

Utility Reporter

Official Publication of I. B. E. W. Local Union 1245, AFL-CIO, 1918 Grove Street, Oakland 12, Calif.

VOL. VI—No. 1

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

MAY, 1958

Members, Wives Turning Out for Work Law Discussion Meetings

Interest in special area meetings for members and wives of Local 1245 to hear discussions on compulsory open shop measures has proven the concern of the working people over legislation which will interfere with free collective bargaining.

In response to many requests for educational information on this and other measures, a schedule of area meetings was established to present the issues of the proposed "Employer-Employee Relations" constitutional amendment. This amendment, being proposed by initiative petition, would outlaw union security provisions in all contracts at their expiration or amendment dates and would forbid any labor organization and employer to negotiate a union security clause or a continuation or renewal of such provision.

The schedule covered meet-

ings in Chico, Redding, Eureka, Ukiah, San Luis Obispo, Bakersfield, Fresno, and Merced. Attendance at all meetings was high and interest at a peak. Business Manager Ronald T. Weakley and President Joe Kriens explained the effects of the proposed law on the family as well as the worker. The wives in attendance were shown the economic conditions in present "right-to-work" states and the effects on social benefits there in comparison to those of organized areas such as California.

Many wives displayed a sin-

cere appreciation for the opportunity to hear the discussions and indicated they would put it to use in discussions with their neighbors and friends.

Local units handled all their own publicity and provided refreshments from their unit kitty's. The success of the meetings can not be attributed to any one individual or group in an area but special mention must be given to the unit chairmen for the conduct of the meetings, the wives and members who served on the publicity and refreshment

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GENERAL BALLOT

DEMOCRACY IN ACTION—C. B. Watson, L. U. 1245 member, comes out of the voting booth in Precinct 54 at the Dickey Playground with the first ballot cast there in the recent Fresno municipal election. (See photo)

CHECK THESE DATES, FOR SURE

Do you believe in Democracy; do you believe in having a voice or a part in your government? If you do then you will vote. If you don't, your wishes and views carry no legal weight at all. **THIS IS THE LAW.** No matter how well you know the issues. No matter how important the outcome may be to you, you are legally voiceless unless you have registered and carry out your civic responsibilities.

In Nevada the deadline for registering to vote in the primary election is Aug. 2, 1958, at 9 p.m. All Nevada members, please take note!

Because of the importance of the elections this year we are giving you some dates concerning elections that are important to California voters:

(1) **May 14, 1958:** This is an important date because it is the opening date to file an applica-

tion with the county clerk for an absentee ballot.

(2) **May 29, 1958:** This is the last day that the County Clerk can issue the absentee ballot. (Are these ballots important? Allen Short, State Senator, 20th District, won his election by only 198 votes. There were many times that number of absentee ballots).

(3) **June 3, 1958:** The day of the Direct Primary Election. Polls open at 7:00 a.m. and close at 7:00 p.m., except for San Francisco where the polls remain open until 8:00 p.m.

Nominees for Union Offices Are Validated by Election Committee

Nominations of Local Union Officers, Policy Committee members and delegates to the International Convention were made at regular unit meetings during the month of April in accordance with Article IV Section 1 of the Local Union By-laws.

After all unit meetings had been held the Election Committee met on the 29th of the month and after electing A. D. Lucot, Jr. of East Bay Division to serve as Chairman of the committee and judge of the election proceeded to screen the various nominees to determine whether or not they were qualified in accordance with the I.B.E.W. constitution and the L.U. By-laws. Several members were found to be ineligible and thus their names will not appear on the ballot. The Election Committee directed the chairman to correspond with these various individuals in order to advise them why they were ineligible. Some

of the reasons together with the governing section of Article IV of the By-laws are listed below:

Section 6.1) 2 members had not been members of L.U. 1245 for 2 years immediately prior to April 1st.

2) 3 members had their continuous good standing broken due to being on honorary withdrawal during the 2 year period prior to April 1st.

3) 1 member had not paid his February dues prior to April 1st.

Section 7 Eight members were not present at the unit meeting where nominated nor had they submitted letters to the Recording Secretary prior to April 1st.

After determining the eligible candidates for the various offices the committee prepared drafts of the various ballots for printing and directed that the ballots be mailed to the membership on May 31 in accordance with Article IV, Sections 10 and 11 of the By-laws.

Chairman Lucot observing "that it is not only the right but the duty of every member to exercise his democratic right to vote" urged that every member cast his ballot and pointed out that ballots must be in the post office box prior to 10:00 a.m. on Monday, June 16th in order to

(Continued on Page 2)

FIRST PETITIONS ARE FILED FOR CALIFORNIA 'RIGHT-TO-WORK' LAW

Champions of the so-called "right-to-work" initiative began submitting signed petitions to the various registrars of voters for validation of signatures on April 24, 1958. Captain Charles Jokstad, treasurer for the northern California 'Committee for Voluntary Unionism' said that more than 22,000 signatures would be filed in San Francisco and Oakland. Other spokesmen claimed more than 300,000 signatures for the state.

State Federation of Labor spokesmen on April 30, 1958 stated that the actual count showed only 250,000 signers and that a check of the 10,965 signatures in San Francisco showed only 69% were valid. If the San Francisco percentage holds true statewide, the 322,429 valid sig-

natures needed to qualify the measure before the deadline (40 days from the date of preliminary validation) would present a formidable job.

W. M. Caldwell, member of the northern committee was em-

(Continued on Page 7)

DO NOT SIGN

DO NOT SIGN

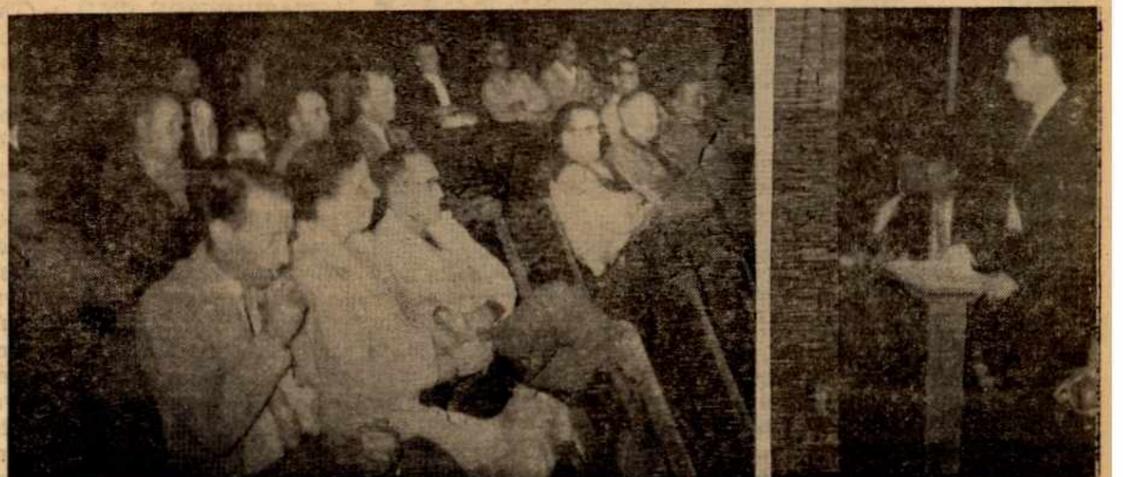
URGE your friends and neighbors, your Family and fellow-workers to NOT SIGN the "Right-To-Wreck" petition bearing the title:

"Employer - Employee Relations"

now being circulated throughout the State.
Protect Your Rights — And Your Pay-Check

DO NOT SIGN

DO NOT SIGN



Above are scenes from recent area meetings at which Bus. Mgr. Weakley and other officers discussed the "right to work" initiative. (See top story, this page.)

The UTILITY REPORTER

RONALD T. WEAKLEY Executive Editor
ELMER B. BUSHBY Editor
L. L. MITCHELL Assistant Editor
M. A. WALTERS Assistant Editor

Executive Board: Joseph S. Kreins, President; Marvin C. Brooks, Milton Shaw, Thomas P. Kerin, Walter R. Glasgow, Marvin P. Wagner, Everett T. Basinger, Richard N. Sands.

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A National Disgrace

The following is a continuation of "A National Disgrace," beginning in our April issue.

The surplus is not increased significantly by the 1 million farmers—more than one-third of all commercial farms—whose gross income is less than \$2,500. Yet government programs, working against themselves, continue to favor the 134,000.

As thoughtful people become increasingly concerned with the equation of bigness in industrial life with the growth toward conformity, attention may well be focused upon the American family farmer, who through the decade has represented freedom. Owing his own land and self-employed, the farmer has been free to speak as he believed. But, in order to make use of mechanization and improved farming methods, a successful farm must have sufficient acreage and capital. The availability of credit at reasonable interest rates and other government policies play a vital role in determining whether the family farmer will stay in business or be displaced by the giant corporation farms. Here is how the pattern of government policies emerges:

Total federal farm expenditures for all farm programs including subsidy payments were about 5 billion dollars last year. About 2 billion dollars were spent directly for stabilizing farm prices. Over 500 million dollars went in direct cash payments under the soil bank program, paid largely to corporation farms. Over one-fourth million dollars (\$278,187.38) was paid to just one farmer under the latter program.

