

Bargaining Rights are Backed by
Senator Kennedy. See Page 12.

Utility Reporter



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

VOL. VIII — No. 6

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

OCTOBER, 1960

VOTE DRIVE IS SET FOR NOV. 8!

1245 Urges Full Turn-out of Voters and Help From All Members to "Get Out the Vote" on Election Day

Local Union President James E. Gibbs, Jr., called upon all members of L.U. 1245 to vote and to do all they can to see that their families and their friends vote on November 8.

"Nothing is more important to the individual citizen, his loved ones, and his country, than the exercise of the precious right to vote in our free elections. If one is tempted to let it slide, it might be well for him to think about the tremendous struggle it has been to gain and maintain the right to vote and the millions of people on this earth who have lost this right or never had it," stated Gibbs.

At a special joint meeting of the Executive Board and Business

Staff held on Saturday, October 22nd, plans were made for a special effort to get out the vote on November 8th.

Business Manager Ronald T. Weakley suggested that each member make himself available outside of working hours during the last few days prior to election so that he can help the local party headquarters regardless of which party he may support.

He further suggested that volunteers could use the time they are off work during the voting hours on November 8 to help transport those who need transportation to the polls.

Weakley noted that, "The working man's vote is heaviest in the last couple of hours before the polls close, so those who can vote before work should do so, and those who aren't working on November 8 should vote during the day to alleviate congested polling places which might discourage late voters from casting their ballots."

California law provides that: A maximum of two hours off with pay is permitted if needed. Employees may take additional time without pay. All time must be taken at beginning or end of shift. Application must be made at least two working days in advance.

Nevada law provides that: One to three hours off with pay is permitted unless employee can vote during non-working hours. Applications must be made in advance. Employer may specify hours of absence.

Officers, Staff Members, Advisory Councilmen, Shop Stewards, and other key members are advised that getting out the vote on Election Day is the most important order of business for this Union and the fullest cooperation of the leadership and membership is vital if we are to do the job.

California is a key state in the November 8 elections and a few votes or even one vote, could well decide who becomes President of the United States at the most critical time in its history.

The eyes of the world are on us, waiting to see how the American people will utilize their freedom to choose their government.

The debates, the campaign speeches, the newspapers, and television and radio reports have presented the issues more clearly than in any previous election—everyone can and should cast an informed vote on November 8.

YOUR Business Manager's COLUMN

by Ronald T. Weakley

This column is devoted to a reprint of a pamphlet entitled "If Automation Takes Over Your Job . . . Who Will You Want in the White House?" This important information was prepared by Labor's Committee for Kennedy and Johnson, Washington, D. C. It follows, in full:

JOHN KENNEDY

John Kennedy has said over and over again that automation is progress, that technological advancement is necessary to raise our living standards. But he has insisted on asking—what about the workers who are displaced?

John Kennedy asks, what about the 55-year-old steel worker whose job has been eliminated? What about the 45-year-old auto worker, the railroader whose job is gone forever?

Hardly a day goes by during the campaign that John Kennedy doesn't hit hard on this subject, presenting his program to protect the people who happen to be the victims of automation.

In a major speech in Charleston, West Virginia, September 19, before 6,000 people, Kennedy said:

"We must move immediately to meet the growing crisis of automation — the replacement of men by machines. We must ensure that displaced men can find new uses for their skills.

I propose:

(Continued on Page 2)

We Can WIN or LOSE —Like This!

	OHIO	CALIFORNIA
Truman	1,452,791	1,913,134
Dewey	1,445,684	1,895,269
	7,107	17,865

A switch of 12,487—1 in 500—Votes in Ohio and California would have defeated Harry Truman in 1948. YOUR STATE may decide the 1960 election by a few votes.

YOUR VOTE COUNTS

JOHN KENNEDY

LABOR'S COMMITTEE FOR KENNEDY and JOHNSON

George M. Harrison, Chairman E. L. Oliver, Sec'y-Treas.
1801 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Clerical Conference Acts on Progression

The subject of Lines of Progression for clerical employees in the geographic divisions of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company was explored thoroughly at a special Clerical Conference, October 22 and 23, at the Hotel Leamington in Oakland.

Delegates to the Conference, after discussion, prepared their conclusions as a guide for the Negotiating Committee in their meetings with the Company. These conclusions included the following points:

- 1. The Committee should seek broad lines of advancement.
- 2. Seek a reduction in the number of Promotion and Transfer Units.
- 3. Where possible, specific jobs should be delineated.
- 4. Promotions should be made utilizing seniority as near-

- ly as possible.
- 5. Specialized division needs may require special agreements.
- 6. Recognition of the fact that Union principles may have to be adapted to meet the needs of specific job situations.
- 7. Special considerations will have to be made which will insure the seniority rights of people transferred to new jobs because of the establishment of the Electronic Data Processing Center and the centralization of accounting.

(Continued on Page 10)



Participating in the Clerical Conference were L. to R., James Fountain, Roy Leino, Barbara Green, William J. Reno, Kathleen O'Rourke, Slaton Keplinger, Asst. Bus. Mgr. L. L. Mitchell, Donna Goff, Shirley McPherson, Iva Strunk, Robert Strunk, Eleanor Kilgore, Marquis Bear, and William Kennedy.

QUIT COMPLAINING!

Congressman Frank T. Bow of Texas ran across an item in a Rotary Club publication awhile back that he finds interesting to hand to constituents who either complain about taxes, or want federal funds for some project. Here's what it says:

"A young man lived with his parents in a public housing development. He attended public school, rode the free school bus, and participated in the free lunch program. He entered the army and upon discharge kept his national service life insurance. He then enrolled in the state university, working part time for the state to supplement his GI check.

"Upon graduation he married a public health nurse and bought a farm with an FHA loan, then obtained an RFC loan to go into

business. A baby was born in the county hospital. He bought a ranch with the aid of a GI loan and obtained emergency feed from the government.

"Later he put part of his land in the soil bank and the payments helped pay off his debts. His parents lived very comfortably in the ranch with their social security and old-age assistance checks.

"The county agent showed him how to terrace it, then the government paid part of the cost of a pond and stocked it with fish. The government guaranteed him a sale for his farm products.

"Books from the public library were delivered to his door. He banked money which a government agency insured. His children grew up, entered public schools, ate free lunches, swam in public pools. The man owned an automobile so he favored the federal-aid highway program.

"He signed a petition seeking federal assistance in developing an industrial project to help the economy of his area. He was a leader in obtaining the new Federal building, and went to Washington with a group to ask Congress to build a great dam costing millions so that the area could get 'cheap electricity.'

"THEN, one day, he wrote his Congressman:

"I wish to protest excessive government spending and high taxes. I believe in rugged individualism. I think people should stand on their own two feet without expecting handouts. I am opposed to all socialistic trends and I demand a return to the principles of our Constitution."

to workers in states where unemployment insurance is below a decent standard.

AUTOMATION

Automation is at work in your town, in your factory, on your job.

A completely automatic plant producing concrete can load into ready-mix trucks any one of some 1500 different mixing formulas — without using any manual labor.

One government check-writing machine can turn out 80,000 checks a day.

An electronic computing machine can do the work of a hundred conventional tabulating machine operators. Computers can make 42,000 mathematical calculations per second.

Chemical production increased in the U.S. by 112% from 1947 to 1959 while the number of chemical workers on production and maintenance work increased by only 1%.

In New Jersey a newly opened \$100,000,000 utility plant can light 800,000 homes and employs only 7 men per shift.

Automation can be a blessing or a curse. If the victims of automation can find new jobs, can get retrained, can be properly taken care of, automation can raise living standards and bring a better day for all.

If displaced men are not helped, if the economy does not grow to provide more jobs, automation can hurt badly.

The Republican administration has done nothing about the problem of automation. Nixon has said nothing.

John Kennedy understands the human problems created by automation. John Kennedy is not satisfied with the way our economy has been growing. He says it must grow faster to pro-

Freeman, Keenan at 9th Dist. Progress Meet in S.F.

Vice-President Charles J. Foehn presided over the 1960 I.B.E.W. 9th District Progress Meeting held at the Hotel Whitecomb in San Francisco on October 14th and 15th, 1960.

Beautiful San Francisco weather was enjoyed by President Gordon M. Freeman, International Secretary Joseph D. Keenan, International Executive Council Chairman Rex Fransway, and 7th District Executive Council Member Ralph Leigon, who flew in to attend the meeting.

On Thursday, October 13th, major trade division workshops were held at the headquarters of Local 6 and on the next day, workshop reports were made by the following: Manufacturing Merritt G. Snyder, Business Manager of Local 1969, Redwood City, California; Utilities, July Semeona, of Honolulu Local 1260 and Construction, Business Manager E. F. "Bud" Stark of Local 302, Martinez, California.

On Friday, the delegates from the States of Alaska, Hawaii, Washington, Oregon, California and Nevada heard from Franklyn Elias, Regional Enforcement Officer of the Labor-Management Reports section of the U.S. Department of Labor, on the functions of his office.

Noted Labor Attorney Stanley Neyhart, (who represents Local 1245 and many other western Unions), reviewed the Landrum-Griffin Law and discussed procedures, requirements and the legal rights of Union officers in connection therewith.

Mr. Elias was given the opportunity to rebut the positions taken by Mr. Neyhart concerning the subject matter, and the delegates received a liberal education on this costly and complicated piece of legislation foisted on the Labor Movement by the Congress and the Republican Administration in 1959.

Mr. W. H. Nutting, of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company's Engineering Department, addressed the delegates on the progress being made in the nuclear engineering field and particularly in power utilities. Mr. Nutting told of the dedication ceremonies at Commonwealth Edison's Dresden Plant which is now in operation in Illinois. (President Freeman was one of the speakers at the dedication ceremonies).

Plans for P.G. and E.'s Humboldt Bay atomic power plant were recounted by Mr. Nutting and this all-private venture was noted by the delegates as the first of such plants to be constructed in the 9th District. Humboldt Bay No. 3 is scheduled to be on the line in 1962, producing 50 m.w.

Mr. Don Foster, Industrial Relations Director of Lenkurt Electric Company which is in the electronics manufacturing field, gave an interesting and frank talk about the responsibilities of Labor and Management in the modern industrial picture.

Mr. Charles Scholibo, Western Regional Director of the National Electrical Contractors Association, (N.E.C.A.), addressed the delegates on the construction situation and the need for increased cooperation between I.B.E.W. Locals and N.E.C.A. Chapters in order to obtain more work, particularly that which is being lost to specialty, industrial service, and non-Union unfair contractors.

President Freeman gave a

vide jobs for all who want jobs. John Kennedy will do something about this problem when he is in the White House.

Protect Your Job — Vote for Kennedy. Labor's Committee for Kennedy and Johnson, 1801 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C., George M. Harrison, chairman; E. L. Oliver, Secretary-Treasurer.

full account of the situations involving the I.B.E.W. on the legal, jurisdictional, organizational and the general problems and programs in which we are involved.

Secretary Keenan gave a report on the financial and membership status of the Brotherhood and stressed the need for recruiting more "A" members in order to increase necessary pension reserves. He also pointed out the failure of some "A" members to keep their proper beneficiary listed with the International Office. In order that the \$1,000 Death Benefit may be paid to the proper beneficiary, the member is responsible in keeping the I. O. properly advised.

Keenan reported on the training, research and other programs under his guidance, stressing the need for more training to meet the skills of rapidly improved technologies in our industry.

As an example of the impact of automation, Keenan cited figures which show that while electric utilities now produce a tremendously increased amount of k.w.h., the number of people employed in this growth have only increased by 1,000 in the period 1937-1959.

Both President Freeman and Secretary Keenan pound-

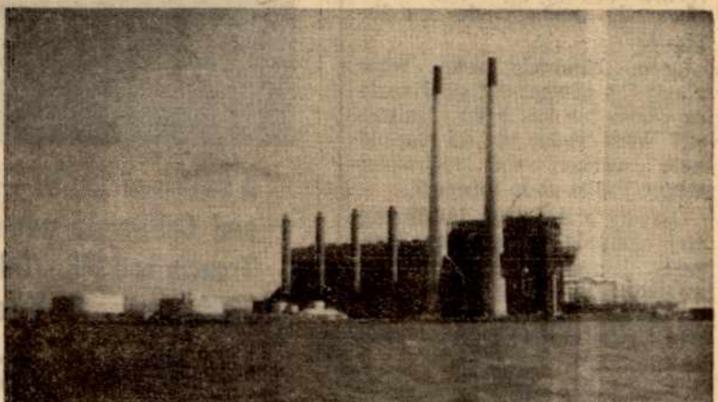
ed hard at the necessity for more and effective political action by I.B.E.W. members through support of C.O.P.E. and getting out every single available vote on November 8.

Executive Council Chairman Fransway spoke on job evaluation methods and urged Locals to learn more about techniques involving job specifications and rates of pay for such jobs.

7th District Executive Council Member Ralph Leigon, from Local 357, Las Vegas, Nevada, spoke to the delegates on his recognition of the honor bestowed upon him through his appointment to the Council and promised faithful performance in his duties as Council Member.

Vice-President Foehn wound up the meeting in the early afternoon of October 15th and gave the delegates some sound advice concerning the necessity of living up to their responsibilities within the industry and in their own Local Unions.

Local 1245 delegates included President Gibbs, Business Manager Weakley, Vice-President Brooks, Asst. Business Manager Mitchell, and General Construction Board Member Michael. Asst. Business Manager Walters and Business Representative Foss also visited the meeting.



On a recent fishing trip on the Sacramento River, Business Manager Ron Weakley pointed his box camera toward the Pittsburgh Power Plant and got this unusual photo of the new construction on the river side of the plant.

PARTISAN TO A PRINCIPLE!

"The American labor movement is not partisan to a political party; it is partisan to a principle, the principle of equal rights and human freedom . . . Partisanship is exhibited by adherence to a party which refuses its endorsement (of our principles and policies) and non-partisanship consists in continued work for our principles regardless of what any political party may do." — Samuel Gompers in address to AFL convention of 1908.



The UTILITY REPORTER



RONALD T. WEAKLEY Executive Editor
 NORMAN AMUNDSON Editor
 L. L. MITCHELL Assistant Editor
 M. A. WALTERS Assistant Editor

Executive Board: J. E. Gibbs, Jr., Marvin C. Brooks, Loretta O. Jackson, Allan C. Terk, Robert E. Staab, Richard N. Sands, Gerald F. Watson, John W. Michael.

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

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

YOUR Business Manager's COLUMN

(Continued from Page 1)

1. A nationwide conference of industry and labor to back a strategy for putting displaced men back to work.
2. Technical assistance to plants which want to adjust to modern machinery without undue hardship on their workers.
3. Programs of retraining displaced workers.
4. Expanding the employment services of the United States Government so that men can find new job opportunities.
5. Special assistance to help hard-hit areas to catch up. Twice, a Democratic Congress has passed a bill to aid areas where men have long been out of work and twice a Republican president has vetoed this bill.
6. Federal minimum standards of unemployment compensation so that jobless men can receive adequate benefits regardless of what state they live in."

RICHARD NIXON

Richard Nixon has made hundreds of speeches in his campaign for the presidency. Have you ever heard him mention the problem of automation?

