



**President Johnson**

Endorsed by the Executive Board of Local 1245, I.B.E.W. upon a unanimous recommendation by the Advisory Council.



# utility reporter

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## Labor Movement's Survival Is at Stake in November

**CHICAGO (PAI)** — Intense opposition to the Republican platform was much in evidence at the mid-summer meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council. AFL-CIO President George Meany declared flatly that the "survival of the labor movement" was at stake in the November Presidential election.

Sentiments expressed by GOP candidate Goldwater, Meany said, indicate that he "thinks this country would be better off without a labor movement."

The AFL-CIO chief added that he was sure the working people understood this, as well as the whole picture that will confront them as they go to the polls. He averred that the Executive Council issued three statements on the Republican platform, extremism and the control of atomic weapons. The Council GOP platform statement pulled no punches, asserting that "we are compelled to express our deep shock at the total nature of the Republican platform."

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On unemployment, for example, the AFL-CIO had called for "a long list of specific undertakings—accelerated public spending on needed programs, Federal measures to raise the wages of the underpaid, steps to relieve the plight of the aged and the jobless in general, a cut in the statutory work week, and many more."

"Among the few specifics of the GOP platform are: opposition to higher premium pay for overtime and endorsement of more teenage employment at less than Federal minimum wages, which can only be viewed as an invitation to return to the days of child labor."

"Startling in their omission are what might be described as labor-management matters. The only substantive reference we could find was a thinly veiled threat to put unions under the anti-trust laws."

Republican stands on old age hospital insurance, proposing tax credits and federal-state charity for the "needy"—were also attacked in the statement.

**YOUR Business Manager's COLUMN**  
By Ronald T. Weakley

By the time this column goes to print, registration deadlines will have passed for most of our members. According to the various reports I receive, our registration levels are very high and reflect pretty much the California registration percentage figures as shown between Republicans and Democrats.

The next item of political business is to turn out the vote on November 3rd. This is the business of all Americans and the stakes are critical this time.

Those who state that the policy of the officers of this Union and the editorial policy of this newspaper is partisan, state the truth. To our Republican members, let me say that the San Francisco Republican Party Convention didn't leave the officers of our Union much choice.

Prior to that Convention, there was some hope that the Republican Party would come up with a platform and candidates for the offices of President and Vice President that would give pause  
(Continued on Page 2)



Local 1245's delegation to the California Labor Federation Convention is shown during the discussion of the Ballot Propositions. An impartial explanation of these measures begins on page 4 of this issue. Shown above, clockwise around the table are Albert G. Callahan, Southern Area Board Member at left; Assistant Business Manager L. L. Mitchell (partially hidden); Anthony J. Boker, E. Board Member-at-Large; Recording Secretary Henry B. Lucas; James H. Fountain, Northern Area Member.; Treasurer James M. Lydon; Business Manager Ronald T. Weakley (partially hidden); President Leland Thomas Jr.; Andrew A. Clayton, Central Area Member; and Vice President Marvin C. Brooks.

The Board's recommendations on the ballot propositions will appear next month.

(Editorial)

## An Examination of Union Policy

(Editorial)

Local 1245 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL-CIO, has been in existence for less than 25 years. By usual standards of comparison, it is an upstart in the American Labor Movement. Yet, it has moved quickly to a place of importance in our industry, in the community, and in the House of Labor.

It is the second largest Local Union in the U. S. gas and electric utility industry. It is the largest single utility Local Union in the I.B.E.W. It has forged a place of prominence and respect in the local communities in which it operates, in the Nation, and beyond our National borders.

Within the American Labor Movement, Local 1245 is unique. While we are general-

ly in the mainstream of the policy positions of Labor, we are also noted for dissent.

For instance, Local 1245 forced a merger between AFL diehards and CIO diehards within its area of concern, years before the top moguls of Labor did likewise in their august wisdom.

We didn't make the headlines across the Nation but we proved that a Local Union knew what had to be done and could do it long before it was done on a National scale.

Local 1245 values its autonomy and has proved that it can register dissent without going out into space. It has kept its faith with the American Labor Movement and will continue to do so but not as a matter of subservience to any dictate which its officers may

consider oppressive or improper.

Examples of our independent Local Union policy positions are many. We have recommended support of political candidates from both major parties when we have been advised that such candidates were not the choice of Labor's "official family."

We recommended support of a Democratic gubernatorial candidate some years ago when a Republican was the official California Labor choice. On the other hand, a few years later we stood almost alone in support of a Republican Senatorial candidate when California Labor endorsed a Democrat. In both instances, our endorsed candidates were soundly defeated but we took our stand.

In 1958, despite the fact that we did not (and still do not) enjoy a union shop situation in our major areas of operation, we produced one of the most aggressive and successful campaigns known in California Labor history against Proposition 18—the so-called "right-to-work" law.

Our members willingly spent many thousands of dollars to protect the union security of other California workers and our right to seek equal security at the bargaining tables.

We are the main architects of policy positions adopted by the AFL-CIO in California through our resolutions on the protection of the 160-acre limitation—the backbone of U. S. Reclamation Law.

We opposed the California Water Plan because of the

fiscal policies it involved as well as some basic reservations we held and still hold regarding the technical aspects of water supply and transportation.

We supported reforms involving the sad plight of our domestic farm workers and legislation to end the importation and use of poor Mexican nationals for purposes which do not square with the principles of simple morality.

We opposed the takeover by Federal power agencies of certain projects which should and could be built and operated by investor-owned utilities with results which accrued to the benefit of taxpayers and electric energy consumers. We also lost a few battles over this issue and in general, were out

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By RONALD T. WEAKLEY

(Continued from Page 1)

to partisanship regarding a flat-out position for one or the other of our two great Parties.

Unfortunately, what came out of the Cow Palace split the Republican Party into two parties rather than uniting the G.O.P. into a real contestant which could offer a program and candidates more easily understood and respected by the American Labor Movement, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Local Union 1245.

California's senior Senator, Thomas Kuchel, hasn't come out for his own Party's platform nor its top candidates. To do so, he would have to repudiate his record and his principles as a believer in progress rather than reaction.

Senators Javits and Keating of New York also refuse to buy the Cow Palace brand of political immorality which saw the moderate delegates of the Republican Party booed and maligned as they sought to keep the G.O.P. in the mainstream of practical American life.

The "kooks" had their say and for all practical purposes, created a situation where many moderate Republicans have been denied a real Party supporting decision unless they knuckle down to the Goldwater-Miller brand of political extremism.

This turn of events is advantageous to the Democratic Party and its standard bearers but as one voice among many, I am sorry that the Cow Palace episode ever happened. The reason I am sorry is because I sincerely believe that the Republican Party is an important instrument of political balance which is sorely needed in our great country.

The Democratic Party is not perfect, by a long shot. I would be less than honest if I did not render legitimate complaint regarding some of the Senators and Congressmen of that Party who have also perpetrated serious assaults on the well-being of the members of our Union and their families, as well as the rest of the citizens of the U.S.A.

Labor Unions in this country, including our own, are not perfect instruments of economic or political morality but our very being indicates that we must register dissent whenever the working people are threatened by extremists from the far left or the far right. The far right is now on the prowl.

It so happens that on November 3rd, we must put up a fight at the ballot box against a combination of forces that would still our voice and render us impotent at the bargaining tables, should such forces capture the White House and the Congress.

Goldwater's personal contempt of Organized Labor and its legitimate rights are a matter of clear record. He

makes no bones about his plans to eliminate the bargaining position presently held by Local 1245 and many other unions who deal with more than one employer.

