



A CITATION BY THE
Pacific Gas and Electric Company
For Distinguished Service
RENDERED BY
PAUL J. DEVLIN

CLERK-DRIVER, SACRAMENTO DIVISION
in an emergency as set forth below:

Displaying exceptional judgment in an emergency, Devlin materially assisted in saving the life of a retired Pacific Gas and Electric Company employee at Woodland, California, on July 15, 1955.

Devlin, John D. Pedroia and Robert L. Gans, working on electric distribution lines in a residential area, responded to a frantic call for help from Mrs. Claus H. Jahn, who ran from her home calling that her husband was choking. The men ran to the home and found Mr. Jahn almost unconscious, unable to breathe because a mint lozenge had become lodged in his throat.

The three men quickly suspended Mr. Jahn head down, and Pedroia was able to reach into his throat and dislodge the obstruction. The man's breathing returned to normal almost immediately and he did not require further treatment. Mr. Jahn's physician later credited the three men with saving the victim's life.

Devlin's actions in this emergency reflect excellent judgment and composure under conditions of crisis. This Citation is issued to him under the terms of the John A. Britton Award.

J. R. Litherland
President and General Manager

Five Local 1245 Men Are Honored for Valor

Four Local 1245 members received the Pacific Gas and Electric Company's John A. Britton award for distinguished service at a testimonial luncheon in Sacramento recently.

Three Woodland members, **Robert L. Gans, John D. Pedroia and Paul J. Devlin**, who is Local 1245's Review Committee member, won the awards for their prompt action in saving the life of Claus H. Jahn, a P.G.&E. pensioner.

The fourth member, **Fred W. Trowbridge** of Sacramento, received his award for his action in preventing an accident victim from bleeding to death.

The fifth honor went to **CLINTON W. TROTTER**, member of Oleum Power Plant, who was awarded the P.G.&E.'s John A. Britton Citation for Distinguished Service for saving the life of a fellow employee, Ernest M. Sharp, injured in a swimming accident.

The citation honored Trotter's "excellent judgment and composure."

Gans, Devlin and Pedroia, working near the Jahn home on July 15, 1955, responded to a frantic call for help from Mrs. Jahn, who ran out calling that her husband was choking to death.

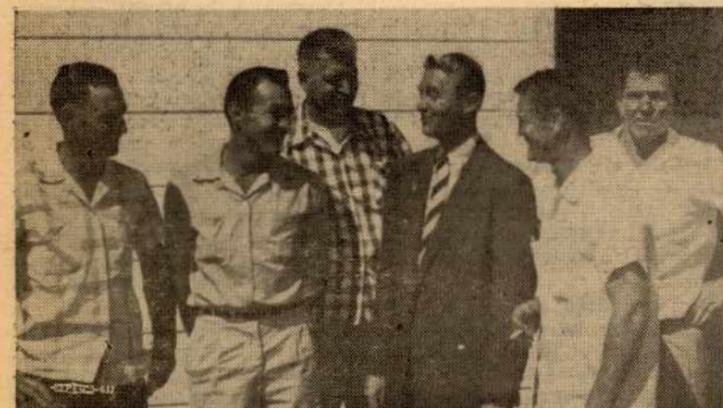
The three men found Jahn unable to breathe because a mint

candy had become lodged in his throat. They quickly suspended the man head down and Pedroia was able to reach into John's throat and remove the obstruction. The man's breathing returned to normal and he was all right without further treatment. Mr. Jahn's doctor credited the three men with saving his life.

Mr. Jahn was an employee of P.G.&E. for 21 years, working, until May of 1946, at which time he was retired under the pension plan of the company. Mr. Jahn, after 10 years of retirement, passed away on March 16, 1956.

Fred Trowbridge earned his award on August 9, 1955 when he assisted in removing Carlos Archuleta from a truck-auto collision. He immediately detected heavy arterial bleeding from a badly mangled left arm. Trowbridge applied digital pressure to the arm-pits and treated the man for shock.

(Continued on Page Six)



RALLY AT ANGELS CAMP.—Shown here are some of the Local 1245 members who were among several hundred gathered at a recent Democratic political rally at Angel's Camp to meet the Democratic nominee for U.S. Senator, Richard Richards. Left to right: John W. Hewett, Robert L. White, State Senator Dr. Stephen P. Teale, State Senator Richards, Lee Andrews, and Archie Mahoney.

PG&E Physical OKs One-Year Package

Unit meetings Friday, September 14, 1956 brought to a close the most difficult negotiations in the history of Local 1245. Physical Units, some 68 in number, had been balloting for two weeks on a trio of choices regarding the negotiations with Pacific Gas and Electric Company. Interest has been at an all time high with most Units turning out a higher attendance than at either of the two previous ratification meetings. Participation lagged in the last two nights of meetings and pulled the total vote down to 46 less than the second series of meetings which set an all time high of 4272 votes being cast by Physical members in attendance.

The Local Union Executive Board in special session Saturday, September 15, totaled the ballots and certified the total vote from all Units. Official results were 2547 for No. 1, 1185 for No. 2, 319 for rejecting both offers. There were 175 void ballots. A total of 4226 ballots. To obtain a majority would require 2114 votes. Number 1 offer having obtained 2547 votes and therefore a clear majority, the Executive Board declared it the winner.

RETROACTIVE PAY

The Business Manager has officially notified the Company of the membership decision. Documents are being prepared for signature of the parties. Both parties are shooting for October 1 as the date of application to payrolls. Retroactive checks for payment of all time worked during the period from July 1 to September 30 should be available about December 1. Full payment will be made to all employees on the payroll as of October 1. Ex-employees will qualify for payment only if they were on the payroll at least ten work days during the period

for which retroactivity applies.

Many debates and discussions have occurred over the merits of each position. Probably as a result of the influence of the demonstrations at our late political conventions which were televised for all to see, we had open demonstrations by advocates of one issue or the other. In one area two supporters of issue No. 2 paraded through the yard, one carrying a placard "Vote Yes on No. 2" and the other marched along behind playing a tune on a trombone.

A JOB WELL DONE

Despite the many complications faced by the Staff, Officers and Negotiating Committee, a good job was done by all. Even with the differences of opinion faced by the membership, the Union has emerged stronger and better educated as a result.

The organization has increased its membership and the remaining problem becomes one of maintaining participation and interest. Between now and May 1st many grave decisions must be made. Many will be made in Unit meetings. Now that our contract term has been decided, it is imperative that the duties of membership be carried out by full attendance at Unit meetings.

Know Your Officers

MARVIN C. BROOKS, Vice President

Marvin C. Brooks is presently working in a Fitter's classification in the Gas Department, Modesto District, Stockton Division. He resides in the city of Modesto.



He was appointed Shop Steward in 1943, and was subsequently appointed to serve as committeeman on the Stockton Division Joint Grievance Committee.

In 1945 he was elected as the Stockton Division Member of the Executive Board. Soon after he was hired by the local union for a period of 18 months as a Business Representative.

He was elected as a delegate to the IBEW International Convention in 1954 in Chicago.

Also in 1954 Marv was appointed as Chairman of Local 1245 Safety Committee where he has worked diligently to improve the lot of the P.G.&E. worker in respect to safe working conditions.

He is presently a member of the Modesto Unit No. 2515 Executive Committee and in the last election was elected to serve as Vice President of Local 1245.

EVERETT BASINGER, Executive Board Member, General Construction Department

Everett Basinger lives in Davis where he has worked for General Construction Dept. for some 25 years. He is now employed in the field inspection of G.C. equipment. He is married and has one daughter, Mary Ann, who has two boys and he also has two sons, Tommy and



Melvin, who have two sons and one girl, respectively.

Everett has served as Shop Steward, Policy Committeeman and member of the System Negotiating Committee in 1953 and 1954.

When his Unit at Davis submitted the foregoing sketch of Everett and his background, they closed with, "All in all, we think Everett is a pretty good sort of guy and we think a lot of him."

WALTER ROBERT GLASGOW, Exec. Bd. Member, Northern Area

"Bob" Glasgow resides in Placer-ville. He and his wife are the proud parents of two fine daughters. He went to work for PG&E in 1932 in the El Dorado District of the Sacramento Division. He has worked as a truck driver, Water Collection Department at Camp No. 5,



Operator at the El Dorado Powerhouse and up to Troubleman. He is presently a Utilityman in the same District.

Bob has served 1245 as Shop Steward, Unit Chairman, Executive Board Member and as Chairman of the 1952 System Negotiating Committee. He also helped organize the Retail Clerks in Placer-ville in 1947.

He saw service with the U. S. Navy in World War II and his hobbies include all the outdoor sports and activities available in the historic Mother Lode country where he lives.

1245 Member Drowns in Rescue Attempt

A vacationing member of Local 1245 drowned on Labor Day while trying to rescue two persons from an overturned boat at the mouth of the Klamath River.

Clyde L. Neff died at the treacherous river mouth known as "suicide row." The body was recovered three hours later by a fishing boat.

Neff, fishing alone, was attempting to rescue two persons whose boat had overturned in the treach-

erous waters when his own boat overturned, flipping him into the river.

Neff, an Apprentice Lineman, had worked in Santa Maria since 1954. He formerly worked in Dinuba for P.G.&E.

Funeral services were held in Dinuba. The Neffs had no children.

Local 1245 members offer their sympathies to Mrs. Neff and the other members of his family.

IN THIS ISSUE

Mail Bag	Page 2
Hunting Feature	" 3
Nixon Record	" 4
Labor Backs Adlai	" 5
Regressive Tax	" 6
The Blind Can See	" 7
Credit Squeeze	" 7
Bus. Mgr.'s Report	" 8
Oldtimers	" 8

The UTILITY REPORTER

RONALD T. WEAKLEY Editor

Executive Board: Frank D. Gilleran, President; Marvin C. Brooks, Milton Shaw, Walter H. Martin, Walter R. Glasgow, Edwin B. White, Marvin P. Wagner, Everett T. Basinger.

Published monthly at 1918 Grove Street, Oakland 12, Calif., by Local Union 1245 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL-CIO.

Entered as second-class matter January 22, 1954, at the post office of Oakland, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

POSTMASTER: Please send Form 3579, Change of Address, to 1918 Grove St., Oakland 12, California.

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

Spotlight on S.F. Stewards



ADGER E. STEWART



DAVID E. EVANS

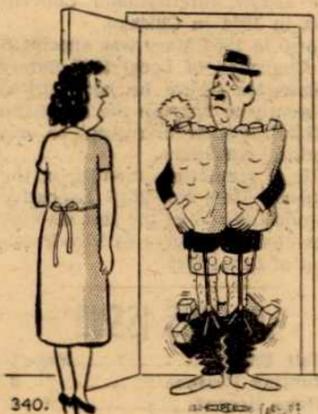


JOHN FIORE

In the spotlight this month are three San Francisco job stewards, picture above. Bro. Evans is chief steward in the S.F. Division Line Department at 18th and Shotwell. Bro. Stewart is a fellow steward in the same department. Both of them have been sparkplugs, having achieved a goal of 100 percent organization among linemen at both Potrero Service Group and the 18th and Shotwell St. headquarters.

Also shown is Bro. Fiore, steward in the S.F. Division Substation Department who has done a very commendable job of signing his co-workers in both the operating and maintenance departments.

These stewards deserve the thanks and respect of their union brothers for a job well done.



"Well, you should have known better than to go through the bricklayers' picket line!"

U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE STEPS UP ANTI-UNION DRIVE

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce has started a new propaganda campaign to get state "right-to starve" laws enacted throughout the nation.

