utility reporter

VOL. XVI, NO. 10 OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA MARCH, 1969

Official Publication of I.B.E.W. Local Union 1245, AFL-CIO, P.O. Box 584, Walnut Creek, Calif. 94597

Benefit Agreement Passes by two to one Margin

Four months and many long hours of hard work was culminated on February 24, by a yes vote from the membership on the PG&E Benefit Agreement.

Major gains were made at this set of negotiations and the negotiating committee is to be congratulated for an excellent job. The members of Union's negotiating committee were: Ron Weakley, L. L. Mitchell, Howard Darington, IV, Ed Horn, Harry Welton and Larry Christopherson. These men spent many nights and Saturdays visiting the Unit meetings and Shop Stewards meetings throughout the system, explaining the proposal to the membership.

The major gains were the Long Term Disability Plan, the eventual Non-contributory Plan and the Vested Pension after 10 years of credited service with the Company. There were a number of "goodies" included in this Agreement which will result in a general improvement for all of our members.

PG&E is presently holding meetings for all employees from the ages of 59½ to 65 years old to explain the Variable Annuity option so that these people can make their earliest possible decision sometime in the month of May.

Other meetings are being held by the Company and Union to develop the guidelines for the types of investments for the 4% Diversified Investment Trust as an optional addition to the PG&E Stock Savings Fund Plan.

Refunds for overpayments resulting from the reduced pension contributions should be made on the March payroll. Both parties are making every effort to provide for institution of the Diversified Investment Trust by July 1, 1969.

YOUR *Business Manager's* COLUMN

Local 1245 Must Bridge "Generation Gap"

By RONALD T. WEAKLEY

As I prepare to sign the new Local 1245 - PG&E Benefit Agreement and have signed the Master Apprenticeship Agreement, I could not help thinking about how we dreamed in 1952 about what we have just accomplished in 1969.

These two milestones in the history of Local 1245 deserve some passing comment. Those who were dreamers put a tremendous amount of hard work toward making the dream come true.

I speak of the many officers, Staff members, off - the - job committeemen and loyal dues-paying members who have achieved practical accomplishment out of hopes and who now see the best contracts in the areas of personal and family security and skill development programs in the American gas and electric utility industry.

Those who might minimize this great package of progressive movement will benefit greatly, despite their lack of interest in how the package was put together and how it was nailed down by legal contracts.

Those who paid the dues and supported leaders who kept the faith, are deserving of respect and admiration for also keeping the faith and for their patience over some seventeen long years.

Those on pension got a break. Those in the present work force got a break. Those who are yet to enter the work force of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company got a break. That's a pretty good score, in my book.

PG&E's Officers, Department Heads and Negotiating Committeemen also deserve commendation for a long and hard job well done as joint participants in a collective bargaining effort of great significance.

It was accomplished in the spirit of free discussion, free disagreement and free decision, unmarked by the strikes or bitterness which plagues many other labor-management relationships that have not yet produced a package of personal and family progress such as ours.

The great majority of the working citizens who own and operate Local 1245 recognize this. They have benefitted by the policies of this Union which suggest that the power of persuasion is superior to the persuasion of power.

Those who decry anarchy, violent demonstrations, misuse of the public trust, etc., and those who simply wish to live in peace and enjoy the way of life we hope will be ours and our children's, can see that so long as organized responsible action produces good benefits, there's no good reason to tear down the fabric of "law and order" in the realm of labor-management relationships.

Sure, we have problems. Prob-

(Continued on Page 2)

Please send any corrections of name, address or zip code to P.O. Box 584 Walnut Creek, Calif. 94597

(Name)

(Street Address)

(City)

(State and Zip Code)

DANGER ZONE — Bright colored flags and high voltage signs warning skiers of danger have been installed by Pacific Gas and Electric Company crews along nearly buried power lines on some Sierra ridges. These PG&E men were members of a crew which installed a 25-foot extension on this 45-foot pole near Boreal Ridge in Nevada County to raise the power line higher.

Heavy Snows Near Record High

Fresh information from Pacific Gas and Electric Company snow surveyors added weight today to predictions that this winter will be the "big one" in California's Sierra.

It's a season that has brought heavy snow, gales or hurricane-force winds, falling trees and other problems throughout the high country of Northern and Central California.

And it already is virtually tied with the 1951-'52 winter — until now the most severe in the Sierra Nevada in the last half century — in snow depth at California's oldest active survey station.

That's PG&E's station at Donner Summit, where measurements were started in April of 1910.

Last Friday, February 7 — before the latest storm — the snow depth at Donner was 152.2 inches.

This was just 6.2 inches less than the figure recorded at the same PG&E survey course on January 29, 1952 — 158.4 inches.

It was early in 1952 that Southern Pacific's crack streamliner, the City of San Francisco, was immobilized in the snow east of Emigrant Gap, a modern "Donner party" incident marking what has been recorded as the most severe winter of the last 50 years.

PG&E, whose troubleshooters have battled numerous storm-triggered problems in almost a non-stop effort through the early days of 1969, makes snow depth measurements at 50 Sierra survey courses — contributing to California's cooperative surveys conducted by the State Department of Water Resources.

In survey record-keeping, the long-term average measurements of water content on April 1 constitute "normal" snow conditions.

On the basis of the latest survey, Donner Summit's snowpack had a water content of 56.6 inches — or 142 per cent of a "normal" 39.9 inches.

There have been similar high readings in other areas of the Sierra.

For example, on February 3, at the PG&E Mount Dyer station in the Lake Almanor or Feather River watershed, there was a snow depth of 65.6 inches. The water content level was 140 per cent of "normal."

At Browns Camp near PG&E's Bucks Lake in the Feather River region on January 31, the snow depth was 99.1 inches. The water content was 154 per cent of "normal."

In the Stanislaus watershed, the Spicers snow course on the North Fork showed a January 31 depth of 104.2 inches, with water content of 46.0, or 154 per cent of a "normal" of 29.8 inches.

In the Kings River area, a reading on January 31 at Blackcap Basin in the high country showed 147 inches — with water content logged at 140 per cent of "normal."

Usually February and March produce the heaviest amount of snow in the Sierra, which adds to the "big one" prediction.

As February began with renewed stormy weather, PG&E issued a warning to skiers and snow buggy operators to avoid danger from high voltage lines perilously close to snow levels. Skiers in the high country, it cautioned, should use only supervised ski runs.

Facts About Your Social Security Disability Coverage

Disability, whether caused by injury or illness, can mean serious financial problems for any family. If your income stopped because of disability, would your family need help to meet the necessities of life?

Social Security disability insurance benefits help replace lost income by paying monthly cash benefits when serious disability strikes.

Each year about 300,000 disabled workers and their families begin receiving social security disability benefits. In recent months about 2 of every 3 disabled workers who apply for benefits have been found eligible. Unfortunately, many workers do not apply for them, often because they do not know these benefits are available.

Four of every 5 men and women 25-65 can count on receiving benefits in the event the breadwinner suffers a severe and prolonged disability.

This protection means that you can look to social security for financial help if you become severely disabled and cannot work. At a time when you would probably need help the most, social security disability benefits would be available to help you through the financial crisis.

Just what does "disabled" mean? Well, you're disabled if you have a physical or mental impairment which prevents you from doing substantial work and which has lasted (or is expected to last) 12 months or more. The payments can begin with the 7th month of disability. Monthly benefits continue as long as your disability prevents you from working.

Payments for a disabled worker now range from $55 to $204 a month, depending on his average earnings under social security. And if you start receiving benefits, your wife and children also may receive benefits as your dependents. Total family benefits can amount to as much as $415.20 a month at this time.

A person who is over 31 when be becomes disabled can receive benefits if he has social security credit for 5 years of work in the 10 years before he became disabled.

Before 1968 the 5-years-of-work rule applied to everyone. A change in the law early in 1968, however, reduced the amount of work credit needed by a worker disabled before 31. Now a worker who becomes disabled between 24 and 31 needs social security credit for only half the time between 21 and the beginning of his disability. Workers disabled before 24 need 1½ years' credit in the 3-year period before the disability begins.