In Nixon's world everything, he claims, is rosy, everything is prosperity. He has no serious concern for the 4 million unemployed, the 3 million part-time employed who can't find full-time jobs.

Nixon isn't bothered that the steel industry—(where automation has had a devastating effect on jobs) — operates during the so-called height of prosperity at about 50% of capacity. Hundreds of thousands of steelworkers are out of work or on part-time, many with no prospects of getting their jobs back.

In Nixon's world, if the word "automation" exists it brings only technological progress and no human progress at all.

Economists tell us that our economy must grow to provide several million more jobs each year. We need about a million additional jobs each year to take care of the big crop of youngsters coming out of high schools and colleges. We also need a million or more jobs to take care of workers displaced by automation. Nixon ignores this serious problem.

Nixon has supported the Republican president's vetoes of legislation which would have helped the many areas in our country where constant, heavy unemployment is a serious problem.

The Republican administration and Nixon have opposed the adoption of federal minimum standards for unemployment compensation which would have given special help

How California COPE's Endorsements Are Made

A motion of support for the endorsements of the California State Committee on Political Education was passed by the Executive Board of Local 1245, I.B.E.W., at their meeting of Saturday, September 24.

These endorsements are printed on this page. An endorsement by COPE is carefully considered and means that the candidate's record, his public statements, his knowledge in various important areas, and his position on vital issues have all been carefully studied.

Briefly, the methods used by COPE in making endorsements, are these:

• 1. Local COPE Committees interview the candidates in their area. Candidates for Federal office are requested to give their position on specific issues. These issues include International affairs, such as support for United Nations, economic assistance to under-developed nations, opposition to totalitarian doctrines, domestic issues such as economic growth, Federal aid to education, slum clearance in public housing, aid to distressed areas, protection for consumers, amendments to Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin Acts, liberalizing Fair Labor Standards Act, correcting inequities in Federal tax structure, Forand Bill, minimum wage, Civil Rights. These are but a few of the areas covered in this exhaustive interview.

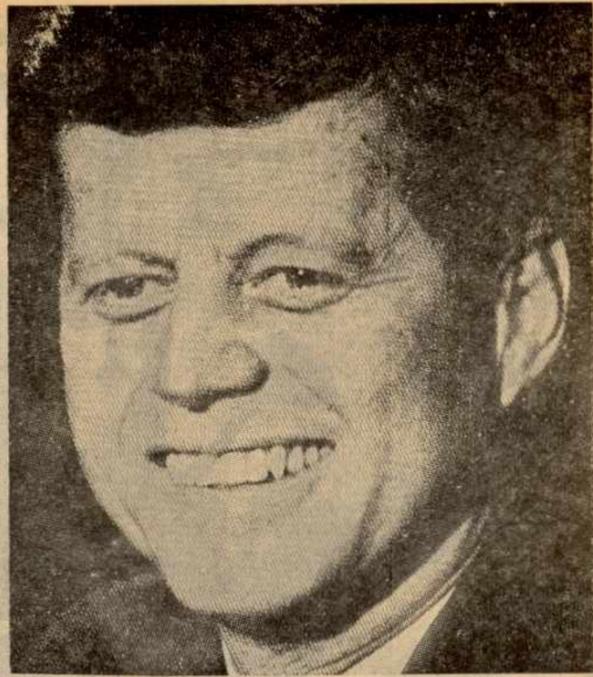
Candidates for State offices are questioned on how they stand on liberalizing unemployment insurance, opposition to right-to-work laws, collective bargaining for public employees, improving disability insurance and Workmen's Compensation, civil rights, progress in school construction and teachers' salaries, consumer protection, Organization of Agricultural Workers, public health, water and power developments, eliminating regressive tax measures.

• 2. Recommendations are sent from local bodies to the State COPE. Further study is made at this level. If the candidate has been in office his voting record is carefully scrutinized. How a candidate for Federal office voted on legislation such as the Forand Bill, the Minimum Wage Act, public works, Landrum-Griffin, the Housing Act of 1959, Aid to Distressed Areas, Civil Rights, Water Pollution, is noted. Considered in the case of a candidate for State office are his votes on such legislation as taxes, civil rights, minimum wage, public employees collective bargaining, social insurance, social welfare, water and power, and creation of Office of Consumer Counsel. A complete summary of the candidate's voting record is reviewed to see if he has voted in the public interest during his tenure of office.

• 3. The candidate who passes this rigid examination successfully is endorsed. There are occasions when the incumbent's voting record does not quite add up to that of other individuals who are endorsed. However, an analysis of his opponent may indicate a position definitely harmful to the views and aspirations of working men and women. In that case the incumbent may receive a COPE endorsement. If neither candidate is regarded as a supporter of the interests and needs of working men and women—no endorsement is made.



For Vice-President: Lyndon B. Johnson



For President: John F. Kennedy

State and National Endorsements

District	Congressman		
1—Clement W. Miller (D)	3—Lloyd W. Lowrey (D)	22—Frank Brann (D)	
2—Harold T. Johnson (D)	4—Reginald M. Watt (D)	23—John A. O'Connell (D)	
3—John E. Moss, Jr. (D)	5—Robert L. Leggett (D)	24—Edward M. Gaffney (D)	
4—Phillips S. Davies (D)	6—Paul J. Lunardi (D)	25—Robert H. Hardgrove (D)	
5—John F. Shelley (D)	7—Everett A. Matzen (D)	26—Alan L. Baldwin (D)	
6—Douglas R. Page (D)	8—W. A. "Jimmie" Hicks (D)	27—Glenn E. Coolidge (R)	
7—Jeffery Cohelan (D)	9—Edwin L. Z'berg (D)	28—Alfred E. Alquist (D)	
8—George P. Miller (D)	10—Jerome R. Waldie (D)	29—Bruce F. Allen (R)	
9—John D. Kaster (D)	11—John T. Knox (D)	30—Ralph M. Brown (D)	
10—Russell B. Bryan (D)	12—Guard C. Darrah (D)	31—Gordon H. Winton, Jr. (D)	
11—John J. McFall (D)	13—Carlos Bee (D)	32—Bert DeLotto (D)	
12—B. F. Sisk (D)	14—Robert W. Crown (D)	33—Charles B. Garrigus (D)	
13—L. Boyd Finch (D)	15—Nicholas C. Petris (D)	34—Alan G. Pattee (R)	
14—Harlan Hagen (D)	16—Wilma B. Hackett (D)	35—Myron H. Frew (D)	
27—Harry R. Sheppard (D)	17—William Byron Rumford (D)	36—Clell W. Welchel (D)	
	18—Edward R. FitzSimmons (D)	38—Jack T. Casey (D)	
	19—Charles W. Meyers (D)	39—John C. Williamson (D)	
	20—Phillip Burton (D)	72—Eugene G. Nisbet (D)	
	21—George R. Moscone (D)	73—Phil Dreyer (D)	

STATE SENATORS

- 1—Stanley Arnold (D)
- 3—Carl L. Christiansen (D)
- 5—Edwin J. Regan (D)
- 7—Ronald G. Cameron (D)
- 9—John C. Begovich (D)
- 11—Samuel R. Geddes (D)
- 13—Charles M. Geller (D)
- 15—No Endorsement
- 17—George Miller, Jr. (D)
- 19—Albert S. Rodda (D)
- 21—William F. Gately (D)
- 23—No Endorsement
- 25—Fred S. Farr (D)
- 27—Robert D. Williams (D)
- 29—No Endorsement
- 31—No Endorsement

ASSEMBLYMAN

- 1—David D. Wofford (D)
- 2—Pauline L. Davis (D)

NEVADA COPE RECOMMENDATIONS

- For Congress: Walter S. Baring (D)
- For the Assembly from Washoe County:
 - District No. 1..... Don Crawford
 - District No. 2..... Chester S. Christensen
 - Artie D. Valentine
 - District No. 3..... William J. Albert
 - Roger Bissett
 - Lorin D. Parraguirre
 - John Sanchez
 - Frank Schweiss
- For the Justice of the Supreme Court: Frank McNamee
- For County Commissioners:
 - Ed McGoldrick
 - Dick Streeter
 - Larry Anderson

1245 Supports Taillefer For Sacto SMUD Director

Attorney Joseph N. Taillefer, candidate for the Sacramento Municipal Utility District Board of Directors, has been endorsed by Local 1245's Executive Board. Active support of his campaign was also voted by the Board.

Taillefer is being backed by Local 1245 because of his stated beliefs that public employees have the right to organize and to bargain collectively, along with his other excellent qualifications.

As reported in the last issue of the UTILITY REPORTER, considerable difficulties were experienced in discussions on wages and working conditions with S.M.U.D. this year. In a two-pronged political action program, Local 1245 is seeking both changes in law and a more representative makeup in the Board of Directors at S.M.U.D.

Mr. Taillefer is a graduate of the University of California and the McGeorge College of Law in Sacramento. He recently opened a law office on Watt Avenue. He has had experience as an elementary school teacher, as a personnel analyst in industry, and is knowledgeable in the fields of job analysis, wage and salary administration, employee benefit plans, and tax accounting.

The Executive Board of the local is firmly convinced that the election of Mr. Taillefer would be in the best interests of Local 1245 members employed by S.M.U.D. and the consumers in the area served by S.M.U.D.



JOSEPH TAILLEFER

1245 Backs Barber, Colburn For Eastbay Transit Board

Robert K. Barber and William H. Colburn, Jr., are being backed by Local 1245 in their candidacies for re-election to the Board of Directors of the Alameda-Contra Costa Transit District. The Executive Board voted backing for these two candidates at their meeting of Saturday, October 8, 1960.

At the present time, Local 1245 is the bargaining representative for Electricians employed by the District.

Mr. Barber has been the head of the Board of Directors since the creation of the Transit District and has demonstrated his belief in the right of public employees to organize and to bargain collectively.

Mr. Colburn has supported Mr. Barber's program in this area.

In addition, the Board, as presently constituted, has done an efficient job of organizing and directing the Transit District from its inception through the actual date of taking over of the Key System properties on October 1, 1960.

It is the belief of the Executive Board that an excellent job is being done by these gentlemen and that the voters should see that they are continued in office so that they can continue to operate in the best interest of their employees and the general public, as they have done to date.

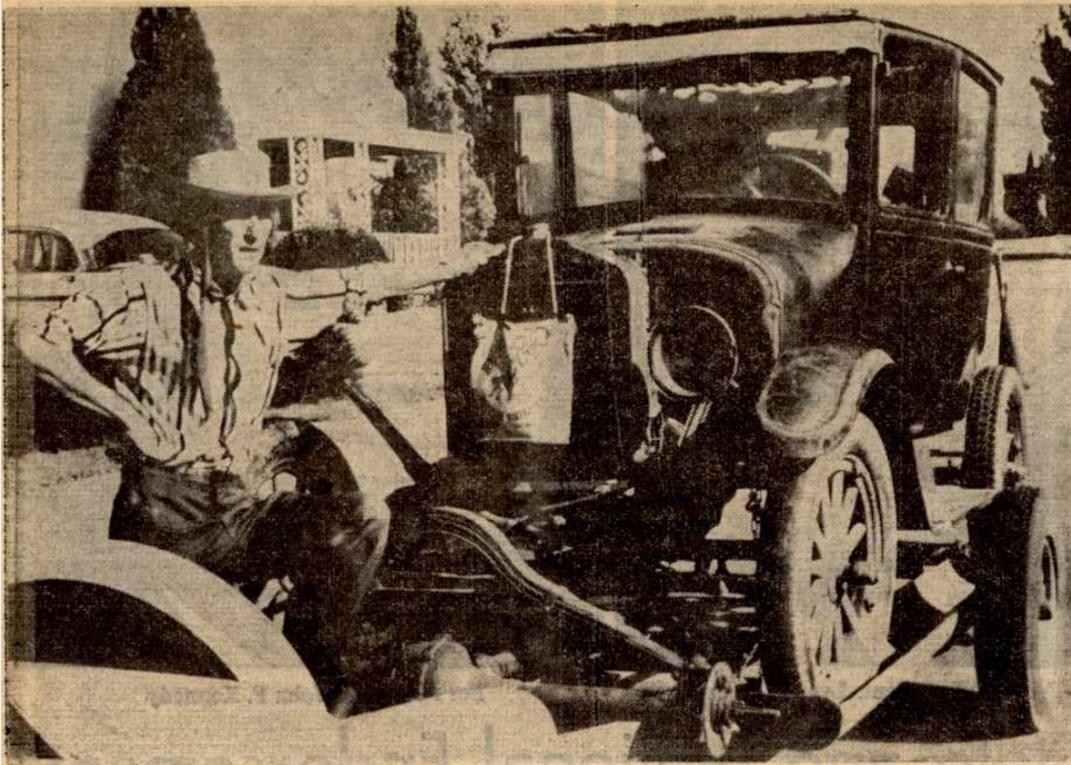
DON'T BE A GOAT

The working man who fails to vote
Is like the hapless billy goat;
He butts his head against the wall
And finds he gets nowhere at all!
But he who votes Election Day!
Is helping all to higher pay,
To civil rights, to better schools,
To steady jobs with better tools,
To lower prices, friendly cops,
To steady markets for the crops,
To taxes based on who can pay,
To better pension for the gray,
To low-cost homes and doctor's care,
To peace which everyone can share.
So listen, friend: Get out and VOTE!
Don't emulate the billy goat!

—FRED SWEET

Be Sure to Vote!





Model T "hunter" Roland Percival is shown with a 1926 Tudor which he and his family found on their vacation trip last summer. An active member of Local 1245, Roland shares his hobby of hunting for Model T Fords and parts with his family.

This Member and His Family Go Hunting — For Ancient Autos!

By SPIKE ENSLEY

Many people hunt deer every year, but the Percival family six (strong) finds thrills and adventure hunting Model T Fords. Roland Percival works in the Monterey warehouse and has been a member of the Union's Benefit Advisory Committee, the Election Committee, and a Steward. Asked how he became interested in Model T's, he stated, "I have always been interested in antique cars. I picked the 'T' because it reminds me of how simple life used to be and how complicated we have made it."

Last year the Percival family used the Union negotiated three week vacation to cover 19 states, always on the look-out for "T" parts. They found South Dakota to be the best hunting ground of the 19 traveled. This year they took a three week camping trip, covering eight states. In Fort Collins, Colorado, they found a 1926 Ford Tudor, towed it home on a trailer via the Carlsbad Caverns, El Paso, the Grand Canyon, and Death Valley—a total of 2300 miles. They found the area between Springerville and Silver City, Mexico, to be choice country for ancient cars.

WHOLE FAMILY JOINS IN THE HUNT

The boys, Brent (9) and Kevin (10), can spot a Model T barely visible to the naked eye. Tanya (7) can readily distinguish between a Model A and a "T," and her sister Rolanda (13) does a wonderful job on her spelling by keeping a running log of the day's hunt, making special notations of cars or parts that they may want to return to. Wife Marjorie didn't show the spontaneous interest the children did from the start but is gradually catching the thrill of the hunt.