These sums contrast sharply with the \$342.5 million spent by the Farmers Home Administration in its loan program for the year on behalf of small farmers who have no other source of credit.

Making loans to approximately 118,000 farmers, the average loan to each was less than \$2,000.

Other government policies favoring the big farm include the farm labor import program which brings nearly one-half million under-paid foreign workers into the country and no minimum wage and maximum hour legislation for American farm workers. The so-called efficiency of the corporate farms would seem to stem in large part from the subsidies they receive directly in government cash payments and indirectly in the exploitation of farm labor. This program of subsidizing bigness throws more and more small farmers off their land into the city slums or into the migrant stream. Is this good for America?

Two Kinds of Strikes

WASHINGTON (PAI) — The three Republican Senators on the McClellan Committee have been pulling out all stops trying to convey the impression that the UAW was guilty of rough stuff during the Kohler strike. They passed the word around the press corps that they would blow off the lid when they exposed "Mazey's Daisies." The time came and Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona tensely pitched his question to Emil Mazey, UAW secretary-treasurer: "All right now, tell us what was 'Mazey's Daisies?'" "That," came the reply, "was a bowling team we had in 1949."—Labor's Daily, March 21, 1958.

Nominees for Office

(Continued from Page 1)
 be counted. He further urged that any member who is eligible to vote and does not receive a ballot within a reasonable time after June 1st should request a ballot either by appearing in person at the Local Union office or by addressing a communication to the Judge of the Election at 1918 Grove St., Oakland 12, California.

Following are the candidates as they will appear on the official ballots which will be mailed to the membership (subject to change only if a candidate should submit a letter declining nomination prior to May 15th.)

LINE OFFICERS

- President**
 Joseph S. Kriens
 Charles T. Massie
- Vice President**
 Marvin C. Brooks
 Mark R. Cook
 Bradford M. French
 Harry P. Kelly
 Adrian U. Light
 Henry B. Lucas
 Arthur R. Perryman
 Robert Russell Wood
 William Yochem
- Recording Secretary**
 James R. Martin
 Milton Shaw
- Treasurer**
 Thomas F. Kerin
- Business Manager-Financial Secretary**
 Patrick F. McEvoy
 Ronald T. Weakley

EXECUTIVE BOARD

- Southern Area**
 Warren H. Burr
 Robert W. Irwin
 Gerald F. Slaughter
 Robert E. Staab
 Lee Roy Thomas
 Leland Thomas Jr.
- Central Area**
 Jack C. Chapman
 Loren C. Middlekauff
 Richard N. Sands
- Northern Area**
 Laurence E. Barbour
 Walter Robert Glasgow
 Damon Pembroke
 Vincent Rayercraft
 Jerome Woerner
- General Construction**
 Everett T. Basinger
 H. E. Oman
- POLICY COMMITTEE**
- San Joaquin Division**
 Robert D. Bevers
- Coast Valleys Division**
 Donald E. Bennett
 Otto F. Choate
 Howard J. Darrington IV
- Dept. of Pipe Line Operations**
 Wayne Weaver
- San Jose Division and Santa Clara M.U.D.**
 Chester R. Bridges, Jr.
 Walter B. Hill
 John R. Williams
- Key System and East Bay Municipalities**
 William W. Morrison
- East Bay Division and Stores Division**
 Bruce G. Gunter
 Robert K. Hudson
 Melvin J. Robins
 Ernest E. Steeves
- San Francisco Division**
 John W. Pickens

- Stockton Division and City of Lodi**
 Ralph D. Miner
 Raymond L. Nylen
 Robert I. Stringham
- Transit Authority of the City of Sacramento**
 No nominations
- Citizens Utilities Company of California**
 Rogelio Godinez
- Humboldt Division**
 Clifford J. McMahan
- Shasta Division**
 Luige Dellaragione
 Gerald F. Watson
- Sierra Pacific Power Company**
 Norman F. Harris
 Orville Owen
- De Sabla Division**
 Michael M. Aicega
 James E. Gibbs, Jr.
- Drum Division**
 Stanley P. Justis
- Colgate Division**
 Raymond Francis Lolmaugh
- North Bay Division**
 Henry P. Connolly
 Donald P. Peterson
 Clifford A. Stormes
- Sacramento Division**
 Dwain Zahn
- Sacramento M.U.D.**
 Royall D. McBraunehue
- P.G.&E. General Construction**
 John W. Michael
- P.G.&E. Clerical**
 Donald S. Bolyard
 Morris G. Carpenter
 Theodore H. Cordua
 Glen Davis
 Clifford M. Ferris
 Walter A. Kaufmann

DELEGATES TO INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION

- (12 to be Elected)
- Michael M. Aicega, Lee R. Andrews, Everett T. Basinger, R. E. Bechhold, Robert Lee Brisendine, Marvin C. Brooks, Warren H. Burr, Elmer B. Bushby, Henry P. Connolly, Mark R. Cook, Theodore H. Cordua, Frank Deane, Luige Dellaragione, Barry I. Dolan, Clarence F. Elliot, Raymond L. Ensley.
- Juventino G. Garcia, James E. Gibbs, Jr., Walter Robert Glasgow, Charles Gregory, Alfred M. Hansen, Eugene F. Hastings, William J. Hendrix, Lonnie E. Hester, Robert K. Hudson, Edward A. James, Walter A. Kaufmann, Alfred R. Kaznowski, Arthur F. Kirsch, Walter G. Kreusch, Joseph S. Kriens.
- Adrian U. Light, Raymond Francis Lolmaugh, Henry B. Lucas, Howard Lynch, Charles T. Massie, Patrick F. McEvoy, Loren C. Middlekauff, L. L. Mitchell, Orville Owen, Ermano H. Paganini, Roy Pearson, Arthur R. Perryman, Donald B. Peterson, William Pfiester, Thomas Prichard, Thomas D. Riley, Melvin J. Robins, Bobby G. Robinson, Fred M. Rouse.
- Richard N. Sands, Alva T. Shields, Jr., Donald H. Sites, Robert E. Staab, Leroy J. Stanford, Robert I. Stringham, Lee Roy Thomas, W. S. Wadsworth, Marvin P. Wagner, M. A. Walters, Wayne Weaver, Ronald T. Weakley, Joseph Wilcox, George N. Woodson, William Yochem.

Blood From a Turnip?

We can remember the depression of the Thirties when there was a vast pool of surplus labor and those who were fortunate enough to have jobs lived in constant fear that they might at any time join the army of the unemployed.

We can remember when big business ruined the country, when it thoroughly disgraced itself in its greed to control power and wealth, when a big utility executive fled the country to avoid prosecution, when the president of the New York Stock Exchange went to prison, when the banks closed and people lost their life savings.

Now those with short memories are taking the position that what is good for big business is good for the country. By taking the nation's economy back thirty, forty and fifty years they are trying to take the working people down the same toboggan to destruction.

We can remember when three and four generations were housed in the same dwelling, when the young people had to live with the older folks because they couldn't afford homes of their own, when millions of children went to school too undernourished to learn anything, when the resulting lack of physical fitness caused millions to be rejected as too poor human material to fight for their country in time of peril.

Is that what the Chambers of Commerce, the NAM and the so-called "right to work" committees want this country to go back to?

We hear the sage advice of Knowland and the administration to keep our chins up and buy. At the same time they sit on their hands with respect to anti-recession legislation waiting for a turn before deciding what to do. Knowland dons the cloak of saviour of the working man with his slogan "union democracy" and like "Don Quixote" slays a windmill while the dragon unemployment devours the Princess he is so nobly defending.

Who's kidding who?
 How can they expect to sell their goods to the unemployed or to people whose earnings are too low to buy their products, even when you pay nothing down? In other words how can they get blood from a turnip? It seems to us that in wanting to weaken unions in order to lower wages, they are directly in conflict with their own best interests.

It could be that the forces behind the payroll destruction laws, deceitfully misnamed "right to work," are afraid of democracy itself.

Perhaps they are afraid that if the working people of the nation get too smart and know too much about the economic facts of life, they will lose out on their privileged position of running the country for their own ruthless enrichment.



COFFEE TIME AT ASHLOMAR—Although these were late for our last edition the quality of the pictures prompted us to include the above pictures in our news from the field. P. J. Standard of the Fort Bragg unit is the photographer. Left to right we see Bob Meek and Terry Shields of the Ukiah Unit, and Bruce Gunter of Richmond Unit enjoying the sunshine along with the coffee. Second picture, John Kaser of Fort Bragg and Bud Ramsey of Auburn.

