

2 killed, 3 burned Restoring service

(Editor's Note: This story is based on information obtained by Business Representatives Owen and Thomas at the scene and other sources. Since Local 1245 was not permitted to seat an observer at the Company's fact-finding session held December 12th, we do not have the benefit of that discussion.)

Sunnyvale

Two members were electrocuted and three more burned the stormy night of December 6th while replacing two burned out transformers behind an apartment at 678 Arbutus here in San Jose Division.

Provisional Lineman Rudolph J. Whytoshek and T&D Driver Owen

A. Brower were killed instantly; Subforemen Harry Hartsough and Charles Mullanix and Lineman Wilbur Fisher all received serious burns.

The tragic series of events started when "Bud" Brower, standing at the controls on the rear of his line truck, positioned the metal boom to lift one of the replacement transformers off the truck.

Lineman Fisher was holding the boom cable while Subforeman Hartsough was getting some rubber goods out of a compartment on the side of the truck.

The boom, extending up and out in the darkness, apparently caught an overhead guy wire which spanned two poles carrying the 12 kv. The boom's continuing pressure on the guy wire brought it into contact with the hot 12 kv conductor above. The 12 kv thus energized the boom and the whole truck, but because the limited working space next to the apartment fence did not leave enough room to put down the hydraulic out-riggers, there was no flash and the tires insulated the truck.

The electric current must have struck Fisher (on the cable) and Hartsough (at the side of the truck) simultaneously; Fisher sustained serious burns to both hands

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YOUR Business Manager's COLUMN

Looking ahead

By Ronald T. Weakley

At the end of 1967, we can look back over a good record of accomplishment in many areas of our Union's operations. Numerically, we are almost 12,000 strong. Financially, we can report substantial recovery from our 1966 problem; our 1967 audit will show a tidy increase in assets.

Many interim negotiated improvements during the year will serve to advance the interests of many people in many classifications. Our grievance machinery is operating more efficiently as the

(continued on page two)

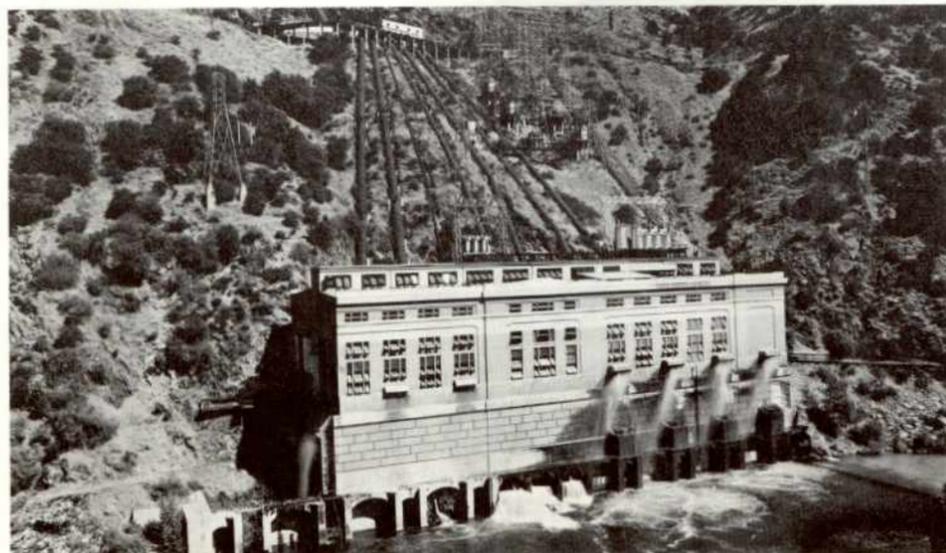
Successful phase out at Big Bend

Las Plumas town-site

The last of the Big Bend Powerhouse people have left this spot on the Feather River as waters that used to threaten the Sacramento Valley back up safely behind Oroville Dam.

In the last stage of a successful transition from PG&E ownership,

to operation of Big Bend for the State by Company employees, to demolition of the plant for the California Water Project—men represented by Local 1245 have been able to bid or transfer to other plants and substations on the system without demotions or displacement of other people.



Big Bend before demolition and Feather River flooding.

Joe Aliamus retiring?



Joe Aliamus, right, is seen in his capacity as Captain of the Burlingame Fire Department's Rescue Squad and First Aid Team.

(Photo by Norton D. Pearl)

Joe Aliamus retiring? Unthinkable to thousands who know this living legend.

• There was the time in San

Mateo when a flustered driver, angle-parking, mistook the accelerator for the brake. The car shot across the curb, pushed an elderly woman through a plate glass window and pinned her against a rear wall, severing her right leg.

No one seemed to know what to do until a slim, silver-haired Serviceman slipped through the crowd and knelt at the victim's side. Skillfully he worked to stop the flow of blood and make her more comfortable. When the ambulance had taken the 75 year-old woman away, Joe Aliamus went back to his service rig, knowing (as the doctors later confirmed) that without his first aid she would have died.