He would make us into a one-company organization and strip of us our right to represent all utility workers who might wish to be represented by Local Union 1245 within our present jurisdiction. One of his personal Senate bills would do just that.

We went through the old company union days. We found that we were much better able to gain our legitimate objectives if we followed our present policy of one union, dealing with any and all employers in our jurisdiction.

In the past, we dealt with a single employer and we were split asunder, with nine Locals on one property.

The employer, in that instance, saved millions of dollars because his employees were disunited and therefore didn't have the necessary bargaining strength to gain a decent share of the fruits of their labor. We changed that situation by free choice.

I'm not opposed to employers saving millions of dollars but I am against such savings being made at the expense of the people who elected me to office to work diligently toward gaining for them and their families, a fair share.

This principle applies to all of the investor-owned enterprises and the public-owned operations where the members of Local 1245 are employed.

Now that we legally deal with a number of utility employers and all of them are in good financial shape, it would appear that Goldwater and his ilk, should let well enough alone. But no, he has to try to turn back the clock and try to render this Union impotent and unable to carry out its rightful responsibilities.

In simple terms, Goldwater wants to reduce the bargaining strength of this Union to the days of the Forties and then to the Thirties, when we had no union at all. This proposition finds no responsible or sensible support in our house.

To those veteran members in our ranks who have forgotten the struggles of the past which made it possible for them to live as they do at the present, I say look at the record.

To those new members in our ranks who think that their present economic position was always thus, let them talk to an old-timer.

Beyond all of this, let us give sober thought to the present economic affluence which rubs off on every single member of our Union at the time this column is written.

Business profits, including those of our employers, are at an all-time high. Tax cuts the nature of which were

# Editorial Examines Union Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

of step with the majority, so far as Labor policy positions were concerned. Yet, we took our stand.

On major social and economic issues we were found in the columns of support for tax reforms and tax cuts, improvements in our Social Security system, improvements in the field of unemployment compensation, disability insurance, and actions toward providing education, retraining and job opportunities through public works. Our support for Civil Rights is of long standing.

We have long been in support of legislation directed to the needs of our senior citizens in the matter of income, housing, and adequate health care. We still are.

On foreign policy, we actively supported the Nuclear Test Ban, the United Nations and adequate but not wasteful defense expenditures. We are anti-Communist, anti-Fascist and pro-America in the sense set forth by the real meaning of our Constitution. We backed President John F. Kennedy and we are now backing President Lyndon B. Johnson, for the same reasons.

The foregoing record shows no extreme nor habitual concepts of political or economic policy. It shows a willingness to support Labor policy whenever we can in good conscience, do so. It shows a determination to reject such policies for the same reason at any given time.

We are not legally subject to

unheard of before the Johnson Administration took action, have given industry and working people additional economic muscle. Our economy is moving ahead, despite the wails of the Goldwater forces. Most of those at the wailing-wall would be dead if the flow of Federal support to our economy should be cut off, as Goldwater glibly suggests.

Finally, I must comment on the so-called "backlash" on the Civil Rights issue, which is the only hope for victory in the camp represented by the junior Senator from Arizona.

There are good reasons for opposition to some of the tactics employed by certain elements which have fastened themselves on the Civil Rights issue. Hoodlums and other illegitimate elements have tied themselves to this cause and have disgraced an otherwise legitimate cause by subverting the rightful movement of our Negro citizens toward a place in our National sun.

I hold no brief for these creeps, be they white or colored. I also observe that every similar legitimate movement had its crown of thorns in the history of our country.

Nevertheless, people of intelligence and good will can always separate the cause from the temporary effect and stand firm in the belief that what is right will prevail in the long run.

On November 3rd, a fateful decision will be made at the ballot box between two



BY AL SOUZA

any force other than the laws of the land and the internal laws of our union so far as our organizational conduct is concerned. We have not and shall not allow any employer, political, religious, or fraternal organization to infringe on our autonomy as a Union of working people whose organization is owned and operated by and for them.

We place Christian and moral values above all else and we are not ashamed of our policy positions of the past nor those of the present.

Despite the fact that all of our members never have nor ever will agree with each and every policy position taken by the officers of our Union, we submit that within the frailties which afflict all human beings and organized combinations of them, we have done the best we can.

Even now, in the heat of our great National political battles, we act only after thorough and responsible examination of the issues and the capabilities of the political candidates who seek the many thousands of votes which our members generate at election time.

We are proud of our Union, proud of our record of accomplishment in the area of collective bargaining, and proud of our contribution to the good and welfare of our fellow citizens and our Nation, through responsible political action.

Our policy positions regarding the forthcoming general elections are developed out of the pride we hold for asserting our positions when necessity requires that we do so within the framework of organizational responsibility.

## the utility reporter

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basic concepts of how our Nation shall direct its attention to the needs of all of its people, as well as its future or demise as the champion of the free world.

The citizen - members of

Local 1245 will help decide the contest and I sincerely hope that a careful and responsible decision on the part of each and every one of us will guide our action at the polls.

# The Pros and Cons of California Ballot Propositions

"A nonpartisan organization which promotes the political responsibility of citizens"—The League of Women Voters of California—has had experts prepare the following explanations of the ballot propositions. It has compiled the principal arguments, pro and con, offered by proponents and opponents of the measures. These are not League arguments; experts qualified to judge accuracy and balanced presentation have reviewed the publication which is reprinted here.

## Proposition 1

### State, Beach, Park, Recreational, and Historical Facilities Bond Act of 1964

Authorizes \$150 million in State general obligation bonds to provide for acquisition and development of lands for State and local recreation purposes including beaches, parks and historical facilities. \$85 million would be designated for acquiring real property for the State park system; \$20 million for minimum development of such property; and \$5 million for acquiring and developing real property for wild life management. \$40 million would be granted to cities and counties to help them develop local and nearby recreational beaches and parks. The act defines formulas to divide the \$40 million on a population basis, with a minimum of \$75,000 for each county. All State and local projects would be required to meet certain criteria set forth in the act before bond monies could be authorized by the Legislature.

**FOR:** California's present park and recreational facilities are totally inadequate to serve the State's rapidly expanding population — a fact borne out by studies requested by the Legislature. Available acreage for beaches and parks is rapidly diminishing and must be purchased before it is acquired by private buyers or becomes too expensive to buy with public funds. The passing of this Bond Act would insure recreational facilities for present and future users at current land prices with repayment by both present and future users. Rigid controls have been written into the measure to insure careful expenditures in the public interest.

**AGAINST:** The sale of authorized but unsold State bonds at a reasonable price will be jeopardized by additional bond proposals. The bond proposal does not include the costs of operating and maintaining any park and recrea-



tional facilities acquired under the act. The \$75,000 minimum offered to each county will result in projects designed to secure the money with no regard for a well-developed master plan for acquisition. Higher tax rates could re-

sult from the continued erosion of the tax base by increasing government ownership of land. Already available State and federal lands should be developed before more land is acquired.