The current issue of its "Washington Report" devotes its entire back page to an advertisement to be published in daily newspapers and offers reproduction mats four columns wide and 11 1/2 inches deep for 25 cents apiece.

"Washington Report" in its appeal to businessmen to support the vicious anti-labor laws declares that the Chamber's message can

be presented in various ways to employees, associates and neighbors. They suggest placing it as a public service (?) message in the advertising columns of daily newspapers, reproducing it in company publications, or by joining with one or more firms in the area the message can be co-presented as a public service message.

(Editor's Note: Why does the Chamber of Commerce deem anti-labor propaganda a service to the public when Webster defines service as: "act or instance of helping, or benefiting" and public as: "general body of mankind"?)

The Mail Bag

FROM A CONGRESSMAN

August 27, 1956

Mr. Ronald T. Weakley,
Business Manager
International Brotherhood of
Electrical Workers, No. 1245
1918 Grove Street
Oakland, California

Dear Ron:
Since Labor Day is just around the corner, I want to take this opportunity of extending my warmest fraternal greetings, to both you and the members of your union.

We, in organized labor, have been through a great deal together and have much to be grateful for. I think we in California can be especially proud of our accomplishments against mighty odds. As a result of our battle for higher wages and better conditions for our members, we Americans are now enjoying greater prosperity and higher standard of living than ever before.

Because times are relatively good, however, I do not need to remind you that we cannot afford to rest on our laurels. As you know, there is still much to be accomplished if we are to better the lot of our American workers and thereby bolster our economy. We must, for example, persist in our battle to reform the anti-labor Taft Hartley Act. We must work to see that millions of Americans who are still denied the protection of the wage and hour standards of the Fair Labor Standards Act are raised to first class economic citizenship. We must continue to press for labor's demand for a \$1.25 statutory minimum wage law to meet the minimal economic needs of our lowest income groups.

You may be sure on this Labor Day, 1956, that I will continue to fight the battle of the American worker on the Floor of Congress because I feel as you do that what benefits organized labor is good for all Americans.

Sincerely and fraternally,
JACK SHELLEY,
(Congressman, Fifth
District, San Francisco)

Salinas, Calif.
36 Katherine Ave.
Sept. 5th, 1956

Local Union 1245, I.B.E.W.
Room 300, 1918 Grove St.
Oakland 12, Calif.

Gentlemen:

I have been retired by Pacific Gas and Electric Co. as of Aug. 31st, 1956, and wish a withdrawal card from the union.

Thanks for all past favors, and for good fellowship in a great union.

I remain
-GUS L. ANDERSON.

(Ed. note: Bro. Anderson was 65 on Aug. 20. He had 21 years of service with PG&E.)

CAN YOU BEAT US?

120 Village Lane
Auburn, Calif.
September 11, 1956

Ronald T. Weakley
Local Union 1245
Oakland, Calif.

Dear Brother Weakley:

I enclose check-off and application cards for 2 more Drum clerical employees.

Please refer to my letter of August 21, in which I stated Drum division would have the highest percentage of clericals organized on the P.G.&E. system by September 15.

According to the latest count of eligible employees, disregarding those members and non-members, that have been given notice of lay-off in customers records, there are 59 regular employees and 1 part-time. Of this total we now have 48 members, or a percentage of 80%. We hereby invite and challenge any other division to top our mark.

Fraternally yours,
MORRIS G. CARPENTER

Most men need two women in their lives: a secretary to take things down and a wife to pick things up.

It often shows a fine command of language to say nothing.

They Look to Us

When the Constitution was signed by our Founding Fathers Sept. 17, 1787—just 169 years ago this month—the fight for liberty was far from over. The new document created the first really democratic government, but individual rights such as freedom of speech and religious freedom still were unprotected.

So two years later, backed by public demand, our forefathers adopted the first ten amendments to the Constitution—the Bill of Rights.

Today, more than a century and a half later, millions of people in foreign lands are trying to decide between the blessings of democracy and the false propaganda claims of the Communists. They look to us Americans to demonstrate that we really practice the democracy we preach.

A famous historian once said: "The Constitution is what living men and women think it is." He meant that unless we really believe in it and practice its principles, the Constitution is worth no more than a scrap of paper.

That's why Constitution Day is a good time to pick up a copy of the great document and read it carefully. It's also a good time to give ourselves a little civil rights quiz. For example: Do we treat our neighbors equally regardless of their religion or their race? Do we condemn others because their views differ from ours? Do we judge our neighbor as an individual—good or bad—or do we blame whole groups for the weaknesses of a few?

And we might add some other questions, too. One of them is what do we do as good Americans when we hear demagogues preaching hate—blaming the Jews for everything or ranting against the Protestants or the Catholics? Do we recognize their mouthings as un-American and catalogue them for what they really are—traitors to America?

None of us has a perfect record. Let's see what we can do to improve our score. Let's start on Constitution Day?

DISCRIMINATION—

Labor Helps Drive to Crack 'Age Barrier' for Oldsters

Life can seem too long for unemployed folks over 45 years old who can't crash the "age barrier" established by most employers in favor of younger workers.

Many firms have put so much stress on hiring young people, and have done it so long, that it has become almost automatic to avoid hiring new workers over 40 years of age. As a result, the unemployed older worker finds the doors of job opportunities sealed against him. It is a disheartening and growing problem.

From the test tubes of medical science has come an ever increasing margin of life-expectancy, stretching our lifespan from an average of 47 years in 1900 to 60 years today. But the concept of the years of economic productivity, has not kept pace. Too many capable older workers are being tossed on the scrap heap . . . too old to work, too young to retire.

OLD FOLKS INCREASE

A primary element of the problem is a lack of adequate planning on social, economic, and cultural levels to meet the needs of our rapidly mounting population of older people. Back in 1900, only four per cent of the nation's population was 65 years old; today it has doubled to more than eight per cent; and by 1980 will rise to ten or fifteen per cent of an estimated population of 225 million.

Added to that group of senior citizens, are the 35 million people between 40 and 60 years old. While the U.S. population has more than doubled since 1900, the over 45 group has more than tripled.

Of course not all of them are job seekers, but the proportion of unemployed people over 40 has

risen steadily, thus making it more difficult for older workers to find jobs in an almost non-existent market. That problem is attracting a growing interest in many quarters.

STURDY DISCRIMINATION

The U.S. Department of Labor will soon make a comprehensive study of hiring policies and the work potential of older workers. Several of the largest employment agencies are conducting surveys among employers in an effort to seek an upward revision of the "age barrier" and several state industrial commissions have announced studies planned or underway.

The major hope for gaining more job opportunities is through education of employers to the abilities and experience which older workers offer, although, some observers feel, the problem must eventually be considered by Congress, as a national problem requiring legislative action.

Labor organizations are showing an increasing interest in the problems of older workers, particularly the effect that company-financed pensions have in barring older workers from getting a new job. Many firms say that higher premium rates for an older worker runs the cost of pension programs too high, making it prohibitive to hire older workers.

It Takes Two to Make Ends Meet

Recent headlines have boasted happily that in 1955 American FAMILY INCOME averaged \$5520 before taxes, a rise of 3 per cent over 1954—a new high.

What they didn't say was that much of the dazzling figure is due to the fact that more and more American housewives are going into the labor market to help support their families.

Statistics show that to maintain today's high American standard of living it more and more requires, not one salary, but more than one salary—that of working wives and older children.

Actually the \$5520 picture is not quite so glowing as the headlines would make it out to be. In the first place the \$5520 is before taxes and drops to roughly \$5000 after taxes.

In the second place, the individual worker doesn't average anywhere near that figure. In May of this year, for example, the average factory take-home pay—which means after taxes—was \$71.95 for a worker with three dependents and only \$64.62 for a worker with no dependents. This comes to \$3597 and \$3230 respectively on a 50-week basis, and is considerably below the magic \$5000 figure.

Meanwhile, the number of breadwinners in each family is going up. Although the number of married women in the population has been rising steadily during the post-war period, population growth has accounted for only a small part of the labor force expansion.

The major factor has been the sharp increase in the proportion of married women who participate in the labor force and assist in the support of the family, at least on a part-time basis.

This Census Bureau report as of December, 1955, pointed out that "two-thirds of all families with incomes of between \$6000 and \$10,000 in 1954 had more than one earner."

The best things in life are free, of course, but it is a pity that most of the next best things are so expensive.

Deer Hunting—a Cooperative Sport

VALUED TIPS TO DEER HUNTERS

In the old days hunting was not a sport but a necessity. The west was won only because the pioneer was able to keep the larder full with wild game.

Today we know it as a sport and much of our economy, particularly in the less inhabited areas of our State, depends upon the hunter for his livelihood. On the other hand, many of us are dependent upon the good will and understanding of the landowner or rancher.

Certain precautions should be followed to protect our sport for future generations as well as our own rights in the future. To insure that our rancher friends remain friends, we should ask permission before entering his property, keep gates closed, don't climb fences (crawl under), shoot only at legal bucks, and above all leave a clean camp and a dead fire.

Any persons who, at any time, leaves through carelessness, neglect or otherwise any game animal or game fish or any edible portion of such go to waste is not a true sportsman.

Full enjoyment of our natural resources is a sportsman's privilege. As a sportsman it is your obligation to see that you act as one.

The following may be of some help in seeing that once you have been fortunate enough to kill a deer that you may also have the enjoyment of utilizing all of it for food.

YOU HAVE YOUR BUCK, WHAT THEN?

Well, you were good as you expected (or maybe you were lucky and the deer walked into one). No matter, you have a carcass and it must be taken care of. Most nimrods do a pretty good job of taking care of their kill but many times new hunters have difficulty.

Most areas have chill rooms within driving distance of camp where they will dress and cut your meat for a nominal charge. They also pack it in ice for you to tote home for the deep freeze. However, many of you prefer hunting ranges more remote and will have to do much of this yourself.

Before you are faced with this problem there are certain necessary tools which you should remember to take along to camp.

WHAT YOU NEED

At least one large hunting knife, a small hatchet (or meat saw), 50 feet of rope stout enough to hold the weight of the deer (1/4-inch) is usually strong enough for mine, clean flour sacks or such for wiping out inside carcass, and a muslin sack for covering (4 sacks when quartered).

If you have room, the meat saw is preferable to the axe. Be sure to take plenty of black pepper.

Dressing out: As soon as possible after the animal is killed insert a knife at the point of the brisket and cut toward the head making slit large enough to allow blood to run out. Place animal with head downhill. (Note: Be sure the animal is dead before trying this, otherwise the hunter could become the victim).

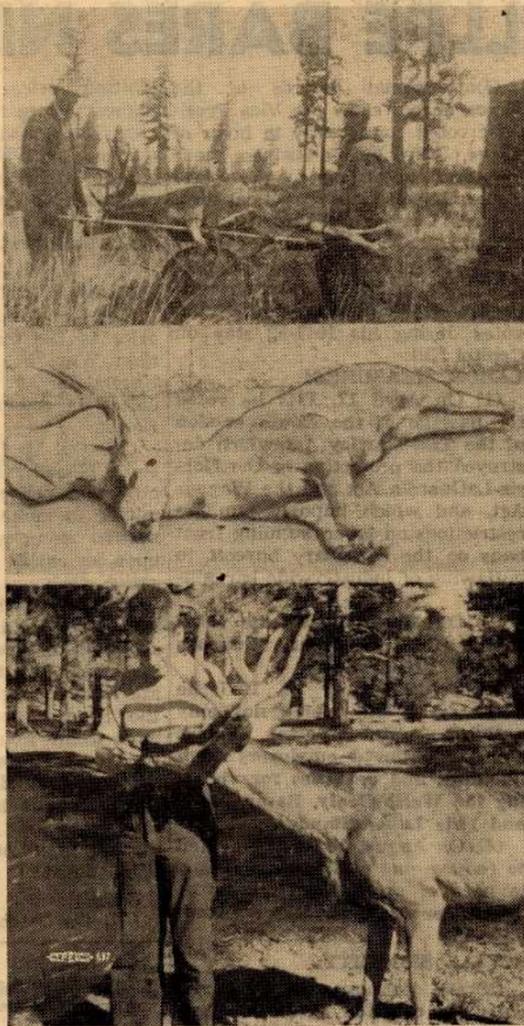
For field dressing open the stomach cavity from breast bone to crotch being careful not to puncture intestines or paunch; cut around vent loosening the organs in the pelvic cavity. If possible, tie cord around the lower intestines to avoid feces from running out onto meat. In all operations avoid letting the hair contact the meat.