That is part of the legend of Joe Aliamus, who has been credited with directly saving more than 50 lives by his own action, and with

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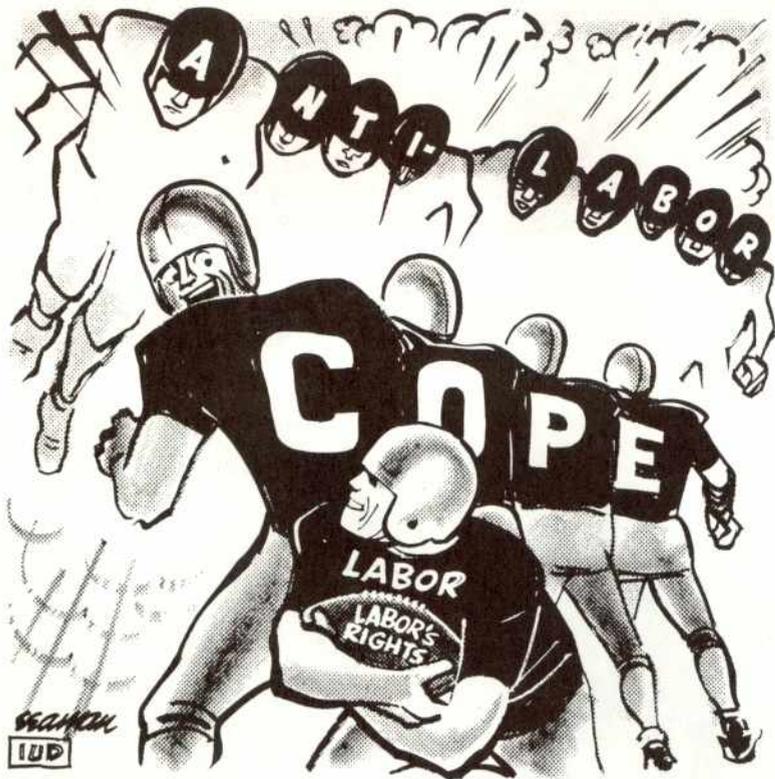
Some of the 24 employees were able to bid better jobs than they had at PG&E's first plant on the Feather River "stairway of power."

Excellent cooperation characterized the phase out program which started in January 1966 with the sale of the 70,000 kw plant to the State of California. In February of this year, the 50 residents of Las Plumas, across the river from the powerhouse, moved out and the 13 homes, bunkhouse, community hall, post office and

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"Stick Close!"



YOUR *Business Manager's* COLUMN

Looking ahead to the New Year

By RONALD T. WEAKLEY

(continued from page one)

Review Committee backlog has been drastically reduced since 1966.

Current programs include further mechanization of our office procedures, endeavors to provide badly-needed improvement in our headquarters facilities through movement to a better location and the development of concrete action on a pension plan for the Business Staff.

Research is underway in connection with our 1968 collective bargaining programs. The current and future economic situation indicates that our negotiating teams must seek substantial wage increases in order to properly protect and advance the living standards of our members and their families.

Pensions will also get much attention next year due to our opener with P.G.&E. and wherever we can move forward on other properties.

There are many disturbing developments going on all around us these days and it appears that 1968 will be a tough year for our government and our people as well as for the rest of the peoples of the world.

Local 1245's members are being and will continue to be directly or indirectly affected by all of these disturbing developments as are other American citizens. Our union cannot control what happens in our environment but we can work together as a group of people toward achieving a better share of the economic pies of our employers. If we don't, we're going to slip behind rather than forge ahead.

My office is geared up for the negotiating effort. If we can gear up the unity and support factors necessary to a successful program, we should come out okay in 1968.

In passing, I might say to those who preach that workers are satisfied, apathetic, complacent, etc., and that they don't need unions anymore—just come around our house right after our guys and gals get their first paycheck in 1968!

On a less commercial note, let me express sincere Holiday Greetings to all of our reader-owners, the members of Local 1245.

The Editorial Board and Staff of the Utility Reporter also extend such Greetings to all other readers in the U.S.A. and abroad, along with our expressions of hope for WORLD PEACE.

Where has all the money gone?

Editorial

Seymour Melman in 1965 wrote "Our Depleted Society"—a book well worth reading as we begin 1968.

Melman, an industrial engineer at Columbia, argues we cannot have both "guns and butter" because the human ingenuity invested along with billions of dollars in defense production is lost to the civilian sector.

Military spending has resulted not only in an overkill state, in which U. S. aircraft and missiles can deliver the equivalent of six tons of TNT for every human being on earth—but also a management mentality in which this country is losing its ability to compete in world markets and an educational situation in which some of our best minds are engrossed in defense-oriented research.

So, as Melman points out, more than two thirds of our technical researchers work for the military, with the likelihood that trend will continue because it is financially easier for a person to get his professional training by working on military research projects than by training to meet civilian needs. The spin off from this research to civilian applications is minimal, Melman indicates.

But the most insidious influence, the industrial engineer says—the one which is eroding America's system of production at its base—is management's willingness to rely on defense contracts rather than compete with foreign producers, and to export American capital (not goods) to gain control of those producers.

With the export of American dollars through such business investment, military spending on and around bases abroad, foreign aid and tourist spending—there is little wonder the gold backing those dollars would be insufficient to cover them if the people holding those American

dollars were to demand gold instead. The recent De Gaullian run on the American dollar was unsuccessful largely because of the goodwill of foreigners holding American cash or credit—and this should be remembered when world opinion of the Vietnam War is considered.

But basic to our ability to operate in such world affairs is the health of American industry, and of the people who are to operate it and benefit from it. Even the industries upon which America's technological reputation is based are depleted, Melman asserts. He gives as an example the machine tool industry, railroading (where Americans now go to Japan to learn the latest techniques) and typewriter manufacturing (where Olivetti management is retraining Underwood personnel).