There are two other important types of social security disability payments; both go to dependents of workers after the worker has started receiving retirement or disability benefits or has died. There are benefits for adults disabled before 18 who continue to be disabled after 18, and benefits at 50 or later for disabled widows. Disabled widowers who were dependent on their wives for support can also get benefits under this part of the law, as can some former wives who had been divorced but who were still receiving support from their former husbands.

Disabled widows 50-60 can get benefits based on their spouse's social security record only if they become disabled before the worker's death or within 7 years after his death. However, if a widow received social security benefits as a mother with children, she can get disabled widow's payments if she becomes disabled before those payments end or within 7 years after they end.

The 7-year period is intended to give her an opportunity to work long enough under social security to receive social security disability benefits on her own earnings.

Each year about 25,000 people begin to receive these "childhood disability" benefits. Some of them are in their fifties and sixties at the time benefits begin.

A disabled widow, widower, or divorced wife may be considered disabled only if she or he has an impairment so severe that it would ordinarily prevent a person from working. Other factors such as age, education, and work experience may be considered in determining whether a worker is disabled but are not considered for these survivors.

At 62 a widow receives 82½ percent of her deceased husband's retirement benefits. If she starts receiving widow's disability benefits at an earlier age, she gets a permanently reduced amount.

The amount depends on what the husband's retirement benefits would have been had he been 65 at the time of his death and how old the widow is at the time benefits begin. For example, if a widow starts to get benefits at 50, she receives 50 percent of her husband's benefits (figured as though he was 65 at death). At 55 she receives about 60-3/4 percent of the husband's amount. At 58, it is about 67 percent.

A major objective of the social security disability program is to encourage disabled persons to undertake rehabilitation programs and to become self-supporting.

All disability applicants are considered for vocational rehabilitation services whether or not their claims are approved. The services are provided by State vocational rehabilitation agencies — usually at no cost to the disabled person. The agencies provide vocational counseling training and help in finding a job, and medical services and supplies.

State vocational rehabilitation agencies have so far reported about 100,000 disability claimants successfully rehabilitated. Since the program began, more than 185,000 disabled beneficiaries have been taken off the disability benefit rolls because of recovery or return to work.

Rehabilitation services are generally financed jointly by the State and the Federal Government, with funds from general revenues. In some cases, however, social security pays the cost of rehabilitating people receiving disability benefits. These cases should save social security funds in the long run because the cost of rehabilitating beneficiaries is less than the cost of paying them benefits.

The social security disability program has helped millions of disabled workers in times of financial stress by providing a regular monthly income when the breadwinner could not work. Thousands of workers have been returned to productive work through the joint efforts of the Social Security Administration and State vocational rehabilitation agencies.

Your social security office will answer any questions you may have about social security's disability program. Call, write, or visit the office. The people there will be glad to help you.

Workmen's Compensation Changes

Here are the changes in the California workmen's compensation benefits approved by the 1968 Legislature.

Effective January 1, 1969, these benefit level increases go into effect:

- The maximum weekly compensation for temporary disability is increased to **$87.50** from the present **$70.**
- A surviving widow with dependent minor children will be entitled to a maximum death benefit of **$23,000.** At the present time, the maximum death benefit stands at **$20,500.**
- The maximum death benefit for other levels of dependency has been raised to **$20,000** from the present **$17,500.**
- The allowance for burial expenses has been increased to **$1,000** from the current **$600** figure.

The new benefit levels will **apply to all on-the-job injuries on or after January 1, 1969. Employees injured prior to that date are not affected.**

the utility reporter

Telephone (415) 933-6060

RONALD T. WEAKLEY	Executive Editor
KENNETH O. LOHRE	Managing Editor
L. L. MITCHELL	Assistant Editor
M. A. WALTERS	Assistant Editor
JOHN J. WILDER	Assistant Editor

Executive Board: Roland W. (Ron) Fields. Leland Thomas Jr., Andrew A. Clayton, Herbert E. Dickenson, Anthony Boker. James M. Lydon, James H. Fountain.

Published monthly at 1918 Grove Street, Oakland, California, CA 94612. Official publication of Local Union 1245, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL-CIO, P. O. Box 584, Walnut Creek, CA 94597. Second Class postage paid at Oakland, California.

POSTMASTER: Please send Form 3579, Change of Address, to P.O. Box 584, Walnut Creek, Calif. 94597.

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

YOUR *Business Manager's* COLUMN

Bridging The "Generation Gap"

By RONALD T. WEAKLEY

(Continued from Page 1)

lems of coping with some lesser supervisors at the job level who have not yet become enlightened by top management through top management action. We also have a few problems in our house at the job level and therefore we cannot call the kettle all black. The leadership of Local 1245 also has some educational work to do at the job level.

That's the way it is in a free labor-management atmosphere in a free country.

My main concern these days as the "senior officer present" in terms of continued elective service since 1952, has to do with our youth in our Union house.

These are the people who are growing in number in Local 1245 and who will form the upcoming power majority as to where we go from here.

They deserve our interest, our help, our faith and our best efforts in their behalf because they are the people who will keep this Union moving ahead or turn it back.

The structure of our Local Union is unique due to its size and its many-fold service responsibilities. It has produced much for our people over the years but perhaps our emerging youthful leaders will nevertheless decide to change the structure.

Our past and present policies have also produced many good things for many people but again, younger people with new ideas will undoubtedly initiate many new policy changes in the future.

So long as I continue to hold elective office, I shall continue to believe that only change is constant and that adherence to the status quo produces only stagnation.

Our youth is our most precious national asset and so it is in our Local Union. We must organize them, pay special attention to them, encourage them to assume leadership posts at all levels of our Union and show them that we can do a better job of "bridging the generation gap" in our Brotherhood than has so far been done in any other institution in our society.

If we do this, the future of Local 1245 will be in good hands as it was when young people sparked the original move to organize the unorganized almost thirty years ago and who now can offer wise counsel to those who will follow them.

Taxes Are High Again This Year

buyers' bailiwick

By Sidney Margolius
Consumer Expert for
Utility Reporter

This is the year Congress finally may enact tax reforms. It's also the year to make sure you take all the legitimate tax-savers available when you file your own return. Because of the surtax you are paying higher taxes this year. Since the government is very generous in the loopholes allowed oil-well operators, mine owners, wealthy investors in stocks and bonds, and real-estate speculators, you can trust that it does not want **you** to overpay.

Unions and other spokesmen for moderate-income families have been pleading and crusading with increasing determination for reform. Presently, some very wealthy people are able to get away with little or no tax payments at all.

There even were 155 taxpayers with incomes of $200,000 a year or more who paid no federal income tax at all in 1967, including 21 who had incomes of over $1,000,000.

Chief victims are the families with incomes of $7,000 to $20,000 who usually pay taxes at full rates. They pay over half of all the federal income taxes. These families, in fact, shoulder heavier taxes because of the estimated fifty billion dollars lost through various loopholes and special dispensations.

Thus, you yourself will overpay twice if you don't take the trouble to learn all the tax savers available to you.

Especially pay attention to these three points:

1—Choose the most suitable type of return. If you use the short form tax return (1040A) merely because it's easier, you may pass up savings available only on the long form (1040). These include "sick pay" (which can be excluded from taxable income under rules listed in the tax instructions); "moving expenses" (also under specific rules); "employee business expenses" (if your work requires you to be away from home overnight or if working on a temporary job away from home).

Too, you can itemize deductions only on the long form. The short form allows only for the standard deductions.

2—Choose the deduction method yielding the largest total deduction. On the short form, you have a choice of the "10 per cent standard deduction" or the "minimum standard." The latter allows you $200 for each exemption listed on your return.

On the long form you also can itemize deductions. For homeowners, certainly, this is usually the best choice. But it also would pay a non-homeowner to itemize if you had large medical expenses in 1968, suffered a sizable casualty loss, gave large donations, or had other large deductible expenses.