Now turn carcass uphill allowing entrails to fall away from chest cavity. Reach up into chest cavity cutting loose lungs, heart and windpipe as high up in the throat as possible. Again hang onto the windpipe keeping it closed to avoid any spilling of undigested material from paunch or throat. Pull windpipe into stomach region cutting loose any parts that tend to hold. Remove all internal organs from carcass. (Note: Heart and liver should be removed from offal and can be re-inserted into chest cavity for carrying.) This is normal procedure where animal must be packed on the back.

If fortunate to have a horse, or terrain is such that some transportation other than human can be gotten to the carcass, field dressing should not be used. Instead, before removing entrails, split brisket and open neck to head (unless you are going to mount). This will allow easier removal of windpipe and organs in chest cavity. Open chest cavity by spreading with a stick, drain off blood and wipe inside dry with a cloth or clean grass or leaves (Be careful—don't use poison oak). Sprinkle liberally with the pepper which will help keep flies away.

COOL SOON AS POSSIBLE

Because body heat causes rapid spoilage, cool as soon as possible. Find shade and hang deer off of ground if it can be done, or drape over log or rock so more air will



Top view shows Clarence "Buster" McReynolds and George Ford with an "Oregon Jackass" carriage in Modoc county—the easy way to pack your deer. Center view shows a deer properly field dressed. Bottom picture shows the real article, a mule deer, in Kaibab National Forest in Arizona.

get to body. Make early preparation to get carcass to camp.

SKINNING

When you reach camp skin deer as soon as possible. Hang deer solidly by hind legs. Start skinning at hock joint and pull downward cutting loose all meat where it does not come off freely. (Once again be careful of hair getting on meat.) Strip hide to base of skull, cut through neck meat and twist head from body. Remove all bloodshot and damaged meat.

CUTTING UP

Cut carcass in half by sawing (or chopping down the center of backbone from end to end. Cut the halves in two with floating ribs remaining on hind quarter. Place quarters in clean muslin bags in shade. Where daytime temperatures are high, hang meat only in night and wrap well in daytime. Inspect occasionally to see that flies have not gotten into meat.

SUMMARY

1. Go prepared.
2. Be sure animal is dead before handling.
3. Dress deer soon as possible.
4. Do not puncture paunch or intestines and see that end points are closed so leakage does not occur.
5. Keep hair off meat.
6. Remove hide as soon as possible and quarter the carcass.
7. Allow meat to cool — never transport while warm.
8. To keep in warm weather, hang meat in the open at night and wrap in blankets, canvass or some insulation and place it in shade during the day.
9. Leave a clean camp and be a good sportsman. Don't shoot 'til you see horns.

TIPS FOR USING VENISON

Removal of most of the fat or cooking helps eliminate the "gamey" flavor which many people dislike.

JERKEY GOOD SIDE DISH

Ever try a handful of venison jerkey with a cold beer? Once you have, you'll spurn tame pretzels, corn curls, popcorn, salted nuts and such civilized truck, forever more.

For Indians, pioneers and cowboys, lacking a handy supermarket, jerkey was a necessity. To-

day it is a treat not everyone knows how to prepare.

We do not like the Indian version rubbed with sand, ants, little black bugs, a bit of salt, either cured with sagebrush smoke or hung out on a bush to dry in the sun. We prefer the less picturesque and maybe not so vitaminic way.

Begin with a drying rack which is nothing more than a thing fashioned of wire screen tacked on a frame, like a window screen or screen door. Suspend the drying rack by its corners, from the ceiling (maybe a foot or so below) so air can circulate freely around it. The attic is an ideal place if you have one.

With the drying rack cleaned and set up, get out the meat to be made into jerky. Almost any part of the critter can be used and makes a tasty finished product. Cut the meat in strips a half-inch wide and as long as the piece you are dealing with will allow. Mix salt, a little pepper and a hint of sage and see that each strip is well seasoned all over. Lay the strips of meat singly on the drying rack—don't crowd them—and let the air do its work. Turn the strips all over every few days or once a week depending on how long they take to grow hard and black and thoroughly dry. Where the air is naturally dry and crisp, this process takes two to three weeks.

Store jerky in mesh bags, the idea being to keep it dry.

MINCEMEAT IS BEST WITH VENISON

There is no part of the deer meat that grandmother could not devise use for. Leg bones made stock and added meat scraps to an old-fashioned, long-slow - simmering soup.

For the neck meat she had another use. Though actually any of the meat would have served the purpose, she took a kind of contrary pleasure in making the least palatable into one of the best treats — mincemeat. She used a recipe more than a century old now.

Here's her recipe and she cautions that the size of the batch depends wholly on the size bowl you use, so if you don't want a wash-

Golden State Leads Nation in Training Qualified Craftsmen

Tremendous industrial progress of the leading countries of the world is at least partially due to skilled craftsmen of all trades passing on to youth the secrets and skills they learned from their elders.

In old England the prestige of a skilled artisan was such that it is said of King Arthur's hall "and none may enter therein but the son of a King or a craftsman bringing his craft."

In today's modern, integrated industrial scheme craftsmen are just as important.

Trade unions and industrial management in California, coupled with the Calif. State Division of Apprenticeship Training and other agencies such as the Federal Bureau of Apprenticeship and State and local school facilities have recently held their ninth annual completion ceremonies at many locations throughout the State.

One of the secrets of apprenticeship success has been the voluntary participation of both labor and management, each equally sharing responsibility and giving fully of their "know-how" to the prospective journeyman craftsman.

Many of the trades have, in addition to their local Joint Apprenticeship Committees, a joint labor-management state-wide committee which meets to review, advise, and recommend necessary changes and improvements, and provide latest tools, equipment and methods.

There are presently more than 20,248 apprentices registered in training, far exceeding the number in any other state. More than 598 local Joint Apprenticeship Committees supervise their training.

Individual firms approved for training throughout the State of Calif. number 26,429 of which 4413 are in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties at present. These two counties have more registered apprentices than most states of the union!

Truly California is in the forefront as far as training is concerned. It continues to develop and improve training standards and new techniques in industry. The combination of practical on-the-job training and additional supplemental related school classes plus the added know-how of management participation has made this State's training program outstanding in the nation.

The combination of representatives from the ranks of skilled craftsmen and capable management and trained apprenticeship consultants and schools is today

tub of mincemeat, have a care to select a small bowl.

Begin with three bowls meat (measured after cooking and chopping, or grinding). Five bowls apples (measured after chopping or grinding cored, but not peeled.) One bowl molasses (golden). One bowl white vinegar. One bowl cider (catch juice off apples as you grind). Two bowls seedless raisins. Five bowls white sugar. Two tablespoons each of cinnamon, nutmeg and cloves (if your measuring bowl is very small, make those scant spoonful). One tablespoon black pepper (don't omit). Three lemons, grate outside and squeeze juice.

Method: Mix all but meat and spices, and boil together until raisins are tender. Then add meat and spices and cook down to desired thickness (how soupy do you like your pies?) May be quite thick, then thinned with cider as you use it. For those who like, brandy can be used for thinning. Grandmother stored it in stone corks, but she advises today's mincemeater to bottle it hot in sterilized Mason jars.

There is no better way to close this column than to repeat this prayer:

"Let me shoot clean, kill clean; and if I can't kill clean, please Lord, let me miss clean." (Bob Nichols from Field and Stream).

Good luck and good hunting. Those lucky enough to get a buck send in a picture for the REPORTER. The other guy not so fortunate would like to see what one looks like!

meeting the nation's need for trained personnel.

Public recognition of the individual apprentice is made at Annual Completion Ceremonies by the presentation of California State Trade Certificates carrying the great seal of the State and the signatures of the governor and chairman and secretary of the local JAC and the school representative. This certificate symbolizes modern industrial progress under the nation's most outstanding industrial training program.

Contract Gains Can Be Nullified By Election Losses

Labor's hard earned collective bargaining gains can be nullified by the workingman's failure to register and vote, AFL-CIO political leaders told 300 delegates at a regional political conference recently in San Francisco.

Held under the auspices of the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education, the conference was attended by unionists from five western states.

James L. McDevitt, co-director of COPE, told the delegates that legislation could not be separated from collective bargaining in evaluating the union movement's capacity to win better wages, hours and conditions.

McDevitt shared the platform with Jack Kroll, the other COPE co-director. McDevitt formerly headed the AFL's Labor's League for Political Education, while Kroll was chief of the CIO's Political Action Committee.

The day-long conference featured reports from national COPE staff members and heads of various state AFL and CIO organizations.

C. J. Haggerty, secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor, reported on primary election returns in California.

(Editor's Note: This statement was reaffirmed during a labor-management relations course in University of San Francisco by a representative of a management association who stated in effect that we're not really too concerned what we have to grant across the bargaining table because it can be taken away through legislative action in Sacramento.)

Dixie Labor Rebellion Is Total Fizzle

The first serious attempt of southern unionists to set up their own southern federation of labor and break away from the AFL-CIO over the AFL-CIO stand on civil rights has proven to be a gigantic fizzle.

A big municipal auditorium with thousands of seats was rented in Birmingham, Alabama and arrangements were made for a public address system to take care of the expected overflow crowd. Invited were disgruntled AFL-CIO members from six states.

The result: only about 200 people showed up including delegations from Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina. A few more turned up at the night meeting.

The gathering nevertheless voted to draw up a charter and scheduled another "mass" rally in 90 days.

AFL-CIO spokesmen here commented that the small attendance in an area where the AFL-CIO stand for civil rights and integration was supposed to be so unpopular is an indication that southerners aren't willing to "throw away" gains they have made through AFL and CIO unions—they know the risk of any new, weak organization.

On being asked his father's occupation, the little boy said: "He cleans out the bank."

"That's nice son," was the reply, "and is he janitor or president?"

Nov. 6 Election Rousing High Interest

We Disagree...

IT IS IMPORTANT HOW YOU VOTE!

There's a fashionable saying that it's not important how you vote—as long as you vote.

We disagree. Labor thinks it is important how you vote. That's why Labor, through AFL-CIO and local unions, puts in considerable time and thought and effort in making recommendations to you on how to vote. There's nothing to bind you to their recommendations; it certainly isn't compulsory in any manner.

But those recommendations are based on what is obviously good for working men and women, that which offers the best opportunity for continued progress in community affairs—as seen from the viewpoint of working men and women.

Labor moves ahead—on the job or in the voting booth—only to the degree it sticks together for mutual improvement. That's why it's important that, when you vote, you vote with Labor.

Don't shrug your shoulders. Be sure you vote. Be sure you vote with Labor!

THE NLRB TOSSES OUT ANOTHER PRECEDENT

The three Eisenhower-appointed members of the National Labor Relations Board have reversed a 13-year-old precedent controlling the manner in which illegally fired workers must try to save their employers a back-wage bill.

