an hour to spy on their fellow workers.

Chrysler and General Motors preferred to have their spying done by outside detective agencies. General Motors spent almost a million dollars for this purpose in the two and a half years ending July 31, 1936. A pinkerton spokesperson boasted to Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., that his spies had buried so deeply into the union structure that one had become vice president of a national union, fourteen had become local secretaries, and 38 were local secretaries. As a result of LaFollette's hearings, Congress passed laws making industrial espionage illegal.
The formation of the CIO gave auto workers a new shot in the arm. The company's demand for a 40-hour work week and a 36-hour week for some time to strike the GM empire, the movement of dies was automatic as it had been in previous years.

The sitdown tactic had finally done what had been impossible for spies activities. In response, Governor Frank Murphy sent twelve hundred troops to the scene; heat and light were cut off. But the third Reuther brother, Walter, threatened to start bonfires in the plant to keep warm. It was a bleak moment, when anything could happen. Five thousand pickets, armed with tongs, clubs, and rocks, gathered outside Fisher One. An injunction against the strikers again was ignored; so was the federal court freeze order. A $6.5 million fine on the union.

In this tense situation, the company finally backed off. It agreed to negotiate with the CIO president John L. Lewis. Weekly production of GM cars was down to mere 1,500 (compared with 28,825 at Ford and 23,350 at Chrysler). The agreement included recognition of the UAW at the seventeen plants then on strike, with John L. Lewis and his assistant Philip Murray. Within three months, 140 other companies followed the lead of U.S. Steel and signed pacts with the CIO steel company, controlled by J. P. Morgan, agreed to bargain with John L. Lewis. The agreement was to be a long-term one. The new union was to be a bargaining unit, not a strike group, and it was to have the right to negotiate with the company on wages and conditions. From 1935 to 1937, there were nine hundred sitdowns in the United States, most of them successful.

Employers called the sitdown illegal, but illegal or not, the advantages for striking workers were obvious. They were clearly not the only way to get what they wanted, but rather than accept prevailing working conditions. From 1935 to 1937, there were nine hundred sitdowns in the United States, most of them successful.

In November, thousands of workers in other auto plants hurried to the scene and soon the most famous skirmish in CIO history—the Battle of Flint—ensued. Strikers inside, armed with billy clubs they had themselves manufactured, attacked the guards and broke the locks on the gate. The guards retreated to the women's washroom: deputies and police tried to rescue them.

For the next five hours, there was a state of bedlam. One of the union leaders, Vic Reuther (another of the three Reuther brothers) cried out, "Pickets, back to your posts! Men in the plant, get your fire hoses going!" As police tossed tear gas into the plant and tried to break up the crowd, the GM pickets began hosing down police. Other strikers inside and out threw two-pound automobile door hinges at the police. The skirmish ended in a few minutes when the officers, their uniforms freezing on their bodies, retreated.

Around 9 P.M., half of Flint's police force were absent for the second assault. Reuther shouted, "We want peace. General Motors chose war. Give it to them." The strikers rocked the sheriff's auto back and forth and overturned it—with the sheriff and some deputies still in it. It was all the sheriff could do to get out of the vehicle. Three other police cars were seized by the pickets. From the roof of the factory, sitdowners with homemade slingshots heaved hinges at the beleaguered police. The outside pickets formed a barricade of automobiles between themselves and the police, they fired riddled nuts, bolts, empty bottles, and other missiles at the police. The police never made it to the plant. They were pushed back to a bridge 150 feet away.

At his point, enraged police, disregarding orders by their superiors, reached for their guns and went shooting. The battle raged on for a serious turn. A sitdowner on the roof cried out, "I've been hit." and there were other similar cries, strike leader Bob Travis was carried off to the hospital with gas burns from a tear-gas grenade.

Fourteen union people were wounded, thirty-six police were sent to the hospital. At midnight, five hours after the fighting had started, the police withdrew and the Battle of Bull's Run was over.

At the union office, the next morning organizers were besieged by the workers from other GM plants who wanted to join the UAW. And thousand more unionists many from out of town, gathered for an anticipated showdown. The governor brought together representatives of the CIO and the company in the hopes of effecting a compromise—but in vain.

Then on January 17, it became known that GM was to begin negotiations with another union, one of its own making—the Flint Alliance. It would recognize the sitdowners, about to evict their factories, decided to stay in. A few days later, as the morale began to sag among UAW members, the union executed a new coup. It seized another big plant in Flint—Chevy Four. In response, Governor Frank Murphy sent twelve hundred troops to the scene; heat and light were cut off. But the third Reuther brother, Walter, threatened to start bonfires in the plant to keep warm. It was a bleak moment, when anything could happen. Five thousand pickets, armed with tongs, clubs, and rocks, gathered outside Fisher One. An injunction against the strikers again was ignored; so was the federal court freeze order. A $6.5 million fine on the union.