100% Voter Registration (Democracy in Action)

The areas listed below are among the latest who have received credentials for the "100% VOTER CLUB":
 Unit 3612 Colusa, Unit 3601 Marysville Clerical, Unit 3513 Grass Valley.
 Unit 3511 Auburn, Electric Service, Hydro Maintenance, & Garage Departments.
 Many other Units have reported registration in excess of 90%.
 Local 1245 and the Editorial Staff of the Utility Reporter congratulate these new club members and urges other Units to report as soon as their registration is complete.
EXERCISE YOUR RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP "REGISTER & VOTE."

NEWS FROM THE FIELD



100 Percent Membership Dinner Is Fort Bragg Feature For 2nd Year

Members and wives of the Fort Bragg unit enjoyed an evening of festivities in honor of the second year of total organization for the area covered by this unit. The area comprised of Point Arena and Fort Bragg coastal area is one of rugged terrain and difficult weather, but this didn't daunt the membership from being active in the affairs of their unit and maintaining the goal of total organization.

Jack Lemos, skillful master of ceremonies, added to the merriment by his clever introductions and kept the party going with the skill of a master. Guests included Frank A. Quadros, North Bay Division Representative, and his wife, Fran.; Ed James, Stockton Div. Representative and former Ukiah member, and his wife, Joan; and L. L. Mitchell, Assistant Business Manager, and wife, Helen.

Dancing was enjoyed after the dinner and of course renewing of acquaintances rounded out the evening's festivities.

This affair, started last year



Jack Lemos served as toastmaster at the Ft. Bragg dinner.

has enjoyed such success that it is contemplated to make it an annual affair. The reason for this success can not be overlooked. The real sense of responsibility of the whole group and the development of the whole affair by the dinner committee

Above pictures show some of the festivity at the successful Joint Pole Dance at Eureka. From left to right: Bro. Lewis Anderson dances with member of the CWA, while another looks on. Next picture shows hosts for the dance, left to right: Clifford McMahon and Geo. Tulley of Local 1245, and LaRene Thomson and Ned Jennings of CWA Local 9405. Next: Everett Province of 1245 receives gift of an electric blanket from Ned Jennings, pres. of Local 9405. Last picture shows Jennings presenting a gift of a pistol to a CWA member as Geo. Tulley of 1245 looks on.

THIS IS A UNION STATE. WE LIKE IT THAT WAY.

Be Sure You Are Properly Registered to Vote

HUMBOLDT DANCE SUCCESS

On March 4, 1958, the Humboldt members of Local 1245 pooled efforts with members of Local 9405 of the Communication workers to hold their first joint pole dance. The Veteran's Memorial Hall was used and agreed it is an affair that should become an annual affair.

Over 450 tickets were sold in the drive for funds to support the affair. The music was furnished by Dick Neilson's orchestra and at midnight a smorgasboard style lunch was served for all who cared to participate.

Attendance awards which accounted for the large sale of tickets even though the attendance was high with 335) were given the winners during the dinner break. Everett Province received an electric blanket, Gene McCullen an electric coffemaker, and Jim Elgan a half gallon of bourbon.

Both organizations were represented at the function with Fred Lucas, Representative of 1245, and La Rene Thompson, Area Representative of the C.W.A. A telegram was read from Area board member, Glasgow; Assistant B. M. L. L. Mitchell; and Ronald T. Weakley Local 1245 Bus. Mgr. expressing regrets that they were unable to attend due to press of Executive Board business.

Every one present thoroughly enjoyed themselves and a special note of enjoyment was expressed by the dance committee when they found that receipts had exceeded expenses.

Brother Jara for the years ahead.



Retirements

Pedro Jara, I.B.E.W., Local 1245 member working for the Sacramento Transit Authority will retire May 8, 1958. Brother Jara was born in Mexico September 17, 1892, and started to work with P.G.&E. Street Railway in Sacramento May 2, 1916, as Car Cleaner at \$.50 per hour. Since that time he was worked as Car Repairman, Motorman and temporary Sub-Foreman. His present classification is Car Cleaner.

As to the future, he plans on vacationing for two months or more in Mexico, and then travel by steamer through the Panama Canal back to Baja, California. After that he plans to take life easy in Sacramento. Local 1245 extends its best wishes to

MEMBER, RADIO OP., AIDS STRICKEN BOY

David Robello, 18, critically ill with an incurable kidney infection in Providence Hospital, had his desire for out-of-season fresh peaches fulfilled when a shipment arrived from New Zealand thanks to the work of John Aldredge, Concord amateur radio operator.

After noticing an ad in the Oakland Tribune asking for help in obtaining the out-of-season fruit, John spent more than 15 hours scanning the world by short-wave radio, and finally contacted a New Zealand "ham" who said there were a few fresh peaches in his country and he would send a shipment to Aldredge.

John, a member of Local 1245 in the East Bay Division, says that amateur radio operators are the most cooperative people in the world, and I was only too glad to do my bit to help someone.



Oakdale Unit No. 2512, Stockton Division, Completes 100% Drive for COPE



Shown above, Unit Chariman Wm. Hendrix completes sign up of Union Members, during lunch hour, for 100% participation of \$1.00 investment in COPE. Shown left to right, are Brothers Marvin Richards, Bill Bolter, Chairman Hendrix, Harold Oliver, Joe Theiler, and Harold Buss. Chairman Hendrix stated "After attending the Joint Executive Conference in Berkeley and Asilomar, and being informed of pending legislation designed to cripple or destroy Organized Labor, the activities of elected representatives, etc., it seems to me that an investment of \$1.00 in COPE by every Union Member is very reasonable for the tremendous job that has to be done."

Substore No. 6 -- 100 Percent Union

In the above photo taken at Emeryville April 25, 1958, are from left to right, top row, Brothers Ben Arey, M. Freitas, I. E. Barclay, M. Trevurthen, W. L. Tiemeyer Jr., N. L. Petche, H. S. Anderson, R. J. McGrath. Bottom row, left to right: E. H. Paganini, E. Lange, W. O. Dotson, D. H. Jackson, H. G. Hansen, and A. Accornero. Not available for picture, but members are E. J. Pio, A. T. Cervone and D. D. Harkins.

The brothers at substore No. 6 are proud of this picture because it was taken on the date

that they became a 100% Union Shop. These members of the warehouse department of East Bay Division service the needs of the Oakland Electric Department. Since the fire of several years ago they have been temporarily located at Emeryville, but expect to move back to Oakland in the near future. Local 1245 and the editorial staff of the Utility Reporter congratulate all concerned and extend tribute to Brother E. H. Paganini, Shop Steward who works so diligently in behalf of his fellow members. "Well done."



"Right to Work" Is a Lie ALL The Way, Says Catholic Leader

The following analysis of "right-to-work" laws is excerpted from an address by the Rev. William J. Smith, S.J., director of St. Peter's Institute of Industrial Relations, Jersey City, N. J. The address—"Right-to-Work Laws—An Old Game, New Name," was delivered before the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists.

Extraneous matters of various kinds have been introduced into current controversy on "right-to-work" laws. The basic issue, however, is a simple one, namely, "shall the union shop provision in a collective bargaining contract be arbitrarily and absolutely prohibited by law?"

My answer is no!
The campaign is deliberately deceptive in its approach.

The title "right-to-work" was chosen and is constantly used for the purpose of misleading the public.

The only right that a "right-to-work" law touches upon (and it would abolish the exercise of that right) is that of freedom of contract between a union and management to insert a union shop provision in a contract.

So deliberate is the deception in that title that when the attorney generals of the states of California and Washington refused to accept it as a title on a legal petition, sponsors of the law protested loudly and even instituted court action to retain the fraudulent title.

The campaign is socially unsound because it is based on a false philosophical principle.

A "right-to-work" law is basically an appeal to exaggerated individualism. There is no such thing, however, as an absolute individual freedom to work as I please, if the social circumstances of my employment demand my cooperation with an employer upon whose tools I work and with a number of other fellow workers.

It is true the current "right-to-work" laws state that employees have a right to organize and bargain collectively. The philosophic principle upon which those laws are based, nevertheless, is one of absolute individualism—the absolute right of freedom for the worker regardless of the social circumstances.

Such a law, due to an unfortunate loop-hole, is in contradiction with the national policy of collective bargaining and the claim that individual workers have such an absolute freedom is in contradiction to Catholic social doctrine.

I do not say every worker has a duty to join some specific union. I do say that where a union shop would be a good, proper and perhaps necessary means to safeguard the union and the welfare of the employees, it should not be arbi-

trarily abolished by a law. That is what a "right-to-work" law does. It makes no distinction between decent unionism and dictatorial abuse of unionism. It destroys the exercise of a right to correct a possible abuse. That is neither good logic nor sound social justice.

The sponsors of "right-to-work" laws and their voluntary spokesmen take this adamant position of total abolition of the union shop and build upon it, because they are acting on unfounded assumption.

Look at 'Look'

The recent "Look" magazine article, "The Shrinking South," illustrates the fallacy of so-called right-to-work laws in providing jobs and not affecting the economy of states with this statute on the books.

With union bargaining weakened or destroyed by this law, wages are reduced or remain static and working conditions become unbearable. Lower income of the workers in turn reduces farm income and merchants' volume. The whole business structure and economic life of the state stagnates. People wanting to better themselves then go elsewhere.