## Proposition 2

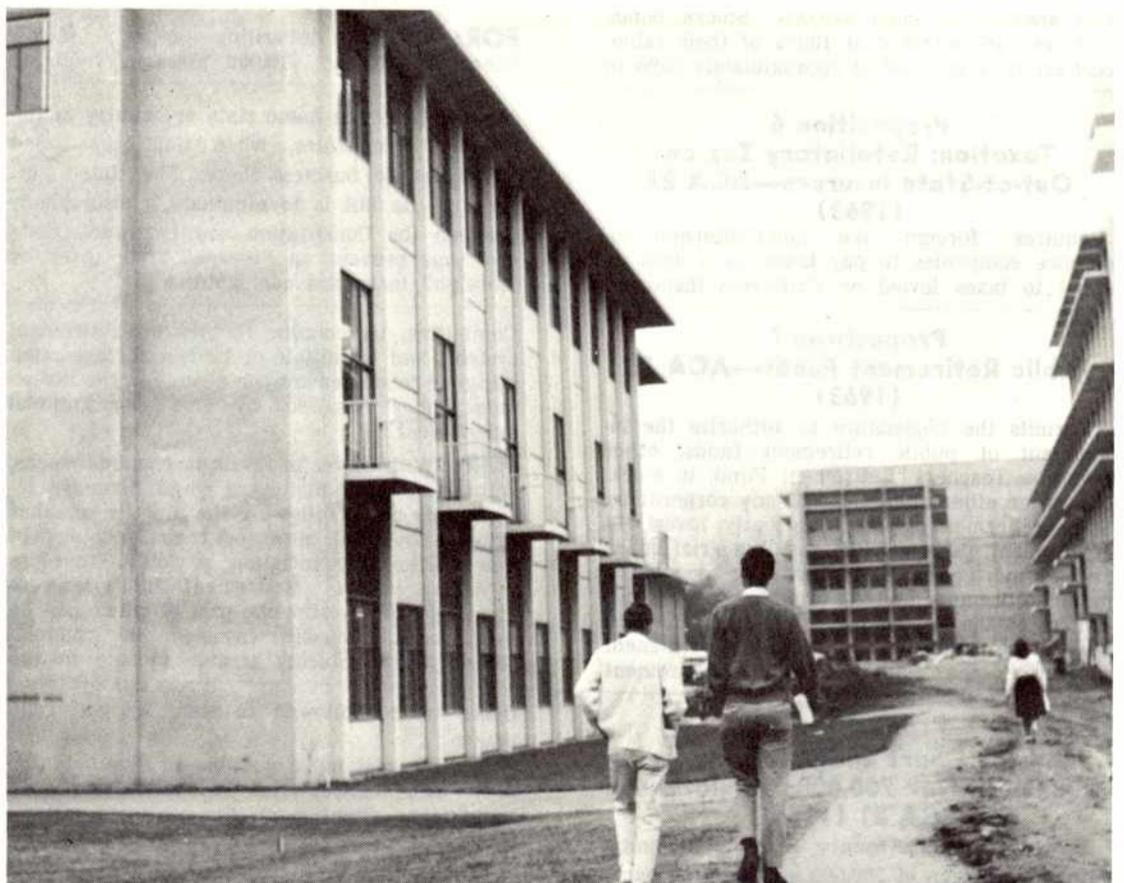
### State Construction Bond Act of 1964

Authorizes \$380 million issue of State general obligation bonds to provide funds for major building construction, equipment, and site acquisition by the University of California and the State and junior colleges and for correctional institutions, mental hospitals, narcotics control, and forest fire fighting facilities. Not less than \$50 million is to be used to finance junior college facilities. It is estimated that at least 71% of the total will be used for the needs of educational institutions.

Until 1956, all State construction was financed from current revenues and accumulated surplus. Since 1955, current revenues have not kept up with the need for additional State facilities. In 1956, in 1958, and in 1962, voters approved a total of \$670 million in three separate bond issues. The 1962 bond issue will be depleted late in 1964.

**FOR:** The needs of our expanding population makes it imperative that we acquire sites and construct and equip major facilities in such fields as education, health and correction. The financing of these facilities will place a minimum burden on current taxpayers since this measure provides for the utilization of current revenues, surplus funds and self-liquidating projects when feasible, and shares the cost with future users through the issuance of bonds. The State's bonded indebtedness is relatively small and a large portion of it is self-liquidating. Legislative control over expenditures will be maintained by the requirement of yearly appropriations for specific projects.\*

\*The major share of the cost of new facilities for junior colleges will still be borne by local districts, but the \$50 million will help in provid-



ing facilities for the anticipated 75,000 students in the next five years.

**AGAINST:** The end of pay-as-you-go financing for State construction will result, in a decade, in as much or more money being used for

past debts as for new construction. The Legislature will be given a "blank check" to spend the money as it wishes. The \$50 million for junior colleges will be outright grants that need not be repaid, and the junior colleges will tend to float bond issues whether needed or not.

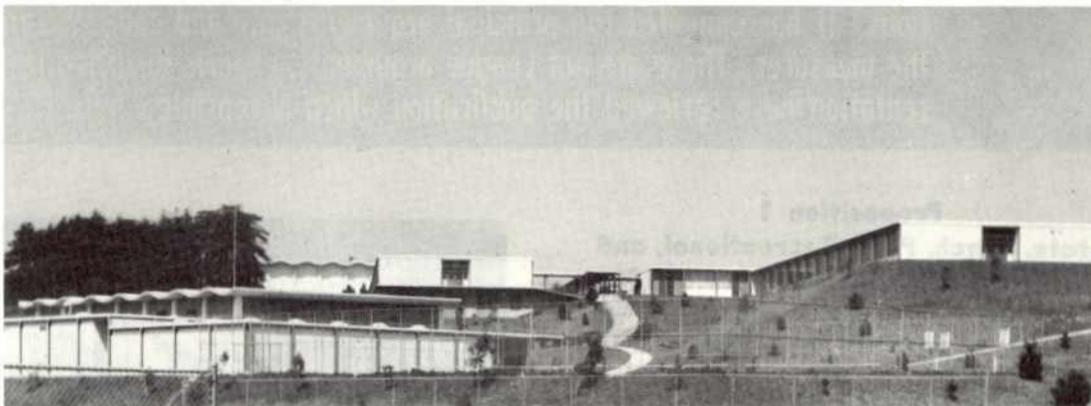
# The Pros and Cons of Cal

## Proposition 3

### State School District Building Aid Bond Act of 1964

Authorizes \$260 million in State general obligation bonds for loans and grants to needy school districts for school building purposes, site acquisition, equipment, special buildings and equipment for physically and mentally handicapped children. Bonds are to be sold so as to make available a specified amount of funds each month for allotment. State aid is available to school districts which have reached 95% of the limit of their taxing and bonding abilities and are unable to finance needed school construction. Districts requesting aid from this proposed bond issue must levy a specific tax to provide repayment. After 30 years the unpaid balance becomes a grant. Funds are apportioned to qualified districts by the State Allocation Board.

**FOR:** California's public school enrollment continues to grow faster than schools can be built. Greatest increases occur in newly developing communities with little industry to provide a tax base. Several hundred districts would be unable to supply needed school facilities by themselves. Any delay or stoppage in



the school construction program would impair quality of education by increasing already high class-loads or the number of half-day sessions. This program is carefully managed to meet the greatest needs and to assure economical use of funds; it requires local authorization by the voters for acceptance of State funds.

**AGAINST:** Bond issues are a piecemeal and expensive solution to the continuing need for school construction. Debt service requirements

are pyramiding and State costs of financing the program are increasing rapidly. It is time to adopt a master plan for school building financing on a pay-as-you-go basis. Only a few areas in the State receive these loans but every area must share the bond's cost. The present system of school building aid subsidizes small un-economic districts rather than encouraging needed reorganization. School construction should be a local responsibility to insure greater economy and maximum local control.