With members Abe Murdock and Ivar Peterson dissenting, the majority (Ike's Boys) ruled in the Southern Silk Mills case that a worker ILLEGALLY FIRED FOR UNION ACTIVITY could no longer prove a "reasonable effort" to find new employment by registering with the U. S. Employment Service or a state employment agency.

For practical purposes, the decision means that a worker may be DISCRIMINATORILY FIRED by an employer and that, even if the NLRB eventually orders him rehired WITH BACK PAY, the worker must prove that he tried to cut the employer's back-pay bill by hunting diligently in the interim for a different job. Registration with a government employment agency is no longer adequate proof of a "reasonable effort."

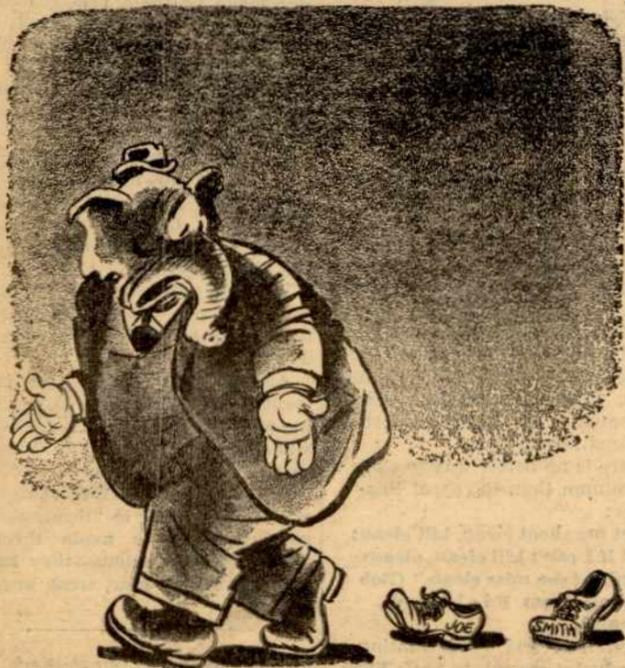
Since 1941 the courts have upheld a rule that even if an employer is guilty of law violation in firing a worker, the worker is bound to try to find a new job. Unless he does, the back-wage bill for the employer is cut even when the NLRB orders the worker reinstated.

The Supreme Court, however, has never indicated disapproval of the board's precedent in accepting registration with a government employment agency as conclusive evidence of "reasonable effort."

It is quite apparent to this writer that this action by the majority of the Board is not compatible with Pres. Eisenhower's 1956 Labor Day Message in which he stated that "as long as there are men and women who seek a job and cannot find one, the Government must seek to perfect its ways of helping people find jobs and providing security for those who are unemployed through not fault of their own," nor is such action in keeping with his campaign pledge to labor in 1952 when he promised: "It will be my aid so to conduct the Presidency that at the end of my service each of you could honestly say these words: 'He has been fair. He has been my friend.'"

Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers told an overflow regular meeting of Local 3 in New York City that "our great hope today is to elect energetic men to Congress who will repeal the Taft-Hartley law." Keenan urged union members to support COPE fully and to see that they and their families are registered to vote.

"Look — A Joke Is A Joke —"



HERB LOCK
© 1956 THE UTILITY REPORTER

LLPE BARES NIXON RECORD

Congressional records of the Nixon career show the Vice President voted consistently in favor of views pushed by his business "benefactors," according to the State Federation of Labor political arm, Labor's League for Political Education.

Records of the House of Representatives and U.S. Senate reveal the following examples of Nixon votes during his 1947-52 stay on Capitol Hill:

LABOR MEASURES:

(1) On April 17, 1947 he voted for passage of the House version of the Taft-Hartley Act which destroyed the protection of the Norris-LaGuardia Act and the Wagner Act, and which imposed punitive restrictions on labor, running from bans on the secondary boycott to outlawing of industrywide bargaining.

(2) On June 20, 1947 he voted to override President Truman's veto of Taft-Hartley.

(3) On February 28, 1947 he voted for a bill which not only nullified portal-to-portal claims, but also relieved employers from liabilities and penalties for violating the Walsh-Healy, Bacon-Davis, and Fair Labor Standards Acts.

(4) On August 10, 1949 he voted to remove one million people most in need of protection from coverage under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

SOCIAL SECURITY:

(5) On February 27, 1948, he voted to override President Truman's veto of a resolution which removed 750,000 people from old age and survivors' insurance coverage.

(6) On October 5, 1949, he voted to remove the major liberalized benefits provisions of a labor-supported social security bill.

(7) On August 16, 1950, he voted to prevent recommitment of a social security bill for the purpose of including a disability insurance program and removing a bad Knowland unemployment insurance amendment which weakened federal enforcement of U.I. standards and which permitted states to force the unemployed to break strikes or go without compensation.

HOUSING:

(8) On June 29, 1949, he voted to prevent federal financing of low-rent public housing development by eliminating Title II of the 1949 Housing Act.

(9) On March 22, 1950, he voted to kill the middle-income cooperative housing provisions of the 1950 Housing Act by recommitting the bill.

(10) On March 16, 1948, he voted to place final rent decontrol in the hands of local boards which are usually controlled by real estate interests.

TAXATION:

(11) On February 2, 1948, he voted against giving tax relief to low-income groups by raising income tax exemptions and re-enacting the excess profits tax.

(12) On September 26, 1951, he voted to permit corporations to escape payment of \$500 million in war profits taxes by voting against setting January 1, 1951, instead of April 1, 1951, as the starting date for new taxes on Korean War corporation profits.

EMERGENCY ECONOMIC CONTROLS:

(13) On August 10, 1950, he voted for an amendment to a bill to eliminate the power to regulate gambling on the commodity market at the outbreak of the Korean War.

(14) On August 10, 1950, he voted for an amendment to curb consumer and home loan credit only, with no curbs on professional wartime speculators.

(15) On June 27, 1951, he voted for an amendment to preclude effective meat price controls by forbidding the establishment of livestock quotas needed to prevent black marketing of meat.

(16) On June 28, 1951, he voted for an amendment to give a windfall to war profiteers in establishing Korean price controls by pro-

hibiting price rollbacks beyond highest prices in January or February 1951, whereas the war broke out in June, 1950.

(17) On June 4, 1952, he voted against an amendment which would have continued a tripartite Wage Stabilization Board with authority to settle disputes.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS:

(18) On January 19, 1950, just prior to the outbreak of the Korean War, he voted against the Korean Air Act which provided \$60 million in economic assistance for Korea.

(19) On May 5, 1952, he voted for a Knowland motion to send a mutual security bill back to committee to make additional cuts in mutual security funds, following upon an earlier \$1 billion authorization slash.

(20) On April 2, 1951, he voted for a resolution restricting the shipment of troops to Europe by expressing sentiment of the Senate that the President should get the Senate's permission to send more than four divisions to Europe. (This over-ruled 160 years of precedent during which the President has had power to send troops overseas without broadcasting our intentions to the enemy in public debate.)

OTHER:

(21) On October 4, 1951, he voted

Measures, Not Men

Many of us are too often blinded by the personality of the man to give the measures the attention deserved. We too often neglect that men are exponents of the principles and that they must stand on the principles and not the principles on them.

In the affairs of government we often see apparently good men advocating pernicious measures, measures which are against the best interests of the people; and yet we find that these same men have a large following.

They have gained this following not by advocating real measures or standing for SOMETHING, but upon their personality; their good fellowship; of taking care of their friends.

Many flock to the standard of the popular man and don't give two hurrahs as to what he represents.

He may be against all measures for the common good and stand for the worst in the body politic, and yet they are with him. And why? Because he is a good fellow, a popular man, true to his friends. It's a splendid trait to be true to one's friends and an excellent thing to be a good fellow. But is it not greater and better to be true to one's self, to stand for SOMETHING, to strive for the common good, to work for a square deal, to give justice and stand on principle. These things are the foundation upon which our liberties are built, and upon which they must stand.

If we neglect our duty, forget principles and measures for popular men, the chances are in favor of GETTING WHAT WE DESERVE.

(From July, 1908 issue THE ELECTRICAL WORKER.)

A democracy is a form of government that believes that at least part of all you earn belongs to you.

against an amendment to a medical school aid bill to increase the scholarships for beginning medical students, and thereby help alleviate the shortage of doctors.

(22) On August 5, 1949, he voted for an amendment to the Natural Gas Act to exempt producers from Federal Power Commission control. (Intent was to raise gas prices to the consumer.)

(23) On January 3, 1949, he voted against restricting the authority of the House Rules Committee to block action on bills approved by other committees. (The power of the Rules Committee to pigeonhole bills was used by the Republican-Dixiecrat coalition to kill liberal legislation.)

(24) On July 25, 1951, he voted to cut \$80 million from funds needed to conserve soil and water, and help prevent "dust bowls."

(25) On June 27, 1952, he voted to override President Truman's veto of the notorious McCarran immigration bill, which added new barriers to becoming a naturalized citizen while intensifying racial discrimination in immigration, and which denied for an extended period full citizenship benefits to naturalized citizens.

These are examples of Nixon's voting record on the issues affecting you. During his term in both House and Senate, California Labor League for Political Education records Nixon as casting 4 good votes and 12 bad votes in the House and 4 good votes and 21 bad votes while in the Senate on issues vital to working people.

Since January of 1953 Nixon has been President of the Senate and has not had a recorded vote on any issue. On the 1956 Senate provision to expand the Social Security program to include pensions at age 50 for persons totally disabled, Nixon opposed the measure and worked actively to defeat its passage. The legislation passed without Nixon being required to vote by 47 to 45. One vote here would have meant defeat of a badly needed piece of legislation for the workman.

Study this record. Is this the kind of program you want?

Living Cost Figures Delayed Until End Of GOP Convention

(State Fed. Release)

July figures on the U.S. cost of living should have been published in August just about the time President Eisenhower was making his GOP acceptance speech in San Francisco, but were held up until the Republican convention ended, it was charged last week by the Public Affairs Institute, a non-profit organization headed by Dewey Anderson.

The Anderson release also made the following major points:

(1) The cost of living on a wide variety of goods and services has been climbing steadily during the past five months.

(2) Cost of living will hit new all-time highs in the months ahead.

(3) Republican Party claims of a "stable dollar" don't make sense because costs have risen drastically in rents and medical care, and have climbed consistently in all areas other than farm products.

First There Were 5; Now There's Just 1

The next-to-last remaining Truman appointee to the National Labor Relations Board, Ivar H. Peterson, has wound up his term without being offered renomination by President Eisenhower.

Peterson and Abe Murdock, (the last of the Truman-named holdovers) frequently have dissented from the ever-increasing precedent-changing decisions of the three-man Eisenhower-appointed majority. (See Comments on NLRB in Editorial Column.)

The White House announced no immediate successor to Mr. Peterson but we intend to scrutinize the background of the new appointee to determine if the Administration intends to keep its promise made by Eisenhower on Labor Day that the Government must seek to perfect its ways of helping people find jobs and to provide security for those who are unemployed through no fault of their own.

U.S. Labor Backs Stevenson, Kefauver



AFL-CIO BOARD BACKS DEMOS STATE LLPE IN LIKE ACTION 1245 Board Favors Adlai, Estes

With one major labor organization after another plumping strongly for the candidacies of Adlai Stevenson and Estes Kefauver, it is daily more and more obvious who the wage earners of the country are going to support on November 6, and rival candidates are showing some desperation as they realize the situation.

General board of the AFL-CIO on Sept. 12 gave roaring approval of Adlai and Estes. This followed earlier recommendation action by the executive council.