There is only one way to find out: make a trial estimate of your total if you itemize, and compare it with what the 10 per cent or minimum-standard allowances would give you.

3—Make sure you take all legal deductions. We won't try to list all possible deductions here, but want to call your attention to several newer ones or those sometimes overlooked:

MEDICAL: Remember that you can deduct one-half of the amount you pay for health-insurance premiums up to $150 without regard to the usual 3 per cent limitation. You can take this deduction whether or not you have enough other medical expenses to itemize (meaning, medical expenses over 3 per cent of your adjusted gross income).

The other half of your health insurance premiums, plus the excess over the $150 limit, also is deductible subject to the 3 per cent limitation. Keep in mind that you can include all hospital and medical insurance bills, including your payments toward any employer or union-provided health insurance, and also, **the medical-payments portion of your auto insurance premium:** (That's a fast tip you probably won't get elsewhere.)

If you support a relative who would qualify as an exemption on your return except that he has taxable income of $600 or more (social security is not taxable), you can include in your medical deduction, any medical and health-insurance bills you pay for your dependent. Tip: thus, it's sometimes preferable to pay medical bills for a dependent than give him the same amount in cash.)

Payments for Medicare Part B doctor-bill insurance are health-insurance premiums and thus deductible.

Deductible medical expenses include doctor, dental and hospital fees; medicines and household remedies over 1 per cent of adjusted gross income; special foods prescribed by a doctor and whiskey for a heart patient; eyeglasses, arch supports and other aids, and transportation costs to get medical care.

(Usually husband and wife fare better with a joint return. But sometimes a working wife who has large medical expenses one year, can save taxes with a separate return. That can happen because of the 3 per cent limitation on the medical deduction, and also the $150 limit on the health-insurance deduction if both pay for such insurance. But check both joint and separate methods to make sure, before passing up the tax-saving of a joint return.)

WORK EXPENSES: You can, of course, deduct union dues; expenses of distinctive work uniforms, special safety clothing and shoes; tools and repairs vocational education expenses (under specified rules); technical books and publications, etc.

Ordinarily you can't deduct for expenses of getting to work. But you can deduct for car expenses if you have to carry heavy tools or instruments to the job site. You also can deduct costs of getting to a second job, or if you work at different locations every day.

CONTRIBUTIONS: As well as cash, you can deduct the fair market value of goods given to charities and churches, and out-of-pocket expenses and costs of uniforms for serving qualified organizations such as Scouts, hospitals, schools, Red Cross, etc.

AND KEEP IN MIND: Other potential deductions include; other taxes you pay; interest and finance charges on mortgages, loans and installment debts (within specified limits); child and disabled-dependent care (by working women and sometimes men, but within limits); casualty and theft losses over $100; bad debts; investment expenses, including costs of a safe-deposit box for E bonds or other securities.

Labor Opposes Uniform State Credit Law

By Sidney Margolius
Consumer Expert for
Utility Reporter

A proposed uniform state credit law that could raise interest rates on loans and installment purchases in many states to as much as 36 per cent has evoked strong opposition from consumer and labor groups. This battle could have important effects on your own credit costs, especially if you are a young moderate-income family and often borrow and buy on time.

The higher rates could become legal if your state enacts this proposed credit code under the pretext that it is at least as good as the forthcoming Federal Truth in Lending Act. The Federal act, which requires lenders and installment sellers to tell you the true annual interest rates, takes effect July 1. But it also contains a provision that a state which has a law at least equal in its protection of consumers can be exempted.

Since the proposed state code also requires that lenders and sellers state the true interest rates, in this respect it can be considered to be as good as the forthcoming Federal law. The uniform state law also softens some of the harsh collection practices permitted in some states. But as well as giving lenders and sellers the opportunity to charge higher rates, the proposed state law also has a number of other dangerous loopholes.

A California Municipal Court Judge, George Brunn, points out that the code, if your state agrees to this provision, also could let sellers collect attorney fees if they sued you as a debtor (now not permitted in many states). Among other presently unfair practices, the code also fails to end the notorious practice of permitting deficiency judgments on sales over $1000, which included most auto sales. The deficiency judgment practice permits the seller to repossess your purchase if you default, and then sue you for any difference between the resale price and the amount you still owe plus repossession costs. Thus, as has happened to many families, you could lose your purchase and still have to pay almost as much as the original price.

Even your home now could become security for a loan over $1000, a practice not now permitted in many states.

For these reasons, Congresswoman Lenor Sullivan, who led the battle for a strong Federal Truth-in-Lending law, has warned consumers to keep a close watch on their state legislature when attempts are made this year to enact the proposed credit code. In some states with very inadequate credit laws the proposed state code might be an improvement, she says. But in others, some of the provisions would be a step backward.

Mrs. Sullivan notes that lenders and credit sellers have always had a lot of influence with state legislatures.

The higher rates possible under the proposed state code would especially harm lower-income families, points out Benny L. Kass, who headed a lawyers' group that studied the code for the Consumer Federation of America. Low-income families do not have the same access to low-cost credit of middle-income families, and are not as able or equipped to shop for lowest rates, Kass says. They traditionally pay the higher rate.

While the backers of the proposed code claim that competition will keep down the rates, this has never happened with the rates charged by loan companies and many credit sellers. The "ceilings" usually have become the floor. All the loan companies charge the highest rates permitted in each state.

The loan companies also know how to kid their way around truth-in-lending laws. Household Finance Company, the largest of the loan-company chains, already is advertising on TV in some areas that they "always" have told the true interest rates. But the fact is, they merely told the monthly rate, not the annual rate. A charge of 3 per cent a month is a true 36 per cent a year.

The higher interest rates permitted themselves are enough to make the proposed code thoroughly undesirable to working families. Interest rates and finance charges already are a serious drain, often adding an additional $300 a year burden to young families who habitually buy on credit.

You ought to be able to get several insights for your own guidance from this fight over the

(Continued on Page 6)

Local 1245's Annual Financi

MEREDITH & RUBIN
Certified Public Accountants
2525 Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco, California 94109
February 5, 1969

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS
LOCAL NO. 1245
1218 BOULEVARD WAY
WALNUT CREEK, CALIFORNIA

We have examined the Statements of Recorded Cash Receipts and Disbursements of your Local Union for the year ended December 31, 1968 and the related Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Equity at December 31, 1968. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. The following summarizes information included in these financial statements which are a part of this report:

Cash Balances December 31, 1967:		
General Fund		$100,697.12
Replacement Fund		45,482.86
Scholarship Fund		1,422.03
Office Facilities Fund		14,371.06
		$161,973.07
Receipts	$1,222,335.39*	
Disbursements	1,211,123.04*	
Increase		11,212.35
Cash Balances December 31, 1968:		
General Fund	$ 98,996.35	
Replacement Fund	35,591.97	
Staff Pension Plan Fund	33,818.53	
Scholarship Fund	3,960.52	
Fund for Organizing Expenses	818.05	$173,185.42
Other Assets Net of Liabilities		47,347.21
Equity		$220,532.63

*Exclusive of transfers between funds.

Disbursements include a total of $70,818.75 transferred to either the Building Fund or the Energy Workers Center, Inc. This includes the transfer of the balance in the Office Facilities Fund plus amounts from the General Fund.

At December 31, 1968 there was $74,899.23 in staff severance pay trusts which amount is not included in the Local's accounts. $7,034.21 of this total was owing to the beneficiary of a deceased former staff member.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly the recorded cash receipts and disbursements of Local No. 1245 for the year ended December 31, 1968 and the equity of Local 1245 at December 31, 1968 in accordance with the accounting principles stated in the note to the Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Equity and on a basis consistent with that of preceding periods.