The children are receiving a liberal education meeting and talking with people in various parts of the country. They know most of the major parts of the Model T and their functions. They can disassemble one as fast as their father. For example, in El Paso, Texas, the president of the Model T Club, seeing the "T" on the trailer, knocked on their motel door. He invited the whole family to his home for coffee and showed them the wonderful job he was doing restoring a 1926 "T" four-door.

In Grand Canyon National Park, Bernardo Seeber, Italian film editor for the United Nations, came over to admire the "T" and informed them that his mother and father had owned

one just like it in Italy 33 years ago. The Sheriff of Grand Canyon came over when they were eating breakfast and insisted that they go to his home and see his 1928 Model A roadster.

While they were parked in a residential area in Colorado Springs, an elderly woman came to her door in amazement with the statement that she thought she was "seeing things." She explained that the "T" was just like the one she had purchased new. It was the only car she had ever driven and wondered if they knew where she could find one just like it.

In the Arizona desert, following an old highway that had been abandoned in the '20's, they discovered a Model T graveyard, well preserved by the desert air and forgotten years ago. Civilization had moved to a new, faster, and more modern highway. They loaded the "T" with spare parts until it was fairly bulging. Their only regret was that they didn't have room for everything.

In three years of family fun and adventure, they have found almost two '26 "T" Tudors, about 1/3 of a '26 "T" coupe and about 1/5 of a 1914 "T" touring.

To be a successful Model T hunter, one must have endless patience and a thorough knowledge of the car so that recognition of parts comes easily. One must be willing to stay on and travel the back roads when at all possible. After a few months of patient practice, your eyes and nostrils will instinctively lead you to good Model T hunting grounds.

One of the most unusual finds the family has made was when they went back to Brother Percival's grandfathers' old farm in Michigan and located the spot where grandfather, 35 years ago, used to bury the cast-off parts from the many Model T's the family owned. They dug up a radiator apron that they had been looking for for two years. The part was good and still in restorable condition.

When will they get one re-

stored? There is no indication when this will be accomplished, but the family is having a barrel of fun working at it. The present plan is to restore two of the "T's" with the two boys; then with the extra parts let each of them restore one.

Mrs. Percival is a strong supporter of organized labor, recalling the years her father worked as a coal miner and the many improvements John L. Lewis gained for the miners.

And He's His Candidate

"How can Nixon claim he can stand up to Nikita Khrushchev when he can't even stand up to Rockefeller?"—Chairman Barry Goldwater (Ariz.) of the Senate Republican Campaign Committee, as quoted by the Phoenix (Ariz.) Republic.

"I look back on all the years and all the work I have done for Nixon and I wonder where my brains were."—Goldwater, as quoted by Tucson (Ariz.) Daily Citizen.

31 YEARS A MEMBER

Victor K. Dunn, an active member of the I.B.E.W. since 1929, was presented with a retirement scroll and lapel pin by Business Representative John Wilder at the September meeting of the Hayward Unit. Brother Dunn is retiring from employment in the General Construction Department of PG&E.

After the presentation, Vic spoke briefly on the benefits he has derived as an I.B.E.W. member. Vic stated, "Everyone should be organized. The gains made by the Labor Movement in my 31 year membership have been tremendous." He said working people are finally aware of the need to organize.

Vic resides at 2279 Lessly Avenue, Castro Valley, and would welcome some of you old-timers dropping around to kick around the old days.

"What are you doing out so late?"

"Looking for a husband."

"But you have a husband?"

"That's the one I'm looking for."

Donald Berry Retires From PG&E Pipe Line Operations at Needles

By KEN DULANY

After eight years of service to the Pacific Gas and Electric Company and to Local 1245 of the International Brotherhood of the Electrical Workers, Donald G. Berry was the guest of honor at a Unit Meeting held in honor of his coming retirement this October 30th at the age of sixty-six.

Bro. Berry who has been a long time resident in Needles, Calif. was born Sept. 6th, 1894, in the town of Bicknell, Indiana. Most of his boyhood found him working at the baker's trade when not in school. From there young Berry went to work operating machinery in an electrical shop. Here Berry worked for about fourteen years when he went to work for the Standard Coal and Mine Company.

Say's Bro. Berry, "I worked there for some twenty four years before coming out here to Needles, and at times it got pretty dog gone tough. Anyone who ever worked the mines back then, well, knows just what I'm talking about. We didn't know a Union then that would go to bat for us like we have here and now and we had to keep on our toes all the time and put in some mighty long hours."

Bro. Berry then left Ind. and came out to Needles, Calif. in 1951, where he then went to work for the Pacific Gas and Electric Company and later in 1952 when the Union was organized became a member of unit 1312 of the Local 1245 of the I.B.E.W. He has served his Company faithfully as an Auxiliary-Compressor Engineer and has been an active member of his local union.

Many of the men, myself included, owe him a deep vote of thanks for the help and time he has given us to help learn the operation and the function of both the Compressor and the Auxiliary plants. If at any time an Oiler had a question, Bro. Berry was always more than happy to help you out. He not only answered the question but took the person or persons out and showed them just what he was talking about.

At the luncheon following our regular Union meeting, Chairman Willis Blackburn presented to Bro. Berry, a tackle box and tackle in honor of his retirement on behalf of the employees at the Topock Station here. Our Business Representative Jack Wilson, presented to him on behalf of Local 1245, a scroll honoring his eight years of service as advisory council member for pipe line operations.

Mr. W. V. Adler, Superintendent of the Topock Compressor Station, said what I believe we all felt when he wished Bro. Berry a long and happy retirement.

When asked what he was going to do, Berry replied, "What, I think that I just might do a little fishing." Being an ardent fisherman he very seldom loses a day but when he isn't down on the water trying out his luck tho after eight years on the Colorado River it may not be luck. He probably knows more about the river here and the fishing holes than any two men in Needles. If you should happen to ask him where the fish are hitting he can tell you quick, not only where but what kind, their color and what they are going after, at least that's the story that gets back to me by one of his fishing admirers and fishing buddy's, one J. W. Thomas.

Upon his retirement I learned that Bro. Berry intends to move to Barstow where he will live with his son. When I ask how that would affect his fishing, he replied, "It won't, for I shall return." If I know Don, that's just what he will do too, every week-end or more often.

So on the behalf of the men and women here at our plant and for our unit, 1312, I want to wish Don Berry the very best of health and a very long, long and happy retirement and hope to see him down on our river often. Having oiled under Berry for this past three years I think that I can safely say that he is the best engineer that I think I have ever worked under and I think that the others feel the same way that have worked under him.

So good luck, Don, in the years to come.



Business Representative John Wilder congratulates Victor K. Dunn who recently retired from Gen. Construction Dept. Victor was a member of the IBEW for 31 years.

VETERANS, TAKE NOTE! IF YOU ARE:

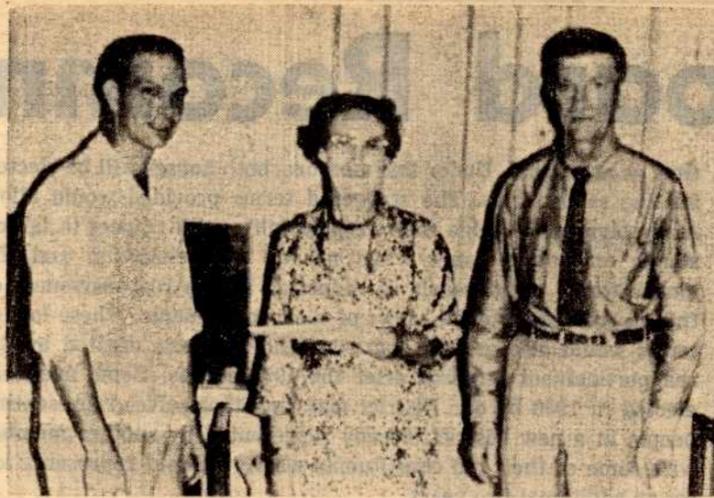
A single parent of a veteran or a serviceman deceased from service-connected causes and have an annual income of less than \$1,750 you may be entitled to dependency and indemnity compensation. Where two parents are living together, or a remarried parent is living with spouse, the basic annual income must be less than \$2400. Amounts paid for unusual medical expenses are excluded in calculating income.

A disabled veteran with 70 percent or more service-connected disability rating, you are eligible for free hunting licenses from the State Department of Fish and Game. Your request, addressed to the License Section, Department of Fish and Game, Sacramento, must be accompanied by a certificate from the Veterans Administration, issued within a year, showing proof of eligibility. You must list date of birth, height, color of eyes and hair, weight and sex. You must have served during wartime and have been honorably discharged.

The widow of a World War II or Korean War veteran and have an income of less than \$3,000 a year, you may be eligible for a government allowance under the new Pension Law. A widow with one child with income of less than \$1,000 a year will receive \$75 a month. Where such widow's income is between \$2,000 and \$3,000 a year the allowance drops to \$40 monthly.

Catty Cora says: "I don't mind men who kiss and tell. At my age I need all the advertising I can get."

Diseases of the heart causes a work loss of more than 69,200,000 man-days annually, according to the American Heart Association.



An unusual retirement party was held by the Ukiah Unit last month honoring Mr. and Mrs. Bill Stoupe, both of whom retired at the same time from employment with PG&E. Retirement pins and scrolls were presented by Unit Chairman Robert Meek.

Ukiah Unit Honors Retiring Members

By LOUIS GOMES
Press Secretary, Ukiah Unit

Ukiah Unit members honored Mr. and Mrs. Bill Stoupe at the September meeting with coffee and a specially decorated cake for the occasion of their retirement from PG&E. Grace and Bill retired as of September 30th—Grace with 31 years of service and Bill with 16 years.

The honored guests were presented with lapel pins and certificates by Chairman Robert Meek in the absence of Business Representative Frank Quadros.

Both have been faithful and hard working Union members. Grace is a six-year member and Bill an eight-year member. The first thing on the agenda is to move to Cave Creek, Arizona, where they plan to reside.

Best wishes go with Grace and Bill Stoupe from all Local 1245 members for a well-earned retirement.

Division on the Policy Committee.

His many friends in Local 1245 wish "Red" the best in his new job.

PG&E Geothermal Plant Running; First in America

America's first electric power generating station using natural steam from within the earth has begun operation.

Pacific Gas and Electric Company's pioneer commercial geothermal station at The Geysers in northeastern Sonoma County was dedicated recently. The 12,500-kilowatt turbine generator is being turned by steam from wells drilled into the volcanic geological formations that exist near the earth's surface in that area.

The wells there have been developed by Thermal and Magma power companies, which sell the steam to PG&E.

PG&E President Norman R. Sutherland, speaking at the dedication ceremonies called "this unique plant . . . a triumph of vision and determination . . . The enterprising men who kept coming here over the years were determined that this natural heat energy could be put to work, and they kept at it until they proved they were right."

Sonoma County Supervisors S. Carson Mitchell and Everett D. Lamson also spoke at the dedication.

Development of The Geysers for commercial power production has been studied for many years but never proved practical until the project now completed was undertaken three years ago by engineers of PG&E and the Thermal and Magma companies. PG&E started work on the \$2 million project last August.

Electricity generated at The Geysers plant is entering PG&E's interconnected transmission system over a 10-mile-long 60,000-volt line from the plant to an existing line near Geyserville. The plant's capacity is adequate to serve the electric power needs of a community of about 20,000.

PG&E's geothermal plant is designed to be automatic and unattended. Operators at Fulton Substation near Santa Rosa 25 miles away will supervise its operation by remote control, company officials explained.

Geologists who have studied The Geysers (and who say they are not geysers, but steam fumaroles) explain that part of the natural steam is formed by moisture from "magma," the molten mass deep in the earth, and is emitted through subterranean fissures. Additional steam is formed by water from the earth's surface percolating down through pervious rock to deeper rock formations heated by the magmatic steam.

PG&E now is making electricity five ways: with the falling water, fuel oil, natural gas, atomic energy (uranium) and geothermal steam. Completion of The Geysers plant raises the generating capacity of the PG&E system to 5,603,000 kilowatts, Mr. Sutherland said.

VOLUNTEER
to help in the campaign for labor-endorsed candidates

Near Monopoly On Many State Crops

The contention that a state minimum wage holds disastrous consequences for California growers has been thoroughly shaken by the state department of employment's recent statistical analysis of California output of specific agricultural commodities as related to total U.S. production.

Based on reports of the agriculture departments of both California and the U. S., the state employment agency's annual report on farm labor for 1959 underscores the monopoly and near-monopoly production of many crops enjoyed by state growers, particularly in the area of fruit and nut production.

Production of California's 18 major fruit and nut crops, as a percentages of the U.S. total, are given as follows:

	Per Cent
Almonds	100
Dates	100
Olives	100
Prunes, dried	100
Lemons	98
Plums	93
Walnuts	93
Avocados	92
Apricots	91
Grapes	91
Pears	56
Peaches	52
Strawberries	36
Oranges	31
Cherries	17

Apples	9
Grapefruit	6

Of the vegetables produced for the fresh market, California's proportion of national output was as follows:

	Per Cent
Lettuce	58
Celery	55
Carrots	46
21 major vegetables	34
Melons	31

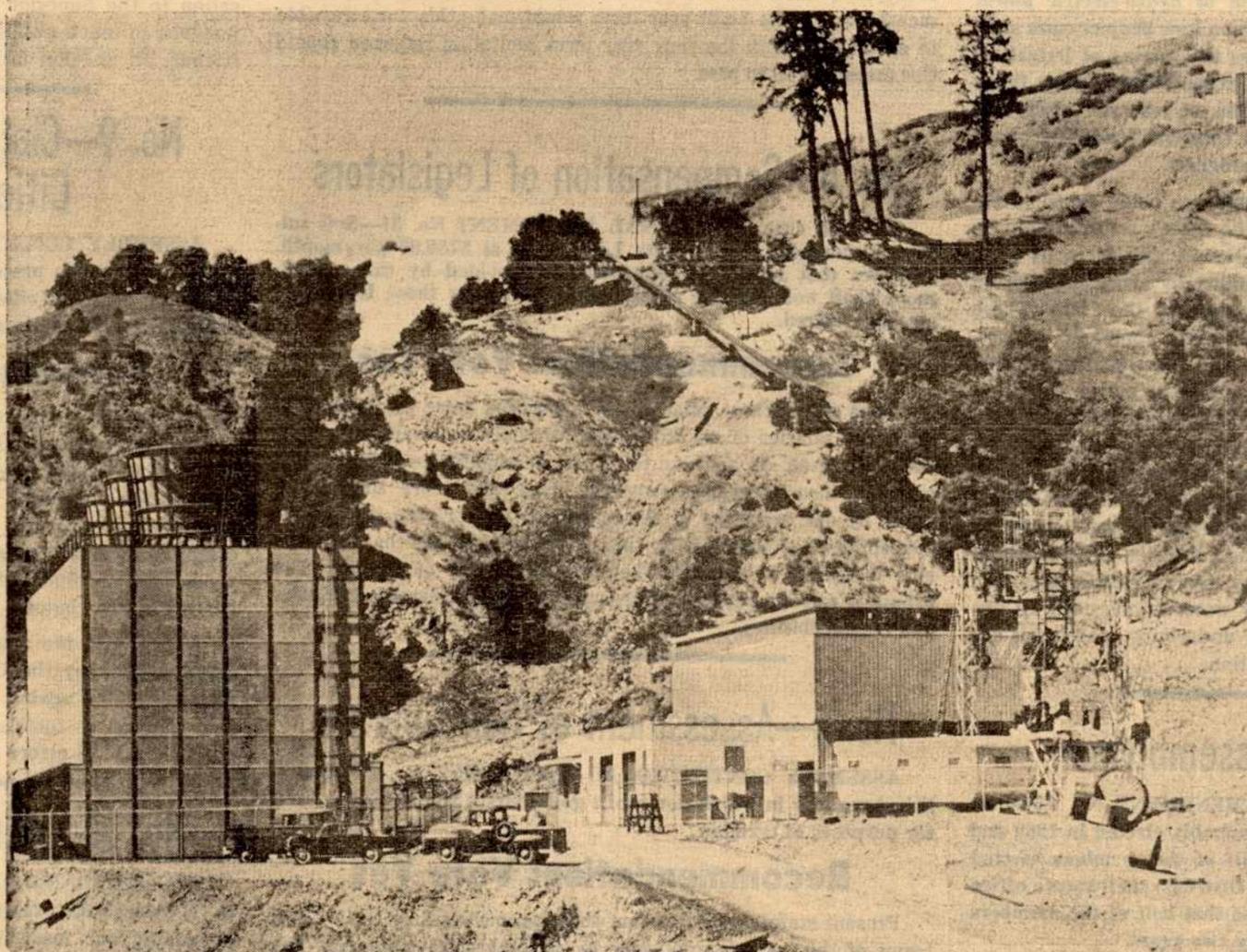
California accounted for the following percentages of vegetables destined for the processing industry:

	Per Cent
Tomatoes	57
Green lima beans	46
Spinach	43
9 major vegetables	33
Snap beans	7

All-purpose production of two other major California crops made the following showing:

	Per Cent
Asparagus	52
Potatoes	11

Impressive as these statistics



NATURAL FURNACE DRIVES ELECTRIC TURBINE—Steam brought from deep within the earth through wells has begun to spin the turbine of America's first geothermal electric power generating station at The Geysers in Sonoma County, California. The 12,500-kilowatt plant is owned and operated by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. Steam reaches the turbine-generator in the

building at right through a pipeline running down the slope from the steamwell area behind the hill in the background. Steam can be seen rising from the well area a quarter-mile away. Structure at left is the water cooling tower. The steam wells were developed by the Thermal and Magma power companies.

(Picture, Courtesy PG&E)

1245 Exec. Board Recommendation

Proposition No. 1—California Water Resources Development Bond Act

This act provides for a bond issue of one billion, seven hundred fifty million dollars (\$1,750,000,000) to be used by the Department of Water Resources for the development of the water resources of the State.

Recommendation: Vote No

Local Union 1245 has long supported the principle that the water resources of the State of California should be developed to their fullest potential. In addition, however, this organization has historically taken the firm position that such development must be in the best interests of the general public and that proper safeguards must be set forth to protect these interests.

Based on the foregoing, Local Union 1245's delegates to the 1959 convention of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, were very active in the formation of the Convention's position to oppose the California Water Resources Development Bond Act unless and until such safeguards were provided. In an effort to overcome this, the Convention called upon the Governor to call a special session of the Legislature for the specific purpose of enacting legislation to provide these safeguards.

The requests of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, were not, however, complied with and thus Proposition No. 1 still has the following shortcomings:

1. It lacks protections against speculation, monopoly and unjust enrichment. Lack of these protections will permit the large landholders in the proposed service area to make tens of thousands of dollars at the expense of the taxpayers, who will pay for the development of the project. (Recent newspaper reports of financial contributions by these corporate land interests to support Proposition No. 1, would definitely seem to justify the need of these protections.) It was these same corporate interests who are now supporting Proposition No. 1 who opposed the Central Valley Project because of the acreage limitations contained in Federal Reclamation Laws.

2. It puts the State of California and subsequently many local public jurisdictions firmly into the water and power business without providing for the rights of self-organization and collective bargaining for employees involved in operation, maintenance and repair. Nor does it provide for the application of "prevailing rate" to employees engaged in construction, modification, reconstruction, or alteration.

3. Neither Proposition No. 1 nor any other State statutes set forth state policies on the distribution of hydro-electric power generated by units of the State system; on how project costs shall be allocated to project beneficiaries; on the pricing of irrigation, domestic and industrial waters; on the expenditure of State funds for development of recreational facilities at reservoir sites; and on the determination of economic and financial feasibility of various units of the State water bond program.

Furthermore, the voters of California are being asked to endorse a plan for the development of the State's water resources, a plan which has been seriously questioned both as to its engineering aspects and its economic feasibility by many engineering and financial experts, including some hired by the State. These experts report that Proposition No. 1 cannot complete the proposed project and that instead of one and three-quarters billion dollars, that the total costs could run as high as eleven or twelve billion dollars. They further point out that there are no express provisions requiring the construction of any particular facilities and that there is considerable confusion with respect to the complicated water rights situation now existing in the Central Valley. Experts hired by the State admit that both judicial and legislative action may be required to clear up the confusion in Proposition No. 1. Judicial action, resulting in very long and costly litigation could impair the marketability of any water bonds until all disputes as to the ownership of the water underlying such bonds are fully and finally settled by such litigation.

No. 2—Terms of Assemblymen

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT No. 15—Provides that terms of members of the Assembly elected in 1960 and thereafter shall be four years; one-half of the members elected in 1960 (those from the odd numbered Districts) shall vacate office at the expiration of the second year, so that half of the members of the Assembly shall be elected every two years.

Recommendation: Vote No

As proposed, this proposition defeats one of the basic justifications of a bicameral legislature which is to have one body more responsive to the local problems and to give more immediate consideration to issues which may be created in a rapidly changing

time as at present. Under this measure, both houses will be elected for the same terms. The staggered terms provided would allow Assemblymen to dodge their responsibility with respect to taking stands on public issues when not up for re-election and the longer terms could result in reduction in the responsiveness of the Assemblymen to the views of their constituents. These longer terms would also greatly aggravate the problems created by the reapportionment required after the 1960 census. Some members elected in 1960 by one District may find themselves representing people in a new District already represented by another member with some of their old constituents wholly without representation for an additional two years.

No. 3—Disabled Veterans Tax Exemption

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT No. 21—Permits a totally disabled veteran entitled to \$5,000 exemption on a home to transfer it to a subsequently acquired home.

Recommendation: Vote No

The provision as set forth in Proposition No. 3 is also included in Proposition No. 11, which has four additional major provisions. Proposition No. 11 is superior to Proposition No. 3 and since the rules applicable to these provisions provide that only the one receiving the highest vote can become law, a YES vote is recommended on Proposition No. 11 and a NO vote on Proposition No. 3. (See explanation of Proposition No. 11.)

No. 4—Terms of Office

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 1 (1960) FIRST EXTRAORDINARY SESSION—Permits the legislature to provide terms of office not to exceed eight years for members of any State agency created by it to administer the State College System of California.

Recommendation: Vote Yes

The master plan for higher education embodied in State Bill 33 as passed in the 1959 session of the California State Legislature will go into effect whether or not this amendment is approved. If it is approved, the term of Board members will be eight years (subject to possible, but not probable further legislative change). If it is not approved, the present Constitutional provisions will apply and the term will be for four years. Because of the complexity of the problems to be dealt with by this Board, there is a need for the recruitment of the highest quality for membership. The eight year term would make this more feasible to attain than with the four year term limitation required should this measure fail to pass.

No. 5—Compensation of Legislators

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT No. 31—Sets salary of members of the State Legislature at \$750.00 per month. Provides that increased compensation provided by this amendment shall not increase retirement benefits for those legislators already retired.

Recommendation: Vote Yes

Since the current salaries for legislators were established in 1954, the salaries of all other State officials and employees have been increased. In addition to this, the complexities of State Government have increased requiring more and more time being spent by our members in the legislature in carrying out the responsibilities of their office, thus reducing the time that they are able to spend in pursuing their outside source of income. The proposed raise in pay is commensurate with this increase in duties and responsibilities.

No. 6—Assessment of Golf Courses

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT No. 29—Established manner in which non-profit golf courses should be assessed for purposes of taxation.

Recommendation: Vote Yes

Present statutes provide that these properties may be taxed in terms of the tax rate applicable to the highest possible use. The trend in some of the cities is to assess these non-profit golf course properties equivalent to residential, industrial and commercial properties, placing an undue financial burden which threatens to force these golf clubs out of existence. These golf courses are an asset to the community in that they provide recreation and increased property values in the adjacent areas.

STATE PROPOSITIONS

- No. 1—California Water Resources Development Bond Act
- No. 2—Terms of Assemblymen
- No. 3—Disabled Veterans' Tax Exemption
- No. 4—Terms of Office
- No. 5—Compensation of Legislators
- No. 6—Assessment of Golf Courses
- No. 7—Chiropractors
- No. 8—Eligibility to Vote
- No. 9—Claims Against Chartered Counties, Cities and Communities
- No. 10—Administration of Justice
- No. 11—Veterans' Tax Exemption
- No. 12—Constitution: Eliminates Certain Superseded Provisions
- No. 13—District Courts of Appeal: Appellate Jurisdiction
- No. 14—Street and Highway Fund
- No. 15—Senate Reapportionment

No. 7—Chiropractors

AMENDMENT TO CHIROPRACTORS ACT—Permits members from the same chiropractic district to fix fees of applicants and the amount payable to board members.

No Recommendation

No. 8—Eligibility

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT No. 28—Permits a person who has been convicted of the embezzlement or misappropriation of public funds and exercise other privileges as the penalties prescribed by law to be eligible for probation or parole.

Recommendation: Vote Yes

This measure conforms with the modern approach to crime and the approach is to try to achieve effective rehabilitation. The principal alternative procedure to the Superior Court for probation involves so much publicity that, friends, an ex-felon usually refuses to accept probation.

No. 9—Claims Against Chartered Counties, Cities and Communities

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT No. 27—Permits legislature to prescribe procedure for claims against chartered counties, cities and communities, officers, agents and employees thereof.

Recommendation: Vote Yes

In 1956 the Legislature authorized a Commission to study California's procedure for the presentation of claims against State officials. The Commission concluded that the present procedure is complex, inconsistent, ambiguous and unproductive of much litigation and a barrier of just claims.

As a result, the amendment recommended by the Commission with fair claims against chartered counties, cities and communities find themselves unable to obtain redress for purely technical errors made in the past.

No. 10—Administration of Justice

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT No. 2—Permits the legislature to (1) enlarge the present Judicial Branch by adding one more Municipal Judge (appointed by the State Bar), and a Municipal Judge (appointed by the respective bodies of the cities); (2) create a new body known as "Judicial Qualifications" to investigate and make recommendation for re-appointment of judges.

Propositions on Calif. Ballot

PROPOSITIONS

Development Bond Act..... NO

..... NO

..... NO

..... YES

..... YES

..... YES

..... No Recommendation

..... YES

Cities and Counties..... YES

..... NO

..... YES

Sole and..... No Recommendation

..... YES

..... NO

..... NO

ranted. This Committee will have no concern with judicial appointments as that power remains with the present "Commission on Qualifications" which is to become the "Commission on Judicial Appointments;" (4) that the State Bar of California shall become a public corporation.

Recommendation: Vote No

This proposal is blanket legislation and should be rejected. Voters favoring a portion of the proposal are forced to vote favorably on all points in order to cast a favorable vote on the portion desired.

The judicial council is functioning efficiently as constituted. The independence of this council could be affected by legislative interference by inclusion of member from the Legislature.

There is no need for two commissions, one for appointment and one for qualifications of those already in office.

This change of procedure on removal or forced retirement of judges together with a Court Administrator System, is a usurpation of the rights of the electorate. There are enough alternative methods available under existing law for removal and retirement of judges. Recall provisions and regular elections make a judge responsible to the people. This change would make him responsible to an administrator or an appointed board and destroy a basic democratic right of the people.

No. 11—Veterans' Tax Exemption

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 13—Provides that the residency requirement for veterans' tax exemption of \$1,000 means those who were residents at the time of entry into the armed forces or the operative date of this amendment; a survivor of a qualified veteran and also a resident at the time of application. Extends exemption to widowers as well as widows; exemption denied to a survivor owning property of value of \$10,000. Permits a totally disabled veteran entitled to \$5,000 exemption on a home to transfer it to subsequently acquired home.

Recommendation: Vote Yes

This measure attempts to insure greater consistency in the State's program relating to veterans' benefits, particularly from the standpoint of disabled veterans and veterans' survivors. Every State which granted a bonus did so only to those who entered military service from that State. The tax exemption is frequently compared to a bonus. This proposal would further that principle and would put an end to the steady increase of tax exempt property owned by able bodied veterans in that it would not be applicable to veterans who entered military service from another State and came to California after the effective date of this amendment.

No. 12—Constitution: Eliminates Obsolete and Superseded Provisions

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 22—Repeals and amends several provisions of the constitution to eliminate obsolete and superseded provisions without substantive change. Provides that any amendment to the constitution which is proposed by the legislature solely to eliminate obsolete and superseded provisions shall not affect prior validations and ratifications. Any other measure submitted to the people at the same election which affects the same selections contained in the legislative proposal shall control to the extent of any conflict.

No Recommendation

No. 13—District Courts of Appeal: Appellate Jurisdiction

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 11—Provides that District Courts of Appeal shall have appellate jurisdiction of municipal and justice court cases as provided by law.

Recommendation: Vote Yes

This proposal is designed to correct a flaw existing in present State law which provides that appeals on cases arising in the municipal or justice court can only be taken to the Superior Court of that county or to its Appellate Department. They cannot be taken to the appellate courts of the State, that is one of the four District Courts of Appeal or to the Supreme Court, even though the decisions of that Superior Court of that county may differ widely from those of Superior Courts of other counties. In order for the law to be interpreted unanimously throughout the State the final jurisdiction should be vested in the relevant District Court of Appeals.

No. 14—Street and Highway Funds

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 1—would permit cities, counties and grade separation districts to use certain motor vehicle revenues to finance grade separation projects. Present law allows use of these funds to pay the principal or bonds of these groups for this purpose. The amendment would authorize payment of the interest as well, subject to approval of bonds by 2/3 of the electors voting on the subject, bond terms not to exceed 25 years and not more than 50% of the funds in question to be spent annually for either principal or interest.

Recommendation: Vote No

It is not in the public interests to change the present "anti-diversion principle" of Article XXVI of the Constitution which dedicates these taxes to construction and maintenance uses. This amendment would divert gas tax funds from highway uses to payments for the privilege of borrowing money and would not directly finance construction. To mortgage future revenues to other than highway uses, could lead to neglect of maintenance and lead to more costly reconstruction in the future. Serious inroads on normal construction by local jurisdictions would result from such a measure.