A few days earlier the convention of the Intl. Assn. of Machinists, in San Francisco, had given the two vigorous candidates tumultuous welcome and endorsement, and two days later, the California Labor League for Political Education, in its endorsement convention in San Francisco, voted to support the Democratic nominees.

Shortly after the LLPE action, the executive board of Local 1245 voted to concur in the state action on Adlai and Estes. The board will meet again to discuss and act on candidates for state and local offices.

The 173-member AFL-CIO General Board, meeting in Chicago, held its first meeting since its establishment by the new constitution last year. Throughout discussion, speaker after speaker flayed the domination of the Eisenhower Administration by big business and anti-labor forces, and called for the election of Stevenson and Kefauver as the only way to restore liberal, pro-labor attitudes and programs in the federal government.

Most speakers emphasized a theme that ran through the lengthy detailed analysis prepared by COPE:

"Political neutrality in this year of decision would be an evasion of the clear duty we owe our own constituency, the trade union

members of the United States.

Keynoting the meeting, AFL-CIO Pres. Geo. Meany emphasized that labor's tradition has been one of endorsing presidential candidates in almost every election since the turn of the century.

He recalled that the AFL and CIO, in most elections, voted endorsements, and Samuel Gompers, the founding genius of the AFL, had campaigned with vigor and determination for the endorsed presidential candidates.

Meany lashed out at the reactions of certain newspapers to the Council on Aug. 28.

"Labor has a right to say we don't want any part of either candidate, and that we won't endorse one. But labor also has the right to endorse," Meany declared.

"We make no pretense that we 'control' anybody's vote," he added.

Snorting that a West Coast paper, the S.F. Examiner, had described the Executive Council's endorsement suggestion as an alleged "act of arrogance," Meany charged that most papers make endorsement recommendations to their readers—the recommendations of the one or many who owns or controls the paper.

"We're told that there is 'no value' to our endorsement, that the members of our unions will do as they please. We know that, but we have the right to recommend," Meany said.

"No value to our endorsement?" he charged. "Then, it is odd that political candidates always want them, from us and from other organizations."

"The corporations play a big active part in politics. They make political decisions without going through any democratic process to determine what they should do. The corporation executives just make the endorsements."

The COPE analysis of the platforms measured the pledges and records of both parties in terms of the AFL-CIO position on 14 key plans and found that on all counts the Republican platform or record did not meet the trade union position.

The plans covered by the analysis included foreign policy, Taft-Hartley, "right to work" laws, civil rights, national economy, taxes, social security, minimum wage, housing, aid to education, farm, atomic energy and natural resources, immigration, and federal employees.

VOTING RECORDS by the millions are being mailed out by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education—one for each union member—showing how every senator and congressman voted on key issues over the last 10 years. Broken down by states, the records will be distributed by state central bodies through local central groups.

VOTE RECORDS AVAILABLE

The most far-reaching program ever undertaken by organized labor to provide trade union members with factual information on the voting records of congressional candidates seeking re-election is moving forward in California with record speed.

The voting records of every U.S. Senator and Representative on key issues of the past 10 years are being furnished as part of a national program undertaken by the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education (COPE), which prepared the records on a state-by-state basis. Those to be distributed in California will include only California senators and representatives.

The votes are divided into four broad groups: labor, general welfare, domestic policy and foreign aid. They include 20 votes in the Senate and 19 votes in the House, covering the years 1947 through

1956—the 80th through the 84th Congress.

Upon Local 1245's receipt of the records they will be distributed among members in our jurisdiction residing in California and Nevada.

The Voter's Check List

1. Talk up the need to vote.
2. Know the issues.
3. Look at the records of the parties and candidates.
4. Get active in politics.
5. Start at the bottom with local issues and candidates.
6. Decide for yourself.
7. Mark up a sample ballot in advance.
8. Allow time to vote. Make a date with yourself and keep it.

SEE YOU AT THE POLLS ON ELECTION DAY!

Meany Asks Strong Foreign Policy Plank

The AFL-CIO called upon the two great political parties to adopt "a stronger and more effective foreign policy" when writing the platforms at their conventions. The foreign policy recommendations were included in the statement submitted by President George Meany before the platform committee of the Democratic National Convention in Chicago on August 10. The same statement has been presented to the Republican platform writers in San Francisco by Secretary-Treasurer William Schnitzler.

The sections on foreign policy and national defense follow:

The hazardous situation in international affairs, accentuated by the fact that intemperate and ruthless dictators possess weapons that can wipe out whole nations overnight, demands the highest type of responsible leadership from both parties. The free world looks to America for such leadership. We must provide it.

To the workers of America, the preservation of peace and freedom constitutes the most important issue of our time. Without peace there can be no hope for constructive progress. Without

freedom, life would not be worth living.

Labor squarely faces the fact that the threat to peace and freedom today stems from one source—Soviet Russia. We are not deluded for one moment by the new faces the leaders of the Kremlin put on and take off like masks to fool the gullible into forgetting that the Communist conspiracy still is aimed at world domination by any means, including war—and will never be satisfied with less. In the continuing struggle between freedom and slavery, the American trade union movement can never and will never be neutral.

We call for a stronger and more effective foreign policy toward these ends:

- 1—To unite the free peoples of the world in common cause.
- 2—To counteract the fatal infection of neutralism in Europe and Asia.
- 3—To oppose with honest consistency any and all forms of governmental dictatorship.
- 4—To expose the hypocrisy of Communism.
- 5—To seek re-unification of Germany in freedom.

6—To permit people in the grip of any form of colonialism to choose their own destiny through free elections.

7—To encourage the economic and social progress of all free nations by broader development of international trade and other available means.

8—To provide long-range programs of economic and technical assistance to under-developed nations and areas that might otherwise succumb to Communism by default.

9—To build the United Nations and its agencies into a more effective instrument for maintaining world peace and promoting human rights, and to give unwavering support to the UN policy of denying the admission of any nation whose form of government has been imposed by a foreign power, whose people are denied the fundamental human rights spelled out in the UN Charter, and whose record shows it has been guilty of aggressive war against the UN.

10—To hold the door open to negotiations with Soviet Russia for an effective disarmament program or any other honorable steps that would lessen world tensions, but to close the door firmly against appeasement.

Until agreement can be reached on an acceptable disarmament program, labor recognizes the imperative necessity of strengthening our national defense, in community with other free nations, at whatever cost. This recommendation embraces all forms of armament and weapons that might be used against us by an enemy. We are convinced that the only power that the Communists respect, the only power that will surely deter them from instigating another world war, is superior power.

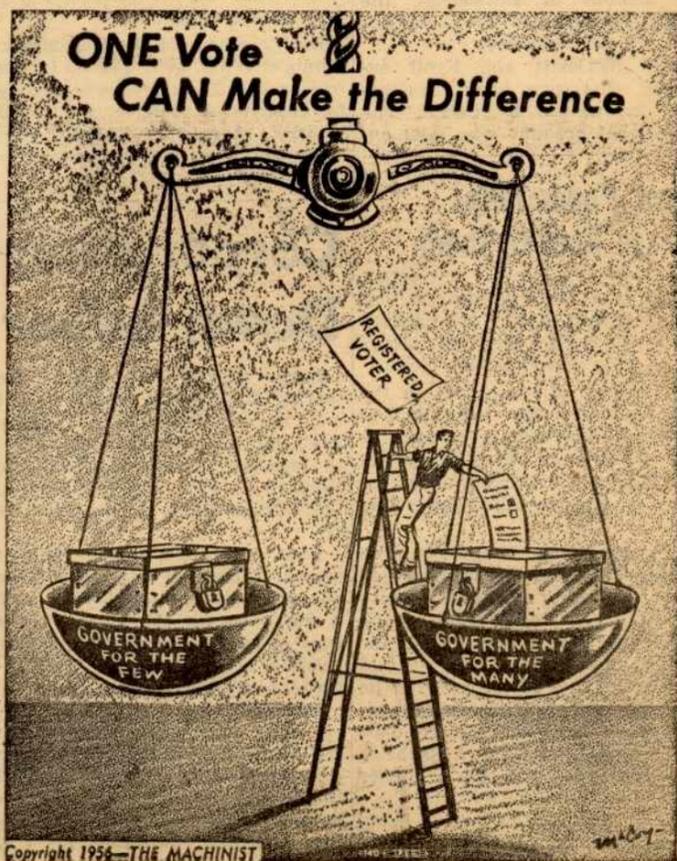
And You Think Your Vote Doesn't Count?

"I used to feel that my one vote didn't count and so if I didn't feel very well or was busy or tired, I just didn't bother to vote. Then I decided to run for precinct delegate one year. I lost the election by JUST ONE VOTE."

These are the words of a woman delegate to a COPE conference held in Detroit.

California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington were made states by just one vote. Thomas Jefferson and Rutherford B. Hayes were elected to the presidency of the United States—by just one electoral vote. The Draft Act of World War II was kept in operation—by just one vote. In 1941, shortly before Pearl Harbor, Congress decided this question—by just one vote. In 1950, Mennen Williams was elected governor of Michigan by less than one-fourth of a vote per precinct—a total of 1,250 votes.

A member of the Indiana state legislature was elected by one vote. He, in turn, cast the decisive vote which elected Edward A. Hannegan of the U.S. Senate (in those days when Senators were picked by the legislatures). Hannegan, serving later as President pro tem of the Senate, had to break a tie when the question of bringing Texas into the U.S. was voted upon. Hannegan voted to admit Texas.



Copyright 1956—THE MACHINIST

Hatch Act! Only for Workers?

Remember the Hatch Act? It was enacted into law to prevent the use of patronage for political purposes. It forbids OFFICERS and EMPLOYEES in the Executive branch of the federal government from actively participating in politics and political campaigns.

One wonders what has happened to this law in light of recent disclosures that Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield is sending to postmasters a canned speech, which he ADVISES THEM TO USE when they are called on to speak before business, civic and church groups and radio and TV interviews. It is an eight-page speech highly laudatory of the Eisenhower Administration and the works of Postmaster General Summerfield.



PRESS CONFERENCE at Unity House brought the news of the AFL-CIO Executive Council action in endorsing Adlai Stevenson and Estes Kefauver, Democratic presidential and vice presidential nominees, and report of Ethical Practices Committee. Facing the reporters are Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler (left), Pres. George Meany and Vice Pres. David Dubinsky (standing).

KNOW YOUR GROUND RULES

For your own protection know your ground rules.

Always use protective grounds when:

1. Work is performed on de-energized equipment.
2. Static charge or accidental contacts can be met on de-energized lines.
3. Induced voltages can be picked up from adjoining lines.

Insulate yourself from grounds. Use lineman's platforms to keep in the clear.

When installing protective grounds make ground connection first . . . remove it last.

Stay clear of:

- Neutrals
- Grounded equipment
- Hardware
- Communication cables
- Secondaries
- Street lights

If it isn't grounded it isn't dead.

—(Accident Prevention Committee, Edison Electric Institute)

Do You Just Belong?

Are you an Active Member
The kind that would be missed?
Or are you just contented
That your name is on the list?
Do you attend the meetings
And mingle with the flock?
Or do you stay at home
Then criticize and knock?

Do you ever go to visit
A member that is sick?
Or leave the work to a few
And talk about the clique?
There is quite a task ahead of us,
That I'm sure you know about.
And we'll appreciate it very much
If you'll come and help us out.

So come to meetings regular
And help with hand and heart.
Don't be just another member
but dig in and do your part.
Think this over, my dear member,
For you know right from wrong.
Are you an active member
Or do you just belong?

BAD DEBTS RISE

Firms that try to collect bad debts were handling more accounts in June 1956, the 41st month of the Eisenhower administration than they were in November 1952, two months before the crusade of Big Businessmen reached the Potomac.