Melman contends depletion of industrial facilities has resulted in depletion of American life and calls for a conversion of economic activity to meet human needs. Lewis Mumford might argue the depletion of American life has been reflected in industrial and social plant and equipment.

In any case, we seem to have both as we begin a New Year.



the utility reporter

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It is a reflection of a distorted sense of values when we can spend, as we did in 1966, \$150 million on highway beautification and only about \$10 million on highway safety, author Ralph Nader writes in the current issue of Agenda Magazine, published by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department. Next year, he says, will be the first in which the federal government will spend more on traffic safety than the safety of migratory birds.



Aliamus has one of his students act as the "victim" in one of the countless first aid courses he has given under the auspices of the Golden Gate Chapter of the Red Cross.

Joe Aliamus retiring?

(Continued from page one)

indirectly saving probably hundreds more by his first aid instruction.

Joe has served not only as a Red Cross first aid instructor but also as Captain of the Burlingame Fire Department's rescue squad and first aid team, as Health and Safety Chairman for the San Mateo Council of Boy Scouts; and on the Health and Safety Commission of the City of Burlingame.

He has been recognized by the then honorary national chairman of the Red Cross, Dwight David Eisenhower, with an award of merit; by the Burlingame Chamber of Commerce with its "man of the year" award; by numerous service clubs and lodges; and by PG&E management with the Britton Award and many written commendations.

"All I want to be known for," he told *Advance-Star* reporter Herman Wong in 1963, "is for people to think of my work as an example of how vital first aid training is for everyone."

For instance, there was the time:

• When "Uncle Joe" was called by a neighbor whose house guest had slumped into what later was diagnosed as a diabetic coma. The woman showed no signs of breathing when Aliamus arrived, but he

was able to bring her around with artificial respiration. For that act, he won the Red Cross merit award from President Eisenhower and the Britton Award from PG&E.

But before the presentation could be made:

• The Burlingame Fire Department was called out to assist an elderly man who was choking to death on some food stuck in his throat. However the victim's home was on the opposite side of the SP tracks from the fire equipment and the evening commuter trains had intervened. Aliamus, who got the call through a special alarm in his home on the same side of the tracks, avoided the moment's delay that might have been fatal to the victim. Arriving first, Joe dislodged the obstruction and administered artificial respiration to save him.

Hardly a year has gone by that Joe Aliamus has not been credited with saving a life. In 1951, he administered oxygen to a 50 year-old transient who had collapsed on the sidewalk in downtown Burlingame. The Red Cross first aid instructor's files are filled with letters of thanks from people whom he was able to save and from relatives thanking him for his kindness to them when he was not.

So Joe Aliamus might be retiring from PG&E, but we think his life's work will go on and on.

2 killed 3 burned Restoring service

(Continued from page one)

and feet as well as the side of his head, and Hartsough received burns on an elbow and two toes of one foot.

Brower, in stepping off the truck to go their aid, however, provided a complete path to ground for the 12 kv and was killed instantly.

Still it was not apparent the truck was energized. The first sign of trouble to the other crew installing another transformer one span away was "blue flames" coming from the left front tire. Lineman Roger Fellows yelled down to crew members Mullanix and Whytoshek, "I think they've got trouble; you'd better go help."

Rudy Whytoshek and "Curly" Mullanix hurried past the fence to the truck not aware it was energized. Somehow—either intentionally with the idea of extinguishing the burning tire, or accidentally (Rudy was 6 foot 3 and 225 pounds)—Whytoshek made contact with the metal water can mounted on the rear of the truck and was killed. Mullanix, meanwhile, headed for the cab with

the thought of either radioing for help or grabbing the fire extinguisher. He does not remember which he was attempting when he was knocked unconscious, sustaining severe burns to his left hand.

When the burned out tire finally let the rim contact the wet cement driveway, the 12 kv distribution circuit relayed three times and locked out.

Lineman Fellows and T&D Driver Glenn Penner, the other members of the Mullanix crew, carried out resuscitation procedures along with the Sunnyvale Public Safety Department.