In this tense situation, the company finally backed off. It agreed to negotiate with the CIO president John L. Lewis. Weekly production of GM cars was down to mere 1,500 (compared with 28,825 at Ford and 23,350 at Chrysler). The agreement included recognition of the UAW at the seventeen plants then on strike, with John L. Lewis and his assistant Philip Murray. Within three months, 140 other companies followed the lead of U.S. Steel and signed pacts with the CIO steel union. Some held out—notably Bethlehem, Republic, and Youngstown. But the heart of the industry was now unionized.
Pruitt, 'Miracle Man'
survives 50'-75' fall

Outside Line Seventh Step Apprentice Lineman, Mike Pruitt, 27, was dubbed "the miracle man" by crew members who witnessed his amazing survival after a 50-75 foot fall on February 27.

Pruitt was working with a crew on a 500kV tower job in the Cleveland National Forest, southeast of Corona in an area inaccessible by road.

It was around 8:30 in the morning and the winds were high and breezy. Pruitt was suddenly caught up in a guy wire when a skycrane which was setting a tower section aborted without warning.

Pruitt was literally whipped into space, and flung into the mountainside.

Crew members watched helplessly as Pruitt dangled above the ground before falling. He landed on his head and shoulders, hitting the side of the sloping mountain, and then rolled some 150 feet beyond the foot of the tower.

Crew members were at Pruitt's side immediately, and administered first aid. Pruitt was conscious and able to talk with the men.

It was too steep for the skycrane to land, so the crew radioed for a smaller helicopter. When it arrived, 5 or 6 members eased Pruitt into a basket. He was taken back to a nearby yard, and another helicopter flew him to Western Medical Center.

Doctors reported that Pruitt had sustained a slight concussion, and suffered a fractured right leg, just below the knee. He remained in the hospital for four days before he was released.

Assistant Business Manager Ron Fitzsimmons, and Business Representative Tom Conrad investigated the accident for the Local, and Cal/OSHA is conducting the final stages of its investigation.

Fitzsimmons reports that a new system has been mutually agreed to with the contractor, R.C. Hughes, to prevent the possibility of a similar accident.

Fitzsimmons said that now three warnings will be in effect to protect our workers.

The new measures include these steps in case of emergencies:
1. A pilot activated air horn.
2. Tower-footing strobe lights, to be activated by helicopter ground crew member who is in constant contact with the pilot.
3. A back-up bullhorn to be used by the helicopter ground crew member.

All of us at the Local Union extend Pruitt best wishes for a speedy recovery, and commend the Outside Line crew members for their immediate first aid responses.

Fatality

Outside Lineman, Thomas Woodhead, out of IBEW Local 258, Vancouver, B.C., died after falling 94 feet from a 500 kV tower in Palmdale on March 18. The accident occurred at 9:15 a.m., and Woodhead died in the hospital at 2:05 that afternoon.

Both the Local Union, and Cal/OSHA have been investigating the accident and have obtained information from other crew members on the Commonwealth Electric job.

Modesto Irrigation trial set

A trial to settle a dispute over fairness and accuracy of 1984 wage survey, and its implementation at Modesto Irrigation District was scheduled to get underway April 1 in Superior Court in Modesto. The Local filed a lawsuit in 1986 after disagreeing with the District on the joint survey outcome. Progress of the non-jury trial will be updated next month.
Healdsburg wraps up MOU options

Members at the City of Healdsburg recently voted to allocate a 4 percent increase to PERS for 1986, and to split a percentage increase effective July 1, 1987, with 3 percent going to PERS, and 1 percent to a general wage increase.

The Memorandum of Understanding expires June 30, 1988. Members sorted through options for distributing the increases at an evening meeting right after work on March 16, with Staff Attorney Tom Dalzell.

Negotiating team member, Larry Giovannoni, chaired the meeting as members discussed the varying possibilities in dealing with the increases. A vote was held that night which approved the PERS contributions, and the wage increase allocation.

Dalzell said that these latest decisions by our members wrap up some lengthy negotiations in Healdsburg, which included 14 meetings with City representatives. He added that the negotiating team, and our members are to be congratulated for their patience during what proved to be a very long process.

Grievances in final stages

Several public and private sector grievances are in the last stage of resolution.

The arbitration hearing with Sacramento Regional Transit regarding a mechanic's discharge was heard by Arbitrator Kathy Kelly on February 9, 1987. Post-hearing briefs were submitted on March 16, 1987, and a decision is awaited.

On February 26, 1987, Arbitrator Joe Henderson heard evidence in the discharge grievance of a climber against Davey Tree Surgery. Briefs are still to be submitted.