Respectfully submitted,
MEREDITH & RUBIN

OPE/3/AFL-CIO(175)JM

EXHIBIT A

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS
LOCAL NO. 1245
STATEMENT OF RECORDED CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1968
GENERAL FUND

Cash Balance December 31, 1967		$100,697.12
Receipts:		
Local Union portion of receipts:		
"A" members dues	$ 55,454.25	
"BA" members dues	757,290.40	
Initiation fees	4,013.80	
Reinstatement fees	10.00	
Difference in dues	199.40	
Difference in initiation fees	163.45	
Working dues—Outside Line	33,418.33	
Total	$850,549.63	
Reimbursements to General Fund:		
Receipts held for members' credit or to be refunded	$ 5,162.45	
Members' credits applied to dues, etc.	(2,632.65)	
Savings interest	683.70	
Refunds and reimbursements:		
Staff expenses from I.O. for organizing expense	20,183.06	
Other	4,548.05	
Total	$ 27,944.61	
International Portion of Receipts:		
"A" members per capita	$138,682.80	
"BA" members per capita	195,519.00	
Initiation fees	4,013.80	
D.B.A.F. fees	120.00	
Reinstatement fees	10.00	
Difference in per capita	33.90	
Difference in initiation fees	163.45	
Total	$338,542.95	
Total Receipts		1,217,037.19
Total of Receipts and Balance		$1,317,734.31
Disbursements—Schedule 1		1,218,737.96
Cash Balance December 31, 1968		$ 98,996.35
Details of Balance—General Fund:		
Wells Fargo Bank, commercial account:		
Bank statement less outstanding checks	$ 66,509.55	
Wells Fargo Bank—savings account	30,683.70	
Deposits after close of bank statement	83.10	
Change fund	100.00	
Contingency fund	1,500.00	
Petty cash fund	100.00	
Returned check for collection	20.00	
Total as Above		$ 98,996.35

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS
LOCAL NO. 1245
STATEMENT OF RECORDED CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1968
GENERAL FUND

Affiliation Fees:		
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	$338,898.35	
California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO	5,400.00	
California Labor COPE, AFL-CIO	600.60	
Central Labor Council of Alameda County, AFL-CIO	1,632.00	
Joint Executive Conference of No. Calif. Electrical Workers	100.00	
Nevada State AFL-CIO	975.00	
Nevada State Electrical Assn.	165.00	
Sacramento Labor Council, AFL-CIO	216.00	
San Francisco Labor Council, AFL-CIO	540.00	
Central Labor Council of Contra Costa County	961.20	
Calif. State Assn. of Electrical Workers	3,700.00	
Federal Employees Council of No. Calif.	60.00	
Merced-Mariposa Labor Council	180.00	
Contra Costa COPE	96.12	
San Joaquin & Calaveras C.L.C.	140.00	
International Telephone Council IBEW	10.00	
California Council for Health Plan Alternatives	450.00	$354,124.27
Staff Expenses:		
Salaries	$310,262.81	
Severance pay trusts	9,542.26	
Hotels	6,063.49	
Meals	14,090.01	
Credit card fees	327.00	
Moving expenses	1,027.04	
Other transportation	3,750.92	
Transfer to Pension Plan Fund	33,000.00	
Automobile expenses:		
Parking and tolls	2,540.87	
Gasoline and oil	12,626.01	
Parts and accessories	1,920.51	
Repairs and maintenance	6,003.29	
Mileage @ 9c per mile	343.02	
Transfer to Replacement Fund	26,400.00	
Registration fees	1,514.00	
Insurance	5,293.00	
Auto lease	473.30	435,177.53
Research and Education:		
Utility Reporter	$ 22,715.40	
Public relations	4,179.73	
Subscriptions and publications	2,019.20	
Shop stewards conference	8,102.78	
Legislative and educational	583.05	
Shop stewards newsletter	80.85	
Transfer to Scholarship Fund	2,400.00	
Film and recorder	15.52	
Secretaries forum	135.04	
Wage and pension conference—expenses	8,402.22	
Wage and pension conference—salaries	868.25	
Industrial Atomic Energy Uses & Hazards course	441.60	
Labor-Management School	53.65	
Dues for membership to:		
Association of California Consumers	25.00	
National Safety Council	55.00	
ILPA	25.00	
Commonwealth Club	161.00	
Public Employees Council of Calif.	12.00	
California Labor Press	10.00	
National Council of Senior Citizens	3.00	
Industrial Relations Research Assn.	31.00	
Bay Area Union Professional Center	10.00	
KQED—Channel 9 TV	25.00	50,354.29
Office Expenses:		
Clerical salaries	$ 79,516.90	
Rent to IBEW Energy Workers Center, Inc.	1,500.00	
Other rent	5,250.00	
Telephone and telegraph	23,659.25	
Postage and meter expense	10,793.95	
Supplies and printing	10,249.74	
Armored car service	480.92	
Equipment maintenance	701.26	
Equipment rental	237.39	
International supplies	163.00	
Furniture and equipment	4,537.86	
Personal property taxes	534.20	
Post office box rental	9.00	
Safe deposit box	8.00	
Intercom equipment lease	307.74	
Janitor service	290.00	
Moving	1,005.14	
Christmas luncheon	88.80	
Data processing	6,624.90	
Transfer to Office Facilities Fund	8,000.00	153,958.05

Other Salaries & Expense Allowances:

	Salaries	Expenses	Total
Executive Board-reimbursed by #1245	$ 2,868.59	$ 6,879.83	$ 9,748.42
Executive Board-reimbursed to PG&E		8,618.53	8,618.53
Advisory Council	2,806.60	5,863.21	8,669.81
Trustee Committee	670.00	19.18	689.18
Organizing		1,591.74	1,591.74
Safety advisory committee	747.39	1,474.80	2,222.19
Steward		63.21	63.21
Conference & convention	945.07	7,248.98	8,194.05
Grievance committee	240.37	4,921.80	5,162.17
Review committee-reimbursed by #1245		1,421.42	1,421.42
Review committee-reimbursed to PG&E		3,364.55	3,364.55
Apprenticeship PG&E Co.	1,052.27	399.32	1,451.59
USBR arbitration case		452.60	452.60
PG&E arbitration case #26		570.50	570.50
Staff pension committee		10.25	10.25
Election committee	1,578.79	1,423.63	3,002.42
PG&E wage ballot committee	191.26	355.01	546.27
Advisory committee to examining board		27.55	27.55
Naval air station arbitration case	63.68	7.38	71.06
Sierra Pacific Power apprentice committee	19.40		19.40
Safety committee	60.14	85.77	145.91
Bylaw ballot		32.53	32.53
Ways and means		14.95	14.95
Total Various Committees	$ 11,243.56	$ 44,846.74	$ 56,090.30
Negotiating Committees:			
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation	$ 41.77	$ 834.32	$ 876.09
Truckee Power Utility District		47.90	47.90
Calif. Pacific Utilities Co.	219.36	274.70	494.06
City of Lodi	36.08	30.58	66.66

al Report for 1968 reprinted

	Salaries	Expenses	Total
Nevada Irrigation District		55.00	55.00
Sacramento Municipal Utility District		74.33	74.33
Merced Irrigation District		250.42	250.42
City of Redding		8.30	8.30
X-ray engineers	675.00	294.76	969.76
Pacific gas transmission	57.96	1,286.17	1,344.13
Oroville-Wyandotte Irrigation Dist.	138.32	81.21	219.53
Sacramento Transit Authority		11.20	11.20
Citizens Utilities Co.		1,799.47	1,799.47
Standard Pacific Gas Line, Inc.		17.24	17.24
Plumas-Sierra Rural Elect. Coop, Inc.	72.96		72.96
Richvale Irrigation District		17.00	17.00
General Electric Cable Vision Corp.	22.32	11.15	33.47
Davey tree	112.32	228.48	340.80
Concord tv cable	26.88	7.20	34.08
Utility tree	105.60	141.42	247.02
Farrens tree	80.40	18.93	99.33
Sohner tree	53.92	16.20	70.12
Total Various Negotiating Committees	$ 1,642.89	$ 5,505.98	$ 7,148.87

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS
LOCAL NO. 1245
STATEMENT OF RECORDED CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1968
GENERAL FUND