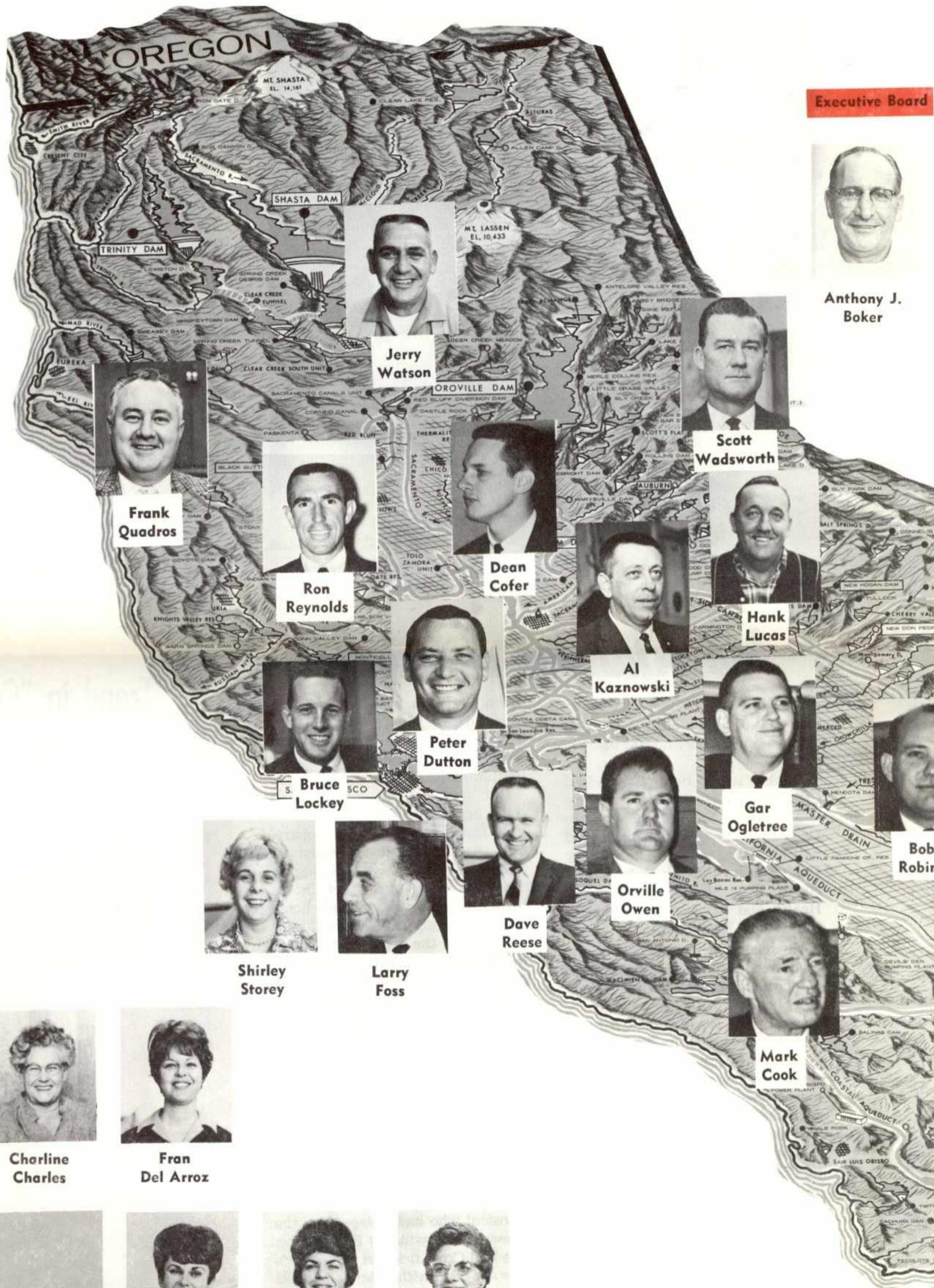
On December 15th in Franklin Hospital, surgeons amputated Fisher's right leg above the knee, his left leg below the knee and his left arm below the elbow. No visitors are allowed to see him at this time.

As we went to press, San Jose people had raised \$700 to assist the Fisher, Brower and Whytoshek families. Neither of the fatally injured men is known to have carried group life insurance.

Trend in "Cost of Living" shows Whether PG&E Wages reopen in 1968

	Consumer Price Index (U.S. City Average 1957-59 = 100)	CPI Point Increase since June, 1966
1966		
June	112.9	—
July	113.3	0.4
August	113.8	0.9
September	114.1	1.2
October	114.5	1.6
November	114.6	1.7
December	114.7	1.8
1967		
January	114.7	1.8
February	114.8	1.9
March	115.0	2.1
April	115.3	2.4
May	115.6	2.7
June	116.0	3.1
July	116.5	3.6
August	116.9	4.0
September	117.1	4.2
October	117.5	4.6
November	117.8	4.9

Point Increase necessary to invoke 1968 wage reopener
4.5 index point change from 6-66 to 3-68, 4-68 & 5-68



Executive Board



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Jerry Watson



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Frank Quadros



Ron Reynolds



Dean Cofer



Al Kaznowski



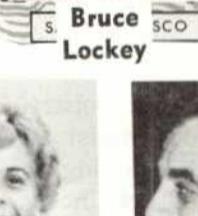
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Gar Ogletree