Furthermore, according to the American Collectors Assn., composed of 2,000 collection agencies, the average debt size is 17 percent higher and debts that have to be written off as completely uncollectable are 28 percent greater.

Meanwhile, monopolies continue to sprout. Seldom have so many owed so much to so few.

One supervisor was telling another, "When I walk through the typist section I feel like a piece of uranium approaching a whole battery of geiger counters . . ."

"What do you mean?" the other man asked.

"The closer I come the faster they click."

A government official is someone who has risen from obscurity to something worse.

clusively in registration drives and informing the voters on the issues. The voluntary fund, realized from the \$1 contributions from individual members, was used to back candidates.

Under questioning by Mansfield, McDevitt stressed that voluntary contributions were just that. "There is absolutely no coercion in asking union members to contribute," he declared.

Emphasizing that the labor-interest encompassed the broader public interests as contrasted to narrow self-seeking on the part of corporation, Kroll added:

"We never enter a state unless action has been taken by the labor movement of the area. We don't endorse. That action is taken at the local level. In the tradition of the trade union movement when help is solicited we are most anxious to help. We carry that into the political field. When a local organization needs help to elect a good candidate or defeat a bad candidate we try to help. After all, the votes of each Senator and Congressman in Washington affect the welfare of the nation as a whole."

Kroll and McDevitt were only two witnesses before the Gore Committee. Others included Paul Butler, chairman of the Democratic National Committee and Leonard Hall, chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Butler quoted press reports that the Republican Party plans to spend \$50 million throughout the country in the coming campaign. "If so," he said, "it will be the largest expenditure ever made in a political campaign, and many times what the Democratic Party will have available."

Butler, who said the Democratic Committee has some \$34,000 in the bank asked for free television time for candidates. Hall, who reported a bank balance of \$646,000 said "this would wreck the two-party system."

COPE Setting Example of Clean Politics, Senate Told

No group in American politics has cleaner hands or has been more open about its operations than has the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education.

This was the testimony of COPE co-directors, James McDevitt and Jack Kroll, before a Senate "watchdog" subcommittee investigating campaign expenditures. The subcommittee is headed by Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.), Senators Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) and Carl T. Curtis (R-Neb.) are members.

"We know of no organization which has so consistently conducted its affairs under the scrutiny of the public and in the light of day or so fully cooperated with agencies of government and the committees of Congress in furnishing information," they testified.

The COPE leaders also lashed back at any idea that there is a gigantic "slush fund," as labor-hecklers have charged.

"I doubt that we will collect even as much as \$1 million this year," McDevitt told the Senators. He said the committee has on hand now \$215,363.18 in voluntary contributions and \$117,754.41 for the educational fund. Said McDevitt:

"Our total expenses this year were just about matched by the political contributions of just four families in the 1954 Congressional elections. We assume these families will not be less interested this year."

Later, under questioning by Gore, McDevitt named these families as the Pews of Philadelphia, the Mellons of Pittsburgh, the Rockefellers of New York and the DuPonts of Delaware.

Both McDevitt and Kroll explained that two bank accounts were maintained by COPE. The educational account was used ex-

Labor Paper Helps Expose Racket Sheet

Another "racket" newspaper, posing as a labor publication, has been exposed as a non-existent phony by the East Bay Labor Journal and the San Francisco News.

A number of merchants in the San Francisco Bay area and in northern California areas such as Fresno had been bilked. They had received invoices for \$30 from the operator, for a so-called Labor Day edition.

The two San Francisco area newspapers found the operator had never had any relationship with the labor movement and that he had served time in San Quentin for robbery in the 30's.

Recently, the News reported he had been operating a so-called "university" in San Francisco. For \$300 cash he would pass out a Bachelor of Arts degree, \$385 for a Master of Arts and \$425 for a Ph.D.

Action against the man is being taken by the San Francisco Better Business Bureau.

Corporation Farms Tear Down Labor Standards

Large "corporation farms" are tearing down labor standards, not only by exploiting cheap Mexican labor, but also by mass importation of Japanese, Chinese and Filipino workers, it was charged by the U.S.-Mexico Trade Union Committee.

That committee, which includes representatives of organized labor on both sides of the border, said it has proof of the charges in a copy of an agreement entered into between a big California "factory farm" and a Japanese group.

The committee declared employers have discovered loopholes in the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act which will allow them to flood the country with foreign workers willing to work for wages and under conditions impossible for U.S. citizens to accept.

"The sole purpose of this law evasion by employers is to bring in a cheaper, more docile supply of labor to pit against American and Mexican farm workers and force them into even more degraded conditions than now exist," the committee's statement asserted.

While pointing out that labor has always favored liberal immigration policies, the committee contended that Congress never intended such misuse of immigration laws.

Regressive Tax Hurts 'Little Guy'

Much ado on the tax plank in both political platforms has been raised. The State Federation of Labor as well as the national organization of AFL-CIO have taken positions in their policy statements on this vital issue.

Labor's position has always been, and continues to be, that the ideal tax structure is one based upon "progression." "Tax equity in which two persons of equal income pay the same tax."

Low income taxpayers (that's you and me) spend most of their money for food, clothing, housing and other necessities. What we must pay in taxes reduces our ability to provide these necessities. Wealthy families, on the other hand, need spend only a fraction of their incomes on necessities and can more easily maintain a higher standard of living than we do. A sound "progressive" tax structure then means the greater the income the higher the tax rate; the lower the income the lower the tax rate. Ability to pay should be the yardstick for measuring the tax rate.

On the surface, our tax structure has had this "progressive" quality, although recent tax revisions have weakened it. Actual tax payments show that the "little guy" actually pays the tax rate set down by law, while the higher income groups pay much less than those provided by law.

In 1953, the low income (first \$2,000 of taxable income) rate was 22.2 per cent and the top income (over \$200,000 of taxable income) was 92 per cent. The rates then were progressive—low for the low income and high for the high income taxpayer. However, actual payments were only an average of 27 per cent—just 4.8 per cent points higher than the lowest rate and 65 per cent points lower than the highest.

WE CAN'T ESCAPE

Legal loopholes written into present laws provide an opportunity for wealthy taxpayers to use methods of computation not afforded the "little guy". Special reductions are provided for certain types of income such as capital gains, income from oil or other mineral or metallic sources, small businesses, dividends, interest, family partnerships, and splitting incomes.

In 1948 Congress granted a tax bonanza to the wealthy with the split income provision. For example, a person earning \$10,000 may split his income and file a joint return. Both will pay tax on \$5,000 but it would be less than a single return on \$10,000. Now let's see how this works.

In 1951, 83.5 per cent of all the joint returns were for \$2,000 or less taxable income. Splitting of incomes does not help any taxpayer who has \$2,000 or less of taxable income. Therefore, only 16.5 per cent of all the joint returns filed received any benefit from splitting income.

A person earning \$5,000 per year can reduce his taxes about 2 per cent by filing a joint return; a person receiving \$100,000 a year can reduce his taxes 27 per cent. On this basis the \$5,000 a year man saves \$80 in taxes and the \$100,000 a year man saves \$13,680. In other words, the person with 20 times as much income saves 171 times as much tax money.

Removing this one provision would raise the federal revenue about \$3½ billion.

Where loopholes such as these are provided, alternative sources of revenue must be found for that which has been lost. That is why you have not been given relief before and why we see advocates of sales taxes cropping up in the big income groups. The impact of sales taxes is shown by these figures worked up by Legislative Auditor A. N. Jacobson on the new 3 per cent state sales tax established last year in Nevada. They show that before the sales tax, 50.78 per cent of Nevada's income came from gambling, liquor and cigaret taxes.

That figure has dropped 36.81 per cent, however, since the sales

tax came into being. The sales tax, which during its first year produced more than \$9,000,000, now is the leading source of revenue—bringing in 43.08 per cent of the total.

TAXES CUT WAGES

Here is the after sales tax breakdown for fiscal 1955-56:

Sales taxes, 43.08 per cent; gambling taxes, 27.73 per cent; property taxes, 11.63 per cent, and all other revenue sources, 8.48 per cent.

Thus we see that persons who spend all their money on taxable goods (you and me) are actually taking a 3 per cent cut in the purchase value of our wages, while big income people only pay on that which they need to spend.

These simultaneous steps should be taken to correct the tax system and insure a fair standard of living for the working man: (1) eliminate loopholes in the present tax structure; (2) give needed relief to the low and middle income taxpayer; (3) reduce and restrict sales and excise taxes.

Both political parties have stated a position on tax revisions to be enacted in the future. It would be wise for all to review them well, for by voting for one candidate or the other you signify your position on their platform.

This is true of all the issues outlined in these documents. It is also wise to review the promises made in previous platforms and then review the record to see how well they were kept.

Remember the results of our elections on November 6 will determine what you and I as American Citizens can expect in the way of legislation in the next 4 years.

1245 Men Honored

(Continued from Page One)

He accompanied Archuleta to a Sacramento hospital and controlled the bleeding by maintaining pressure against the blood vessel until he could be taken into surgery. Doctors credited Trowbridge's good judgment and knowledge of first aid with saving Archuleta's life.

Actions such as these show the excellent judgment and calibre of Local 1245 members. We extend our congratulations to these five outstanding members who have so ably demonstrated these qualities.

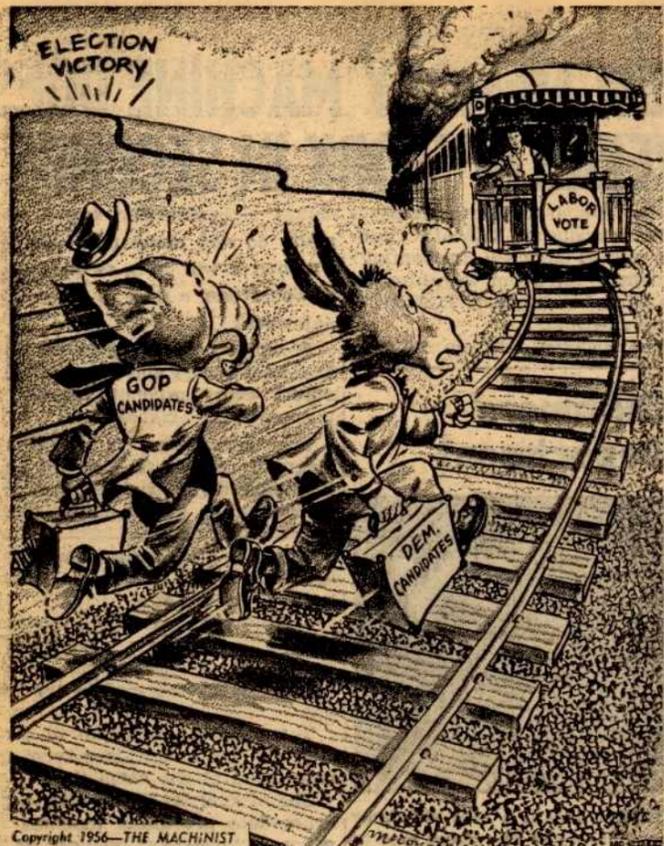
PRICES UP AGAIN

The wholesale price index for the week ended Sept. 4 was up one-tenth of a point, indicating that the five month rise in living costs is likely to continue.

The index on Sept. 4 stood at 114.7, up seven-tenths of a point from the index of July and a full four points higher than it was a year ago. Processed meats went up almost two points between Aug. 28 and Sept. 4.



339.
"It's about time your union negotiated a few paid holidays for we auxiliary members!"



Copyright 1956—THE MACHINIST

Credit Squeeze Could Boomerang

Never since the middle of the greatest depression of all times during the 30's has money been as hard or costly to borrow as now.