	Salaries	Expenses	Total
P.G.&E. Company:			
Wage & contract— reimbursed by #1245	$	$ 1,706.46	$ 1,706.46
Wage & contract— reimbursed to PG&E		4,369.82	4,369.82
Pension & benefit— reimbursed by #1245	49.44	1,888.45	1,937.89
Pension & benefit— reimbursed to PG&E		1,381.05	1,381.05
Departmental:			
Water	117.12	97.23	214.35
Data processing center	569.19	501.12	1,070.31
Gas	34.09	51.97	86.06
Gas pressure	147.18	79.67	226.85
Pipe line operations	149.28	68.25	217.53
Total P.G.&E. Company	$ 1,066.30	$ 10,144.02	$ 11,210.32
S.P.P. Company:			
Wage and contract	$ 756.40	$ 11,643.49	$ 12,399.89
Supplies:			
Convention badges	$	$ 208.07	$ 208.07
Local Union bylaws		536.55	536.55
PG&E job definitions & lines of progression booklets		5,023.20	5,023.20
PG&E wage amendments ratification		1,152.11	1,152.11
Staff & Executive Board expense files		291.79	291.79
Outside line construction agreements		23.00	23.00
Scrolls and IBEW pins		186.39	186.39
USBR agreement supplements		113.40	113.40
PG&E contract amendments		1,279.01	1,279.01
SPP agreements		1,019.55	1,019.55
Election supplies		852.62	852.62
Local 1245 dues buttons & decals		270.87	270.87
SPP agreement ratification		509.25	509.25
Total Supplies	$ -0-	$ 11,465.81	$ 11,465.81
Total-Other Salaries, Reimbursed Expenses and Allowances	$ 14,709.15	$ 83,606.04	$ 98,315.19

Donations and Benefits:		
Deceased members benefits:		
Flowers	$ 604.70	
Memorial Bibles	612.25	
Donations in lieu of flowers:		
American Cancer Society	30.00	
Alameda County Heart Assn.	20.00	
Sacramento-Yolo-Sierra Heart Fund	15.00	
Donations:		
National Council of the Churches of Christ	25.00	
Insurance Workers Local No. 73	10.00	
C. W. Meyers Dinner Committee	15.00	
Mexican American Political Assn.	10.00	
Calif. Council for Health Plan Alternatives	50.00	
Herald-Examiner Joint Strike-Lockout Council	50.00	
Farm Workers	300.00	
Washoe County Nevada United Fund	10.00	
Christmas Gift—Janitor	10.00	
Children's Vision Center of the East Bay	15.00	
Democrats for Honesty in Government	15.00	
Supervisor Mendelsohn Testimonial Dinner	70.00	
City of Hope	230.00	
Hanna Boys Center	50.00	
M. J. Doyle—Campaign Committee	100.00	
Moscone Dinner Committee	50.00	
Shelley Testimonial Dinner	50.00	
KVIE	25.00	
Israel Histadrut Council	10.00	
S.F. COPE	130.00	
Kyne-Dempsey Dinner	15.00	
KQED Auction	47.24	
League of Women Voters of Oakland	10.00	
L. T. McCarthy Dinner	10.00	
H. R. Pettet Testimonial Dinner	20.00	
Foran Campaign	30.00	
Miller-Knox Dinner	60.00	
Dickinson Testimonial Dinner	30.00	
Sempervierens Fund	15.00	
IBEW Local 18 Dinner	10.00	
McKissick Campaign	50.00	
Torvinen Campaign	50.00	
Schonweiller Campaign	50.00	
Garfinkle Campaign	50.00	
Foote Campaign	50.00	
Mills Campaign	50.00	
Kruse Campaign	50.00	
Hendrickson Campaign	50.00	
Valentine Campaign	50.00	
Alquist Campaign	50.00	
Petris Campaign	250.00	
Rodda Campaign	50.00	
W. Brown Campaign	25.00	
Townsend Campaign	25.00	
J. Burton Campaign	25.00	
Vasconcellos Campaign	25.00	
Shoemaker Campaign	25.00	
Fong Campaign	45.00	
Z'Berg Campaign	55.00	
Ryan Campaign	25.00	
McCarthy Campaign	25.00	
Dunlap Campaign	25.00	
Zenovich Campaign	45.00	
Miller Campaign	25.00	
Crown Campaign	25.00	
Teale Campaign	50.00	
Oakland Municipal Improvement League	465.00	4,464.19
Payroll Taxes:		
Employee portion:		
Income tax withheld	($64,557.78)	
FICA withheld	(12,247.35)	
SDI withheld	(2,591.80)	
Income tax forwarded	64,375.90	
FICA forwarded	12,258.61	
SDI forwarded	2,483,05	
Local Union portion:		
FICA	12,258.61	
Calif. Unemployment Insurance	2,900.60	
Nevada Employment Security Department	179.55	
Federal Unemployment Tax	507.73	15,567.12
Other Expenditures:		
Legal fees	$ 8,840.36	
Audit fees	1,685.00	
Hall rentals	11,572.34	
Refunds	3,484.60	
Welfare & pension plans—staff & clerical	15,899.99	
Group life insurance—withheld	(2,177.75)	
Group life insurance—forwarded	3,894.00	
PRD service charges:		
Merced Irrigation District	105.08	
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation	31.64	
City of Berkeley	4.40	
City of Oakland	35.10	
Advanced dues	186.16	
State Compensation Insurance	6,842.69	
Calif. Public Utilities Commission Hearings	9.45	
Bond	137.50	
Air travel accident insurance	325.00	
Cancel outstanding checks drawn against Bank of America commercial account	(389.88)	
Burglary insurance	9.00	
Fire insurance—office contents	190.00	
I.O. organizing—to be reimbursed	7,050.00	
Transfer to Building Fund & Energy Workers Center, Inc.	47,997.00	
Transfer to Fund for Organizing Expenses	1,045.64	106,777.32
Total Disbursements		$1,218,737.96

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS
LOCAL NO. 1245
STATEMENT OF RECORDED CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1968

EXHIBIT B

REPLACEMENT FUND

Cash Balance December 31, 1967		$ 45,482.86
Receipts:		
Transfers from General Fund	$ 26,400.00	
Interest	1,465.34	
Refunds on autos purchased	1,460.00	
Insurance recovery	939.33	30,264.67
Total of Receipts and Balance		$ 75,747.53
Disbursements:		
Purchase 14 new automobiles, cost less trade-in allowances		40,155.56
Cash Balance December 31, 1968		$ 35,591.97
Details of Balance:		
Wells Fargo Bank—savings account	$ 35,591.97	

EXHIBIT C

SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Cash Balance December 31, 1967		$ 1,422.03
Receipts:		
Transfers from General Fund	$ 2,400.00	
Interest	138.49	2,538.49
Total of Receipts and Balance		$ 3,960.52
Disbursements:		
None		-0-
Cash Balance December 31, 1968		$ 3,960.52
Details of Balance:		
American Savings & Loan Assn., savings account	$ 3,960.52	

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS
LOCAL NO. 1245
STATEMENT OF RECORDED CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1968

EXHIBIT D

STAFF PENSION PLAN FUND

Receipts:		
Transfer from General Fund	$ 33,000.00	
Interest	818.53	$ 33,818.53
Disbursements:		
None		-0-
Cash Balance December 31, 1968		$ 33,818.53
Details of Balance:		
American Savings and Loan Assn.:		
Certificate	$ 6,000.00	
Savings account	27,818.53	
Total as Above	$ 33,818.53	

Financial Report Continued

EXHIBIT E

FUND FOR ORGANIZING EXPENSES

Receipts:		
Transfer from General Fund	$ 1,045.64	
Interest	25.82	$ 1,071.46
Disbursements		253.41
Cash Balance December 31, 1968		$ 818.05
Details of Balance:		
Wells Fargo Bank, savings account	$ 818.05	