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Orville Owen



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Bob Robin



Shirley Storey



Larry Foss



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OFFICE STAFF



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Pat Byrd



Charline Charles



Fran Del Arroz



Charlene Herd



Martha Kerr



**Delores Olander
(On leave)**



Ingrid Rubin



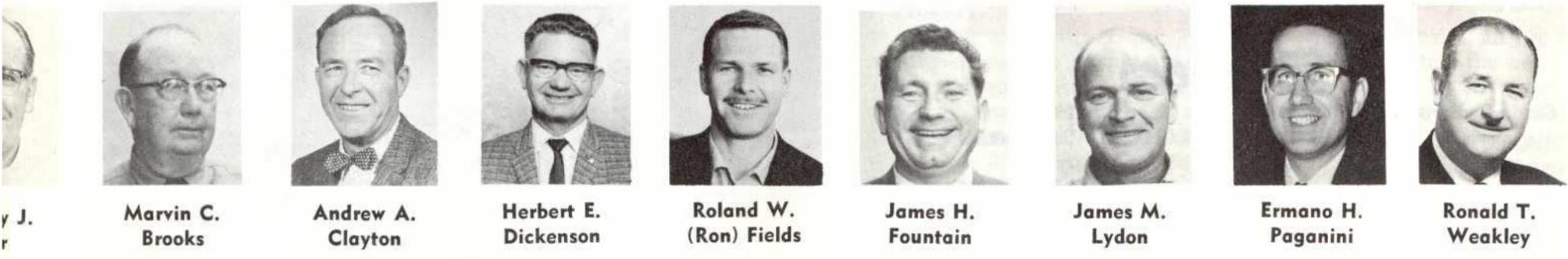
Edith Veloza



Virginia Wimple

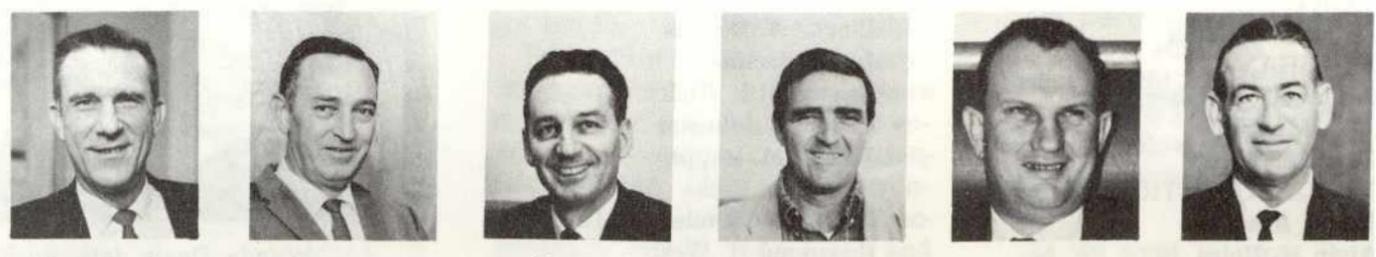
New Year's Greetings from the Officers and Staff of Local 1245, I.B.E.W.

Board

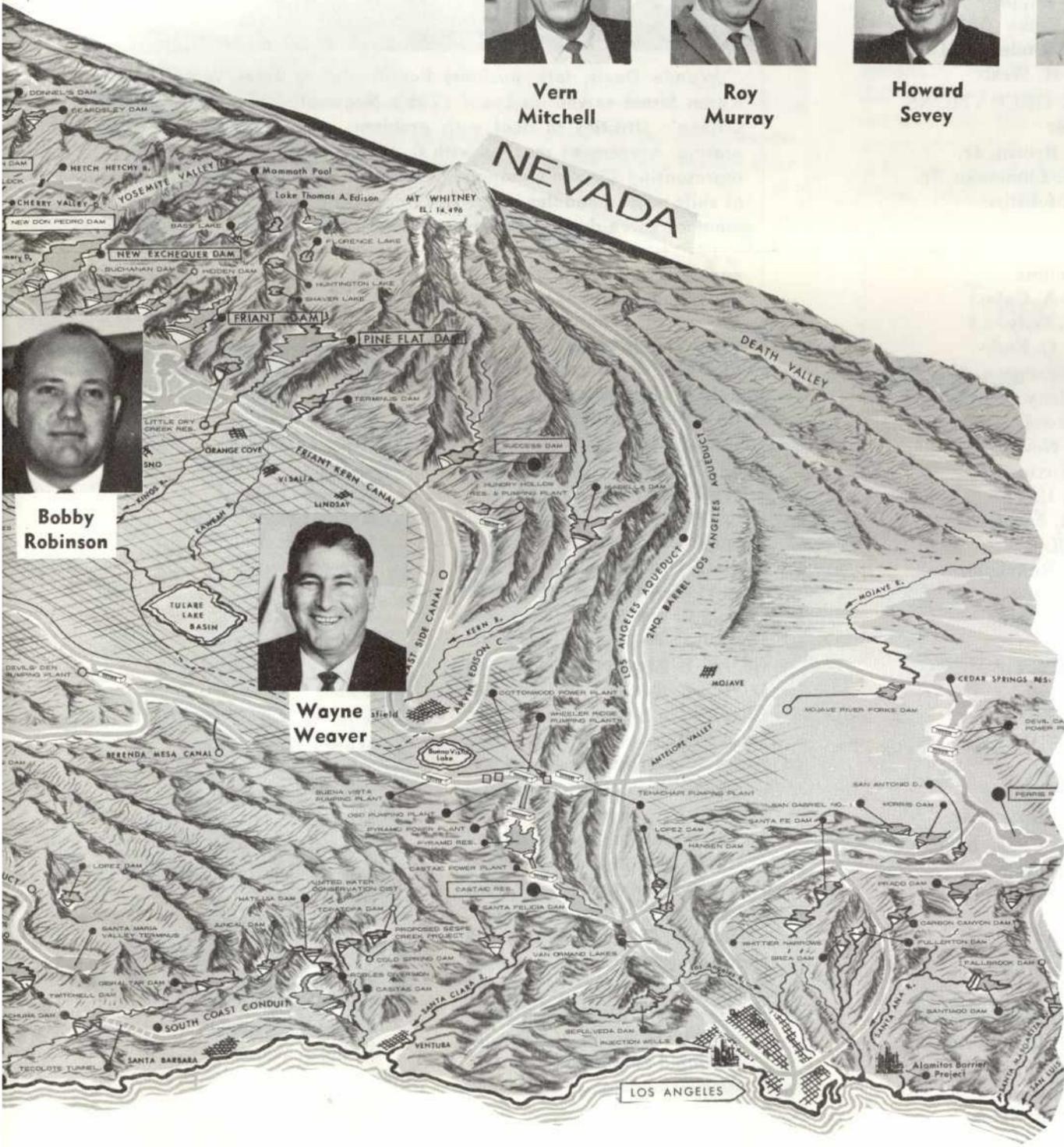


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Business Manager's Staff



Vern Mitchell **Roy Murray** **Howard Sevey** **Lee Thomas** **Mert Walters** **John Wilder**



