Local 1245 Business Manager Tours Dresden Nuclear Plant

On November 10, Business Manager Ronald T. Weakley was given a "Cook's Tour" of the Dresden Nuclear Power Plant, which is located 40 miles southeast of Chicago, Illinois. The tour was arranged by Ernest B. (Dixie) Carter, Chairman of System Council U-25 of Edison, and was conducted by Mr. Ronald T. Weakley, Business Manager of the Commonwealth Edison Company.

Dresden is the first full-scale, privately-financed nuclear power plant in the world. It is a marvel of engineering and a testimonial to the resourcefulness of American ingenuity and enterprise. Occupied in September 1957 by Commonwealth Edison, one of the largest utilities in the United States, it is manned for operations and maintenance by skilled members of Local 1460 of the I.B.E.W. and Business Representative Ed James of the Union.

The nuclear reactor was in operation the day of the tour. The students were able to see the nuclear reactor, the control room, and other parts of the station.

Progress On Clerical Neg.

Negotiations on Clerical Lines

On October 15, 1958, the first nuclear chain reaction occurred at the Dresden Nuclear Plant. The students were also able to see the control room and the nuclear reactor.
Give Older Workers a Break, Cal: Commission Urges Gov. Brown

Five sweeping recommendations to assure more equal employment opportunity for older California workers, including relaxation of retirement rules at age 65, were made recently by California's oldest labor official, Edward E. Sanger.

The recommendations were part of Problems of Older Workers, under the chairmanship of Arthur M. Ross, director, of the Industrial Relations Department of the University of California in Berkeley.

Dr. Ross was a scheduled late morning speaker at the conclusion of classified Employment, which met at the First Presby- terian Church, 1800 N. St. Street, Sacramento.

He talked of a substantiating findings of the Commission, which has worked more than a year-without the printed word.

The recommendations, in addition to liberalizing the age limits for compulsory retirements that were the State law:

1. Enact a law prohibiting discrimination in employment on the basis of age, as required by Federal occupational considerations.

2. Strengthen the Department of Employment's program of special assistance to help older workers.

3. Support liberalization of the Federal Old Age and Survivors Insurance program to provide increased benefits to earn more than $2000 without a reduction in benefits.

4. Encourage employers to permit workers to continue to be employed for as long as they have earned, even though they have left their jobs and are available for any kind of employment that they can get.

5. Support Governor Brown upon receipt of the recommendations from the commission, which he appointed on April 13, 1960.

"I know this fine, public-spirited commision has worked long and hard to do an excellent and important job. It's valuable. Its work is of enduring value. It is the outcome of the entire effort of California labor and management.

"Both the report and the recommendations merit careful, de- tailed study and consideration. It is my hope to use them in gaining the understanding of our members concerning the need to accept the recommendations as a matter of state policy and to present them to the legislature in January.

"The success of this attempt education is only the begin- ning of the individual to see and understand the individual's present situation in the industry. In general, our messages is that the time has come to talk reality about number in growth in every operation of the industry. Yet, the understanding of the severity of the situation lags behind with the speed with which the situation changes.

"People simply do not like to listen to "crepe-hanging" and we are all prone to "think about it" and to do otherwise. This attitude is not an indictment of our intelligence but is merely a more understandable way of living and enjoying life.

"Yet, one of the basic needs of the modern society is the cause of concern is here. It won't go away. It affects more and more people and will affect in one manner or another, every employee in this country. It's only a matter of time.

"The rapid growth of the service community, rapidly expand- ing demands for more power, more gas, more telephones, and more and more, are heralded as ob- stacles to our progress for the fellow or girl who de- pends on a job in the utility of dury for his or her living.

"We do everything we can on the increased total gen- eration of American power. But this is not the end. We are ten years and stack it up against the comparable number of people needed to produce that amount of power! The same comparison of other utility services and the human utilization of the last ten years will also reveal that.