"Look" points out that the Southern states have lost more than a million inhabitants during the past six years, at a time when the population of the entire country was growing enormously. The racial question is not the cause of the migration from the South as sixty per cent of the emigrants are white.

Among reasons given in the article are "too few jobs and low-paying industries," "looking for better paying jobs and greater opportunity elsewhere," "young people who are unable to satisfy their ambitions in the South." All these states have so-called right-to-work laws except Kentucky and Louisiana, and the latter only recently repealed such a law. Let's pass the word, Brothers and Sisters. —District Reporter, March 28, 1958.

"Right to Work" Put THESE FLORIDANS GOT

When a "right-to-work" law was pending in Florida, a memorial was addressed to the Florida State Senate, listing the organizations supporting the bill. Here they are:

Lime Rock Association, Insurance Economic Society of America, Jacksonville Association of Accident & Health Underwriters,

Florida Citrus Canners Cooperators Association, Jacksonville Printers of Greater Miami, Florida Inc., Greater Miami Restaurant Growers Association, Association

Florida Facts

For Business, Industry and Investors

LABOR

IN FLORIDA — LABOR IS COOPERATIVE, PRODUCTIVE

Florida's labor supply is one of the State's attractions for prospective manufacturers. It is composed of several factors:

1. A plentiful supply of workers of all types and many skills.
2. A good record of labor-management cooperation.
3. Wage scales somewhat lower than the national average, partly because of low living costs in many parts of the State.
4. Excellent facilities for increasing workers' skills in any needed direction.
5. Specialized workers can be recruited to Florida more easily than to any other state.

The Governor of Florida and his Council for Industry & Commerce cordially invite you to investigate the special opportunities Florida offers Industry

FLORIDA WAGE SCALES LOWER THAN U. S. AVERAGE	
HOURLY EARNING Annual Average—1953	
ALL MANUFACTURING	
FLA.	\$1.31
U. S.	\$1.77
DURABLE GOODS	
FLA.	\$1.27
U. S.	\$1.67
NON-DURABLE GOODS	
FLA.	\$1.35
U. S.	\$1.61

you'll do better in Florida

STATE OF FLORIDA • Industrial Development
Caldwell Building • Tallahassee, Florida

Needles



"If it wasn't for your union paper, you wouldn't know that 'Right-to-Work' laws just give you a 'right' to the breadbasket."

Civil Service Wkrs. Oppose Work Laws

The Civil Service Association, representing 8,000 city employees, went on record yesterday as opposed to "right to work" legislation.

A copy of a resolution adopted by the organization was distributed by the secretary, Granville DeMerritt, with an accompanying statement which said in part:

"A disruption of the harmonious relations existing in California between labor and management will surely have its repercussions in the public service.

"Our Association is opposed to this initiative as is Labor and leading business, professional, and religious organizations."

AN EMPLOYER'S VIEW OF UNIONS

Right-wing politicians and McKinley-style spokesmen for industry fill many headlines with anti-union blasts. But there are many men in American management who recognize the value of unions to workers—and to America.

One such is Leland Hazard, vice president and general counsel of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. Writing in the current issue of the Harvard Business Review, Hazard suggests that the right-wingers' attempts to ban union security agreements through so-called "right to work" laws are "doctrinaire" and "perverted." He also had this to say:

"The newspapers have for some months been reporting much shocking skulduggery, and some big names in labor appear

suspect of feet of clay. Will this be the end of the labor movement? Of course not.

"There are thousands of unsung, unknown, workaday management-labor agreements functioning fairly well—not perfectly, but fairly well," Hazard continued. "Unionism is built into the American system . . . The labor-management relationship is as much a part of modern capitalism as are the machines and the stockholders' savings."

And Hazard concluded: "I predict enduring unionism. Its power should not be feared or resented. I think of unionism, rather, as a technique which has helped to humanize the industrial revolution . . ."

If more feet-on-the-ground in-

Ed Park Attacks "Right to Work"

Ed Park, State Labor Commissioner, in an address March 25 to the Santa Barbara Personnel Association, denounced the proposed "right to work" initiative as an attempt to destroy unionism "which could bring chaos." —East Bay Labor Journal, April 18, 1958.

Industrial leaders like Hazard would speak out publicly the truth about modern industrial relations, perhaps few senators and newspaper editorial writers would go astray—and the public would have a better understanding of the labor movement. (Labor, April 12, 1958.)

poseful Deceit THEIR WAY

e. Southern Cypress Manufac-
Chamber of Commerce, Master
Citrus Exchange, R. D. Keene,
society, Winter Haven Citrus
Industries of Florida, Florida

State Hotel Association, Florida
Farm Bureau Federation Waverly
Growers Cooperative, Camp-
bell Cattle Co., Princess Groves,
United Growers & Shippers
Assn., Florida Citrus Producers
Trade Assn., United Growers &
Packers, and Secretary of Flor-
ida Peace Officers Assn.

**THESE BOYS GOT THEIR
WAY IN 1944! SO WHAT HAS
HAPPENED?**

For each \$100 that Floridians
have increased their per capita
income, the rest of the U. S.
has increased theirs \$111—Cal-
ifornians have increased theirs
\$125.

**THINK "SCAB LAWS" DON'T
HURT?**

**EMPLOYER-EMPLOYEE
RELATIONS INITIATIVE
WOULD CUT WAGES—
DON'T SIGN IT**

They Brag About This!

Why should a Florida state
agency reveal and boast that the
workers in its state receive
\$956.80 a year less than the
U. S. average?

Do products manufactured in
Florida sell for less on the mar-
ket?

WE THINK NOT!

Who, then, gets this differ-
ence?

If the workers don't get it,
then the EMPLOYER MUST —
\$956.80 per worker per year.

Who Does Better? Better Than Whom?

Florida workers don't do BET-
TER! In 1953 they were \$956.80
a year worse off than the aver-
age U. S. worker.

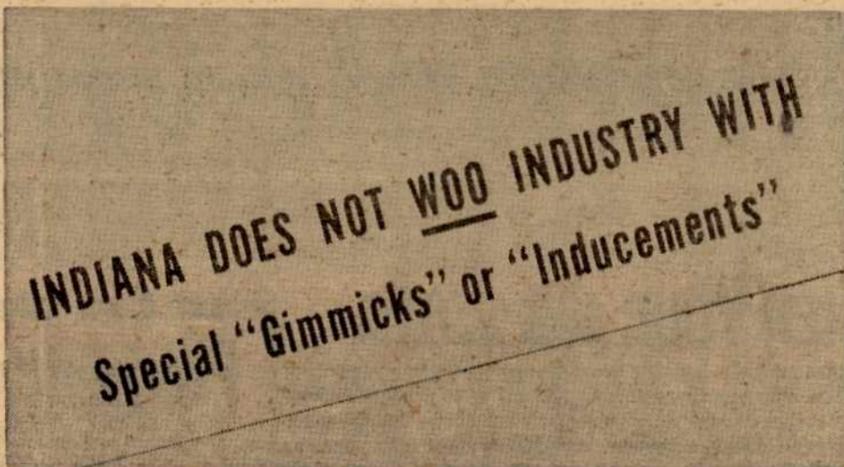
If it's not the workers, it must
be the EMPLOYERS who are
doing better.

And employers in Florida are
doing BETTER than employers
in non-"right-to-work" states. To
the tune of \$956.80 per worker
per year.

**ATTEND your union
meetings REGULARLY!**

"Come To Indiana, We Have a Nice Right To Work Law . . . Low Wages and Big Profits!

A 40-page pamphlet titled "WHY SO MUCH INDUSTRY PREFERS TO LOCATE IN DEBT-FREE INDIANA" explains the many and varied reasons why an employer should "run away" to Indiana and locate. The pamphlet contains many statements, undoubtedly all true—EXCEPT ONE OBVIOUS ONE!

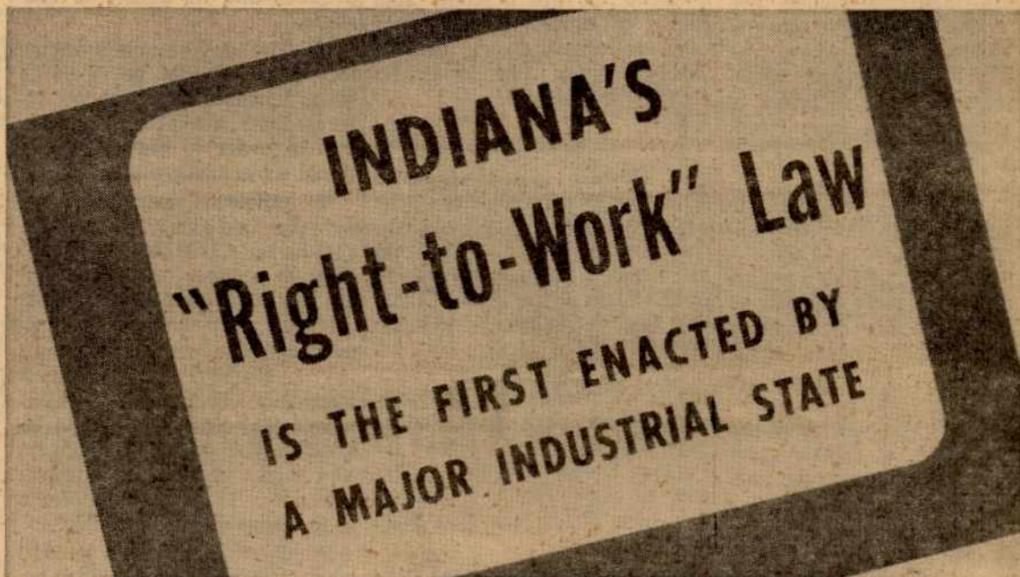


THE ABOVE APPEARS ON THE LOWER PORTION OF PAGE 9B.