Bobby Robinson



Wayne Weaver



Members

(Continued from last month)

HUMBOLDT

Neal M. Thomsen

DE SABLA

Ruben J. Castillo

DRUM

Ben J. Nencini

Ralph Sherlund

COLGATE

Larry E. Ommen

NORTH BAY

William F. Deisher

SACRAMENTO

Larry E. Niceti

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION

James Amaral

Alvin H. Boles

Billy F. Green

William E. Kelley

Thomas McKay

Terry L. Ritner

Danny R. Tompkins

Thomas A. Vaca

David W. Villalovoz

PACIFIC TREE EXPERT

Michael R. Howland

Richard E. Morris

Richard L. Pickering

David E. Ross

Jim R. Scott

David R. Shanahan

Leonard Warwick

NEW "A" APPLICATIONS

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION

Ronald G. Smith

TRAVELING CARDS

ACCEPTED

James S. Brewer, Outside Line, from L.U. 605.

John A. Stratton, Outside Line, from L.U. 77.

Paul Westerman, Outside Line, from L.U. 543.

Charles M. Winn, U.S.B.R., from L.U. 2159.

O.W.I.D.

Jessie M. Bosworth

Champ Clark

George W. Fernandez

Helen W. Fluke

Helen Montrey

Kenneth E. Naylor

William Paul

Elvin L. Shepherd

The following new applications were received in this office December 19, 1966 through January 27, 1967.

SAN JOAQUIN

Homer C. Barker

William H. Barnes

Raymond H. Carlson

Carl Darcy

Harold L. Faldon

Charles W. Hasenkamp

R. L. Rivers

MERCED IRRIG. DIST.

John L. Franco

Danny McKinney

Richard W. Taylor

COAST VALLEYS

Lynn L. Barnes

Clarke A. Borges

Joel F. Helms

Raymond L. Hicks

Frank L. Johnson

Joseph M. Rappa

Duane L. Ricks

Edward A. Underwood

Raymond H. West

PIPE LINE OPERATIONS

Ken Bezner

Donald E. Brown, Jr.

William H. Lindeman, Jr.

Royce L. McIntire

SAN JOSE

Edward R. Acuna

Tony J. Bellina

Katherine A. Cates

Andrew J. Daly

Frederick C. Eade

Terry H. Ferguson

Peter A. Gray

Susan Gruwell

Robert L. Howe

Betty J. Hoxie

Dennis W. Ikerd

Mildred M. Jacobs

Bruce M. Kann

Donald E. Rodriguez

Norbert E. Ross

William E. Rotter

C. E. Snider

Nancy A. Taylor

Daniel Torres

Larry L. Vandevor

CENTRAL STORES

Louis Cesario

Walter H. Colberg

Robert A. Runyen, Jr.

BAY AREA FED. EMPLOYEES

Robert L. Abreu

Jerome S. Janke

EAST BAY

Donald D. Anderson

Bonita Cameron

Jimmy Davis

Scott A. Higginbotham

Edwin J. Holden, Jr.

Donald A. Johnson

Coni Lawhorn

Cynthia E. Lockwood

Valerie A. Lorenzi

Jeanine D. Loretta

Tom Madigan

John M. Maniord

Interim talks on Citizens



Wanda Davis, left, Business Representative Jerry Watson and Karen Street served on Local 1245's Negotiating Committee with Citizen's Utilities to deal with problems affecting Machine Operators. Agreement reached with D. H. Steele and C. B. Bromagen, representing Citizen's management, resulted in: the establishment of shift work schedules in the Redding Billing Department; the payment of three days at the overtime rate when hours are changed; the authorization of a new classification, Senior Machine Operator; and the payment of shift differentials of 10 to 21 cents per hour, depending upon the wage rate involved.

William J. McClellan

Kent Miller

Donald W. Moberly

William B. Olsen

John L. Pettus, Jr.

Peter D. Phelps

Larry H. Preston

Fred Ramey

Lorne P. Roddick

Richard D. Sautter

John W. Scott

Harold L. Small

Gordon C. Smith

George S. Stryker, Jr.

Darrell E. Taylor

Charles Thompson

David Wells

Samuel F. Zielanzenki

SAN FRANCISCO

William B. Anker

Victor Badasow

Daniel W. Baker

Kenneth R. Dennis

Thomas F. Dillon

Richard F. Donovan

Remus Favero

Michael D. Ford

Kathleen A. Hagan

Ruben Herrera

Micheline A. Johnston

Francis J. Lyons

Linda J. McPheters

Charles Nave, Jr.

Erik J. Peterson

David L. Santori

Arnold D. Smith

John A. Souza

George C. Stefanoff

Keith E. Thickstun

Richard Thomas, Jr.

Robert Tonge

Clyde R. White

Marcel A. Wille

GENERAL OFFICE

Roxie A. Booker

Karen Levandowski

Carmen N. Lopez

Aretha Rice

STOCKTON

Jack W. Krause

Steven W. Ranker

CITY OF ALAMEDA

Simon F. Josefsen

SACRAMENTO TRANS. AUTH.