No. 15—Senate Reapportionment

INITIATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—Establishes and apportions 40 senatorial districts. Provides for the election of all Senators in 1962; one-half of the Senators to be elected every two years thereafter. Requires the legislature in 1961 to fix the boundaries of districts in counties having more than one district on the basis of population, area, and economic affinity, which may be refixed following each decennial federal census. Permits the legislature following the 1980 and each subsequent decennial federal census to reapportion senatorial districts on the same basis; provided that no county shall have more than 7 districts and that 20 districts shall be apportioned to designated counties, as follows: 20 senators to be allotted to the 45 counties located north of the line formed by the northern and western boundaries of San Luis Obispo, Kern, Tulare, Inyo and Mono Counties, and 20 senators to be allotted to the 13 counties south of that line.

Recommendation: Vote No

Known as the "Bonelli Plan," because it was drafted by Los Angeles County Supervisor Frank Bonelli, after the State Legislature refused to enact legislation demanded by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors which would have placed a possessory interest tax on defense industries, this Proposition sets forth an ill-conceived scheme which would create grave inequities.

Proposition No. 15 would arbitrarily require from now on that one-half of the State Senate would be elected from the thirteen southern counties (7 from Los Angeles County) and the other half from the remaining forty-five counties, thus creating a north-south split. In addition, it would almost completely eliminate the ability of rural areas to be represented in the State Legislature.

Since the middle 1920's, California has functioned under the so-called "Federal plan" of balanced legislative representation. Assembly Districts are set up on the basis of population as is the Federal House of Representatives. Senate Districts are arranged along geographical lines. No county, big or small, can have more than one State Senator, just as each State, huge or tiny, is limited to two members of the United States Senate.

This plan was approved by California voters on referendum in the 1920's. It was ratified again by the electorate when an initiative effort to nullify it was made in 1948.

Under the existing plan, the large centers of population control the Assembly. Thirty one of the State's 80 Assemblymen come from populous Los Angeles County alone, the 13 Southern counties having 45 of the 80 seats in the State Assembly.

The proposed arrangement would destroy the most basic purpose of a bicameral legislature by making population the principle basis of representation in both house. The principles of protection of the rights of minorities are inalienable in a democratic form of government. To provide equal representation in the Senate with a clear majority in the Assembly would destroy the traditional methods of checks and balances of the so-called "Federal plan" of legislative representation. The protection of the interests of areas and economic or social groups without numerical strength would be greatly weakened. Rural areas where most natural resources abound would have little voice and specialized problems of these groups would be generally ignored.

Now some interests in this area are grasping for complete control by packing the State Senate with a claim that it too should be reapportioned on the basis of population. While there may be some basis for a study of reapportionment of the State Senate, this plan surely is not the answer or even an answer.

Proprietors

PROPOSITION INITIATIVE ACT, SUBSIDIARIES two, rather than one, board of directors of school or college to be members. Provides that the legislature shall determine salaries and per diem compensation.

Recommendation

Right to Vote

AMENDMENT No. 5—Permits a person convicted of a felony, other than treason or a crime involving public money, to vote if he has been pardoned or his sentence has expired. Permits a person convicted of a crime involving public money, to vote if he has been pardoned or his sentence has expired, including any other crime.

Recommendation: Vote Yes

The basic conviction underlying the initiative, namely that the soundest way to deal with crime is through rehabilitation and complete rehabilitation. This is now in effect, making applicable a Certificate of Rehabilitation, which is a matter of regard for his family and his future to consider it.

Against Chartered Counties

AMENDMENT No. 16—Repeals procedures governing claims against counties, cities, or against officials.

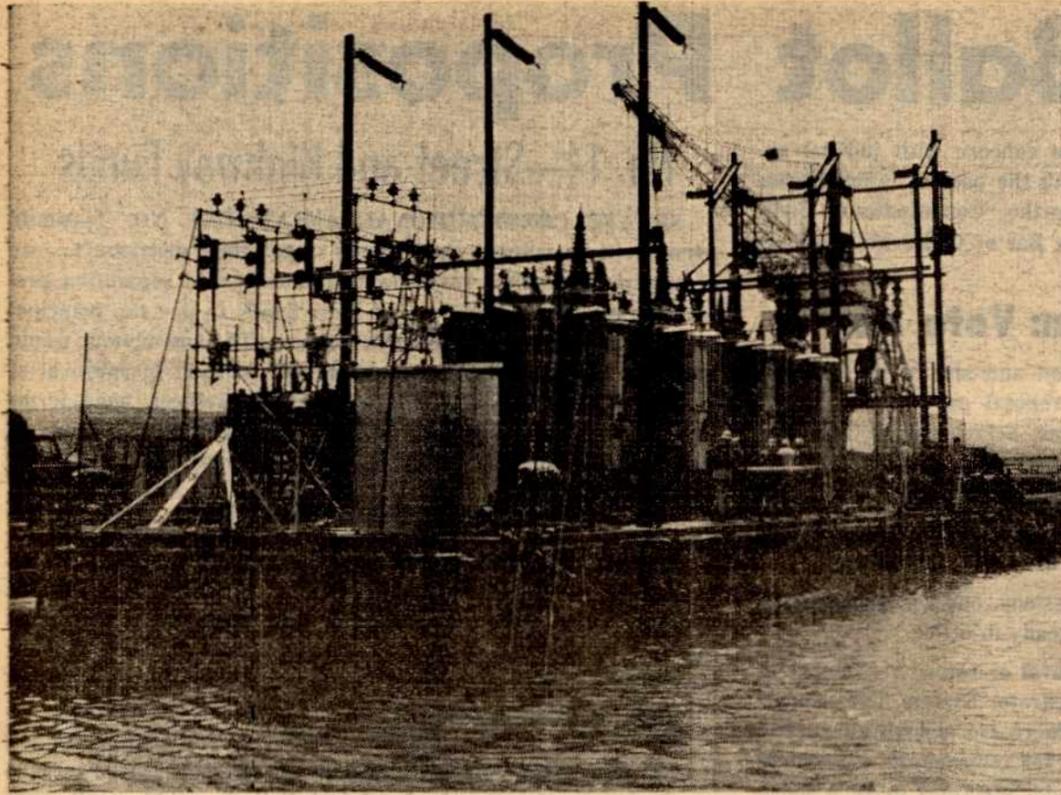
Recommendation: Vote Yes

The California Law Revision Commission has recommended that claims statutes and determine the law of the State governing the liability of governmental entities is unduly complex and difficult to find, that it is believed that it often results in the

proposed in this proposition was in order to protect persons in cities and counties but who now receive just compensation because of the method of presentation.

Reorganization of Justice

AMENDMENT NO. 14—proposes to increase the number of members of the State Council from 11 to 18 members. One member shall be a Justice of the Peace, four lawyers (appointed by the Governor and Assemblyman) and one member shall be appointed by the Governor. (2) establish an administrative office now under existing law as the "Commission on Judicial Administration" to investigate charges filed against a judge and to recommend removal or retirement where warranted.



MEMBERS of Local 1245 readied this 110,000-volt floating electric substation at a South San Francisco dock preparatory to towing it to Redwood City Harbor. The largest ever mounted on a barge by PG&E, the substation will power a dredge that will widen and deepen the Redwood City Harbor channel near Bair Island. In the center are four 25-ton, 5,000-kilowatt transformers. An oil circuit breaker is at left end.

PG&E LAUNCHES FLOATING 'SUB' TO POWER DREDGE

An unusual floating electric substation has been built by Pacific Gas and Electric Company to provide power for the dredging of a portion of Redwood City Harbor. L. J. Brundige, manager of PG&E's San Jose Division, recently announced.

The 110,000-volt substation is the largest PG&E has ever mounted on a barge. It could serve the electric needs of a community the size of Menlo Park.

It will feed electricity to a dredge to be operated by Utah Construction & Mining Co. Utah has a contract with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to deepen and widen a three-mile portion of Redwood City Harbor adjacent to Bair Island.

The marine substation was assembled by PG&E at Utah's South San Francisco maintenance base and towed to the dredging site, where it will remain anchored during the dredging operation.

Utah's dredge, the 2400-ton "Franciscan," one of the world's largest, will be connected to the substation by a 12,000-volt armored submarine cable that can be reeled out as the dredge moves along the channel. Power will come from the PG&E system to the substation from one of several 110,000-volt transmission lines serving the Peninsula area.

The dredge will pump mud from the bottom of the harbor into an area inside a levee on Bair Island. Operations are scheduled to begin in the middle of August.

First IBEW Treasurer, Now 90 Years of Age, Contributes to COPE

Percy Wissinger of St. Louis, Mo., the first treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and a retired member of IBEW's local union No. 1, has sent in \$50 as his 1960 contribution to COPE. Mr. Wissinger, who is 90 years old, joined the Electrical Workers in 1892. Accompanying his check was a four-word note: "For a good cause."

YOUR SOCIAL SECURITY

By WILLIAM B. HAYWARD, Oakland District Manager

Q. Two years ago my brother became totally disabled and filed an application to have his social security earnings frozen. He was only 43 years old at the time but was told that he could not receive any monthly payments until age 50. Meanwhile, he has very little income to support his wife and 3 small children. Is there a possibility that he could be eligible to some payments?

A. The law was recently changed and benefits can now be paid to those who qualify for a disability freeze regardless of age. Since you mention that your brother has a wife and children under 18 they could also be eligible to a monthly payment. If your brother previously filed an application to freeze his earnings he will be contacted automatically by the nearest social security district office.

Q. Last year I worked for three different employers. One of these employers may not have reported my earnings. Is there anything I can do to find out if these earnings were reported?

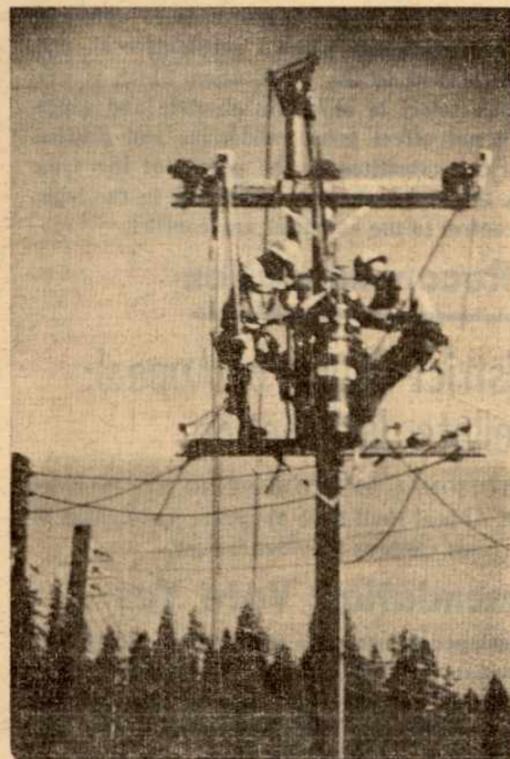
A. Yes. Write or telephone the nearest social security district office and ask for a post card form OAR-7004. Complete and mail this card to Social Security Headquarters Baltimore, Maryland and you will be furnished a statement of your reported earnings. It will help you to determine if all earnings were reported.

Q. In reading your pamphlet concerning disability payments under social security I think I know the answer to my question; however, my wife insists that I write for a definite verification. I became totally disabled last August and am only 53 years old at the present time. Your pamphlet states that a disabled worker is required to have worked for social security for at least five out of the last ten years before he became disabled. I think that may disqualify me as I worked only the last three years in a job covered by social security. The six years before that I worked for the railroad and that is separate from social security; therefore, I do not meet the work re-

quirement. Will you please send me a verification of that so that I can prove to my wife that she is incorrect?

A. It appears very possible that your wife is correct. True, Railroad Retirement and Social Security are two separate organizations. In order to qualify as a railroad employee you have to work ten years for the railroad. In cases where the wage earner has worked less than ten years for the railroad, then such earnings can be credited under Social Security. It appears that in your case you worked only six years for the railroad. If that is true, then such railroad earnings can be combined with regular social security earnings and you would meet the work requirement for possible disability payments. I suggest that you go to our Social security office immediately and file your application.

The American Public really isn't concerned about atomic fallout, because so far it has not affected television reception.



Local 1245 members in North Bay Division recently installed the first of a new type of "Self-Regulating" Transformer. On the pole in the picture at the left are Walter Knox and Harold Stensgard. A closer view is shown in the picture at the right with Jack Lemos preparing the transformer for unloading from the truck. Other Local 1245 members on the installing crew were Bill Escola, Walt Ojanpara, Frank Estrabrook and Dick Lemos. The transformer was installed at one of the new State Honor Camps at Chamberlain Creek, twenty miles east of Fort Bragg on State Highway 20.

Live a Little Longer

Shingles: Facts and Fallacies

By DR. WILLIAM A. SAWYER
IAM Medical Consultant

An elderly woman who was recovering from shingles (Herpes Zoster) told me recently that it was the most painful experience of her life. The little blisters or eruptions that appear on the skin follow the course of superficial sensory nerves.

Shingles are quite serious in older folks and cause considerable pain even after the eruption disappears. They usually appear on the chest, the back, or the upper part of the face. When the eruption appears near the eyes, the most expert care should be had to protect the eyes. A common misunderstanding about shingles is the belief that if they start on opposite sides of the body and meet in the middle the patient will die. There is no truth in this.

When good treatment is had there is satisfactory recovery, although pain and annoyance from the eruption makes for temporary discouragement. Just before the blisters appear there is usually an attack of pain over the course of the nerves involved.

Shingles is usually considered a rare disease in children but as a matter of fact it is fairly common. It is often unrecognized because the attack is so mild.

The virus which causes shingles is now thought to be related to the chicken pox virus. If a child is in contact with an adult who is suffering from shingles the child may come down with chicken pox within two weeks. Keep children who have chicken pox away from an older person suffering from the acute stage of the disease.

Complications occur sometimes in older people, such as neuralgia (nerve pain), non-healing ulcerations and muscular paralysis. Presumably it attacks older people because of their poor nutrition and neglected general health. Older folks should live carefully and avoid excessive fatigue.

There is no treatment which will attack the shingles virus. Treatment therefore consists of treating the symptoms and encouraging the sufferer. Aspirin and sometimes codeine are used to relieve the pain. An effort is made to dry up the vesicles as rapidly as possible and to prevent secondary infection. Cool

wet compresses made of one-tenth of one percent neomycin in water, applied for a 15-minute period every four hours are most beneficial. Plain calamine lotion may be used in the intervals to relieve itching.

After the blisters have dried into crusts, a simple lubrication ointment composed of equal parts of petrolatum, cold cream and olive oil, applied several times daily will soften the newly formed crusts so they may be removed easily.

Since shingles is sometimes associated with leukemia and other conditions, it is well to have a careful diagnosis early.

Sometime ago I described to you Herpes Simplex (fever blisters). Many people are familiar with these annoying eruptions about the lips. They may be looked upon as miniature editions of Herpes Zoster or shingles. They too are caused by one of the viruses. The condition is self-limiting and recovery is hastened by the application of spirits of camphor applied frequently with the finger tips.

Dr. Sawyer cannot answer individual correspondence. Within the limits of space, he will discuss in his column problems suggested by readers. Write: Dr. William A. Sawyer, IAM Medical Consultant, 909 Machinists Building, Washington 6, D.C. State your book and lodge number.