THE STATEMENT BELOW APPEARS ON THE TOP PORTION OF THE NEXT PAGE—10B. We believe Indiana IS attempting to WOO industry with special "gimmicks" and "inducements." If a "right-to-work" law were not an inducement, why should Indiana's Dept. of Commerce even bother to mention it?

As in all other "scab law" states, employers do BETTER and will continue to do BETTER and BETTER in Indiana.

They'll do BETTER and BETTER in California too, if we allow the EMPLOYER-EMPLOYEE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT to become law.



Quotable

When the laws undertake to make the rich richer and the potent more powerful, the humbler members of society—the farmers, mechanics and laborers—have a right to complain of the injustice of their govern-ment.—Andrew Jackson.

Observe Safety Rules!

No Right to a Job in Indiana!

Indiana's lieutenant governor, Crawford Parker, bragged to the Indianapolis Star recently about the leading part he took in getting a so-called "right-to-work" law on the books.

There are now some 152,000 jobless Indiana workers. Lt. Gov. Parker should direct those un- employed persons to employers and tell them to ask the employ- ers to respect their "right" to work by giving them jobs. In-

deed, the quickest means of end- ing the recession might be for all employers who believe in a "right-to-work" law to honor it and hire the unemployed.

Question for the National As- sociation of Manufacturers, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and their legislative pals: Doesn't a man out of a job have just as much "right" to work as a man with a job?—COPE, April 7, 1958.

e Fraud in "Right to Work"

CALIFORNIA YOUTH NIX R-T-W BILL

Thinking youth in California wants no right-to-work law in the state if the action of the YMCA Model Youth Legislature of the state is any guide.

A proposed "right-to-work" bill was defeated in the "Senate" of the model legislature by a vote of 39-24 after passing in the "assembly" by a 76 to 46 vote.

John Whitman, seventeen-year-old governor, stated at a conference that he would have vetoed the bill had it passed the "Senate."

"I'm against the right-to-work laws generally because I don't believe they guarantee any right to work. They are nothing but union-busting laws," the youth- ful "governor" said.

Ask Some One Who Has Seen It!

Bakersfield contractor Bill Harrison this week exposed a brand new facet of the results of a "right-to-work" law when he related his experiences in Tennessee of eight years ago.

In the City of Memphis, where Harrison worked as a carpenter and a contractor, there were 3,700 carpenters in the union, making \$2.25 and up per hour. Two years after a "right-to-work" law was passed, carpenters were making from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per hour.

"But the loss of wages was only part of the story," Harrison explained, "for the 1952 FHA scandal investigations stemmed indirectly from the passage of the law."

"While unions had contracts with Memphis contractors, building and construction was stabilized as to price and quality, but when the law was passed

and union contracts were il- legalized, things started to hap- pen to the building business."

"FLY-BY-NIGHT" contractors moved in, imported unskilled help and farm labor from Mis- sissippi and Arkansas, handed them hammer, nails and saw, and made "carpenters" of them.

At that time, FHA was loan- ing money for home building and many homes were being built. "Racket" contractors hiring untrained help really put up some jerry-built homes.

"It might also be interesting to note that just because these houses were slapped together any old way by workers who did

not understand construction, it didn't make them any cheaper to buy. But in but a few months after the purchasers moved in, complaints started to snowball."

"MANY OF US REMEMBER the results in 1952 of the Mem- phis FHA investigation when 60 "contractors" were disqualified and lost their licenses. But the damage was done."

"Those fly-by-night contrac- tors, hiring former farm help at a dollar an hour, made theirs, but that imported farm help to- day is on Memphis bread lines costing the taxpayer money. The home owner, who bought the jerry-built homes, are stuck with them, and everybody except those contractors suffered.

None of this would have hap-

pened if it had not been made possible by the passage of a "right-to-work" law.

"AS A CONTRACTOR, I don't want a "right-to-work" law in California" Harrison states.

"A RIGHT-TO-WORK" law in California would put the build- ing business on an entirely dif- ferent kind of competitive basis, based upon the cheapest and smallest return for the consum- er's dollar."

"A right-to-work" law is bad all round, bad for the legitimate contractor; bad for the worker, bad for the merchant and bad for the state as a whole. It would be a sorry day if such a law were passed in California," he concluded.

Public Enemy #1: Unemployment

WHEN YOUR JOB STOPS

(Much public debate is going on at the present time regarding the seriousness of unemployment. Nearly all of it centers around cold statistics and economic data related to effects on business enterprises and the total economy. Unemployment can not be measured solely by this yardstick. Individual desires, ambitions and social standings are affected as well. The following article excerpted from the AFL-CIO Education News and Views develops the human side of this story and we hope will point up the tragedy of the statistics so callously thrown about.)

What happens in a plant when the layoffs come? The chief shop steward in a large plant in the Midwest describes the scene as follows:

In the factory, groups of workers, men and women, colored and white, cluster around the bulletin board where the seniority lists are posted. Someone asks the question which is preoccupying everyone's mind: "I wonder how far back they will go?"

The union has informed its membership that ten-year-seniority men might be affected—but (it was a big BUT) management has frequently changed its policies. Since the first rumor about a layoff started three weeks ago, anxiety and tension have increased daily.

It doesn't take long after the work whistle blows and the giant assembly lines begin their endless motion before the foremen pass out the weekly pay checks and in some cases the lay-off slips.

It seems that everyone with less than eleven years' seniority is being laid off and their badges taken away. It is just your imagination that the assembly line seems inordinately quiet, despite the clang and rattle of machinery? Can a busy auto plant feel like a funeral home? It seems so.

Today the chief stewards have to force themselves to make their rounds. What can they say at a time like this? Who among them can answer the question they know is on the lips of all who are laid off: "What's going to happen to me?"

SAM
Sam, the young Negro militant with nine years' seniority, is the first to hail you. With a wife and three kids to support, he has barely spoken to anyone for three years. Now he asks: "What's this about the missile plant? Any jobs there?" The reply: "We've been told it is mainly for skilled and semi-skilled workers. Sorry, you'd have a tough time getting a job there." He stands for a minute and then says, "I know I won't be coming back here." What do you say? What does he do?

GUY
As you walk along the assembly line you notice how few people turn around and say, "What's the news?" But "old man" Guy stops you. He is fifty-four, fortunate to get hired during the Korean war. Guy says, "I knew it was coming, chief, but I'm not as bad off as some. Just got myself now. My wife died and my son has grown up." He shakes his head. "I

with kids are going to do." In a moment like this a lonely man thinks of others. It isn't very easy for him to do so, for who will hire a man in his forties, let alone in his fifties?

KARL
Karl, the big cushion man, is next. He had a job at Hudson's after spending four years in the Army and had accumulated five years' seniority by the time that plant folded. He started working in this plant at the age of thirty-five. Each year that passed made him feel more secure; by now he had accumulated nine years' seniority. Suddenly, seniority and security are both fading away. "It looks bad, doesn't it? I guess I won't be back." You nod and shake hands: He wishes you luck. What can you wish him?

But you wonder what will happen to the young widow with the two kids who had made a remark at the time of the 1954 layoff that you never forgot. She was a very nice person. "Don't worry about me. A good-looking babe always make out."

RUSS
One more individual stands out in your mind, an ambitious, self-educated man about thirty who had been hired in 1948. He had always seemed to get a bad break. First, he had a car wreck which hurt him financially. Then his father lost his job at Packard and never worked since that time. And now Russ was going to join the unemployed. What advice could you give him?

More questions loom in your own mind. How will these people pay their full Blue Cross, which is close to \$14, without the help of the union-company plan? How does it feel to lose ten years of pension rights after spending 103 days on strike to obtain the pension? How does it feel to be without health or life insurance?

The mood of despair spreads throughout the plant. It is visible, at lunch time, in the company cafeteria and at the food wagons in the plant. Despair—and embarrassment. How do you eat your last meal together and say goodbye in these circumstances?

Production begins to slow down after lunch; by mid-afternoon it is falling way behind. Who cares? One bright young man does. He is part of the crew from Central Office which is performing the cutback opera-

How Can We End the Slump?