Walter H. Parsons

HUMBOLDT

Thomas B. Balichik

Randall C. Horn

Kenneth L. Laloli

Desmond L. Rash, Jr.

SHASTA

Charles H. Cotten

SIERRA PAC. POWER

James E. Cole

Melville McElvain

Steven D. Thomas

Leslie J. Warner

DE SABLA

Allan D. Bates

Carl D. Ingvaldsen

Kenneth C. Silliman

NEVADA IRRIG. DIST.

William L. Hoskin

Sidney M. Landrum

(Continued next month)

Weakley involved in Four appointments

Local 1245's role in labor and public affairs has been recognized most recently by the appointment of Business Manager Ron Weakley as:

- Member of the California Labor Federation's special committee on Unemployment and Disability Insurance;
- Vice President of the California State Association of Electrical Workers, the IBEW's legislative arm in California;
- Northern California Co-chairman of the Transportation-Communications-Utilities Section of the Governor's Industrial Safety Conference; and as,
- Labor Representative on the San Francisco Bay Area Council.

Successful transition for Big Bend people

(Continued from page one)

local school were razed to await the rising waters. Company management negotiated with the State a \$300 moving allowance for family men and \$255 for single men to defray expenses.

From February to the end of September, while Big Bend continued to be operated for the State by PG&E men, people were bidding or transferring to other jobs as the rest of the men "commuted" to and from the powerhouse 20 miles outside of Oroville.

At midnight on September 30th,

the last of some 27 billion kilowatts generated over Big Bend's 59 years went into the system.

The demolition crews have now moved in to leave only the deep bedrock foundations for "a fish house" when the site is under 400 feet of water.

Since its completion in 1908 as the largest hydroelectric plant west of the Mississippi, Big Bend (then known as Las Plumas P.H.) has run through its turbines enough water to fill San Francisco Bay 14 times. The Bay may never see that again.

First Gas Worker began in 900 A.D.

By Roy D. Murray

In 1966 the Gas Industry, sixth largest in the U.S., celebrated its 150th anniversary.

However, the use of gas covers over 1000 years of recorded history. The story of the discovery of gas, how men came to capture it, put it to use, and develop it into a thriving industry, is a fascinating one, and a tribute to the ingenuity of man.

History's recording of the discovery of gas relates that it was first found in China. Peasants who saw the flames of ignited gas rising from the earth were frightened by it, thought of it as an "evil spirit," and avoided it.

Workers in the salt-works, however, saw it in a different light as possibly a "good spirit" sent to lighten their labors. Theirs was the task of gathering firewood to feed the fires used to dry out salt, and they set about devising a means of getting the "good spirit" to travel down into the salt works where it could be put to use to replace the firewood as a fuel for the dry-out fires.

Bamboo poles were used as a pipeline to transport the gas, with joints sealed by packing them with clay. When the first gas "pipeline" ever created was completed, the "spirit" travelled willingly through it down into the caves where the big cauldrons of salt were heated

Author's note:

We acknowledge materials published in various journals and reports as authoritative sources for historical data, and industry statistics and projections, used in the preparation of this

article. Included among these are: THE ELECTRICAL WORKER'S JOURNAL of the I.B.E.W.; The I.B.E.W.'s Assistant Director of Utility Operations, Mr. Charles Tupper; The Pacific Gas and Electric Company; and The American Gas Association.

and dried, replaced the firewood as fuel, and became the "good spirit" envisaged by the workers.

All this occurred in the year 900 A.D., and was the first known use of gas. The Chinese, however, did not stop there. They conceived the idea of using the gas to provide them with light in their homes, and accomplished this by filling goat and pig bladders with the gas, leaving small openings through which the gas could escape, hanging the filled bladders in their homes, and igniting the escaping gas. The light produced by the gas flames lit up the rooms of their homes better than the candles previously used, and the "good spirit" filled still another of their needs.

Although natural gas was used by the Chinese for the provision of heat and light, from as far back as 900 A.D., there is no record of the discovery of gas in any other part of the world until 1609 when it was re-discovered in Europe, quite by accident, by a Flemish chemist named Van Helmont who, while conducting an experiment, learned that gas came from burning coal. He named the product "geist," the

Dutch word for "spirit."

The first practical application of this discovery was made in 1792, when a Scotch engineer named William Murdock produced gas by distilling coal in an iron retort, piped the gas from the retort through copper and tin pipes, and succeeded in lighting up his home with it.

The first patent for the making of gas was obtained by Philippe Lebon of Paris, in 1799. The first promoter in the gas business was Frederick Windsor, a German, who obtained English patents for the manufacture of gas in 1804, and produced the first street-lighting project when he lighted up Pall Mall in London with coal gas in 1807.

The charter for the first gas company, known as the London and Westminster Gas, Light and Coke Company, was granted to Windsor and others in 1812. The first gas pipes used by this company were made of old gun barrels screwed together into a continuous tube to convey the gas.

While these developments were occurring in Europe, enterprising business men in America were giving thought to the use of gas in this country. Although there are claims of experimenting with gas lighting in Philadelphia as early as 1776, and in Richmond, Virginia in 1803, the first positive record of gas usage for home lighting was in Newport, Rhode Island in 1806 by a man named David Mellville.