EXHIBIT F

ASSETS		
Cash Accounts:		
Commercial account—General Fund	$ 66,509.55	
Deposits after close of bank statement	83.10	
Contingency and cash funds & returned check for collection	1,720.00	
Savings account—General Fund	30,683.70	
Savings account—Replacement Fund	35,591.97	
Savings account—Scholarship Fund	3,960.52	
Savings certificate and account—Staff Pension Plan Fund	33,818.53	
Savings account—Fund for Organizing Expenses	818.05	
Total Cash		$173,185.42
Air Transportation Deposit		425.00
Fixed Assets:		
Furniture and equipment:		
Automobiles (22) at cost	$ 71,109.19	
Less allowance for depreciation	32,614.42	38,494.77
Furniture & office equipment—at cost	$ 41,067.08	
Less allowance for depreciation	25,584.00	15,483.08
Total Assets		$227,588.27
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Liabilities:		
I.B.E.W. per capita portion of December receipts to be forwarded	$ 6,035.10	
Payroll taxes	1,020.54	$ 7,055.64
Equity:		
General Fund	$146,343.56	
Replacement Fund	35,591.97	
Scholarship Fund	3,960.52	
Staff Pension Plan Fund	33,818.53	
Fund for Organizing Expenses	818.05	220,532.63
Total Liabilities and Equity		$227,588.27

Note:
The accounts are maintained on a cash basis. Assets and liabilities consist of those arising from cash transactions and all other material assets and liabilities. Depreciation has been computed on depreciable assets, at $100 per month on automobiles and 5% per year on furniture and equipment. Prepaid and delinquent dues and unpaid operating expenses are not included in this statement.

Energy Workers Center, Inc. Gives First Annual Financial Report

MEREDITH & RUBIN
Certified Public Accountants
2525 Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco, California 94109
February 6, 1969

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
I.B.E.W. LOCAL UNION 1245
ENERGY WORKERS CENTER, INC.
1218 BOULEVARD WAY
WALNUT CREEK, CALIFORNIA

We have examined the Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Net Worth of the I.B.E.W. Local Union 1245 Energy Workers Center, Inc. at December 31, 1968 and the related Statement of Income and Expense for the period then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and included such tests of the records and such other auditing procedures as we deemed necessary in the circumstances.

Your Corporation began operations during the quarter ended December 31, 1968. The building which was transferred to your Corporation was purchased by I.B.E.W. Local Union 1245 during June, 1968. All transactions involving the building from the date of its purchase have been included in the Statement of Income and Expense of the Energy Workers Center, Inc., even though some of the transactions were on behalf of the Building Fund of I.B.E.W. Local Union 1245. Depreciation has been computed for the fourth quarter of 1968 only.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly the assets, liabilities and net worth of the I.B.E.W. Local Union 1245 Energy Workers Center, Inc. at December 31, 1968 and the income and expense for the period then ended, as described in the prior paragraph and in accordance with generally accepted auditing principles.

Respectfully submitted
MEREDITH & RUBIN

OPE/3/AFLCIO(175)JM

I.B.E.W. LOCAL UNION 1245
ENERGY WORKERS CENTER, INC.
STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH
DECEMBER 31, 1968

ASSETS		
Wells Fargo Bank—commercial account		$ 3,958.33
Land		52,000.00
Building—cost	$109,749.91	
Building—depreciation	410.00	109,339.91
Carpets—cost	$ 2,346.28	
Carpets—depreciation	200.00	2,146.28
Total Assets		$167,444.52
LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH		
Wells Fargo Bank—commercial loan	$ 23,677.43	
Wells Fargo Bank—building loan	70,176.55	
Lease Deposits	1,582.00	
Total Liabilities		$ 95,435.98
Cash contributed by IBEW Local Union 1245	$ 70,818.75	
Gain for period—per Statement of Income and Expense (below)	1,189.79	
Total Net Worth		72,008.54
Total Liabilities and Net Worth		$167,444.52

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE
1968

Income:		
Rent		$ 6,801.31
Other		160.40
		$ 6,961.71
Expense:		
Interest	$ 2,639.23	
Property Tax	1,466.35	
Depreciation	610.00	
Utilities	505.15	
Maintenance	308.71	
Insurance	210.00	
Other	32.48	5,771.92
Gain		$ 1,189.79

Labor Opposes Uniform State Credit Law

(Continued from Page 3)

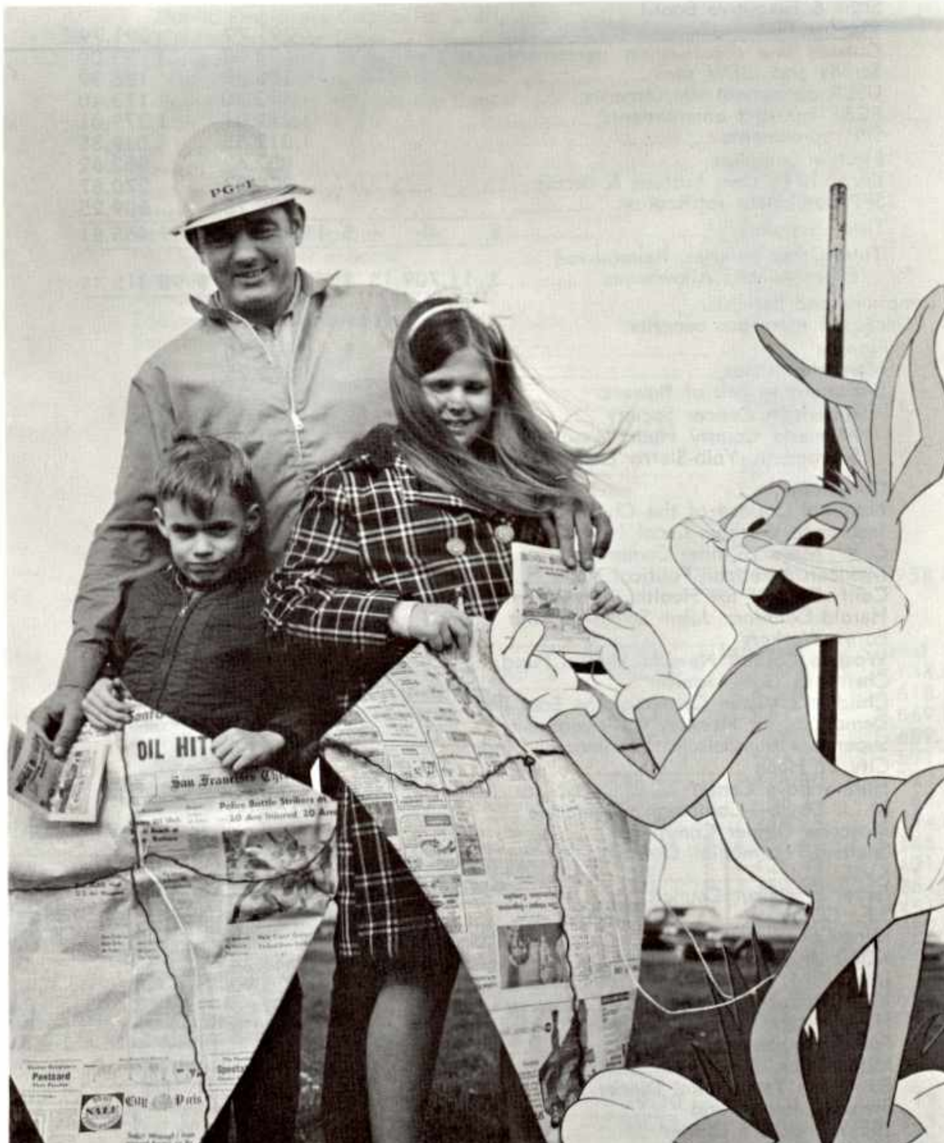
proposed code:

1—Shop for lowest rates on loans and installment purchases. Especially avoid the small-loan companies that charge as much as 42 per cent a year. The Federal Truth-in-Lending law will help you when it becomes effective on July 1, by showing you what the annual rates charged by various lenders and sellers are. Already Household Finance has closed up its Tennessee offices because the forthcoming requirement to show the true annual rates may have caused a conflict with that state's legal 10 per cent interest limit, the **Credit Union Magazine** reports.