## Proposition 4

### Veterans' Tax Exemption: Residency Requirement SCA 14 (1963)

Provides that future applicants for a \$1,000 reduction in assessed values of taxable property must be veterans who were residents of the State at the time of entry into the armed forces or on the effective date of the amendment; or widows, widowed mothers, or pensioned fathers of such veterans. At present the \$1,000 reduction is available to all resident veterans, regardless of where they resided at the time of

entry into the armed forces, and their surviving widows, widowed mothers, or pensioned fathers. Persons now eligible to receive the exemption would continue to be eligible; the amendment would affect only new residents.

**FOR:** California owes special recognition only to veterans entering the armed services from California. The original tax exemption law was limited to these, and benefits under the Farm and Home Loan Program have always been restricted to veterans born in or entering the service from this State. Many veterans from other

states have already received veterans' bonuses from their home states. Also, this limitation would reduce the serious and growing erosion of the local property tax base.

**AGAINST:** The residence limitation discriminates against veterans who move to California after it is adopted although their service may have been equal in all respects to that of others who will continue to receive the exemption. All veterans deserve the same treatment. Ineligible veterans might, in the future, oppose the exemption for others.

## Proposition 5

### Veterans' Tax Exemption for Widows SCA 15 (1963)

Increases from \$5,000 to \$10,000 the amount of the assessed valuation of property that may be held by a veteran's widow without losing her eligibility for the \$1,000 tax exemption allowed a veteran and his wife owning community property assessed at under \$10,000. Stocks, bonds and cash are assessed at 100% of their value; real estate is assessed at approximately 25% in

most communities. At present an eligible veteran is exempted from paying taxes on \$1,000 if neither he nor his wife owns property with an assessed value of \$5,000 each. At the time of the death of a veteran, the exemption of \$1,000 is transferred to his widow only if she does not then own property with an assessed value of \$5,000. This measure increases the amount to \$10,000.

**FOR:** A widow inheriting property of between \$5,000 and \$10,000 assessed valuation

should not lose the \$1,000 exemption at a time of great need. Only a technicality prevented the adoption of this exemption which was actually approved by the voters in 1960.

**AGAINST:** This measure would reduce still further an already inadequate local tax base, and create an additional hardship for local governments where there is a concentration of veterans. The proposal benefits only veterans' widows who own property assessed at \$5,000 and over, not all veterans' widows.

## Proposition 6

### Taxation: Retaliatory Tax on Out-of-State Insurers—ACA 27 (1963)

Requires "foreign" (i.e. non-California) insurance companies to pay taxes in California equal to taxes levied on California insurance

companies by the home state or country of the "foreign" companies, when California based companies do business there. The stated purpose of the bill is to eliminate a discrepancy between the Constitution and Insurance Code and thus prevent an "escape" from taxes by "foreign" insurance companies.

**FOR:** Will clarify in detail the rules for determining when and how retaliatory taxes are applied. Brings California law into agreement with 43 other states. An increase of \$1,000,000 could be realized in retaliatory taxes.

**AGAINST:** No arguments have been advanced against this measure.

## Proposition 7

### Public Retirement Funds—ACA 13 (1963)

Permits the Legislature to authorize the investment of public retirement funds, other than the Teachers' Retirement Fund, in stock, shares, or other obligations of any corporation. State retirement systems presently invest in government, public utility, and industrial bonds and in mortgages. All phases of regulating public retirement systems would remain under control of the Legislature, as at present. The Legislature established by statute a permanent committee, the Joint Legislative Retirement

Committee, to examine further the retirement systems and to initiate or review all legislation designed to implement the change in the investment policy proposed by this constitutional amendment.

**FOR:** With power to invest in common stocks, retirement fund managers could diversify investments more, following the practice of other prudent investors, to protect their funds against loss of value from inflation, as well as from loss in dollar values. Retirement fund reserves are long run investments, part of which can be most advantageously invested in common stocks, thus producing greater income to the

Fund. The establishment of the Joint Legislative Retirement Committee improves the regulation of all retirement funds.

**AGAINST:** There is no safeguard protecting the State and its taxpayers from loss if the investment experience is bad, or guaranteeing them lower contributions if the investment experience is good. Many unanswered administrative and procedural questions make it difficult for the public to judge this plan. Political pressure on management of the funds will increase while public ownership of the stock of private business will exert government influence on the policies of private industry.

## Proposition 8

### Superior Court Judges: Election in Counties Over 700,000 Population—SCA 21 (1963)

Provides that in a county, or city and county, with a population of 700,000 or more, the name of an incumbent superior court judge who files for re-election and is not opposed would not appear on the primary or general ballot. He would then be declared elected on general election day. Specifies procedures to put incumbent's name on either ballot if write-in campaigns are contemplated and prescribes proce-

dures to be followed in such write-in campaigns.

**FOR:** By making it possible to eliminate the uncontested offices from the ballot, the voter could focus attention on the contested offices, making the election process more meaningful. Reducing the length of the ballot would result in greater economy and speed in the vote-counting process and permit earlier reporting of election returns. This proposal makes it easier for write-in campaigns to develop by providing a specific elective process to be followed. It would also be fairer to the incumbent; informing him that a write-in campaign is proposed, would afford him an opportunity to meet

it. This proposal would make it possible to oppose the incumbent on the November ballot rather than at the primary, where he is more likely to win an easy victory.

**AGAINST:** This amendment would actually make it more difficult for the voter to exercise the write-in privilege by establishing restrictive time limits for the filing of intention to conduct a write-in campaign. Though a long or cumbersome ballot may result, traditional election procedure requires a candidate's name even if unopposed, to be on the ballot. Voters should not be swayed into giving up their fundamental rights by pleas of economy and brevity.

# California Ballot Propositions

## **Proposition 9** **County Supervisorial District** **Boundaries SCA 3 (1964)**

Amends the State Constitution to make the eleven charter counties (except as otherwise provided by the Legislature) subject to the same general laws which now relate to the adjustment of county supervisorial district boundaries in the 47 general law counties. A law passed by the Legislature in 1964 affecting redistricting of supervisorial districts in the general law counties requires: redistricting by April 30, 1965, and before October 1 of the year

following a federal decennial census; apportionment of the population of the districts to insure that at least 50 percent of the people living in the county reside in any three of the five districts electing supervisors; and a supervisorial redistricting commission to perform the duty if the supervisors fail to do so. This constitutional amendment would provide that all of California's 53 counties, with the exception of San Francisco, conform to this new law.

**FOR:** Recent studies have shown that great inequities in representation within the charter counties do exist. Sparsely populated county

districts sometimes elect a majority of the supervisors, causing an undemocratic minority control of public policy. Under present conditions, charter counties do not come under the 1964 law requiring general law counties to recognize population change by redistricting at regular times and under uniform procedures. This measure is necessary to correct inequities and provide uniformity between the general law and charter counties.

**AGAINST:** Extension of the 1964 redistricting law to charter counties is a further encroachment by the State into county matters and another violation of the "home rule" concept.

## **Proposition 10** **State School Fund—SCA 9 (1963)**

Repeals the provision requiring that certain specified revenues be deposited in a State School Fund for the support of public schools. These revenues would be transferred to the General Fund without earmarking. The School Fund now provides approximately \$3,500,000, or less than one-half of one percent of the

guaranteed State's revenues appropriated for the support of schools.

**FOR:** Since the State Constitution now guarantees State aid for schools from general funds, earmarking does not affect total revenues. The continuation of this obsolete provision in the State Constitution merely complicates the State's accounting system and serves no useful purpose.

**AGAINST:** Other states have succeeded in increasing their State School Fund revenues in recent years. California could benefit from the same policy of careful management of its School Fund to obtain maximum benefits for the public schools. The present earmarked fund must be preserved for educational purposes.