As Americans in other cities heard of Mellville's success with gas lighting in Newport, a clamor was raised for the new gas lights

in their cities. In Maryland, in 1816, a young man named Rembrandt Peale organized the first gas company in the United States. He convinced the city fathers of Baltimore that their city could be the first in the world to be completely gas illuminated, and it was. It led the world in city-wide lighting, and marked the beginning of the gas industry in the United States.

Other cities followed Baltimore's example in rapid succession. Boston in 1822; New York in 1823; Evansville, Indiana in 1833; New Orleans in 1835; Monroe, Michigan in 1836; Louisville, Kentucky in 1838; St. Louis in 1839; Cincinnati and Philadelphia in 1841.

In the western United States, a franchise was granted to the Donahue brothers, Peter, James and Michael, in August of 1852, to erect a gas works, lay pipes in the streets of San Francisco, light the city with gas lamps, and supply gas to householders. Their "San Francisco Gas Company" was the first gas utility in the west.

Gas companies were developed in other California cities through the years that followed: 1855 in Sacramento, 1858 in Marysville, 1859 in Stockton and Nevada City, 1860 San Jose, 1865 Oakland, 1866 Vallejo, 1867 Napa, 1871 San Rafael and 1878 Eureka.

While the demand for gas lighting continued to grow, and new companies were being organized to manufacture and distribute gas to meet the demand, natural gas had been discovered in the state of New York in the early 1800's. The nation's first natural gas well was drilled near the city of Fredonia in 1821, and by 1825 the discoverers had installed a system of piping and were using the natural gas from their well to light the city's streets.

(to be continued)



After the Woodland Unit Meeting Godfrey Amacher, left, A. D. "Whitey" Schneider, the Unit Chairman, Business Representative Al Kaznowski, Wallace Womsek, Chauncey Simpson, George Duncan, Carl Flemmer and Sam Messenger relax for a picture by Larry Dalton.

The Outdoor Scene

by Fred Goetz

A recent letter from Bob Matson of Beaverton, Oregon is but one of many such letters and verbal gripes we've received over the years on the same subject, namely that frustrating breed of duck hunter who just can't wait 'til the birds come in range before blasting away. Here's Bob's gripe and a suggested remedy in the last paragraph:

"My duck-hunting buddies and I take advantage of the excellent shooting opportunity offered by the Game Commission on managed waterfowl-hunting lands. As I understand it, most of the game departments in the western states offer like opportunities.

"There are plenty of birds this year and, of course, plenty of shooters, but the ones who are spoiling it for everyone are the 'sky shooters', the so-called 'scissorbills', who either don't know any better—and should—or just don't give a hang how far away a bird is before they start blasting.

"There was a group in the blind close to us who pumped 32 shots at a goose that was a good 100 to 150 yards away from them. It was a crying shame, for, obviously, one or more of the pellets from the shot pattern got to the bird which appeared to 'jerk' on impact, then continue on its way in a somewhat erratic flight pattern. This bird will probably be among the growing number of cripples in the area,



birds that will soon perish without benefit to anyone.

"Last Tuesday we saw around 100 cripples, birds that were probably shot in the flank at 100 yards or more. It was one of those days—real Idiotsville—no one let anything get any closer than 70 yards away without taking a shot at it. We did practically no shooting in the morning. After 11:30 when it appeared that most of the 'sky shooters' had left, we got in our licks and managed to fill out.

"I realize this 'sky shooting' is a

big problem, Fred, most every duck hunter, except those that can afford to hunt on private land or private club lands, are faced with it. I don't know if there's any way it can be corrected, but it does seem like the 'sky shooters' always have plenty of shells to throw at 'em. I'd be willing to lay money that a sharp decrease in

cripples would result in these close-regulated, game-management areas if there was some way to limit the shooters to one box of shells per person, per day. Maybe this would sooth some of those itchy trigger fingers; make 'em want to make every shot count."

Anyone like to add a little more fuel to Matson's bonfire?

Up in the morning, out on the job

Girls, do you seem to be working more and enjoying it less?

The apparent trend of PG&E female employees toward longer working careers seems to be borne out in a recent **Occupational Outlook Quarterly** article entitled "For Women—A Longer Work-life?"

The author, Stuart Garfinkle, points out:

"Between 1950 and 1965, the number of women who were contributing their energy, intelligence, and training to employment outside their homes increased from 19 million to 27 million. Most were married."

This year, every third employee in America is a woman.

While the working girl's career pattern is still interrupted in many cases to have a family, she still looks forward to many years of employment upon completion of her family, the study points out.

Most women who are going to have families have completed them by age 35. "At this time," Garfinkle reports, "these women can look forward to 24 more years in the work force, about as many

years as a newly married 20-year-old woman.

"This means that a far greater portion of a woman's worklife occurs after she has raised her family and has reentered the labor force."

While more women work now because of improved education, better acceptance and more reliable family planning methods, the size of family will limit the length of career. A woman who married at age 20 in 1960 could expect to work 25 more years if she had only one child but 17 years if she had four children.

With longer working lives should go adjustments in the education and training of women so they can continue to develop personally upon their return to the labor force, the article indicates. Also, jobs should be redesigned, and attitudes changed, so employees can make greater use of women's skills and talents.

Finally, the woman who is the sole bread winner for her family will have to be given special consideration in the way of day-care facilities for her children.



An ILPA award for the best original cartoon is received by Business Manager Ronald T. Weakley, Executive Editor of "the utility reporter," from William L. Simkin, Director of the U.S. Mediation and Conciliation Service, at the labor press convention held in Miami Beach this month.