2—Beware deficiency judgments. If you ever find yourself unable to keep up payments, it may be better to try to find a buyer yourself. Not only do you avoid repossession fees, but you can give more attention to selling the item at the best price than even a scrupulous finance company can.

Don't think you can clear off a debt simply by returning the merchandise. This is dangerous unless you first get a written release from any additional obligation.

If your purchase is repossessed, write to the finance company asking that it take steps to get the highest possible resale price. Or if your state requires that repossessed goods be sold at public auction if you have paid half your debt, it would be a safeguard to have a friend bid if other offers are unreasonably low.



IT'S KITE SEASON—Bugs Bunny's a "not-so-cwazy" safety conscious rabbit in Pacific Gas and Electric Company's new kite fun booklet that's available free to young kite flyers at all PG&E offices. Here Brent Searway, Jr. and Jane Gustafson get the message on kite-building and safe kite-flying from Bugs and PG&E troubleman Patrick Feeney.

Master Apprenticeship Agreement Signed

The Master Apprenticeship Agreement between Local 1245 and PG&E was signed effecctive March 1, 1969.

If you had said twenty years ago that we would have a Master Apprenticeship Agreement by 1969, people would have said that it was impossible. The signing of this agreement proves that the "impossible" can be achieved if you have men of vision and drive leading your Union and members of the same nature to back them.

Included in the 1966 General Negotiations was a settlement between Company and Union to reach a final understanding in the area of apprenticeships.

Since that time, the committees have been meeting and the guidelines for all of the programs, with the exception of the Apprentice Cable Splicer Program have been set and agreed upon. The Cable Splicer Program is being worked on and will be approved at a later date.

The Company will apply the provisions of automatic progression to unassigned Journeymen, effective Jan. 1, 1969, to employees who would have received progression had this agreement been in effect.

A description of the various Apprentice Programs will appear in the April issue of the Utility Reporter.

DRUM DIVISION STEWARDS MEET

A Shop Stewards Conference was held for the Drum Division Unit Chairmen, Unit Recorders, Grievance Committeemen, Shop Stewards and 3 guests from the Nevada City and Grass Valley offices. The meeting was held on Saturday, Feb. 15, 1969 in Auburn, Calif.

The primary reason for the meeting was an in depth report on pension negotiations from L. L. Mitchell.

New grievance form books were distributed along with other materials. A grievance committee report was given and other items of mutual interest to all were discussed. The topics discussed included: Organizing, Union service, Unit attendance, membership attitudes, and coming wage negotiations.

P. G. & E. Steps Up Underground Work

Pacific Gas and Electric Company has budgeted $8.5 million in 1969 to convert existing overhead electric distribution lines to underground on main traveled streets and civic, recreation and scenic areas within its territory.

The company announced its plans for the conversion program in a document filed with the California Public Utilities Commission.

The new figure is one half million dollars more than PG&E set aside for this work in 1968.

Amounts budgeted for each city and the unincorporated areas of the 47 counties served with electricity by PG&E are included in the document. Each community and county will be informed by the local PG&E office of the amount set aside for conversion work in its area. The distribution of the total sum budgeted is determined by the number of PG&E electric customers in each locality in relation to the total number of the company's electric customers.

The Commission authorized the essential features of a proposal by PG&E for a uniform, system-wide undergrounding program in September, 1967. At present 129 of 198 incorporated cities and 25 of the 47 counties in the company's electric service area have enacted ordinances to establish underground districts.

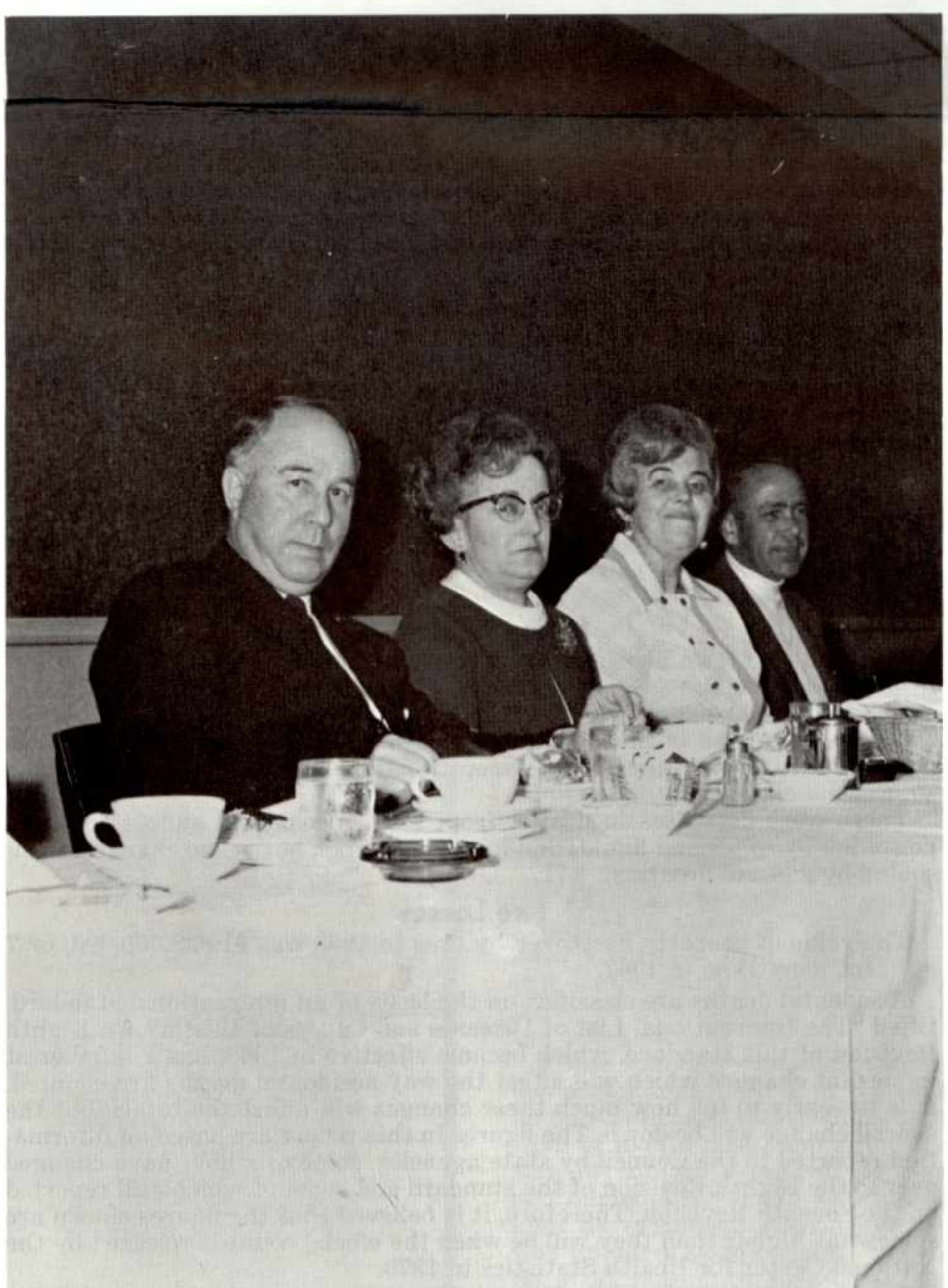
In addition to the $8.5 million budgeted for 1969 PG&E will rebudget all of the amounts budgeted for the communities in 1968 that have not yet been invested in conversion work.

In undergrounding for new developments, PG&E arranged with subdividers during the first half of 1968 for the installation of underground electric facilities to serve about 85 per cent of the new single-family homes and about 90 per cent of the new multi-dwelling units scheduled for construction in the company's service territory.

Nationally, only about 25 per cent of the new homes to be constructed in 1968 will have underground electric service, according to a national commitee report.

Efforts made by PG&E during the past eight years have reduced the extra cost of undergrounding to the developer from $600 to approximately $110 per lot on the average in new subdivisions.