Prosperity or Slump in '58?

The AFL-CIO suggests as a program for action to end the slump these steps to prosperity and economic growth:

- (1) National defense expenditures should be stepped up to meet defense needs, regardless of budget considerations.
- (2) Improvements in wages, salaries and fringe benefits are needed for increased consumer buying power and a balance between the economy's ability to produce and its ability to consume.
- (3) The government's monetary policy should be eased to make lendable funds, at low interest rates, available to borrowers, in order to encourage national economic growth.
- (4) Individual exemptions, under the federal income tax, should be raised from \$600 to \$700 to reduce the tax burden on low and moderate income

families. As much as \$9 billion of additional revenue can be raised without increasing tax rates, by eliminating grants of special tax privileges to corporations and wealthy families.

(5) Coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act should be extended to millions of low-wage workers in trade and services, who are not now protected by that law. The Act should be improved to raise the legal minimum wage to \$1.25.

(6) Comprehensive federal housing and urban redevelopment programs are needed to improve housing conditions of low and middle income families and to restore the nation's decaying urban centers.

(7) The social security system should be improved to provide adequate benefits to the aged, the permanently and totally disabled and those suffering from temporary illness or accident, as well as hospital and surgical benefits for social security beneficiaries.

(8) Federal legislation is needed to provide additional uniform minimum standards for state unemployment insurance systems. The state laws should be improved so that unemployment insurance will cover a larger portion of the individual's lost wages for a longer duration and so that harsh eligibility and disqualification provisions are removed.

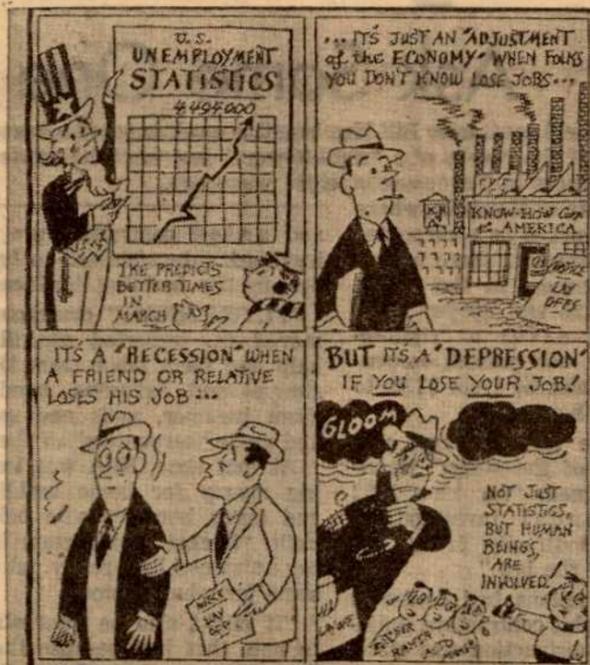
(9) Federal aid to the states for school construction, and a comprehensive program of federal assistance for education, are essential to improve the education standards of the nation.

(10) A federal program of assistance to communities of chronic economic distress is long overdue and urgently needed.

terminated the size of the cut; they had analyzed the losses of efficiency; they were determined that this plant would be a well-paying, profitable factory. You study him for a moment. You notice that the mood of the shop escapes him entirely.

Finally the day ends at 3:15 when the line stops and the workers punch out. In five minutes the huge factory is as silent as a graveyard. You deliberately wait until everyone has gone and then turn back and look at the long, quiet line.

(—From the AFL-CIO Education News and Views, March 1958 who gave credits for the above excerpts "Detroit: The Day the Job Stopped" by B. J. Widick, which appeared in The Nation February 8, 1958.)



Nothing In The Pot

Editor: In the recent request to "spend" to fight the recession, and to "buy," I thoroughly searched the four corners of my bank account.

I patriotically attempted to find the means of expenditure and buy the things I so desperately need for my family.

I sincerely attempted to fulfill my duties as a citizen, to put my kinetic potentials into motivation, and to energize the economy. The only thing I could come up with was bills. Pink and blue, green and red little pieces of paper that seem to testify to me of a "pickled" economy.

All I would like to ask is, how can I spend when I'm still paying on what I spent?

I'm a postal worker, who was lost three "vetoes" ago. Although I need a lot, there's nothing in the pot, and cannot spend the money I ain't got!

—Delbert Tapia
(From Oakland Tribune, April 27, 1958).

Meany Charts Merger of Calif. AFL, CIO

AFL-CIO President George L. Meany said on his recent visit that an end is in sight in the long-deadlocked negotiations on merger of California AFL and CIO organizations.

Meany, here for a speech to the Commonwealth Club, said the new merger plan calls for the two groups to draft statements on the areas of agreement and disagreement in the negotiations.

These will be submitted to the national AFL-CIO executive board, which will act as arbitrator and set the terms of merger.

The national decision is to be binding, he said.

How Recession Snowball Got Its Push Downhill

"The evidence now strongly points to the conclusion that both the Administration and the Federal Reserve authorities believe that a 'moderate recession now' would be a small price to pay for the avoidance of another boom and bust later on."—New York Journal of Commerce, July, 1957.

"... again and again, in off-the-record conversations... in Washington this is what, in effect, I have heard: ... 'A little temporary suffering among a few millions of us now is far preferable to the risk of prolonged suffering among all of us later...'"—Sylvia Porter, financial columnist in the new York Post, Aug. 1, 1957.
—from COPE, March 10, 1958

\$\$ for Non-Essentials Boomerang on Bosses

In Hampton, Iowa, as an anti-recession gimmick, local merchants started paying bonuses to their employees. Every worker employed by seven companies was given a \$25 bonus which he promised to spend in Hampton within 7 days and spend it, moreover, on "non-essentials."

At least 3 workers, however, did the unexpected—they used the \$25 to pay their union dues in advance.

When their employer protested, one of the workers retorted: "What're you complaining about? You've always claimed that unions weren't es-

"It's All In The Viewpoint"

Compulsory Open Shop Topic Brings Big Meetings

(Continued from Page 1)
committee, and the individual members who drove many miles from distant points to the meeting city.

Individual discussion which ensued during the refreshment period indicated the impact of the talks by Weakley and Kriens. Those present certainly understood the necessity of the citizens of the community and organized labor to unite in the fight against "right-to-work" or any other punitive legislation aimed at labor.

The reported highlights of the various meetings are as follows:

BAKERSFIELD

The very successful Bakersfield meeting, with more than 100 in attendance, was ably chaired by Bobbie Robinson unit chairman and Fred Steward, recorder, assisted by Bob Bevers System Review Committee.

The group was introduced to Brother Ivan Bevan, Business Manager of I.B.E.W. 428 in Bakersfield and to Brother Lefty Lackey, Secretary of the Building Trade Council in the Kern, Mono and Inyo County areas. Both gave a few brief remarks. John C. Williamson, candidate for the State Assembly and Dr. Walt Steirns, for State Senate, both popular Democratic candidates in this area were introduced after which the principal speakers Bus. Mgr. Weakley and Pres. Joe Krein discussed the legislative picture.

The evening closed with a social period of coffee and cake furnished by the ladies attending. The Entertainment Committee was headed by Mrs. Jerry Bevers and Mrs. Francis Burr, popular wives of Bakersfield members and a very active committee who took care of notification of members, serving and hostess duties. A suggestion was made by Les Arnold, Vice Chairman that the wives be invited to future unit meetings if it would increase attendance as this meeting was increased.

UKIAH

The meeting was opened by Louis J. Gomes, Chairman of the Ukiah unit who introduced Business Manager Weakley, President Kreins, Business Representative Quadros, Ukiah unit officers and executive committee and Don Peterson, Division Grievance committee member from Ukiah to the group.

The meeting was well attended by members and their wives from Ukiah, Willits and Ft. Bragg. It is gratifying to note that special effort was made by the members and wives of the Ft. Bragg unit to attend this meeting. They had to travel 70 miles to Ukiah.

Refreshments were served after the meeting and were provided by the Ukiah unit. A good job was done to make this meeting a success by Louis J. Gomes, Alva T. Shields, Jr., Donald C. McDonell, Robert A. Meek and Donald Peterson.

REDDING

Chairman James Branstetter of Redding Unit 312 moderated the meeting at the Moose Hall in Redding on April 23, 1958.

A total of forty-eight members attended with twelve members and wives driving some fifty miles of mountain road from Weaverville. Citizens Utilities members from Alturas were blocked in their attempt to get to the meeting due to snow conditions.

Members in this area had a special interest because of the existing ordinances on "right-to-work" in Trinity and Tehama County.

The fourteen women in at-

tendance were especially welcomed and several had donated cakes for the after meeting refreshments which were served with coffee furnished by the host unit.

EUREKA

On Thursday, April 24, 1958 at 8 p.m., at the Labor Temple at Eureka, Chairman George Tully of Eureka Unit 3111 opened the meeting and explained the subject matter.