## **Proposition 11** **Performance of Municipal Functions** **By County Officers—SCA 25 (1963)**

The preservation of home rule was intended in the writing of the State Constitution in 1879, and the principle was strengthened in 1914 by the amendment granting cities and towns jurisdiction over strictly municipal affairs. At the same time, counties were authorized to perform certain municipal functions if approved through an election in the city concerned.

Since cities and counties share the responsibility for local governmental services, it has become common for municipalities to contract with counties to perform some of these services. This functional consolidation exists in all counties except one, authorized under statutes and

other sections of the Constitution which do not require an election to effect the consolidation. This amendment would remove from one section of the Constitution the requirement of an election thus clarifying the legal situation.

**FOR:** This proposal removes from the Constitution a provision that is now obsolete, and would clarify the right of a city under general law to contract with a county for the performance of municipal services. It removes any constitutional uncertainty which might jeopardize the making and performance of such contracts. Consolidation of services saves local property taxpayers millions of dollars annually by avoiding duplication and avoiding the costs of expensive elections. There is sufficient legal framework upon which to base these contracts in statutory law and other provisions of the

Constitution. This measure will in no way remove from the voters their power to control their own local affairs or to determine matters of policy; contracting for services in an administrative matter, not warranting the costs of expensive elections. Both the Senate and the Assembly approved this amendment without a single dissenting vote, and cities and counties throughout the State are endorsing it.

**AGAINST:** It may be contended that until there is a court ruling to the contrary or until Section 6, Article XI is amended, an election must be held within a city to authorize the transfer of a function from the city to the county. Voters must not be swayed by pleas of efficiency and economy into giving up their fundamental right to express themselves by direct vote.

## **Proposition 12** **Property Taxation: Relief in Event of** **Disaster ACA 10 (1964)**

Gives the Legislature the power to provide for, or authorize local taxing agencies to provide for, appropriate relief from ad valorem taxes. When (a) after the lien date for a given tax year property is damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, earthquake or other act of God, and (b) the area is declared by the Governor to be a disaster area.

Legislation already passed and to become effective if this amendment is approved, provides

that an owner may apply for reassessment of his damaged property. This legislation relates to disaster victims of the Baldwin Hills dam, the Glendale Eagle Rock fire, and the Crescent City tidal wave.

Additional legislation will be required to provide tax relief for victims of future specific disasters.

**FOR:** It is unfair for property owners to pay unadjusted taxes on destroyed or damaged property whose assessed value is much lower than the value at the lien date. Adequate police and fire protection services are often disrupted during a disaster; owners should not be

taxed for services not received. Passage of this amendment can be a first step toward equitable tax adjustment in all cases of property value loss after the lien date.

**AGAINST:** The measure is discriminatory because it limits tax relief to situations where the property loss due to fire, flood and tidal wave occurs in disaster areas. If tax relief is offered when property is reduced in value, there should also be a tax increase when property is increased in value after lien date. Such tax is not necessary if damage is covered by insurance.

## **Proposition 13** **Constitutional Amendments:** **Naming Corporations—ACA 12** **(1964)**

Prohibits any amendment to the Constitution, whether proposed by the Legislature or by initiative, from naming a private corporation. Applies to amendments approved at the 1964

general election and any election thereafter.

**FOR:** The Constitution already prohibits naming an individual in the Constitution and prohibits naming either an individual or a corporation in any statutes. This amendment merely corrects an omission. The correction is urgently needed now in order to prevent a private corporation from reaping large profits from a so-called State Controlled Lottery.

**AGAINST:** Because there was no prohibition against naming a corporation in the Constitution, large sums have been spent by a corporation to give the people a chance to vote on a state lottery. Introducing this measure at this time circumvents the people's chance to have a clear-cut vote for or against a lottery and violates their basic right to vote to enact an initiative law which met all the legal requirements necessary to go before the people.

## **Proposition 14** **Sales and Rentals of Residential** **Real Property**

Amends the California Constitution to prohibit the State Legislature and local governments from placing any limitations on a person's right to refuse to sell or rent his residential property to another person. Excludes acquisition by eminent domain, public accommodations such as hotels, and property owned by the State. Effect would be to nullify portions of existing laws (such as the Rumford and Unruh Acts) which deal with racial and religious discrimination by residential property owners and their agents; to guarantee property owners the ability to reject applicants for any reason including race and religion; to remove from governing bodies the ability to pass laws against discrimination in housing on the basis of race, color, religion, natural origin or ancestry.

**FOR:** This measure restores the owner's right to control the rental and sale of his residential property. It nullifies the sections of the Rumford Act and the Unruh Act that apply to residential property owners. Recently enacted legislation, especially the Rumford Act which is enforced by the Fair Employment Practices Commission, unfairly persecutes and harasses property owners. These laws have the effect of forcing property owners to sell or rent to members of minority groups, even if it means suffering financial loss. When the State subordinates the rights of individuals to a special group, it is a move away from a free society and toward collectivism. This amendment is necessary to protect citizens from the abuses of forced housing legislation now and in the future. It removes coercion and paves the way for voluntary co-operation among the races. The right of absolute control in the rental and sale of one's residential property is so basic to our society that it should be guaranteed in the Cali-

fornia Constitution beyond legislative jurisdiction.

**AGAINST:** This measure is designed to confuse the real issues. It protects only those who want to practice discrimination in housing. It goes much further than repeal of the Rumford Act. It gives unique special privileges to real estate interests, since other businesses are subject to laws against discrimination. Problems created by discrimination threaten the welfare of all Californians. The legislatures and the courts should have the ability to deal with these problems. This initiative is an extreme Constitutional revision with no counterpart in other states—north or south. It grants a license for bigotry and renders the State unable to protect the consumer in areas of the housing market. Governmental bodies should have the power to regulate a person's absolute control in the rental and sale of residential property if it is in the interest of the general welfare to do so.

# The Pros and Cons of California Ballot Propositions

## Proposition 15

### Television Programs Initiative

Repeals State law which permits the operation of subscription TV. The law, passed in 1963, makes subscription television companies subject to a 2% gross receipts tax, 1% of which goes to the local government in lieu of other taxes or fees. The law also permits such companies the use of streets, highways, etc., for the purpose of laying lines and equipment. This initiative declares subscription television (to the home) to be against public policy, thus making subscription TV unlawful now, and in the future. The initiative would also have the effect of putting out of business one subscrip-

tion TV company which will telecast its programs to subscribers' homes in the Los Angeles and San Francisco area over coaxial cable laid down by the telephone companies, rather than over the air waves.

**FOR:** Subscription TV is not in the public interest as it could take away the best of the present entertainment by outbidding for programs now seen without cost to the viewer. There is nothing to prohibit the use of commercials to increase the revenue to pay-TV. The cost of programs will be relatively high. The use of coaxial telephone cable is a deliberate attempt to circumvent and by-pass the Federal Communication Commission which now regulates licen-

sed operators of television channels.

**AGAINST:** Pay TV is in the public interest as it introduces a new industry, furthers the interest of free enterprise, benefits the economy, and offers a new communications media which will supplement free TV. A new industry should not be prevented by legislation, but tested in the market place of consumer choice. It will provide a service to the average viewer at reasonable costs on a cost-per-household rather than individual ticket basis. Direct subscription will make possible TV presentations of value which lack the broad popular appeal necessary to get on the air through commercial sponsorship.