A proposal by PG&E for a further reduction in the charge for underground installation and service in new residential areas is pending before the CPUC.



The annual Santa Cruz Dinner Dance held on March 15, 1969 was a huge success. The committee for the Dance did a tremendous job and they are to be congratulated. The committee consisted of: left to right, Mr. and Mrs. Tony Campos, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Rome, Mr. and Mrs. Bud Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Gil Santos, and Mr. Gene Bingham.

Safety Awards Received

Thirty-eight of our members, who are Sub-foremen or Light Crew Foreman in the San Jose Division, received Safety Awards from PG&E Safety Committee.

None of their crew suffered an industrial injury requiring medical attention or was involved in an avoidable automotive accident throughout the year.

The Sub-foremen received a decal as a token of appreciation and recognition on behalf of the Company. The decal is to be attached to the nameplate of their trucks.

The following members received the award:

CREW FOREMEN RECEIVING AWARDS FOR 1968

CENTRAL DISTRICT

GAS

John Christmon
Joseph Silva

ELECTRIC

Guido Panighetti
Robert W. Gorini
Irwin H. Martin
Edward C. Trader
Patsy I. Phay
Frank E. Czayo
Bernard J. Gaffney
Albert J. Miller
Frank R. Bledsoe
Warren H. Burr
Richard L. Maddux
Donald A. Anderson
Leland Thomas, Jr.
Robert M. Richards
Verne L. Kirts
Robert J. Smethurst
Wesley Jones

PENINSULA DISTRICT

GAS

Jerry Cole
Robert Parsons
Anastio Cardona

ELECTRIC

Morris Champion
William Fasshauer
Frank Ferrario
Roland Fields
Victor Maas
Edward Pebley
Michael Thompson
David Wright
Bruno Ricci

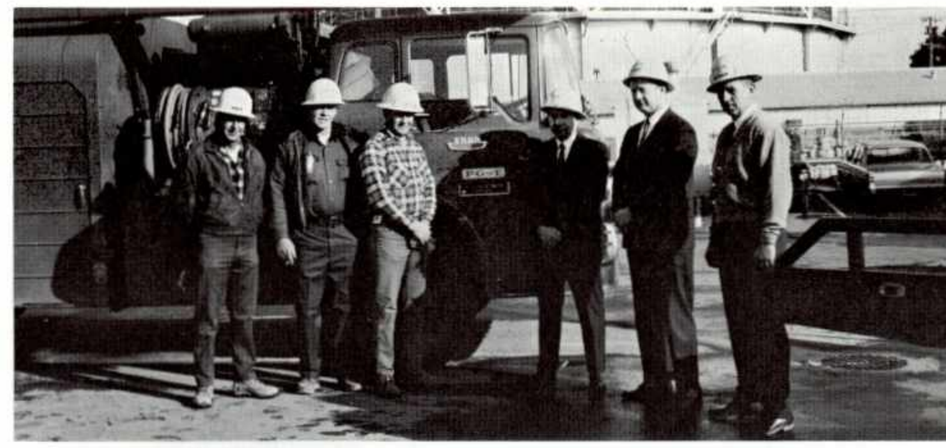
COAST DISTRICT

GAS

Richard W. Kealm

ELECTRIC

Knowlton Shore
Vernon Fridley
Russell Bassinger
Roy Castiglioni
Roy Tolbert
Eugene Smith



One of the safety award presentations included: from left to right: Joe Silva, Light Crew Foreman, Ray Lupien, Heavy Crew Foreman, John Christmon, Light Crew Foreman, Al Garrissere, Div. Gas Supt. and Safety Committee Director, Jack Klingman, Dist. Gas Supt. and Harold Carroll, Field Foreman.

Left to right: Lee Thomas, sub-foreman and Vice-President Local 1245, Fred Nettle, Div. Elect. Supt. and Al Garrissere, Safety Committee Director are shown observing safety award decal.

The National Accident Fatality Toll

	1968	1967	Change
ALL ACCIDENTS	114,000	112,000	+.2%
Motor-vehicle	55,500	53,100	+5%
Public non-motor-vehicle	20,000	20,000	0%
Home	28,000	28,500	−2%
Work	14,300	14,200	+1%

NOTE: The motor-vehicle totals include some deaths also included in work and home. This duplication amounted to about 3,800 in 1968 and also in 1967. All figures are National Safety Council estimates.

All Accidents

Killed—114,000, up 2 per cent from 1967.
Injured—10,800,000.
Cost—$22,500,000,000. Includes wage loss, medical expense, administrative and claim settlement costs of insurance for all accidents, certain "indirect" costs of work accidents, and property damage in traffic accidents and fires.

Deaths of children under 5 years decreased about 8 per cent in 1968. Among children 5-14 years old the death total was up 12 per cent. Adult group changes were: 15-24 years, up 9 per cent; 25-44 years and 75 years and older each up 1 per cent; 45-64 years, no change; 65-74 years, down 6 per cent.

Fatal falls numbered 19,500, down 2 per cent from 1967; fires, burns were up 4 per cent to 8,000. Drownings were up 4 per cent to 7,100. Fatal firearms accidents showed no change at 2,800.

The 1968 death rate per 100,000 population was 57.0.

Work Accidents

Killed—14,300. This was up 1 per cent from the 1967 total.
Injured—2,200,000.
Cost—$7,400,000,000. Includes certain "indirect" costs of work accidents, as well as wage loss, medical expense and the administrative and claim settlement costs of insurance, and loss from business fires. Not included is the value of property damage in noninjury accidents other than fires, and the indirect losses of all fires.

Total all-industry employment was up about 3 per cent from 1967.

Worker Accidents

Killed—54,900, up 900 from 1967. On job 14,300; off job, 40,600.
Injured—5,200,000.

Time lost, including indirect, amounted to more than 300,000,000 man-days, equivalent to the shut-down of plants with more than 1,200,000 workers for one year.

Public Accidents
(Not Motor Vehicle)

Killed—20,000, no change from 1967.
Injured—2,500,000.
Cost—$1,300,000,000.

Deaths increased in the 5-14 and 15-24 year age groups; no change in the 75-years-and-over age group, decreases occurred in the other age groups. There were increases in fires, burns, drownings and falls, a decrease in railroad deaths; no change in water transport, air transport and firearms fatalities.

Railroad Accidents

Yearly totals are not available, but in the first six months of 1968, the Federal Railroad Administration reported 683 highway grade crossing fatalities, compared with 802 during the same months of 1967. Reports from state motor vehicle departments indicate a full year total of about 1,420 deaths compared with about 1,600 in the previous year.

Airplane Accidents

Fatal accidents during 1968 in the domestic passenger-carrying operations of scheduled air carriers claimed the lives of 258 passengers and 24 crew members. The passenger death rate per 100,000,000 passenger miles, based on preliminary information, was 0.30.

Home Accidents

Killed—28,000, down 500 from 1967.
Injured—4,200,000.
Cost—$1,500,000,000.

Deaths decreased in the 0-4, and 75-years-and-over age groups; increases occurred in the other age groups except for the 65-74 year age group which showed no change.

There were decreases in deaths from falls, mechanical suffocation, and poisoning by solids and liquids; an increase in fires, burns; no change in poisoning by gas and firearms.

Fire Losses

The value of property destroyed by fires in 1968 was $1,829,000,000, or 7 per cent more than in 1967.

Accidental deaths are classified on the basis of an international standard, titled "The International List of Diseases and Causes of Death." An Eighth Revision of this standard, which became effective in 1968, has a number of important changes which will affect the way accidental deaths are counted. It is too early to tell how much these changes will affect the totals, but the overall change will be down. The figures in this report are based on information reported to the Council by state agencies, some of which have changed over to the Eighth Revision of the standard and some of which still reported on the Seventh Revision. Therefore, it is believed that the figures shown are somewhat higher than they will be when the official count is released by the National Center for Health Statistics in 1970.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Everybody involved in the above statistics used to think that it couldn't happen to them. If you don't think safety, live safety, and work safely, you're liable to be one of next year's statistics.