There were 97 people in attendance, many of them being wives or husbands of the members. Every location in Humboldt Division had someone in attendance with many of the people driving as far as 158 miles, round trip through difficult Humboldt terrain. After the discussion period was concluded, the Eureka unit, through their own unit fund, hosted a refreshment period and served coffee, cold drinks and a moderate smorgasbord which was enjoyed by all. Chairman Tully gave special commendation to the refreshment committee of Everett Bollen, Henry Lucas, Ray Skidmore and Ray Lundgren. He also commended the Eureka Unit Executive Committee for their concerted efforts in furthering union program in the area and community.

It may be interesting to note at this point that the petition on the Right to Work Initiative when circulated around Humboldt County received only 914 signatures.

FRESNO

The meeting was called to order at 8:00 p.m. by Chairman Bob Brisindine. There were forty members and wives in attendance with representation from Wilshon Power House. The members and guests termed it a very informative and successful meeting. A special thanks was given to Brother Bill Elsdon for ably preparing refreshments after the meeting.

MERCED

The meeting was opened at 8:00 p.m. by Chairman Julian Sargentini with some twenty-five members in attendance. After the meeting there was considerable discussion on the general political and economic climate effecting labor. Those present thanked Brothers Stoddard Winton and Julian Sargentini for their efforts in preparing the refreshments.

SAN LUIS OBISPO

On April 28, 1958, the meeting was opened at 8:00 p.m. in the Moose Hall by chairman "Buck" Weaver. There were some forty members and guests in attendance. Among the guests present were Eric Maurer from the Olympic Press, Santa Barbara, and delegates from the San Luis Obispo Labor Council. Those in attendance expressed thanks for the opportunity to discuss current vital labor problems. A special "well done" was extended to the refreshment committee for the coffee and doughnuts served by Brothers Lee Flores and Gene Ackerson.

CHICO

The meeting was called to order at 8:00 p.m. in the Veteran's Memorial Hall at Chico by chairman Frank Deane. Some fifty members and wives were in attendance with representation from Oroville, Orland, Paradise, and Willows. Members and wives hailed the meeting as a success and gave special thanks to Brothers John Jaster, Tom Brown, and Frank Deane for the good coffee and tasty doughnuts served after the meeting.

Family Features

LIVE A LITTLE LONGER

TREATING VARICOSE VEINS

By DR. WILLIAM A. SAWYER—IAM Medical Consultant

This column is copyrighted by The Machinist and is reprinted through the courtesy of the International Association of Machinists. Dr. Sawyer cannot answer individual correspondence.

A letter came recently from a machinist in California asking whether a certain advertised treatment for varicose veins of the legs was all right. Apparently this man had heard there was some treatment he could take and continue working.

Varicose veins of the legs are one of the most common afflictions of mankind all over the world. They probably date back to the time when man learned to stand upright and the blood in the veins of the legs had to flow uphill all the way from his ankle to his heart.

How is it possible for this long column of blood to flow upward, even though one is standing erect? Attached to the inside walls of the main veins are valves—cuplike structures that open as the blood flows upward toward the heart, and close between heart beats to prevent it dropping back toward the feet. It is when these valves are weak or damaged and the elasticity of the veins diminishes that trouble begins.

The veins gradually stretch and the walls thin out. They become prominent and unsightly under the skin. It is the surface veins that balloon out into varicosities of swellings. The deep veins are surrounded by muscle which helps to support the column of blood, and as the muscles contract through exercise, flow of the blood is helped along.

There doesn't seem to be any one cause of varicose veins. It's combination of heredity, growing older, standing a great deal, injuries of various kinds, infection, tight garters and girdles. In the case of women who have a hereditary weakness and have had more than two pregnancies, varicose veins are more common.

In an examination of one thousand young healthy industrial workers, 10% had varicose veins. In 536 department store workers over forty years of age, 40% of the men and 73% of the women had varicose veins.

At the present time the best treatment for varicose veins is by surgery or injections, or the wearing of elastic stockings. One should never spend money on advertised treatments.

If you are having trouble, see

Petitions Filed

(Continued from Page 1)

phatic in the belief that the initiative would be qualified for the November 4, 1958 ballot. Joseph Robinson of San Francisco, head of the states oldest and largest petition circulating firm was just as emphatic in disbelief "I don't see how it's humanly possible to qualify the measure," he is quoted by newsmen. "They have been working 90 days and don't have nearly enough signatures yet." He further indicated that any initiative must always have 35% more signatures than are legally required in order to account for normal proportions of invalidation.

The San Francisco filing was accompanied by a good deal of hoopla and conflicting claims of the number of signatures obtained.

Theodore Thrush, a professional petition circulator went so

a surgeon who is treating a great many varicose veins, and let him determine what you have and what is the best treatment. If every dilated vein in the legs is treated as a varicose vein, considerable unnecessary treatment will result.

Swelling and pain of the legs may be due to other conditions such as flat feet, knock knees, sacroiliac trouble, or arthritis of the back. You do not want to overlook something more serious by jumping to the conclusion that your symptoms are due to varicose veins.

The best advice I can give you is what I said in replying to this machinist in California. No one can prescribe the best treatment by letter or by a printed advertisement. See a surgical specialist who deals with varicose veins and let him prescribe the proper treatment.

The American Heart Association, 44 East 23d Street, New York 10, N. Y., will send you a booklet on this subject if you will send them a postcard asking for it.

Either Neat or Crummy

By JANE GOODSELL

A lot of people these days are shaking their heads and wondering what the younger generation is coming to.

I guess this isn't exactly a new development. When the first Paleolithic teen-agers took up the crazy new fad of roasting meat instead of eating it raw, I suppose their elders shook their heads and wondered what the next generation was coming to.

I, however, am a great admirer of the next generation. I envy their clear thinking, and their ability to express their opinions firmly and concisely. There's no fuzzy-mindedness about those kids!

The older generation, on the other hand, cannot express a good, clear-cut opinion on any subject whatsoever.

Ask a program chairman of the PTA for her opinion on spanking and she will yammer on for an hour, quoting Drs. Spock and Gesell, analyzing her own children and her friends' children, describing an article from The Ladies Home Journal and a talk she had with the school principal. And, when she is through, you still won't know whether she is for or against spanking.

On the other hand, ask a 13-year-old girl for her opinion of Pat Boone and she will give it to you quicker than you can say Jack Robinson. She will tell you, "He's neat." No buts, on-the-other-hands or whereases. Just

far as to obtain a police escort to guard his petitions on the way to the City Hall. He told reporters on the otherwise uneventful ride that "telephone calls and rumors" had been made to the effect that the petitions would never get to their destination.

All members of organized labor are urged to step up the educational campaign on this measure in order that persons would not sign the petitions. Should the measure fail to qualify, untold numbers of dollars would be saved by labor.

Electronic Oven Still Way Off

The qualities of electronic ovens may sound unbelievable, but they are present-day realities.

Cooking in the electronic or microwave oven takes from one-half to one-tenth the time required by conventional methods. For instance, potatoes will bake in three to five minutes.

But the electronic oven is still a thing of the future for most homes. Research is still being conducted on how to use the oven to produce the best products and to make it function most effectively.

Possibly these ovens will change the whole concept of cooking. For example, leavening is reduced in baked goods cooked in electronic ovens compared with those cooked in conventional ovens.

Certain foods, such as angel food cake, meringues and popovers cannot be cooked in the microwave oven. Results have been fairly satisfactory with meat and poultry.

The main differences between the two types of ovens are the great speed of cooking and the coolness of the container and the oven air. You can handle the container of food with your bare hands. The oven air is cool—there is no rush of hot air into the kitchen when the oven door is open.—Labor's Daily, 3-13-58.

a simple, uncluttered declaration of fact.

Ask a bank president for his opinion of the economic future of the country and, after studying his fingernails for several minutes, he will assure you that the present inflationary spiral will continue unless, of course, it is reversed by a recessionary trend.

Ask a 10-year-old boy how he likes his teacher and he will give it to you in a nutshell: "She's crummy."

Ask a 14-year-old boy his opinion of the situation in Little Rock. Unlike President Eisenhower and Governor Faubus, who require 30 minutes of expensive TV time to express their opinions, the 14-year-old does not allow his mind to become cluttered with extraneous details. His opinion is brief and explicit: "It stinks."

I like to know where people stand and, when I ask the younger generation where they stand, I find out.

Fried chicken is neat, and so are hamburgers and cashmere sweaters and the United Nations and Thunderbirds and Albert Schweitzer and banana splits.

Vegetables and Russia and small allowances and little brothers and sisters stink, and tight curls and Latin and square roots and nuclear warfare are crummy.

To the younger generation everything is crystal clear. I can remember when I was a member of the younger generation and I, too, had firm opinions on all subjects. But it was a little different back in my day. Things weren't either neat or crummy. They were keen or lousy.

YOUR Business Manager's COLUMN

By RONALD T. WEAKLEY

It is really difficult to believe that in the midst of a phenomenal influx of people to California, a major move is underway to remove the reason for the growth of this State.