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

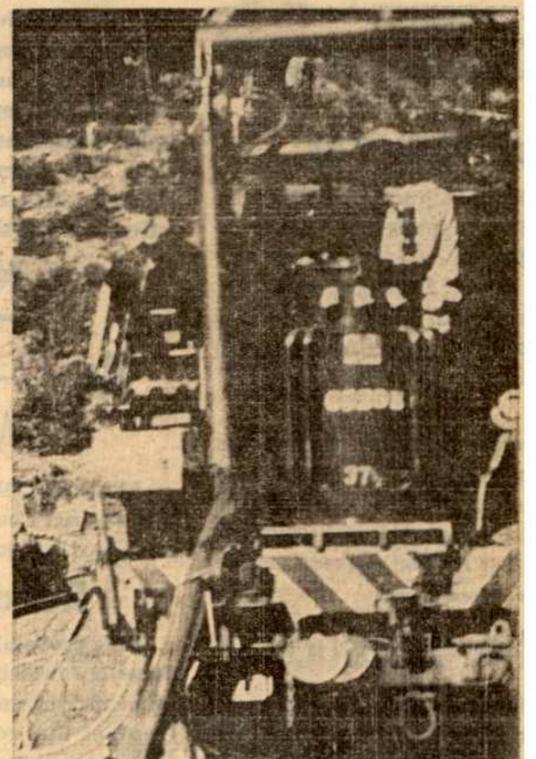
Small fry chit-chat overheard in the school yard after the holidays: "Didja go out of town for summer vacation?"

"Nope. I stayed home. I had a job, though."

"A job? Doin' what?"

"I got 50 cents a week from Mommy, not to play my drums."

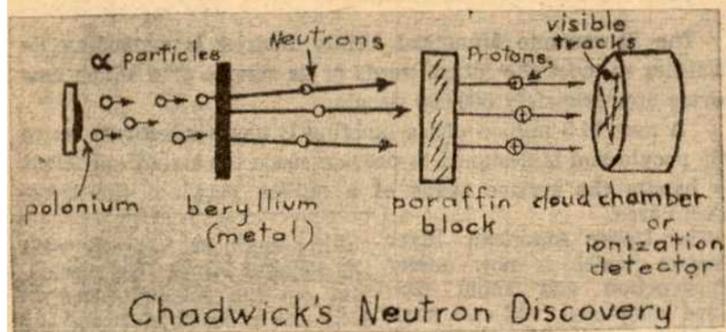
You're getting old when the gleam in your eyes is the sun hitting your bifocals."



RADIATION ROUNDUP

CONTRACTS LET FOR 1400-MILE CANADA GAS LINE

WELCOME!



Construction contracts for the dramatic 1400-mile pipeline project to bring natural gas from Alberta, Canada, to California were let in announcements made on both sides of the border.

The following people were welcomed into membership in Local 1245 during the month of September:



Harnessing the Neutron

By SAM L. CASALINA, Radiation Safety Consultant

In last month's column I discussed the alpha, beta, gamma, and x-rays as the useful atomic particles which are hurled from the nucleus of the unstable or radioactive atom. In subsequent issues we will see how these individual rays or particles are harnessed for industrial, medical, and other uses to save us an estimated \$100,000,000 per year.

NEUTRON WORKHORSE

One particle which I have not discussed but which is assuming a greater role industrially, especially in the field of nuclear power production, is the neutron. As we have noted from our previous columns, the simplified atom consists of a nucleus, (made up of positively charged protons, and neutrons with no charge) and the orbital electrons which whirl around the nucleus. The neutron's role in the above scheme was only assumed, and in fact it was left to a man named Chadwick to prove that neutrons existed and could be made to perform certain tasks.

CHADWICK'S EXPERIMENT

In 1932 J. Chadwick an English physicist performed an experiment that was to win him the Nobel prize three years later.

As illustrated above, Chadwick bombarded a beryllium metal target with alpha rays coming from the radioactive element polonium (see RADIATION ROUNDUP, June issue of the UTILITY-REPORTER).

By the use of certain energy calculations, he was able to show that the particles coming out from the other side of the beryllium block were uncharged particles with the same mass as protons. How did the protons get into the act? The detecting device which he used was a cloud chamber, and in order for this device to make particle tracks visible they must be either positive or negative.

If the cloud chamber is placed between the beryllium and the paraffin, nothing is detected. But if it is placed on the other side of the paraffin block particle tracks are seen. Chadwick concluded that something must be pushing particles out of the paraffin.

BILLIARD BALL EFFECT

Since paraffin is a compound composed largely of hydrogen, and the biggest part of the hydrogen atom is the nucleus which is just one big fat proton, these protons get the full impact of the incoming neutrons. This impact is similar to the situation encountered when a fast moving billiard ball strikes a stationary ball. The first ball transfers all of its forward energy to second and stops. The struck ball rolls away with most of the energy imparted to it by the first ball. In the above experiment the alpha rays cause neutrons to be ejected from the beryllium. The neutrons strike the protons in the paraffin pushing them out the other side while the neutrons stay in the paraffin.

Neutrons emerge with tremendous energy and have high penetrating power. Since it has no charge of its own, it is not

slowed down by the positive or negative charges surrounding the atoms through which it passes. The only way that it can be stopped or slowed down is by direct collision with other subatomic particle.

NEUTRON SOURCES

Today many neutron sources are utilized throughout industry. And much the same as in Chadwick's experiment the radioactive element polonium is mixed with powdered beryllium (non-radioactive), and encapsulating the materials in a small metal capsule prevents contamination. The source capsules are usually made of aluminum or stainless steel, and are about the same size as a lipstick case. At one end of the capsule is fastened a long chain or cord by which it can be manipulated by a six to ten-foot pole. The manipulation of sealed sources in this manner is called the "fish pole technique."

"CAUTION RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL"

On the opposite end of the cord the law requires that a durable tag be fastened on which must appear the following: The international radiation symbol along with the words: "Caution (or Danger) Radioactive Material. Do Not Handle! If Found Notify Civil Authorities."

Two years ago an electrician working around a Southern California plant found a source capsule which had no tag. He examined it briefly and was about to put it in his pocket when he changed his mind and placed it on a girder. This was very fortunate for him because although he developed radiation burns on his hands, he might have been badly injured had he kept the source in his pocket for any length of time.

ATOMIC ODDITIES

For a long time oil geologists wished for some means of telling them exactly what the composition of the strata was as they drilled far below the earth's surface. Also, how big were the pockets of oil that the bit was passing through? Should they stop at one oil-bearing strata or continue on?

Chadwick's Idea at Work:

Today a neutron source such as is described above is lowered into a well which is being drilled. Chemically, oil has a greater number of hydrogen atoms than any other substance likely to be encountered (with perhaps water as the exception). The neutrons bombard the strata surrounding the well, and if oil-bearing rock is present, a greater number of neutrons bounce off the hydrogen's proton and return to a counter where a picture or "log" is recorded. The log not only indicates the presence of oil, but roughly how much can be expected from each pocket.

In San Francisco, Pacific Gas and Electric Company, the principal project sponsor, announced awards for 1000 miles of the project. In Calgary, the Alberta Gas Trunk Line Company Limited disclosed the names of low bidders for the Alberta section. The total will cost nearly one-third billion dollars, said Norman R. Sutherland, PG&E president.

Clearing of rights of way and the preparation of road, railway and river crossings for the 36-inch-diameter steel pipeline will begin in California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and British Columbia as soon as the contractors can move in their equipment, Sutherland said.

Pipe already is being delivered to one welding and wrapping yard at Sprague River, Ore., and other deliveries will begin soon at Burney and Napa, Calif., and a number of other points in the Pacific Northwest.

PG&E awarded a contract for the 291-mile California section to the H. C. Price Company of Bartlesville, Okla., the low bidder.

Pacific Gas Transmission Company, a PG&E affiliate which will own and operate the Oregon-Washington-Idaho section, awarded two contracts for that area. One went to H. C. Price Company for the 146 miles from Rosalia, Wash., to the Idaho-British Columbia border. The other went to the joint-venture

"BA" APPLICATIONS

- SAN JOAQUIN**
 Hacker, Harold J.
 Jury, Richard R.
 McNally, J. K.
 Scott, Margarette P.
 Strunk, Iva Jo
 Woods, Ben

- SAN JOSE**
 Daugherty, Everett E.
 Hoagland, Lyle
 Keeling, Louis C.
 Painter, Eldon C.

- EAST BAY**
 Bailey, Robert G.
 Cates, Norman L.
 Greer, John C.
 Reilly, Dennis M.

- SAN FRANCISCO**
 Anderson, David
 Brandt, Jerald D.

organization of Western Pipeline, Inc., of Austin, Tex., and J. P. Neill and Co., Inc., of Dallas, for the 468-mile installation from the California-Oregon boundary to Rosalia, Wash.

The Bechtel Corporation has been retained as engineering manager for the PGT construction, Sutherland also announced.

Alberta Natural Gas Company (one-third owned by PGT) which will own and operate the 107-mile British Columbia section, awarded the contract for this area to Price-Poole of Canada, Ltd., of Calgary and Edmonton.

(In Calgary The Alberta Gas Trunk Line Company Limited announced separately today that it had awarded contracts for the balance of the pipeline in Alberta to local bidders for five sections of main and lateral pipelines. Trunk Line is an independent pipeline company that gathers gas from producing fields and transports it to the Alberta borders for export companies.)

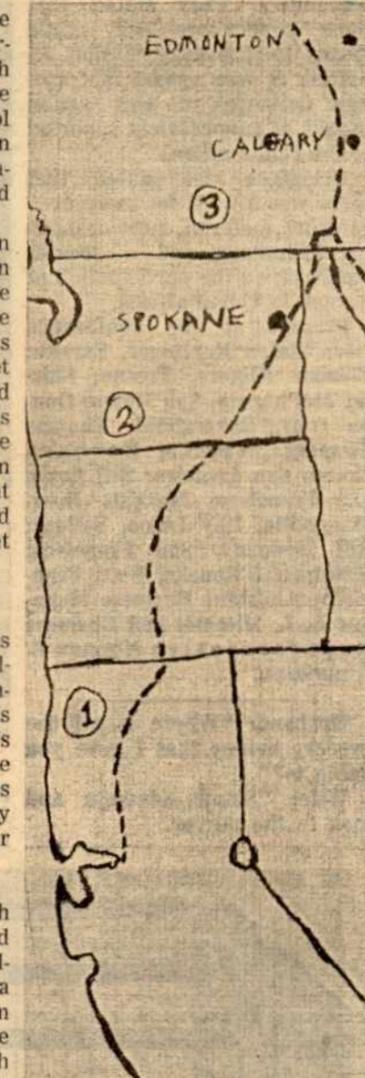
PG&E President Sutherland said that separate contracts will be awarded later for construction of compressor stations, maintenance bases and major river crossings along the route.

Although the contracts will bring certain specialists with them to the job, they plan to hire as many workmen as possible locally along the route of the line.

The huge project, involving elevations from sea level to mile-high mountains, 14 major river crossings and other big construction problems, is scheduled for completion in the winter of 1961-62. It will deliver an average 415 million cubic feet of natural gas daily to PG&E for distribution in Northern and Central California. Along the route, PGT also will deliver additional gas to El Paso Natural Gas Company for distribution to local utilities in the Pacific Northwest.

Alberta and Southern Gas Co., Ltd., wholly-owned PG&E subsidiary based in Calgary, will purchase gas from Alberta producers for PG&E.

In a related project, Montana Power Company will import gas through a lateral from the facilities of Alberta Gas Trunk Line Company Limited.



GAS FROM CANADA—PG&E heads up a group of gas line constructors to bring natural gas all the way from Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, down through Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and the last 320 miles from the Oregon line to PG&E gas terminal at Antioch. Work is now underway on three sections. Map above shows route.

- BUNTING**, James M.
 Delk, Walter K.
 Hocking, Gerald M.
 Lujan, Alfred

- STOCKTON**
 Husing, Donald S.
 Kelley, Wallace A.
 McLane, Thomas C.
 Paul, Richard
 Willis, Michael E.
 Wright, Robert E.

- GENERAL OFFICE**
 Thomas, June M.

- CITY OF ALAMEDA**
 Howard, Rowland
 Jones, Harry L.

- SIERRA PACIFIC POWER**
 Brantley, Clyde M.
 Dady, Richard G.
 Leonard, Lester
 Leonard, Louise M.
 McCorkel, Raymond J.
 Sanders, Louie T.

- DRUM**
 Douglas, Ralph H.

- COLGATE**
 Ames, Dan
 Davis, Johnny H.
 Moncur, Hugh D. III

- SACRAMENTO**
 Bopps, Edward E.
 Johnson, Armand L.

- S. M. U. D.**
 Butler, George L.
 Johnson, Harry H.
 Wales, Ralph W.

- C. U. C. C.**
 Ross, Lee J.
 Summers, Florence A.

- GENERAL CONSTRUCTION**
 Alcorn, Marvin D.
 Arvig, Lee R.
 Azevedo, Frank L.
 Bell, Kenneth J.
 Cousins, Earl L.
 Cunningham, Jimmy
 Dugan, Jas. P., Jr.
 Dyches, Johnny W.
 Floyd, Charles E.
 Dempsey, Gene V.
 Gilbert, Ronald W.
 Glat, Charles F.
 Grenlin, Lester J.
 Larsen, Robert H.
 Latham, Caulde J.
 McKinney, Robert E.
 Miller, Jerry
 Mims, Robert E.
 Radley, Donald S.
 Ramey, Richard L.
 Staats, Burford D.
 Sholler, Robert L.
 Traylor, Thomas
 West, Milton L.

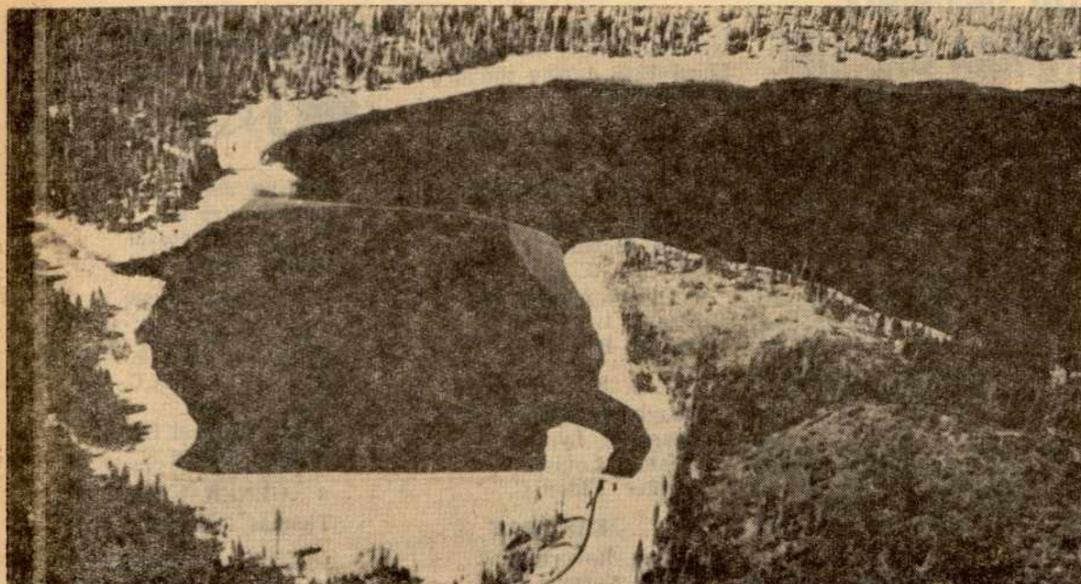
- "A" APPLICATIONS**
GENERAL CONSTRUCTION
 Andrews, J. W.
 Hyles, O. A.
 Cope, Frank E., Jr.