The court trial in the Writ of Mandate proceeding involving a Division Manager's five day suspension by the South San Joaquin Utility District is to be submitted.

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Lynch Stewards honor Vietnam veterans at Reno Memorial

IPEW Local 1245 Shop Stewards at Reno's Lynch Communications: Marsha Barker, Jan Davis, Ronda Drew, Ellistine Fells, Sally Peden, Zenda Robbins, Anne Spencer, with Patty Gray leading the way, were instrumental in obtaining Local Union support for the Vietnam Wall memorial which was in Reno in late March.

We lay sleeping in our beds, all cuddly and warm . . .
Far, far away from enemy's danger and harm . . .
They lay huddled in fields and ditches by day and dark of night . . .
Wondering if they'd live and if their buddies were alright . . .
They went to do their country's bidding, they bravely answered her call . . .
Now many are missing, prisoners, hurting or names upon a wall . . .
We have a chance to say "thank you," "we'll never forget" . . .
And in deep appreciation and loving memory, honor the Vietnam vet . . .
. . . Shop Steward, Ronda Drew

BARGAINING DATES NEAR

Members prepare proposals for WAPA negotiations

Following a winter Government Coordinating Council No.1 meeting, Chairman Rich Hafner, Local 1245 Business Representative, notified Council members that it's time to prepare written proposals for the upcoming negotiations.

Hafner reports that he's hopeful that bargaining with the Western Area Power Administration will start in late July or early August. He indicated that proposals possibly can be exchanged in June.

Members of the bargaining team, who will be meeting in mid-May in Sacramento for preproposal sessions include Hafner, Ralph Pearl, IPEW Local 1959; Nels Krogh, IPEW Local 2159; Randy Rau, IPEW Local 1759; Gary Maynard, IPEW Local 640; and Richard Perry, IPEW Local 1245.

At the GCC No. 1 meeting, the Council members voted to present a bylaws change to members calling for Council delegates to either be Western employees, or full-time Union representatives. The proposed change is out for a vote among the varying Locals which the Council represents.

Another matter discussed at the winter meeting was the FLRA's decision on an unfair labor practice filed back in 1984 against Western and the Department of Energy which will mean members will be receiving some retroactive pay for the periods of June 13 to October 2. Hafner reported. Pay records for that time are being reconstructed, and reviewed, and word should be out soon indicating when the money will be distributed, he added.

Western has posted notices regarding the retroactive pay order.
Participants on the Local Union Bargaining Committee include Assistant Business Manager Ory Owen, Business Representative Scott Thomas, and members Doug Bonham, ... Bill Cobert, Bob Urquhart, ... Zack Parkerson, Scott Riddle, ... Jim Travis ...

Cable TV update

Tele-Communications — Santa Cruz

Local Union 1245 members working for Tele-Communications — Santa Cruz (formerly Group W Cable — Santa Cruz), voted on April 1, 1987 to accept the Company's three-year offer for a new Agreement. The new wage increases will be applied retroactively to August 1, 1986.

ComCast — Santa Maria and Lompoc

Local Union 1245 members employed by ComCast — Santa Maria/ Lompoc (formerly Group W Cable — Santa Maria and Group W Cable — Lompoc) voted on March 10, 1987 to accept the Company's three-year offer for a new Agreement. The wage increases will be applied retroactively to August 1, 1986.

Willits/ Ft. Bragg voted on March 21, 1987 to accept the Company's two-year offer on a new Agreement. The new wage increases will be applied retroactively back to June 1, 1986.

Century — Mendocino Cable Television, Inc.

Local Union 1245 members working for Century — Mendocino Cable (formerly Group W Cable — Ukiah/Willits) voted on March 21, 1987 to accept the Company's two-year offer on a new Agreement. The new wage increases will be applied retroactively to August 1, 1986.
Drum area, Senior members honored


Colgate Senior Members Honored

Senior Members in the Colgate area who were most recently honored for their years of service, at a special dinner coordinated by Business Representative Ed Fortier, included: Charles Larsen Jr., who received a Special Service Award, and the following honorees: 40 yrs.: G. C. Andoe, B. F. Francis, and S. M. Perkins; 35 yrs.: H. R. Kimbrell, R. J. Livengood, and V. Walker; 30 yrs.: D. A. Bahnock, Marvin Eisenhauer, J. Miquin, J. W. Rogers, and E. M. Royat; 25 yrs.: Harvey Arbuckle, Rudi Messerschmidt, D. M. Phipps, T. R. Pope, Carl Reed, R. J. Stewart, and Patrick Sullivan; 20 yrs.: J. J. Kline, J. Kuhn, A. R. Knudsen, Wilford Lancaster, G. W. Rasicco, John Riccobuano, W. L. Schlesener, Otha J. Smith, Donald Thornburg, Karl Thornsberry, and A. A. Vega.