People didn't come here to scrounge for jobs with low wages and poor working conditions. They did not come here to raise their children in sub-standard housing and to avoid giving them good educational opportunities.

Most of our non-native residents came here, and native Californians stay here, because we have good lands, other natural resources, and a good climate. Many came here because the per capita income, living standards, good paying employment opportunities, good schools, and a dynamic future beckoned them.

There are many reasons for the mass movement of Americans to the West, particularly California, and they are good ones. Otherwise, why do thousands of new citizens come to California to settle every year and to grow with the State?

We need many things but we have more good things to offer here than most areas of America.

A recent tour, up the Sacramento Valley, over to the Redwood Empire, down the coastal areas, over to and up the San Joaquin Valley, vividly reminds one of the wonders of California.

A fine highway system, beautiful scenic areas, plenty of space, fertile farms, thriving cities and towns. These and other obvious examples of why people come to California flash by as you travel the State.

In spite of some transient economic difficulties over the Nation, California's built-in cushion

against a serious collapse are in play and there is good reason to believe that we will continue to be better off than most areas.

All of this potential can be sabotaged through an attempt by a few greedy people and groups to turn the clock back fifty years.

I have reference to the drives for compulsory open shop laws and a State executive administration with Senator Knowland at the top.

Talking with our members and their wives provides an opportunity to evaluate their present economic and social position. There is no better cross-section of our citizens than the members of our Union and their families. The high mountains, the great valleys, the cities, the suburbs and the deserts are the homes and the job areas of our people.

They like what they have. They want and need more of the good things of life. Their general economic position has improved as the State has grown and they have prospered as a result of free collective bargaining between our Union and our utility employers.

There is nothing wrong with all of this. Yet, our people are hearing every day of the evils of Organized Labor, Union security, and the right of freedom of association and the reasonable rules of mutual protection through sharing the responsibilities of membership in order to obtain mutual benefits.

A real concern is developing among our people. What has been an atmosphere of good Labor-Management relations with the attendant economic progress of California is now being threatened. Older members who emerged from the economic jungle of the depression know straight off what is behind this assault on the industrial peace of California. Younger members, never having known the bitterness, the loss of personal dignity and the degrading cut-

throat competition in pursuit of skimpy paychecks are now becoming aware that something is threatening the peace of the industrial front.

The wives, some one-quarter of the attendance at recent meetings over the State, are realizing the threat to the family budget and general welfare.

When people, men and women, will drive between fifty and one hundred miles each way to attend our meetings on the question of compulsory open shop legislation, they are definitely concerned. Yet many, close to the meeting halls, could not or did not care enough to attend.

Those of us who are charged with the responsibility of developing an active defense against the enemies of progress are not discouraged. We are concerned. But at the same time, we are encouraged at the developing interest, the intelligent discussions, and the tremendous potential for organized good citizenship among the members of Local Union 1245.

More meetings will be held. More activity will be developed and more people will hear from our members how California will be harmed by punitive anti-labor legislation at the Federal, State and local levels.

The few powerful people who threaten the welfare of our membership and their families will learn that we are peaceful but once aroused, will fight and fight hard for what is right.

IN MEMORIAM

KENNETH CLARK

Kenneth Clark, 43 years old was killed in an automobile accident on May 2, 1958. Officers investigating the accident say that the driver evidently lost control while crossing a railroad track causing the British sports car to overturn.

Ken has been a member of Local Union 1245 for 10 years. He was employed at Patterson as an apprentice lineman. He is survived by his wife, Olga, a clerk in the Patterson office and also a 1245 member.

MORRIS BELMONT

Morris Belmont passed away on March 20, 1958, of a heart attack. Morris had been on a fishing trip the day before with Brothers Ernie Parra and Ed Silva. The next day, while loading sand at the river, he suffered an attack and passed away before medical aid could be summoned.

Morris, 63 years old, was a Light Crew Foreman in Tracy and had been a member of Local 1245 since February 1, 1943.

His many friends in the Tracy area were shocked to hear of his untimely death as Morris had been in the best of health.

He is survived by his wife, Lulu, and two daughters, Charla Schadech and Mabel Mehring.

Oakland City Mgr. Gets Our Proposals

On April 28, Local 1245 submitted its recommendations to City Manager Wayne Thompson of the City of Oakland requesting wage adjustments for our members in the Department of Electricity and asking that the City provide a Group Hospitalization Plan for our members with full premium costs to be paid by the City.

U. C. CONFERENCE WEIGHS RIGHTS OF PUB. EMPLOYEES

A day-long conference on the problems and opportunities of public employees in their relations with public institutions as employers was presented by the Institute of Industrial Relations in cooperation with State and Local Unions of the AFL-CIO on Saturday, April 19.

Local 1245 members from S.M.U.D., Sacramento Transit Authority, Cities of Oakland and Berkeley, together with Officers and Staff Representatives of Local 1245 attended the conference at the International House on the University of California campus.

The conference discussed two major areas of concern to the public employee: the rights and

privileges of public employees to bargain collectively with public institutions; and wages and fringe benefits for public employees.

Irving Bernstein, U.C.L.A. Professor, the principal speaker of the first section, said there was great diversity of practice in regard to collective bargaining among local, state and federal public institutions, just as there was in private industry in the 1930's. He cited two main obstacles in the way of collective bargaining by public employees:

1. Government sovereignty, whereby governing bodies are reluctant to give up any portion of their powers.

2. Tradition and legislation which hold that public employees do not have the right to strike.

Mrs. Helen Nelson of the Division of Research and Labor Statistics of the California Department of Industrial Relations was the main speaker at the afternoon session.

She said that public employees have benefited as a result of collective bargaining for production workers in that most wages in public employment are compared to prevailing wages in private industry. Fringes are fixed by law with no possibility of tying the two together in a package as in private industry.

She declared there are about 745,000 public employees in the State of California, not including members of the California State Employees Association. She stated there are more federal employees in the State than in Washington, D. C.

Among those taking part in panel discussions in workshops following the general presentations were Attorney Stanley Neyhart, Assemblyman Philip Burton, and Charles Foehn, Bus. Mgr. Local No. 6, IBEW, all of San Francisco. Other Panelists were drawn from the ranks of the University faculty and from a variety of government agencies.

Summation of the workshop sessions indicated a need for: (1) greater group activity through cooperation between Unions for unified action in bargaining with public employers.

(2) political activity to gain legislation that would remove barriers to collective bargaining for fixing conditions of employment and wages in public employment.



R. T. Weakley



Irving Bernstein, UCLA professor, discusses collective bargaining for civil service workers.



Helen Nelson, of the state dept of industrial relations, discusses application of prevailing wage to civil service workers.

PG&E Dept. Negotiations

Since our last issue of the Utility Reporter no concrete conclusions have been reached although both Company and Union have been working separately in preparation for further negotiating sessions. Company

spokesmen have advised the Union that counter-proposals on unresolved issues in the Electric Department Office and Warehouse Department are in the process of being prepared and should be ready for submission in the not too distant future.

ELECTRIC OVERHEAD

Last month it was reported that Company had submitted a proposal to establish a new classification of Electric Serviceman and that the parties were unable to reach a conclusion on this proposal. The Union having rejected the proposal as originally submitted, the Com-

pany submitted a revised proposal on April 23. A Union spokesman has advised the Company that this revised proposal is also unacceptable, due primarily to the proposed wage rate, and Company has taken the matter under further consideration.

ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS

On Thursday, May 1 Union's Committee met to review the results of the negotiating sessions of April 10th in order to firm up its position and prepare counter proposals in preparation for forthcoming negotiating sessions with the Company scheduled for May 8. Primary concern was over hours and conditions

for relief classifications and operating classifications which are not shift employees, other matters of concern were standardization of shift schedules, elimination of dual classifications as well as methods of promotion and demotion and proposed definitions for several of the classifications.

PHYSICAL-CLERICAL INTERCHANGE

On April 30 tentative agreement was reached on an interpretation of the Agreements which would set up procedures to permit the transfer of physical employees into the clerical bargaining unit and vice versa. A letter of agreement is currently being prepared for signa-

ture and as soon as this is done the procedure will be put into effect. In addition in the near future lines of progression will be drafted for specific classifications where close alliance exists between physical and clerical jobs.

Hits Scab Law

The Fraternal Order of Eagles, Aerie No. 244, San Diego, went on record last week in opposition to the Employer-Employee Relations Initiative Measure, better known as 'right-to-work' law.

This legislation, say the Eagles, would destroy collective bargaining as it now exists between employer and employee, lower wages, and generally create chaos in the peaceful and constructive labor relations in California.



TRACY UNIT No. 2011—STAN-PAC ESTABLISHED
Shown above are the newly elected Unit Officers of Tracy Unit No. 2011, serving members of Standard Pacific Pipe Lines Incorporated. Left to right, bottom row: E. F. Bergeson, Unit Vice Chairman; Andrew Clayton, Unit Chairman; top row: Jack Lackey, Unit Executive Committee; T. A. Mathews, Unit Executive Committee; Richard Hollister, Unit Recorder.