- TRAVELING CARDS**
GENERAL CONSTRUCTION
 Cooley, Ray E.
 Ryan, Richard J.
 Russell, Edward E.

Sign Up
 THAT
NON-MEMBER

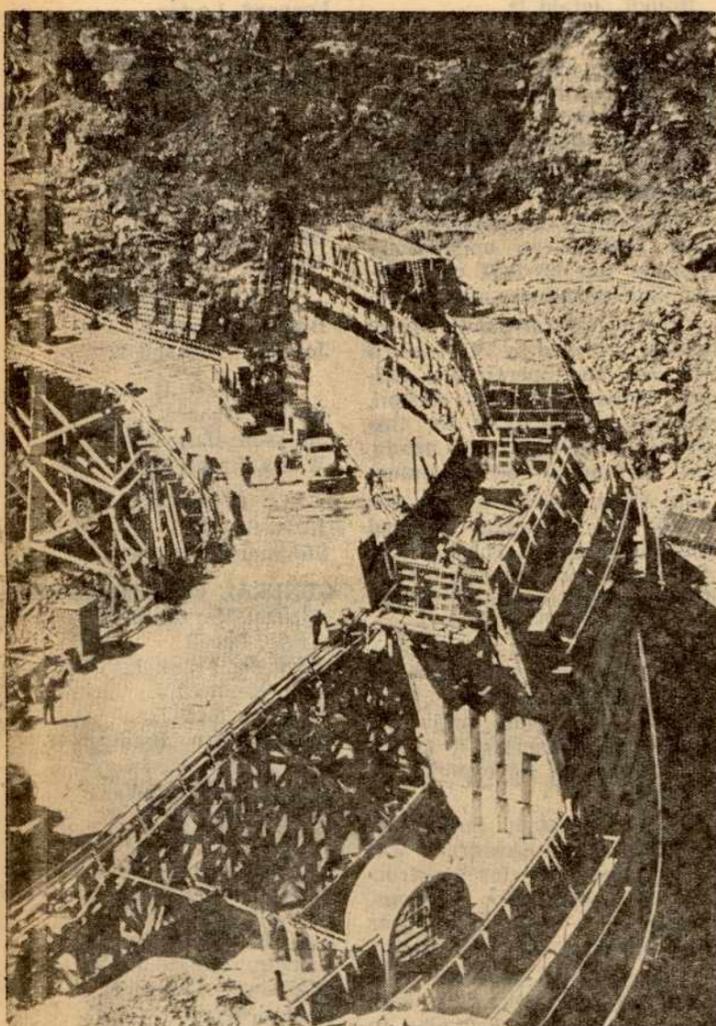
THINK!
KNOW!
 HIGH EXPLOSIVES
 Danger!
 NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

S.M.U.D. Expansion Builds for Future



Aerial view of Ice House Dam and Reservoir. At an elevation of 5,450 feet, dam is 148 feet high, 1600 feet long, has a capacity of 46,000 acre feet and covers on area of 678 acres.

—Picture courtesy SMUD



Side view of Junction Dam, scheduled for completion in 1960. Junction is 168 feet high, 520 feet long, has a capacity of 3,250 acre feet and covers an area of 64 acres.

—Picture courtesy SMUD



Shown left to right with Ice House Dam water storage in background, are W. L. Hill, Consultant on the Project and retired Superintendent of Electric Department, Sacramento Division of PG&E; Business Manager R. T. Weakley, who toured the project on September 27; and Paul L. White, S.M.U.D. Electrical Engineer on the project.

The Sacramento Municipal Utility District is expanding its facilities to meet the future needs of its service area which now covers approximately 500,000 people.

A new \$4.3 million office building is now staffed with some 325 people and is designed to provide space for a staff sufficient to handle the service needs of a million people in the Sacramento area.

The Upper American River Project which is now under construction and about one-third completed, will cost nearly \$110 million. About \$75 million of this amount is already at work through contracts to construct the first stage of the project. The presently licensed portion of the development will produce about 330,000 k.w. of installed capacity.

An example of the scope of the project is contained in a S.M.U.D. brochure which tells of the construction necessary to reach a 400,000 k.w. output by the middle '60's.

The project will utilize waters falling from an elevation of 6,545 feet above sea level through a series of 13 dams, 15 tunnels, ditches and penstocks and will involve at least 5 hydro plants down to an elevation of 935 feet above sea level. Water storage capacity totals some 416,626 acre feet.

The project is still in the final stages of design and will ultimately produce some 500,000 k.w., depending upon total installed capacity. The ultimate completed project will produce as much power as C.V.P.'s Shasta and Keswick plants combined.

When the project is completed, two existing lakes will have been enlarged and five new lakes created, adding immensely to the fishing, camping and recreational resources of El Dorado County.

Frank E. Bonner, a noted con-

sulting engineer formerly with the Federal Power Commission, laid out the original plans in 1955 and a board of consulting engineers consisting of I. C. Steele, John S. Longwell and the late Chester Marliave, concurred in the physical and economic feasibility of the project.

The project will utilize waters ed under the direction of James E. McCaffrey, S.M.U.D.'s General Manager and Chief Engineer from 1938 until his retirement in June, 1959. He was assisted by Paul E. Shaad, his successor, now General Manager and Chief Engineer, and James K. Carr, Assistant General Manager. Clyde H. Spencer is serving as S.M.U.D.'s Project Engineer.

The final design of project features and supervision of construction are the responsibility of the Bechtel Corporation of San Francisco.

Union Building Tradesmen are enjoying a large amount of man hours of employment and the communities involved in the work area are being pressed to provide facilities to handle the influx of workmen and their families.

While the power plants are designed for carrier current and microwave remote control operation, the members of Local 1245, which represent Operating Department employees of S.M.U.D., can look forward to some new job opportunities in the manpower requirements involved in the project.

Clerical Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

•8. Promotional opportunities for Meter Readers and Collectors into clerical positions.

On Sunday morning, the delegates discussed general clerical problems and means of establishing better communications within the clerical group. It was pointed out that Union's program must come from the members if it is to meet their problems and desires.

REPORT AREA PROBLEMS

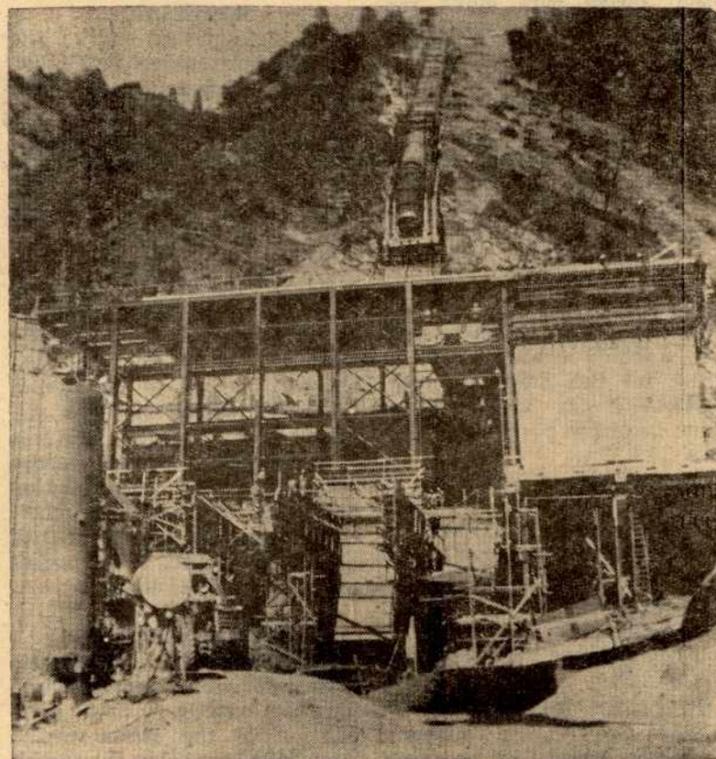
Delegates reported on specific problems in their areas and solutions were discussed. Several delegates stated that there is a reluctance in their offices to be active in Union affairs due to a fear that this activity will adversely affect promotional opportunities. They stated that some supervisors use subtle means to discourage Union activities. It was agreed that specific instances of this action should be immediately reported to the Union office.

Delegates also stated that there was a need for more organizing material, new organizing techniques and a greater emphasis on the participation of women in Union affairs.

Present at the conference were Slaton Keplinger, Eureka; Eleanor Kilgore, Fresno; Shirley McPherson, San Mateo; Donna Goff, Bakersfield; Thomas Fleming, Sausalito; Barbara Green, San Leandro; Bill Reno, San Francisco; Marquis Bear, Marysville; Roy Leino, Salinas; Bill Kennedy, San Francisco; Kathleen O'Rourke, San Francisco; Assistant Business Manager L. L. Mitchell and Business Representative Norman E. Amundson.

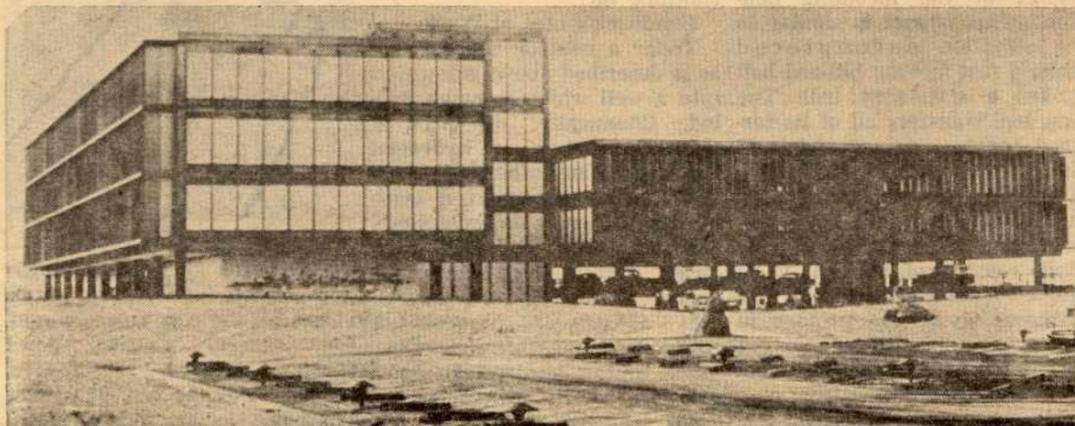
Husband: "Where is all the grocery money that I gave you going to?"

Wife: "Stand sideways and look in the mirror."



Jaybird Powerhouse, 1/3 completed. Capacity when completed—133,000 K.W., elevation 2,910 feet, average static head—1,540 feet. Penstock above is almost twelve feet in diameter and is 2,500 feet long.

—Picture courtesy SMUD



Above is the new \$4.3 million office building which houses some 325 people. Space is provided for a staff to serve one million customers in Sacramento area. —Picture courtesy SMUD



By Clair M. Cook

Executive Director, Religion and Labor Foundation

TRANSLATING MACHINE: 10,000 WORDS A SECOND!

Since June, 1959, a machine has been translating the Russian newspaper Pravda into English. This IBM machine, with a vocabulary of 55,000 Russian word stems, was publicly displayed last May for the first time by IBM and the U.S. Air Force, a machine capable of translating 30 words per second—or an article the length of this in about 20 seconds. Speed is actually lower because the punched paper tape input and the electric typewriter output will not run that fast, and the translation may not always read smoothly, but meanings are clear. (A French translator also being developed by IBM, for example, comes up with "the part the most elementary" for "the most elementary part" because of French word order.)

But limitations are giving way constantly to new advances. A faster transistorized "Mark II" machine being built is expected to handle by itself all the U.S. government's presently known needs for Russian translation. And according to a paper presented last February at the National Symposium on Machine Translation, a new computer called STRETCH, being designed for the Los Alamos laboratory, will have a transmission rate of more than 10,000 words per second—with internal operating speeds 100 times faster than the IBM 704 machine. A translation system already proposed for this machine is a big "stretch" indeed, almost too big a stretch for the imagination: a translation rate "in the neighborhood of 3 million words per hour." This is equal to forty 75,000-word novels!

And that is not all. Because present systems require an operator to type the original Russian text (which can of course be divided up among a number of typists) in preparing the input tape, there is research well advanced on automatic page scanners and "character sensing"—which is now done in some bank check-reading machines and in experimental post office sorting machines which read addresses. Eventually, with these "readers" for input and high-speed printers for output, unbelievably rapid conversion of Russian to English will be possible automatically.

The potential volume of materials of importance from Russian alone, not to mention other languages, is tremendous. In such fields as cancer research, physics, chemistry, economics and space technology Russia publishes several billion words a year. Many important papers in

these fields never reach our own researchers for lack of time and money for translation; it is estimated that the cost to the U.S. Government for its translation services is now eight to ten cents a word—fifty to sixty dollars for a page this length. Automatic machine translation will cut costs as well as time.

Even without machines, however, Russia is doing a tremendous job of translation as compared with our own output of less than one per cent of the world's foreign technical literature. The All-Union Institute for Scientific and Technical Translation has more than 2,600 full-time workers, while another 26,000 part-time scientist translators help boost output to half a million published abstracts annually of translated books and articles. They are thus capturing for their scientists all our important technical publications while we make little use of theirs. Perhaps, with the coming of automatic machine translation, it will not long continue to be so.



WOODROW W. FIELDS, Electric Meter History Clerk from Stockton Division, passed away October 9, 1960. Brother Fields had been a member of Local 1245 since March, 1948.

GEORGE A. SALSURY, a Local 1245 member since August, 1952, died on October 8, 1960. Brother Salsury was an Apprentice Electrician in the Stores Division.

FLOYD WILLIAMS, a Compressor Engineer from East Bay Division, died September 20, 1960. Brother Williams was initiated into Local 1245 in June, 1950.

L. B. WRIGHT, an Operator from Shasta Division, and a member of the Local since July 1942 died on August 7, 1960.

MERVIN CASAGRANDE, a Laborer in Stockton Division, passed away on August 20, 1960. Brother Casagrande was initiated in the Local in May, 1947.

State FEPC Marks Year Of Progress

California's first year of Fair Employment Practice law has brought "reassuring acceptance of principle" by employers, wholehearted support by organized labor, and considerable breakthrough in action toward merit employment without regard to race, creed or national origin.

This was detailed in an informal first-year report to Governor Edmund G. Brown and the public, by State FEP Commissioners and Division Chief, at a first anniversary luncheon program recently at the Hotel Biltmore, Los Angeles. The report traced FEPC's progress since the FEP Act became effective September 18 last year.

"The experience of hundreds of firms attests that non-discrimination pays in productive manpower, not to mention that it is patriotic and morally right," said John Anson Ford of Los Angeles, FEPC chairman.