## Proposition 16

### Lottery Initiative Constitutional Amendment

This initiative Constitutional amendment provides for a statewide lottery with monthly drawings to be supervised by a 3-man commission appointed by the governor. The American Sweepstakes Corporation is named as the licensee to operate the lottery for the first ten years. Its profit would be 13% from the sales of \$2 tickets sold from vending machines. Of the \$1.74 remaining, 26% would go for administration and prizes and 74% to a State Con-

trolled Educational Fund, to be appropriated annually on a daily attendance basis.

**FOR:** The tax burden of property owners will be relieved because an estimated \$325 million annually will be produced by this lottery to aid school financing. Since people gamble whether it is legal to do so or not, their gambling should be legalized under State control and the money diverted to useful purposes. There would be a tendency for money which is now spent on gambling elsewhere to be kept within California.

**AGAINST:** If its own estimates are correct, the American Sweepstakes Corporation, a pri-

vate company, would receive \$650 million over a 10-year period from this so-called State lottery. More modest calculations set the figure substantially lower. Some estimators claim that the actual yield to the State would be approximately the same as would be derived from only a one-cent raise in the cigarette tax or from \$1 to \$3 on the individual's income tax bill. Either source of revenue is much preferable to legalized gambling. The purported aid to school financing would be at the expense of those least able to afford it and would be likely to increase welfare costs.

## Proposition 17

### Railroad Train Crews Initiative

Provides that no State law or regulation can be passed which would prevent a railroad from manning its trains in accordance with federal legislation, awards of the Federal Arbitration Board or collective bargaining agreements. Specifically states that the award of the Federal Arbitration Board No. 282, providing for the elimination of excess firemen and brakemen on diesel powered freight trains, will be effective in California. Repealed would be State laws established by the passage of an initiative in 1948 and in 1959 by the Legislature, thus eliminating the requirement that freight, mixed or work trains must have three men in the cab, one a fireman. The State Public Utilities Commission would no longer have jurisdiction over the number of brakemen. If the initiative is passed, there would be no State statutory control over the size of crews operating freight trains; crew size would be determined by collective bargaining, and federal legislation and rulings.

**FOR:** This measure would eliminate present laws which prevent railroads in California from complying with provisions of the National Arbitration Board, and thus with railroad transportation policy established by congressional and presidential action in effect in most states. Because present laws were established by initiative action, they must be repealed in the same manner. Technological changes eliminate the

necessity for large crews for safety. Federal Arbitration Board rulings provide a procedure for the elimination of excess firemen with maximum protection to the employee.

**AGAINST:** The present train crew laws should not be eliminated now; the Federal Arbitration Board ruling is for a two-year period and not a permanent solution. Safety cannot

be maintained without three men in the train cab. Of the 2100 firemen affected by this initiative, 400 would lose their jobs, and the remaining 1700, although guaranteed employment, would have to accept jobs of any kind in any location. This legislation could be a step toward further elimination of jobs and the development of remote-controlled, crewless trains.



# What is Goldwater's Voting Record?

Key to Symbols R—Voted Right or was paired Right. W—Voted Wrong or was paired Wrong. O—Did not vote.

VOTING RECORD '53-'54 GOLDWATER		VOTING RECORD '55-'56 GOLDWATER		VOTING RECORD '57-'58 GOLDWATER		VOTING RECORD '59-'60 GOLDWATER		VOTING RECORD '61-'62 GOLDWATER	
Tart-Hartley Recommitment	W	Tax Cut	W	Hells Canyon	W	Anti-Filibuster Rule	W	Anti-Filibuster Rule	W
Civil Service	W	Postal Pay Veto	W	Housing	W	Public Housing	W	Depressed Areas	W
Werback Farm Labor	W	\$1 a Year Men	W	Fair Wages & Hours	W	Temporary Jobless Pay	W	Temporary Jobless Pay	W
Hospital Construction	W	Natural Gas	W	Depressed Areas	W	School Aid	W	\$1.25 Minimum Wage	W
Price and Wage Controls	W	Social Security	W	Unemployment Comp.	W	Depressed Areas	W	Public School Aid	W
Natural Gas	W	Housing	W	Social Security	W	\$1.25 Minimum Wage	W	Housing	O
Unemployment Comp.	W	Highway Construction	W	Public Assistance	W	Health Care for Aged	W	Retraining	W
Oil for Education	W	Air Power	W	Welfare & Pension Funds	W	Labor Reform Act	W	Public Works	O
Income Tax Exemption	W	Farm Program	W	Labor Relations	W	Labor Reform Act	W	World Trade	W
Atomic Energy	W	Atomic Power	W			Labor Reform Act	W	Medicare	W
		Hells Canyon	W						

# General, Where Have You Been Standing, Sir?

Senator Barry Goldwater, has had this to say on the issues of our times:

## ON MEDICARE

"When you say Johnny, 'Don't worry about the old man or your mother, we're going to take care of them when they get older,' you've destroyed his freedom of responsibility."

—As spoken by Senator Goldwater on "Face the Nation" CBS-TV, 1-26-61 reported in the *Congressional Record*, 8-15-64, p. 19160.

"We shall not preserve the Social Security program if we saddle it with unnecessary new burdens such as medicare."

—*Congressional Record*, 8-21-64, p. 20194.

## ON WELFARE

"I don't like to see my taxes paid for children born out of wedlock."

*New York Times*, 7-19-61, as reported in the *Congressional Record*, 8-15-64, p. 19160.

"I'm tired of professional chiselers walking up and down the streets who don't work and have no intention of working."

*New York Times*, 7-19-61

## ON EDUCATION

"The government has no right to educate children. The parents, you and I, have that responsibility. The child has no right to an education. In most cases, the children get along very well without it."

*Louisville Courier-Journal*, 7-8-62

## ON JOBS

"The only way business can survive today is to cut expenses, and that means cutting employees."

*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, 3-28-64

## ON THE LABOR MOVEMENT

"The immense and ever-growing power of labor unions constitutes a grave danger to our economy."

Speech in the Senate, 9-24-62

## ON CIVIL RIGHTS

"If the Congress . . . enacts legislation to integrate department stores and restaurant facilities . . . we will have backed states' rights clear out of the Constitution."

"How Do You Stand, Sir" Column 6-27-63

## ON UNEMPLOYMENT

"The fact is that most people who have no skill have no education for the same reason—low intelligence or low ambition."

Speech to the Economic Club of New York, 1-15-64, as reported in the *Congressional Record*, 8-15-64, p. 19160.

# NEW STEWARDS

The following Shop Stewards were appointed during July:

DAVEY TREE SURGERY COMPANY, LTD.:  
Leonard Dunlap

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY:  
Richard K. Cowen, Colgate Division.

Frank L. Riggs, Colgate Division.

Charles O. Lindsay, De Sabla Division.

Patrick Gilmore, East Bay Division.

Ray L. Tomkins, East Bay Division.

Harvey Dearstynne, General Construction.

Clair M. Jones, General Construction.

George C. Feckner, North Bay Division.

John K. McNally, San Joaquin Division.

Frank Ferrario, San Jose Division.

PLUMAS-SIERRA RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC.:

Joe J. Valadez

SIERRA PACIFIC POWER COMPANY:

Arthur L. Rasor

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF RECLAMATION:

Gerald W. Wetherell

The following new Shop Stewards were appointed during August:

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY:

John A. Stevens, De Sabla Division.

John W. Winemiller, East Bay Division.

James Creed, Jr., General Construction.

James W. Llewellyn, General Construction.