"The plant investment of the utility industry has grown tremen- dously but much more and more people are responsible for the income and living of the people, and the more people, the more and more people.

"A good case can be made for the financial acumen and the efficient and more productive people who have placed the utility industry on the threshold of a new experience and management leadership. It can also be said that in order to provide a more productive and to provide terminal security, these efficien- cies are necessary.

"Let us come back to the old problem of a comparable job due to operations that eliminate manpower or new skills which he cannot immediately master.

"This type of fellow grows in number and he takes his place alongside those who no longer work in this industry because of a diminishing need for manpower. It becomes a problem of the younger employ- ing army of people, for whom there is either no job or only a few jobs. It is becoming an ug"
The following people were welcomed into membership in Local 1245 during the month of October. "BA" APPLICATIONS

SIOUX FALLS

Dover, Levars D.

K demonstrative D.

Strain, Jay Jr.

RESEARCH REPORTER

COAST VALLEY

Baum, Luther P.

Colby, Richard W.

Pendley, William T.

Tuomala, Henry D.

SAN JOSE

Dixon, Larry

Hoppes, Larry E.

EAST BAY

Bernard, Robert W.

Hastings, John A.

D'Angeli, Dominic

Dolan, Patrick D.

Granata, Joseph

Lester, Howard C.

Mitchell, Orin E.

Orelala, Alfred

Perkins, Willey, Robert E.

SAN FRANCISCO

Chudwick, James F.

Longino, John A.

McKeever, John A.

McNally, Sam

Miller, William A.

Ruckman, George

Wall, Robert D.

STOCKTON

Johnston, Carl D.

Ramussen, James K.

HUMBOLDT

Glee, John W.

Lancaster, Leland S.

Warrensburg, Virginia R.

Flanagan, Richard R.

SIERRA PACIFIC

Anderson, Ross M.

Bird, Robert A.

Gonzales, Frank D.

Halliburton, Ray C.

Kaplan, Charles E.

Mirabeli, Elizabeth

Rumney, Louise

Stock, Robert D.

ILPA Meeting Hears How People Vote

Kenny Thanks Labor Press for All-out Support

Phony Labor Papers Are Folded by ILPA

Seattle Stenos

Average $80


He'll Get a Taste

"I can't marry him, mother, Philip doesn't believe there is a hell." "Marry him, dear, and be happy. We'll convince him he's wrong."

Oakland Warehouse personnel gather around Leo Petsche upon the occasion of his retirement on October 1, 1960, from PG&E. Leo, from the Warehouse Gang.

Kennedy Thanks Labor Press for All-out Support

President-Elect John F. Kennedy credited the American Labor Press with a good educational job on basic issues during the Presidential Campaign and charged them with a future task of educating the voters in the coming Presidential Campaign.

A continuing program in the drive to eliminate illegitimate operators on the Labor Press was reported by President Dick Howard at the International Labor Press Association Convention in Detroit, November 17 through 19, 1960. Much of the credit for its success should be given to Bernard R. Mullady, Secretary-Treasurer of the ILPA, and to Gordon M. Freeman, President of the I.B.E.W., according to President Howard.

Mullady of the I.B.E.W. in International Staff has worked vigorously to enforce a decision, in terresting out and closing down these illegal operators. The I.B.E.W. is to form a phony labor paper and then solicit advertising, using high pressure methods to convince businessmen that they need to advertise in that particular labor paper if they desire to maintain their present profitable industrial relations.

Heavy fines, convictions, and prison terms have been meted out to some of these operators through the efforts of Bernard Mullady, under the authority of the I.B.E.W.

The Convention devoted its time to speeches and discussions on such subjects as the Role of the Labor Press in the Labor Program, Why People Vote the Way They Do, Effective Use of Photojournalism, How the Labor Press Can Be More Effective in Politics, and the Impact of the Point of Impact, the A.C.F.I.O. Legislative Program, and a Work Shop Session on Technical Problems and Techniques for Improving the Quality of Labor Papers.