Ford stressed three areas of progress under FEP law: 1) increasing acceptance of the FEP principle by employers and organized labor; 2) the value of non-discriminatory employment to manpower and production; and 3) the opening of a wider door to opportunity than minority groups have ever had.

"We have already seen the new hope, the new self-confidence and respect that have come into the faces of qualified minority workers because they have come to realize that the FEP law is behind them," Ford commented.

"I wish each of you could have had and could realize this, not in abstract terms but in terms of this young Negro father, in terms of that handsome young woman of Mexican ancestry, in terms of young people who have decided to continue their studies because at long last the door of opportunity is opening wide for them."

Ford, however, warned against over-optimism. "I don't want you to think that the outlook is so bright that the task remaining is not great. No, I tell you seriously we do find prejudice among some employers and even among labor unions. These are the ones who are receiving our attention."

"We have a good law—one of the best in the country. We have not as yet had to fall back on the real penalties and public hearings which constitute the teeth in this statute. But when that comes we are ready."

Edward Howden, Chief of the Division of Fair Employment Practices in the State Department of Industrial Relations (San Francisco), traced the year's "breakthrough."

He reported that as of the end of August, 370 cases of alleged unlawful discrimination in employment had been filed, 185 of which had been closed. In 31 of these closed cases the Commission lacked jurisdiction in the complaint failed to proceed. Among the remaining 154, discrimination was found and remedied in 49 and in 105 there was no finding or insufficient evidence of discrimination.

Among FEP "firsts," Howden said that many firms have hired minority applicants for the first time in capacities other than menial.

"In all cases but one where unlawful discrimination was

SOUP TO NONSENSE

Why Argue?

By Jane Goodsell

I knew you'd see it my way:

"Honey, I'm delighted you bought yourself a new fishing rod. Of course, I'm not mad. After all, life isn't worth living if you can't be a little bit extravagant now and then. Not that I think \$49.95 is a lot for a really good fishing rod. Actually it's a bargain. And speaking of bargains, I happened to run into a terrific one myself yesterday. I saw this perfectly marvelous alligator bag for only . . ."

why yes, of course I remember you. Where are you calling from. You are? Yes, that's only about 80 miles from here. Well, isn't that nice. You and your husband and all the children, hm? Of course we want you to come to see us, and we'll be delighted to have you spend a few days with us. We absolutely insist. Nothing could make us happier. Of course, we'll have to double up a bit, but I don't suppose you'll mind. There's just one thing I really feel I ought to tell you. There's a lot of scarlet fever going around our neighborhood. Actually, you might call it an epidemic. And just a few minutes before you called, our four-year-old complained of a headache and a sore throat. Of course, it might not be anything at all, but then again . . ."

"Of course, Mrs. Bixby, I understand why you can't serve on the program committee this year. I realize how busy you must be, taking care of three children and a large house. I was talking to Mary Hendricks only this morning. You know, she has four children and another one on the way. Honestly, I don't see how she can manage it, but she's agreed to be general chairman of the rummage sale this year and you know what a tremendous job that is. Of course, she's very efficient, and she's always so eager to do her part in serving the community . . ."

"Thank you, operator, I'll take the call. Hello? Elaine? Elaine who? Oh, Elaine Carter! Why—"

found," Howden said, "satisfactory adjustment has so far been achieved through conference and conciliation—that is, without the necessity of formal hearing, without publicity emanating from FEPC, without the 'punitive' action often so direly predicted in the years before FEP became law in California."

"Not 'damages,' not fines or jail terms, but practical redress to aggrieved individuals and elimination of discriminatory practices have made up the 'conciliation agreements' which have closed these cases. This has always typified FEPC elsewhere, and comes as no surprise here."

"Habit more than hate, inertia more than intolerance, anxiety more than antipathy—these are the characteristics of the social-economic ill which FEPC seeks to help eliminate," he said.

"Americanism: Voting to set the speed limit at 60 and demanding a car that will do 90."

"How do you meet expenses?" "My wife introduces them to me."

Sending them up in rockets seems like a rather expensive way of getting rid of mice.

"Honey, I know how much you enjoy the Wednesday night fights, and I wouldn't think of asking you to switch channels just so I could watch a silly old spectacular. Even if it is supposed to be one of the best programs of the year, it probably isn't nearly as good as it's cracked up to be. So what if it includes some of the biggest names in the entertainment world? And anyway, I'd hate myself for being so selfish as to make you miss your regular Wednesday night treat, and I don't believe for a minute that those fights are crooked even if everybody says so . . ."

THIS YEAR
EVERYBODY
GIVES!

UNITED CRUSADE
YOUR BIG GIVE

SPECIAL NOTICE TO MEMBERS WHO HATE THEIR UNIONS

Montgomery Ward's store in Porterville was operating under a union contract. Then the talk started. Just an occasional remark at first. "Why should we have to pay union dues?" . . . "What good is the union doing us?" . . . "We can get along without any union . . ."

The occasional remarks grew into long conversations and the conversations into agitation. Finally a petition was filed with the National Labor Relations Board for a decertification election at the store.

Department Store Clerks Local 70, its Secretary Les O'Neal, and other union spokesmen fought the move. They told Ward employees that the union was their only protection on the job, that workers could lose any and all of their benefits if the union was thrown out. O'Neal and others demonstrated how the union protects members, advances their interests and how members get much more than full value for their dues dollars.

Some of the Ward employes at the Porterville store were convinced. But not enough. The union lost 24-20.

The very next morning, management held a meeting of employes and announced that beginning immediately no one would receive time and one half pay for those hours over 40 in any one week.

This had been a provision of the union contract.
—Valley Labor Citizen, Fresno.

Statement required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Acts of March 3, 1933, July 2, 1946 and June 11, 1960 (74 Stat. 208) showing the Ownership, Management, and Circulation of Utility Reporter, published monthly at Oakland, California for October 1, 1960.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, Intl. Brotherhood of Elect. Wkrs. Local 1245, 1918 Grove Street, Oakland, Calif.; Editor, Ronald T. Weakley, 1918 Grove Street, Oakland, Calif.; Business manager, Ronald T. Weakley, 1918 Grove Street, Oakland, Calif.

2. The owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual member, must be given.) International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union 1245, AFL-CIO, 1918 Grove Street, Oakland, California.

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, also the statement in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required by the act of June 11, 1960 to be included in all statements regardless of frequency of issue.) 9,570.

RONALD T. WEAKLEY, Business Manager
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22nd day of September, 1960.
Alice H. Skinner
(SEAL) (My commission expires Nov. 11, 1962)

In answer to Business Manager Ronald T. Weakley's letter requesting Senator Kennedy's position regarding the extension of collective bargaining rights for employees of public power agencies, the Democratic Presidential candidate replied as follows:

U. S. SENATOR...



JOHN F. KENNEDY
FOR PRESIDENT

★ ★ ★ ★

HEADQUARTERS - 261 CONSTITUTION AVE., N. W. - WASHINGTON, D. C. - National 3-8206

October 18, 1960

Mr. Ronald T. Weakley, Business Manager
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL-CIO
1918 Grove Street
Oakland 12, California

Dear Mr. Weakley:

Thank you for your letter of September 29, 1960, advising me that the Executive Board of Local 1245 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has joined the International Union in endorsing the national Democratic ticket and that you will do everything possible to help us carry California. In view of California's great importance, the support of Local 1245 gives me special satisfaction.

The Democratic Platform pledges the Party to the traditional goal of giving "all workers the right to organize and bargain collectively." This goal applies, with such variations as the public character of their employment requires, to employees of public power projects. Thus, as you point out, the policies of the Tennessee Valley Authority protect the rights of union organization, collective bargaining, and grievance adjustment. The Employee Relationships Policy developed by the TVA Board of Directors in 1935 laid the foundation for many years of fruitful and harmonious collective bargaining between TVA and unions representing the TVA employees, including the I.B.E.W. The Bonneville Power Administration has pursued similar policies. They have been equally successful.

The collective bargaining policies of the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Bonneville Power Administration has pursued similar policies. They have been equally successful.

The collective bargaining policies of the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Bonneville Power Administration furnish an admirable example for other public power projects. They show that the fundamental rights of union membership and collective bargaining can be reconciled with the special obligations of public employees. The extension of these policies should be encouraged.

Sincerely,

John F. Kennedy

Local 1245 Gains Bargaining Rights With A Public Agency

On October 1, 1960, the Alameda-Contra Costa Transit District, a body corporate and politic, took over operation of the properties of the Key System Transit Lines, thus completing some six years of effort to provide a publicly owned transit system to the residents of Alameda County and a portion of Contra Costa County.

The first major step in this effort was the passage by the California State Legislature in 1955, of the act authorizing the formation of the District. Of importance to Local 1245 in particular and to organized labor in general, was the inclusion within this act of labor provisions providing for the right of self-organization and collective bargaining, the first such action in the legislative annals of this State. Inclusion of these labor provisions came about primarily through the efforts of Local 1245 and Division 192 of the Carmen's Union, which represents a large number of the employees involved.

In accordance with the direction of these labor provisions and as a result of the assignability clause in Local 1245's agreement with the Key System Transit Lines, an Agreement of

Assignment was executed between the interested parties. This action transferred the Key System interest and agreement with the Union to the Transit District.

The Union immediately served notice on the District that they desired to negotiate improvements and modifications in this Agreement and negotiations toward this end are currently underway between the parties.

Due to the relationship built up between the Union and the District during its formative years, particularly with respect to the labor provisions and the action of the District which sets forth their intent to arbitrate any disputes which may arise, we look forward to an early and successful conclusion to these negotiations, together with an extension of the good relation-

ship between the Union and the District.

San Jose Unit Sponsors a Dinner Dance

San Jose Unit No. 1511 will play host to the entire San Jose Division on Saturday evening, November 5, 1960. The occasion is their annual dinner-dance which will be held at the Veterans of Foreign Wars Club, 430 South 4th, San Jose.

There will be a cocktail hour beginning at 6:00 p.m. and the dinner, which will be catered, will be served at 8:00 p.m. Dancing will begin immediately after dinner.

Tickets will soon be available and can be purchased from any Steward in the San Jose Division. The price of the tickets is \$2.00 each, which also includes the tip for the waitresses.

Those who attended last year will recall what a gala time was had and it is hoped that this will be a bigger and better affair. A cordial invitation is extended by Unit No. 1511 to the Executive Board Members and Officers of Local 1245 to attend the festivities.

GRAIN MILLERS PROPOSE CHANGE IN NLRB ROLE

A resolution calling for the abolishment of most of the powers of the National Labor Relations Board and the transfer of its judicial functions to independent labor courts was approved overwhelmingly by the American Federation of Grain Millers at their September constitutional convention in Denver.

This is the strongest action ever proposed by any major Union. The AFL-CIO News reported the story as follows:

The resolution on the NLRB calls for stripping the board of all functions except that of conducting representation elections, and congressional re-evaluation of the whole agency and its methods of adjudicating labor problems and disputes.

In its place, the resolution proposes that special regional federal labor tribunals with equity powers be established to adjudicate disputes in the labor field.

The resolution said: "Experience since 1947 has also shown that an administrative agency consisting of the five members of the NLRB, approximately 150 legal assistants to members and about 100 trial examiners cannot enunciate and equitably administer a workable and publicly acceptable national labor policy under the existing laws . . .

HOPELESSLY INEFFICIENT

"The board has become hopelessly inefficient in the disposition of its case load. With more personnel than is available to the entire federal judiciary and with far fewer cases and less complicated issues to resolve, the board has made a mockery of the very purpose of administrative law and administrative agencies—prompt and expert determination of controversies.

"All too frequently the board's decisions reflect appalling ignorance of the facts of industrial life only because of the voluntary self-isolation of the board members from those who might best enlighten them, the litigants themselves . . .

"(We) firmly believe that the degeneration and degradation of the NLRB and the office of general counsel are of such character and depth that, even under a new national administration which might ultimately replace all present members and the general counsel with new personnel, it will still be impossible to reconstruct these agencies and rededicate them to public usefulness."

NEWSPAPERS BACK NIXON BY 5-1 EDGE

To no one's surprise, Editor and Publisher, magazine of the newspaper field, last week announced that newspapers supporting Republican Richard Nixon for President have almost five times the circulation of papers backing Democrat John F. Kennedy.

Editor and Publisher's poll brought responses from 801 of 1,775 daily newspapers in the United States. These 801 papers represent about 38.9 per cent of the total circulation of daily papers.

Percentage-wise, 54.1 per cent of the 801 dailies are backing Nixon. These papers have 47.1 per cent of the total circulation.

Kennedy is supported by only 15.6 per cent of the papers with 10.5 per cent of the circulation.

Consequently, Nixon's circulation outdistances Kennedy by almost 5 to 1.

The rest of the papers are taking no sides at this time in the editorial columns but this does not mean that they are impartial in presenting "news."

1245 Wins Another NLRB Vote

Employees of the UTILITY TREE SERVICE COMPANY have voted 15 to 6 to have Local Union 1245, I.B.E.W., represent them in collective bargaining with their employer. This came as the result of an N.L.R.B. conducted election, in which the ballots were counted on October 11, 1960.

As soon as the results were known, a notice was sent to all employees, calling a special meeting for Saturday, October 15. The purpose of this meeting was to determine their needs and desires for inclusion in the Union's proposals for a Collective Bargaining Agreement. With this development of a general outline, the Union is now preparing the language for submission to the Company and hopes to be meeting with Company representatives in the very near future. Selected as the Union's Committee to participate in negotiations were employee members Arthur S. Gowdy and Donald D. Billups, together with Business Representative Frank Quadros and Assistant Business Manager M. A. Walters.

Utility Tree Service is a private company primarily engaged in performing line clearance work (tree trimming) for the utility companies in the northern coastal section of California.

Ike's Health Plan Off to Sick Start

The Administration Program of Medical Aid to the Needy Aged went into effect October 1, 1960, with only one State in the Nation able to benefit from it. The compromise plan, which was passed in the closing days of the post-convention Congressional Session, was signed by President Eisenhower in mid-September.

The program provides grants of monies to states which agree to increase their medical aid to needy persons over 65. Before funds will be granted, however, special legislation is required in each state in order that these states can qualify. At this time, only one State — Michigan — under Democratic Governor C. Mennen Williams (who had supported the Forand Bill), has passed legislation to carry out the Aid Bill.

In New York, Republican Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller has rejected the Administration Plan as unacceptable.

Under the new program, \$142,000,000 is available immediately to the state for medical care programs for persons over 65. To qualify for funds, a person must be a "medical indigent", which means that he is not on relief but is too poor to afford proper medical attention.

WHICH NIXON IS RIGHT?

"Glossing over weaknesses which we may have, denying that they exist, is not only naive, but it really is dangerous in today's world, in view of the challenges we confront." (Vice President Nixon, non-campaign speech, Feb. 23, 1960.)

"I do not think it serves the cause of peace or freedom to talk about America's weakness militarily, to talk about America's falling behind economically, to indicate that America is losing the battle of ideas throughout the world and that our prestige is falling throughout the world." (Vice President Nixon, campaign speech, Sept. 21, 1960.)

These quotations are typical of innumerable contradictions that have come from Nixon in the current campaign.