The roughest, tightest credit squeeze in this era is on. The only one not feeling it is the one who has enough money in his pocket to pay cash for what he wants to buy or build and who does not have to seek out the money lenders.

It is being accomplished by a series of maneuvers designed to force as many borrowers from the credit system as possible—by increasing interest rates and keeping money in short supply.

It's having an impact on every borrower of money—from the Government itself to the little borrower—you and me.

The U.S. Treasury is paying 3 per cent interest to borrow cash for 90 days, the highest since 1933. You and I must produce higher down payments and meet stricter requirements in order to even get a loan. The day of 4 or 4½ per cent loans is gone.

This is the reason small business failures are so high and it is also one reason why "not so small" businesses are seeking mergers with bigger business to keep from being forced to the wall. Without fi-

ancial aid when they need it they are sunk.

It is the reason why many expansions of business are being scrapped. It is the reason many state and city projects are being postponed. No money for a program—no program.

BUSINESS WEEK magazine in an article devoted to this subject states "The most important finding of all to come from the latest BUSINESS WEEK survey is that the Federal Reserve Board's new tighter than ever grip on credit has prompted about one-tenth of the business men covered to revise their long term capital spending plans. Another third say that if credit stays as tight as it is in a few more months they too may reduce their expansion programs."

This statement is born out in the Utility industry by examples we can point to. Southern California Edison is reported as having given up portions of its expansion program due to finding they would have to pay the highest interest rate on their bond issue that had been asked for in 30 years. Another report from the WALL STREET JOURNAL shows Long Island Lightning has had to change its financing program by issuing convertible Preferred stock. We also understand that Sierra Pacific Power Company has revised its financing program for the same reasons.

FINALLY HURTS US

Officials of finance companies and banks are stating that ultimately the higher cost of money is bound to rub off on consumers of all goods because prices will increase to take care of the added costs.

Most any one can realize that the curtailment of expansions in any company will result in fewer jobs at a time when our economy needs them most.

The most important part to wage earners is that they will get hit twice by this procedure. Once, as a result of increased original cost and secondly, his interest rates when financing the purchase will increase.

Much needed schools and highway projects are going to cost you more than ever before. Your tax dollars are going to go into increased interest charges instead of more schools or highways. Bonds for projects such as these have had as much as 1 per cent interest rate increases.

A million dollar highway project would cost an additional \$10,000. Multiply this by the total cost of highways in the nation and you can see its effect. (Current highway costs in California average over \$1 million a mile.)

A PLANNED PINCH

Purchasers of cars, homes, or major appliances will all pay more in the end result. This naturally means that you will either do without or will have to cut spending for other items. In our nation, purchasing power determines the economy. Reduce it and a decline can result.

This pinch is unlike the one in the 30's and is planned. Why? The Federal Reserve Board is convinced that our economy is operating at its maximum. That we do not have enough manpower and material to carry on all the expansion, building and other projects now planned. That if left unchecked there would not be an increase in projects but the short supply would cause bidding on the available supply and inflation would surely result. On the other hand, if a delay can be caused by eliminating the money for such ventures, the jobs would be postponed until material and manpower would be in greater supply.

The Federal Reserve Board has the power to control the supply and cost of credit of our country. The Administration is giving them the freedom to do what they think is imperative.

The credit squeeze is an experiment in credit control that can have disastrous results. The Administration and the Federal Reserve Board are playing with dyn-

amite and we are the guinea pigs. From here it seems unfair to take such risks when we have just recently been assured by no lesser authority than the Administration itself that our economy was going to expand beyond our wildest dreams and that we never had it so good.

What's Your Score?

Suppose we ask ourselves 20 questions, something like those below, with each affirmative answer counting 5 points. Eighty is a passing grade. Any grade below that shows that we need to take a refresher course in trade unionism.

1. Do I attend my union meetings regularly?
2. Am I active in the affairs of my union?
3. Do I cooperate with my fellow members and officers in working for the best interest of the majority?
4. Do I read my union paper and other labor publications regularly?
5. Do I consistently buy union products and services?
6. Am I thoroughly conversant with my national or international union, its history and accomplishments?
7. Do I keep myself posted on other unions and the labor movement as a whole?
8. If I criticize my union and its officers, or others, is my criticism fair and constructive?
9. Am I politically conscious?
10. Am I, and others in my family, registered and qualified to vote?
11. Have I voted, and do I intend to vote, at every opportunity?
12. Am I an informed voter? That is, do I acquaint myself with the issues and the candidates?
13. Am I politically active and do I encourage others to be likewise?
14. Do I contribute to COPE and other union political action funds?
15. Do I always defend my union and the trade union movement against its thoughtless, unfair and ignorant detractors?
16. Do I think and act as one who subscribes to the logic and necessity of labor unity?
17. Do I believe that the benefits of trade unionism should be extended to all citizens, regardless of race, religion or natural origin?
18. Do I believe in and fight for the protection of civil rights and equal opportunities for all Americans?
19. Being a good union member and a good citizen are synonymous. Am I both?
20. Is organized labor's creed that "what is good for America is good for labor" also my own personal belief?

Perhaps you can compile a better list of questions. Our objective was to set some of our lazy minds to work.

Odd Jobs!

If you think you've heard of most of the odd job occupations around, you might try to figure out these listed by British statisticians:

Rhubarb forcers, old liquormen, sagger grog makers, skull men, waste devilers, dribble men, decomposing men, wafflers, caustic firemen, exotic gardeners, and second hand doers.

Well, Maybe

An auto dealer in San Francisco on the recent holiday was trying to explain the meaning of Admission Day to a customer, who recently arrived in the country. "That's the day," he said, "When California was admitted to the union." "Oh," said the customer, "AFL or CIO?"

The Blind See Very Clearly

Organized labor in the State of Washington, facing the fight of its life to prevent passage of a right-to-scab (right-to-work) law in the forthcoming General Election, has received a big assist from an unusual source.

Washington's trade union movement is heartened by the action taken by the Washington State Association for the Blind, at its recent convention, in opposing the fraudulent anti-labor bill. Said the Association:

"Our members urge their friends and the public to vote against Initiative 198 because it is aimed at the laboring man, you and I, and that's about 99 per cent of the people of the state."

According to "The Labor World," AFL-CIO weekly of Spokane, Wash., the decision was not made by a small "clique" but was concurred in by the more than 100 delegates to the convention. "This courageous action," said the newspaper, "was not an idle gesture. If there ever was a group that deserves support it must surely be this worthy association, whose members, though blind, see many things that 20/20 vision overlooks."

We have always heard that the blind, while deprived of their sight, have their other senses sharpened and are often able to "see" many things overlooked by their more fortunate fellow citizens.

The refusal of the Washington State Association for the Blind to swallow the hokum of the right-to-scarve law backers seems ample proof of that contention.

That such laws have been enacted in over one-third of the states bears out the old admonition that "there are none so blind as those who will not see."

That courageous group who took such action without fear of reprisal from management, and whose members "see" better than many others, deserve the fullest commendation of decent, humanitarian Americans everywhere.

Small Business "Prosperity"

It's getting tougher and tougher for the small businessman, despite the talk about "prosperity." From 1949 to 1952, some 50,000 new firms opened their doors for business. Since 1952, starting a new business has become so difficult that the number of business firms in the U.S. has remained at 4.2 million—no increase at all. Small businessmen's profits are 'way down.

Funds available for reinvestment and improvements of their firms have dropped 40 per cent since 1952. Since the Eisenhower Administration took over, loans for small business firms have been extremely hard to get. The Small Business Administration receives an average of 11,000 inquiries a month; but it approved only 395 direct loans in the first two years.

KEFAUVER AND NIXON VOTING RECORDS SHOW CONTRAST

For six years, 1947-52 inclusive, Sen. Estes Kefauver and Vice-President Richard Nixon, the 1956 Democratic and Republican Vice-Presidential nominees, respectively, served together in Congress. Kefauver moved from the House to the Senate in 1949, Nixon in 1951.

Here is how their votes on key issues compare:

TAFT-HARTLEY — Kefauver was paired against overriding President Truman's 1947 veto. Nixon voted for overriding. (He helped to write the bill.)

INJUNCTIONS — Kefauver voted for a 1949 Senate amendment to Taft-Hartley which would have abolished injunctions in so-called national emergency strikes; he also voted in 1952 against asking President Truman to use Taft-Hartley against striking Steelworkers. Nixon was not in the Senate when the amendment came up. He voted for asking Truman to use Taft-Hartley against the Steelworkers.

MINIMUM WAGE — Kefauver had a general pair on a 1949 Senate vote to hold the hourly wage at 65 cents instead of raising it to 75 cents. Nixon voted for a 1949 House amendment removing 1 million people, previously covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act, from minimum wage protection.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION — Kefauver voted for a 1954 Senate amendment which would have raised weekly benefits and would have provided 26 weeks of coverage in all states. Nixon voted for a 1950 House amendment to the Social Security bill which discontinued Federal regulations of unemployment compensation laws and permitted states to force unemployed workers to act as strike bearers or forfeit compensation.

PUBLIC HOUSING — Kefauver voted for a 1952 Senate amendment which increased the number of housing starts from 5,000 to 45,000. Nixon voted against the amendment.

SOCIAL SECURITY — Kefauver voted for a 1956 Senate provision to expand the Social Security program to include pensions at age 50 for persons totally disabled. Since the Eisenhower Administration opposed the measure, it was expected that Nixon as Vice-President and the Senate's presiding officer, would have voted against it in case of a tie vote. The legislation passed, however, 47 to 45.

WAR PROFITS TAX—Kefauver voted for a 1951 Senate amendment to set Jan. 1, 1951 as the starting date on new taxes on corporation profits, instead of April 1, 1951. Nixon voted against the amendment. Its defeat permitted corporations, with record profits, to escape payment of \$500 million in taxes.

FOREIGN AID—Kefauver voted for a 1950 Senate motion to add the Point Four program to the Foreign Economic Cooperation Act. Nixon had a general pair on a 1950 House motion to delete Point Four funds from the Act. Point Four was a necessary step to prevent Communist expansion by relieving distress and raising the standard of living in backward areas of the world.

Educational Aid Under New Law

Children of America's war dead are now eligible for educational aid from the federal government.

A new law, recently made this aid available to some 150,000 children.

To be eligible, the parent must have died during war service or as a result of injury or illness suffered during World Wars I or II or the Korean conflict.

Assistance is available to an eligible young person on his 18th birthday or high school graduation, whichever occurs first, and ending with his 23rd birthday. The age limit will be extended in certain cases, Mrs. Dancer explained.

The new law provides \$110 per month for students taking full-time training, \$80 per month for those studying on a three-quarter time basis, and \$50 per month for those devoting half-time to studies.

Students will be entitled to 36 months of education and training, which must be taken only in approved colleges, vocational schools and other approved institutions.

Payments will begin Oct. 1, 1956, according to the chairman.

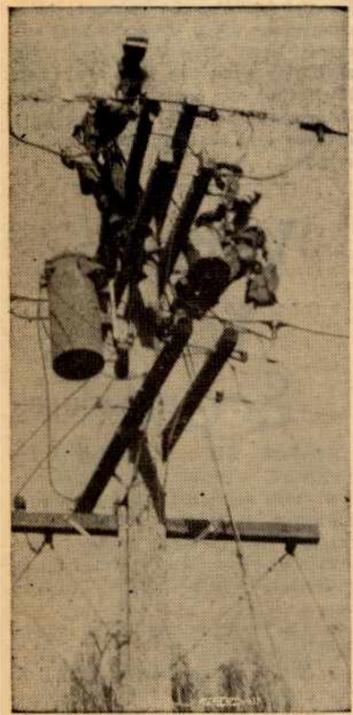
The parent or guardian or student should submit application for educational aid to the Veterans administration and receive an official decision on eligibility from that agency, Mrs. Dancer said.