# Welcome!

(Continued from last month)

Raymond M. Hobbs  
Howard Hufnagle  
Randall S. Jasper  
Gerald D. Maier  
James B. Roscoe  
Floyd L. Thompson  
Gerald E. Thompson  
John A. Wheat

SAN FRANCISCO  
William B. Baisley  
Peter E. Callaghan  
Lester L. Day  
Kenneth Matheson  
Gary R. Ritter  
George Wayne Smith

GENERAL OFFICE  
Ernest W. Hildebrandt, Jr.

STOCKTON

Betty L. Griffith  
TRANSIT AUTHORITY  
Rufus M. Staton

HUMBOLDT  
Ernest J. Bender  
Raymond Rumrill, Jr.

SIERRA PACIFIC  
Clayton D. Kreth

DE SABLA  
Cary Friedman  
Neale Sivesind

COLGATE  
Frankie L. Riggs

NORTH BAY  
Webster Jones  
Richard L. McPhedran  
Booth Richard White

CITIZENS UTILITIES  
Edward H. Doran  
Diana L. Stirton  
Barbara Sue Sykes  
Joe White

U.S. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION  
Owen S. Juntilla  
John A. Shoaf

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION  
Bradley G. Alexander  
Arley R. Basden  
Jeffry A. Bratton  
Alvie O. Britton  
William J. Byerly  
Leroy Capote  
Raymond F. Chappell  
Wendell O. Chatfield  
C. Robert Coulombe  
James A. Coyle  
John B. Eddy  
James R. Edwards  
Charles W. Evans  
Jesse H. Fitch, Jr.  
T. D. Ham

Howard Hickok  
Paul L. Jackson  
C. D. Livingston  
Steve L. Longo  
John W. Luce  
Daniel D. Martin  
Charles P. McMullen  
Tom Morgan  
J. E. Morris  
Macario Musquez  
Joe F. Novak  
Bernard W. Ostrom, Jr.  
Morgan Lee Peoples  
Philip R. Perry

al Construction.  
Jim A. Morrison, General Construction.

Calvin E. Netz, General Construction.

Robert R. Ramsey, General Construction.

Arthur D. Darrington, North Bay Division.

Richard Carlson, San Jose Division.

Willard P. Hope, San Jose Division.

John R. Yochum, Shasta Division.

SIERRA PACIFIC POWER COMPANY:

Gary A. Thompson.

UTILITY TREE SERVICE:  
Lonnie Panno.

# Nevada Labor Challenges Right-to-Starve Law!

By ROY MURRAY

By Resolution passed in the 1964 NEVADA STATE A.F.L.-C.I.O. Convention, Nevada Labor has geared itself to take on the so-called RIGHT-TO-WORK Law that has long hampered the efforts of Labor Unions to be active and effective in their representation of working people in the State of Nevada.

Initiative petitions to place the issue before the legislature at its next session, and if not acted upon favorably by them, on the next General Election Ballot; are circulating throughout the State, carried by Union members.

At their regular September Unit meeting, Sierra Pacific members at Reno acted to endorse the action of State Convention Delegates and to encourage all Local Union members to join in Labor's effort to rid the State of this union-busting law.

## In Memoriam

CARL BOYKIN, an Electrician in General Construction, died on July 20, 1964. Brother Boykin had been a member of the I.B.E.W. since his initiation on January 23, 1948.

D. G. BOZICH, a Machinist in Central Stores, died on July 16, 1964. Brother Bozich had been a member of the I.B.E.W. since his initiation on December 1, 1954.

HUGH W. BRAWLEY, an Apprentice Lineman in General Construction, died on May 9, 1964. Brother Brawley had been a member of the I.B.E.W. since his initiation on July 1, 1962.

HARVEY W. BRONSON, a Flume Repairman in De Sabla Division, died on July 8, 1964. Brother Bronson had been a member of the I.B.E.W. since his initiation on March 1, 1946.

JAMES L. EATON, a 1st Operator Sub Station in East Bay Division, died in July of this year. Brother Eaton had been a member of the I.B.E.W. since his initiation on October 1, 1952.

LLOYD D. KEITH, an Apprentice Towerman, in General Construction, died on July 16, 1964. Brother Keith had been a member of the I.B.E.W. since his initiation on June 1, 1964.

ARTHUR C. LYONS, a Serviceman in East Bay Division, died in July of this year. Brother Lyons had been a member of the I.B.E.W. since his initiation on May 1, 1952.

JOSEPH H. MEEKER, a journeyman Lineman in San Jose Division, died on July 31, 1964. Brother Meeker had been a member of the I.B.E.W. since his initiation on March 4, 1941.

THOMAS RICE, a retired Lineman in General Construction, died on July 22, 1964. Brother Rice had been a member of the I.B.E.W. since his initiation on May 1, 1952.

RAYMOND R. RIGGS, a Wrapper in General Construction, died on May 15, 1964. Brother Riggs had been a member of the I.B.E.W. since his initiation on April 1, 1959.

MASON E. WILLIS, a Towerman in General Construction, died on July 16, 1964. Brother Willis had been a member of the I.B.E.W. since his initiation on November 1, 1962.

FRANK CARROL, an electrician in San Francisco Division, died on August 27, 1964. Brother Carrol had been a member of the I.B.E.W. since his initiation on October 1, 1951.

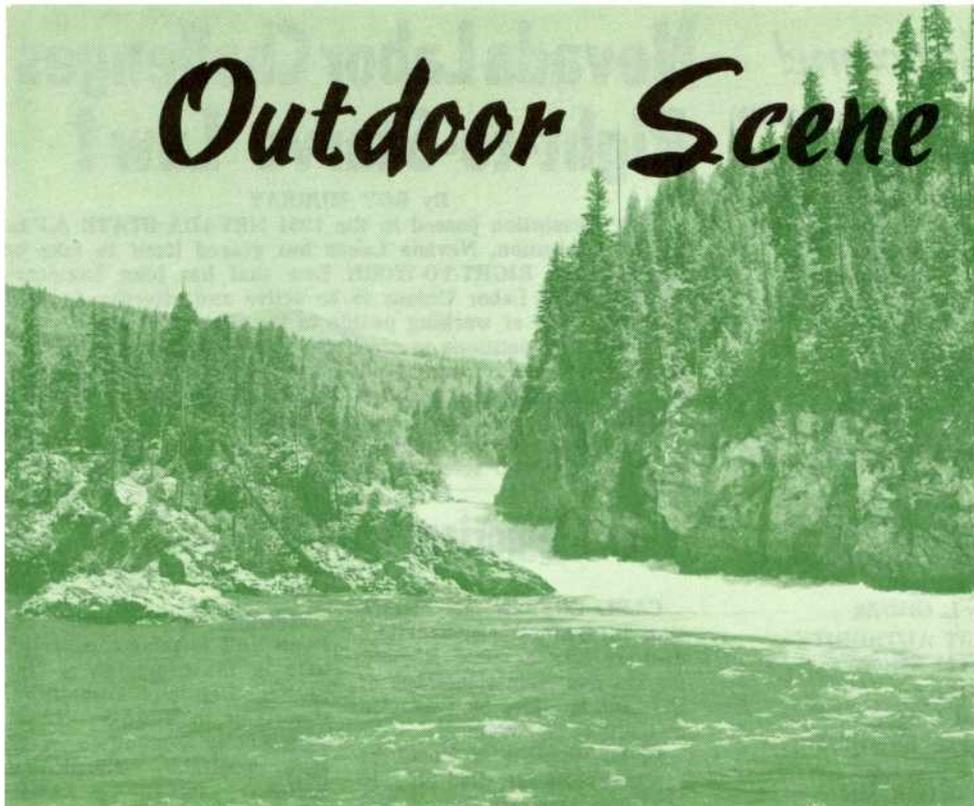
LLOYD CULFORD, a Senior Terminal Operator in Pipe Line Operations, died on August 18, 1964. Brother Culford had been a member of the I.B.E.W. since May 1, 1956.