So. San Joaquin I.D: food, fun follow business meeting

Unit 2519, South San Joaquin Irrigation District held a barbecue in early March at Chief Shop Steward Bob Geer’s home. Prior to the festivities, Business Representative Mickey Harrington reports that a short meeting was held to discuss the current status of bargaining. Despite the takeaway proposal made by the District, “a good time was had by all,” Harrington added.
TENTH ANNUAL SLO-PITCH SOFTBALL TOURNAMENT

3 DIVISIONS -
Open
35 or older Team
Women's or Mixed Team

Family Members Eligible

Saturday & Sunday
May 30 & 31, 1987
Willow Pass Park
Concord, California

Individual Trophies for the 1st Place Teams
Team Trophies for 2nd & 3rd Place in All Divisions
Winner of Open Division to Advance to State Championship

USSSA UMPIRES PROVIDED

Plan to attend—two days of fun!

TEAM ENTRY FORM
IBEW LOCAL 1245 SLO-PITCH SOFTBALL TOURNAMENT

Team Name:

Manager's Name:

Manager's Address:

Managers Phone: Area Code ( )

Please include full team roster.

Divisions: □ OPEN □ 35+ or older* □ WOMENS OR MIXED

*35+ Older can include 2 members younger than 35 years of age.

Please submit this completed entry by May 18, 1987, along with $140.00 team entry fee to IBEW Local 1245, P.O. Box 4790, Walnut Creek, CA 94596, ATTN: Bob Choate, Ron Fitzsimmons, Softball coordinators. For more information, call Bob or Ron at (415) 933-6060. Make checks payable to: Ron Fitzsimmons.

Focus: Shop Steward

Shop Steward Phillip Pia, Troubleman, Fremont Service Center, Mission District, has been a member of Local 1245 for more than two decades.

During that time he has been very active in Local Union activities, and served on a PG&E Local 1245 Negotiating Committee.

Business Representative Corb Wheeler, who works closely with Pia, says that Pia contributes a lot of personal time to help enforce the contract.

He is described by many who work with him as going about his Shop Steward duties, quietly and efficiently, but always willing to be very vocal when it's called for.

Paying close attention to safety issues is important to Pia, and he is constantly alert to ways to help improve safe working conditions for our members.

Golf tournament dates announced

Local Union Golf Coordinator, Lou Anzaldo announces that the East Bay Golf Club has opened up its club to all IBEW Golf Club members who wish to join and play in tournaments.

Yearly dues are $125, and don't include the green's fees, or cart fees, Anzaldo said.

Dues checks should be made payable to the East Bay Golf Club, and can be mailed to Anzaldo at 35524 Clermont Dr., Newark, CA 94560, or Cage Nelson at 5202 School Avenue, Richmond, CA 94804.

Anzaldo reminds members to keep on the alert for the annual raffle which will get underway sometime this spring, and will help fund the IBEW 5th Annual set for September 19 in San Ramon.

DATE TIME GOLF COURSE TELEPHONE
May 23 8:00 am Sea Scape, Aptos (408)688-3213
June 6 7:22 Aam Tilden Park, Berkeley (415)848-7373
July 18 10:35 am River Bend, Broderick (408)373-2436
Aug. 15 8:00 am Old Delmonte, Monterey (408)373-2436
Sept. 19 11:00 am IBEW 5th Annual, San Ramon
Sept. 26 8:00 am Alameda, North Alameda (415)322-4321
Oct. 10 8:00 am Sunol, Sunol (415)862-2404
Oct. 24 10:30 am I.B.E.W. Annual 2 Man Best (707)643-8476
Ball Turkey Shoot, Vallejo
Nov. 7 10:00 am Diablo Creek, Concord (415)686-6262
Dec. 5 10:00 am San Mateo, San Mateo (415)347-1461

Save May 16 for Poker Run

Another fun-filled day is planned for our seafaring members when the Antioch Unit holds its annual Day on the Delta, Poker Run on Saturday, May 16. Sign up will start at 7:30 a.m. and continue until 10:30 at Brannan Island State Recreation Area Boat Ramp.

The Poker Run stops will include Tower Park, Herman and Helen's, Moore's River Boat, Spindrift Marina and Frank's Fishing Resort. The run will end back at Brannan Island State Recreation Day Use Beach, and the cards collected from the various locations must be turned in by 4 p.m. when the ramp raffle will be conducted. Cost of each poker hand is $22, and at the end of the day the best hand will win.

Everyone has a great time at this event, and members are encouraged to come on out and join in the fun. Free hot dogs and beans are planned again this year. For more information contact the Local Union, or your shop steward.

Coordinating this year's event are Bob Martin, Dale Kaupanger and Jim Poin Dexter.

PHOTO: Shop Steward

PHOTO: Team Entry Form