Advice and assistance in making the application will be given by the Veterans Administration.

YOUR Business Manager's COLUMN

By RONALD T. WEAKLEY

Now that our 1956 P.G.&E. contracts are signed, your business office has completed all of the wage-contract negotiations for all or-



HOT JOB, WITH HAZARDS— These brothers are working the primary side of this line hot, which is no easy task, one that requires considerable skill and caution. Only one identified in the photo is Bro. Ernie Stirnman. Location is the north valley area. Let's have more of these on-the-job pictures for the "Utility Reporter," and please put names and place information with the photo.

PG&E Man Predicts Use of Solar Energy

In a recent address before the Business and Economics Section of the Commonwealth Club, Mr. O. R. Doerr, Vice President in Charge of Sales, P.G.&E. Co. stated: "Looking ahead 30 to 50 years when the fossilized fuel supply approaches exhaustion, it is estimated that one pound of fissionable material will produce 130 million kilowatts. Ten pounds of fissionable material would be equal to the electrical energy production of Boulder Dam. Thirty-three pounds a day would equal all the P.G.&E.'s energy production."

Another source of energy will be the sun. It is estimated that in 30 to 50 years it will be used to the extent of 15 to 20 per cent of the world's needs and by 2050, 30 to 40 per cent of the world's energy needs will come from the sun. Every second the sun puts out 400 tons of nuclear energy. Ten square feet of sunlight, properly harnessed, will produce 1 kilowatt."

\$75 Million Spent on Political Advertising

Some \$75,000,000 will be spent in advertising in behalf of candidates by political committees this year, according to the advertising trade journal, "Printer's Ink." In addition, many big companies and Big Business groups will spend millions of dollars for so-called "institutional" ads boosting their viewpoint on national issues. These are supposedly nonpolitical but are aimed at influencing voters.

Have you bought membership in COPE yet? If not, see your COPE collector today.

SAN DIEGO GAS AND ELECTRIC CLERICALS 'SEE LIGHT,' ASK UNION

According to Business Manager Vernon Hughes of Local Union 465, IBEW, sufficient "pledge-cards" have been obtained from the clerical employees of the San Diego Gas and Electric Co. to obtain an NLRB certification election. At present, employees in office and clerical classifications are not represented by a Union but due to an intensive organizing drive by Local 465, the white-collar workers have finally "seen the light."

Indications are at this time that management of the Utility Co. will agree to a consent election which will remove the necessity of costly hearings before a Trial Examiner of the NLRB.

Local 1245 wishes our Sister Local 465 success in the forthcoming election.

ganized jurisdictions. That doesn't mean that things will slow down here.

We have to complete departmental job definitions and lines of progression on P.G.&E. We have a large grievance backlog on these properties to be resolved. These activities will take considerable time on the part of some of our Staff personnel.

Field Staff Representatives have their usual service requirements plus education and organizing duties. Therefore, there is plenty of work lined up for all of us.

P.G.&E. negotiations took up the greater part of the productive hours of the administrative staff men and slowed badly many of the necessary routine functions of Union administration. We shall get back to some of these functions now.

Operating costs also need a careful review. All items such as supplies, affiliation fees, services, etc., have either risen or are due to rise. More organization means more income but also requires more service. We must examine our current operating costs as well as potential increased costs plus the allocation of reasonable reserves.

The cost of P.G.&E. negotiations was extremely high this year due to the size of the proposals, the length of negotiations, and three sets of system-wide ratification meetings. This will have to be reviewed by the policy making officers of the Union this Fall so as to give us an estimated cost for 1957 negotiations.

Speaking of negotiations, we will have our hands full during 1957. We will be wide open on wages and conditions on all organized properties. They will come up in the following order: Citizens Utilities, Sierra Pacific Power, Key System, P.G.&E. Physical and Clerical and Sacramento Transit Authority. The Cities of Oakland,

Alameda and Berkeley plus Sacramento Municipal Utility District will also be handled during this period.

This means that as early as December of 1956 we shall be serving a 60 day notice to an employer and the last anniversary date of our contracts to be negotiated will fall on September 15, 1957. This is quite a little chore. We have handled it before and we shall do so again.

All this work means that cooperation and support by the membership is of the utmost importance if we are to do the best possible job of making additional gains in all our contracts.

It also means that there isn't much time to spend on petty matters and defense against the handful of disrupters who always seem to be with us. However, sometimes these arm chair Napoleons go too far and drastic action becomes necessary. No matter how busy the schedule may be, we shall find time to protect years of hard work and gains from being perverted or destroyed by a few instigators no matter at what level they may be.

The rest of 1956 will be the time for picking up the routine chores, organizing the unorganized examination of our financial and communication structures and plain old Union education. 1957 will be "contract year" all the way around. We will do all we can to have our house in the best possible order prior to the big round of negotiations.

We've been through most of the primary organizing troubles and the internal difficulties. Let's settle down and join together for the work ahead which is so vital to our members and their families. In unity there is strength and the lack of it costs a tremendous amount of money. It's just good business to unite for the common good.

U.S. Cost-of-Living Rate Now at All Time High

	Total Cost of Living 1947-49=100
July, 1949	101.4
July, 1950	102.9
July, 1952	110.9
July, 1952	114.1
July, 1953	114.7
July, 1954	115.2
July, 1955	114.7
January, 1956	114.6
February	114.6
March	114.7
April	114.9
May	115.4
June	116.2
July	117.0

The week of Sept. 1, 1956 saw a boost in 1 1/4 million workers' pay checks due to the 0.8-point rise in the Labor Dept's. monthly cost-of-living index. At mid-July the index had zoomed to 117.0 per cent of 1947-49 prices. This marks the second month in a row in which prices showed a healthy increase as well as the second successive month in which an all-time record high occurred.

Most of the workers gaining increases are Auto Workers. They will receive 4c an hour more, bringing total auto COL bonuses to 11c an hour for the next three months. The auto industry's Big Three will also grant at least \$20 for the next quarter to some 200,000 office workers.

Wage adjustments from 3c to 5c an hour, averaging 4c will be

made to workers in the aircraft and farm equipment industries.

We are somewhat puzzled, however, by the Bureau's delayed announcement of the July index, which was made less than 12 hours after the adjournment of the Republican Convention. Delegates to the convention and millions of Americans over radio and TV heard repeated claims of stabilized living costs under the Republican Administration.

AMA Paid Nearly \$5 Million to Kill Health Insurance

The lobby and propaganda team of Clem Whitaker and Leone Baxter "handed the American Medical Assn. a bill for \$4,700,000" after "they killed the Truman Administration's plan for national health insurance by drilling the phrase 'socialized medicine' into peoples minds," reports the San Francisco Chronicle of Aug. 19.

The paper quotes Leone Baxter as saying, "The more they pay the more they'll respect you and let you run the show."

Sierra Pacific Power Signs Reno Franchise

The City of Reno will be \$80,000 a year richer as a result of negotiations with the Sierra Pacific Power Co. for a franchise agreement.

The estimated \$80,000 annual revenue to the city will allow the power company exclusive privileges for the sale of water, gas and electricity until the year 2006.

The new agreement provides for the company to pay the city two per cent of its gross income, retroactive to January 1, 1956.

I.B.M. Introduces RAMAC NEW MEMORY MACHINE DOES WEEKS OF WORK IN SECONDS

International Business Machines Corp. introduced RAMAC (Random Access Memory Accounting) September 13. From the information available it seems RAMAC is rather startling.

The machine will do all the

things a bookkeeper would normally do and many more besides. Further, it will do in seconds what it would take a man to do in days and weeks.

It will record a single transaction as it occurs and automatically adjust every account related to the particular transaction.

The information is stored on magnetic records. 50 discs will hold 5 million digits or letters or the equivalent of 62,500 punch cards. This "juke box" file allows management to get precise information in a matter of seconds on inventories, accounts, etc.

3 units are presently in operation with 10 more development units scheduled for release before actual production models are put out.

This machine was one of four new electronic machines formally introduced at the same time.

The others: RAM 650—Magnetic drum data processing machine to which 4 "juke box" memory units can be attached which increases storage capacity; APR—Machine system for automatically extracting data from stored information and an electronic typewriter which will set tabulations by electronically reading codes.

The introduction of these machines was made at San Jose where I.B.M. has a huge new plant under construction on a 190-acre site.

Evidently they figure the future to be bright for such machines as these.

Oldtimers' Department



PEDRO JARA, a real old-timer remembers when the street cars in Sacramento had rope brakes. He was first employed by a predecessor of the Sacramento Transit Authority on March 2, 1916. He has seen the change to modern street cars with air brakes, seats with cushions, and the final emergence of the diesel and electric coaches. All these innovations were "too much" for Pedro, so he has stepped down to become Janitor "De Luxe."



REMEMBER BLACKOUT—You are almost an oldtimer if you remember the blackout days of World War II. It was quite an operation as far as the light departments were concerned. This picture shows Bro. George Ford of Eureka busily at work painting street lights in that Redwood Empire city.

Who Gets How Much Of Your Bread \$1?

Ever wonder who gets the money you spend for groceries? A home economist traced a bushel of wheat from a Kansas farm to the bread shelf of a New York store and found: Of the 19c the storekeeper charged for the loaf of bread, three cents went to him, one and one-half cents to the bakery, four cents for flour, one and one-half cents for other ingredients, four cents for labor, one cent for a wrapper, and four cents for delivery. Of the four cents for flour, the miller got about one-third of a cent, a terminal operator got about a fourth of a cent, about one-half cent went for transportation and handling, and the farmer got the rest—something less than three cents—for his wheat.

One of a Kind

The fashionable Lane Bryant store opened its doors in San Francisco recently for the first time only to find pickets of the Department Store Employees Union, AFL-CIO outside its doors. The picketing is organizational, and also to "advertise the fact that the store's clerks are non-union."

What makes this item unique is the fact that this store is the only major department or clothing store in San Francisco which is non-union.

172 Unions Now Have Guaranteed Annual Wage Plans

SUP, or supplemental payments, is fast becoming SOP, or standard operating procedure, in labor contracts these days.

A recent survey made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, shows that 172 agreements containing supplementary unemployment plans have been negotiated in the past year and a half with 1,165,000 union workers already covered.

Largest number of SUP contracts—they used to be called GAW or guaranteed annual wage—have been negotiated by the Auto Workers who now have 110 such contracts wrapped up.

What is striking about the SUP contracts already negotiated is their wide geographical distribution. They run all the way from the New England States to the Pacific Coast with the greatest concentration in the Middle West industrial area centering around Michigan.

Unions which have negotiated important SUP contracts include the United Hatters, Machinists, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, International Ladies Garment Workers, International Union of Electrical Workers, National Maritime Union, Office Employees Union, Teamsters, United Glass & Ceramic Workers, Textile Workers and the Steelworkers.

One of the smallest SUP contracts was that negotiated by the Teamsters for 25 test drivers of International Harvester in Phoenix, Arizona.

Bullet Makers Safest Job

The age-old question: "What is the safest kind of job?" has been answered by the Army Ordnance Corps and the National Safety Council. In reviewing the accident statistics for the entire year of 1955, the two groups found that the safest work of all is in the Army ammunition plant!

A worker in an ammo plant is only one-sixth as likely to be injured on the job as the worker in an average U.S. industry. He is 23 times safer than a man employed in coal mining, lumbering or marine transportation—and five times safer at work than he is at home.