JACK MOSS, a serviceman in Colgate Division, died on August 20, 1964. Brother Moss had been a member of the I.B.E.W. since his initiation on April 1, 1943.

DAVID MUNRO, a retired member, died on September 11, 1964. Brother Munro had been a member in the I.B.E.W. since his initiation on December 8, 1948.

VOTING RECORD	
'63-'64	
GOLDWATER	
(Continued from Page 6)	
Anti-Filibuster Rule	W
Civil Rights	W
Mass Transit	W
Youth Employment	W
Mental Health	R
Manpower Training	W
Medical Schools	W
Vocational Training	W
College Aid	W
Tax Cut	W

# Outdoor Scene



by  
**FRED GOETZ**

Second only to the white-tail in point of distribution over the nation's far flung acres is the big mule deer of the west. Larger than its coast cousin, the blacktail which, on the average, tip the scales at from 150 to 200 pounds, the mulie bucks range from 225 to 275.

The cagey mule deer likes to survey the countryside from a high, well-secluded promontory. They like the rolling range country, the forest fringe as well as rough, rimrock terrain. They are well established in most states west of the Mississippi; in Alberta and Saskatchewan, eastern British Columbia; down into northern Mexico and practically the entire peninsula of low-or California.

The large mule-like ears gives it its name. Whether you stalk the mulie, or wait for him on secluded stand, you'll find him a worthy member of the big game fraternity.

Incidentally, I'll wager a good many will see the

hunter before the hunter sees them.

From time to time we have called to our attention the piscatorial merits of Lake Pend Oreille, Idaho—fish-lush waters which have given up several world record rainbow trout which are a giant breed of 'bows, native to Canadian waters, and subsequently transplanted to several northwest lakes in the U.S.

One angler who will attest to Pend Oreille's finny merits is David Stevens of Laclede, Idaho. Such is the word received from Mrs. Lloyd Stevens — and she sends in a word about David with a 15½ pound Kamloops he eased from the aforementioned waters near Tachache.

David was trolling with his father and grandmother when the lunker smashed into his plug.

In regard to a past query regarding record rainbow trout, be it known that the world record—a 37 pound Kamloops that measured 40½ inches from nose to

tail, 28 inches around the middle—was taken in 1947 by Wes Hamlet in Lake Pend Oreille.

Could there be a larger one finning around in Pend Oreille's icy depths?

Under the heading of hunter's grips, Joe Graszcki complains about burlap deer sacks. He says his wife spent several hours picking the "burlap fuzz" from the deer meat.

Burlap sacks are inexpensive; cost less than a dollar at most sporting goods stores, Joe; don't sell 'em short.

One way to avoid the fuzz problem is to wash the sack thoroughly in warm water before going hunting. Use a mild soap and rinse well. The fuzziness will be eliminated.

Some of the duck hunters have better alibis than the fishermen. Take, for instance, the honker stalker who was caught afield with a shotgun in one hand but no license in the other.

He was taken before the judge and when asked for an explanation, produced a bankroll of \$1,600 dollars in cold cash. He declared he needed the gun to protect the dough.

The judge proceeded to relieve him of some.

## Retired Members

as of AUGUST 14, 1964

Frank O. Bain retired July 1, 1964 from San Joaquin Division.

Richard E. Curran retired August 1, 1964 from San Joaquin Division.

Frank Furtado retires October 31, 1964 from Humboldt Division.

Edith H. Hoebel retired September 1, 1964 from De Sabla Division.

Gustave A. Palanca retired July 1, 1964 from Shasta Division.

John B. Plemester retired September 1, 1964 from San Francisco Division.

Fred Robinson retired July 1, 1964 from General Construction.

## Local 1245 — Argentine Union Friendship



Brother Ronald T. Weakley is shown signing the Declaration of Union Solidarity as Brothers F. Perez, Jorge Perez, N. Fifferrer, O. Mattei, A. Fernandez, and I. Salih look on.

A year ago, Business Manager Ronald T. Weakley visited the Light and Power Union in Buenos Aires, Argentina, as its guest.

The occasion was the celebration of the 20th Anniversary of the founding of the union—The Sindicato de Luz y Fuerza. Delegates from the U.S.A., Mexico, El Salvador, Guatemala, Colombia, Bolivia, Peru, Chile, Paraguay, Spain and Argentina, attended the celebration which included many discussions regarding international cooperation between the light and power workers' unions represented at Buenos Aires.

Continuing communication between Local 1245 and the Sindicato de Luz y Fuerza includes letters, union publications and photos. The Argentine Union recently sent Business Manager Weakley a beautiful photo album which covered the 1963 celebration as well as examples of new union housing projects and offices.

Reprinted below is the "Declaration of Union Solidarity", which was signed by the union representatives from the various countries, including Business Manager Weakley, on October 7, 1963:

### Declaration of Union Solidarity

The Argentine Federation of Light and Power Workers and the Light and Power Union of the Federal Capital represented in this action by their respective Secretaries General, Mr. Francisco Prado and Mr. Feliz Alfredo Perez, and those who are visiting Argentina for the 20th Anniversary of the Light and Power Union of the Federal Capital, Delegate Ronald T. Weakley, from the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in Oakland, California, U.S.A., together agree to, **ad referendum** (subject to approval of) their respective organizations, a Declaration of Union Solidarity.

This declaration has as its foundation the following objectives:

- a) To strengthen still more the fraternal relations between the Unions, each one cooperating to the best of its ability for the success of the claims that the others put into action.
- b) To increase as a permanent activity the exchange of material and information, like those aspects dictated by the particular experience of each trade union.
- c) To try to promote successfully the exchange of delegations who in representing their respective organizations would travel in the various countries, which would provide accurate, effective information and benefit all the workers.
- d) To encourage discussion of those cultural aspects that further the mutual knowledge of the idiosyncrasies of our respective people, whose cultural heritage forms an indivisible part of each of our organizations.
- e) To conciliate a permanent rapprochement between the union movements of our countries, based on mutual respect: the defense of the best principles of liberty and social justice; the preservation of National traditions in each of our movements, to the extent of ideological, political, ethnic and religious tendencies.
- f) To fight tirelessly so that in the immediate future the Electrical Power Organizations form one association of solidarity for the defense of the interests we have in common.
- g) To struggle in order that the human relations transform the structure to the national interest and succeed in the most complete, respectful coexistence among our people, where the workingman acquires his true, sacred human dimension.

In the headquarters of the Light and Power Union of the Federal Capital, at 823 Peru, Buenos Aires, Argentina, on October 7, 1963.

(s) Francisco Prado

(s) Felix Alfredo Perez

(s) Ronald T. Weakley

(s) Jose Alonso

## A Ballad for Barry . . .

Goldwater supporters at the Republican National Convention were disappointed when the Democrats were able to gain rights to the song, "Hello Dolly."

In consolation, and in all fairness, we offer this set of lyrics:

To the tune of "Hello Dolly"  
Sing with Gusto

Well so long, Barry,  
Well so long, Barry,  
It's so nice to send you back where  
you belong.

Oh well what for, Barry,  
Back to the store, Barry,  
You're so handsome,  
You're so daring,  
You're still sinking strong.

You and I, Barry—  
I don't spy, Barry  
It's plain to see we'll not get along too well  
at all.

Oh what ho! Barry  
You're gung ho, Barry  
Barry will never come this way again.