At the banquet on Friday evening, November 18, 1960, the annual awards for newspapers which have excelled in some area of journalistic effort were presented by President Dick Howard and Regional Director of the U.S. Department of Labor Statistics, Average pay for stenographers was about $50 above that of a year ago.

In the office occupations the weekly salary of a 39 1/2-hour week averaged $86.50 for office girls to $92.50 for secretaries. Tabulating machine operators performing the more difficult operations averaged $86.50, payroll clerks $80, bookkeepers $80, stenographers $75, stock clerks $70, switchboard operators $75, copy typists $60, and duplicating machine operators $61.50.

WORLD WAR I


He'll Get a Taste

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Oakland Warehouse personnel gather around Leo Petsche upon the occasion of his retirement on October 1, 1960, from PG&E. Leo, from the Warehouse Gang.
LACK OF SKILLED WKRS. IS FRIGHTENING - HENNING

The following is a statement on the growing need for skilled workers by John Henning, Director of the State of California, Department of Industrial Relations:

In an age of desperate industrial survival we are failing to replace the craftsmen who are each year lost to the labor force by injury, death, retirement or illness. This is both the state and national experience.

The paradox is this: Americans, which owe its material greatness to productive genius and the abundance of education, may lose that preeminence through the failure to train her manpower.

Not only are we failing to keep the historic pace, but worse, we will fall further behind unless we prepare at once for the alarming impact of automation. The technology of the next decade will demand more and more of the highly skilled.

The California experience is clear. We are currently training only the vigorous tri-partite action of government, labor and management can arrest the decline.

The solution rests with the behavior of government, labor and management. The greater burden falls upon government. Present state and federal apprenticeship programs is new and unstructured, but they must be augmented by intense counseling within our schools. Labor and management are largely aware of the crisis, but too few educators have yet to hear the alarm bell or sense the implications.

Our high schools are graduating millions who possess little or no vocational ability.

Beyond the question of national survival in the world of conflict, there remains the issue of domestic strife. Population growth will pour a net increase of 13.5 million workers into the labor force in the next ten years while at the same time the new technology will require a decreasing proportion of the unskilled.

In this context training programs, are established the American labor market may be flooded by millions unable to find place or employment. The potential for social distress and disruption is obvious.

Worker training has always been a way to personal security and rewarding income. If now becomes something more—the way to national survival and political stability. In the balance depends our future and our freedom.

JOHN HENNING

THE ELDERLY: MUNCH ILLNESS, LITTLE MONEY

It is generally accepted that the senior citizens have greater health problems than their younger compatriots and must try to meet them while subsisting on the most meager of incomes. That’s the reason for the broad support of a Forand Bill-type health plan for the elderly.

But until recently no clear picture has been available of the health and income status of senior citizens in California. Now a statistical picture is available, as drawn by Dr. Leon Lewis of Berkeley, one of the featured speakers at the recent Forand Bill rally in San Francisco.

Here is Dr. Lewis’ medico-economic profile of the senior citizen:

"First—a few facts. For convenience the artificial limit of 65 years will be used as the beginning of old age. There are somewhere between 16 and 20 million persons over age 65 in the United States and over 1.4 million of them live in California. More of them are women than men. Over half of the women over 65 are widowed. Between one-third and one-half of all California over 65 have family incomes of less than $2,000 a year. Nationwide, about two-thirds of the elderly have individual incomes of less than $2,000 a week (including social security). Old age insurance benefits receive an average of 25 cents a month."

"What about the health of the older people?"

In California, according to the broad health survey carried out in 1957 by the State Department of Public Health about two-thirds of all persons over 65 have one or more chronic illnesses, and about one-fifth of these—at any given time—have an additional acute illness. Heart and blood vessel diseases are the commonest conditions increasing in frequency from 10 out of 100 at age 45 to 35 out of 100 persons at age 75. Rheumatism, stomach and bowel disorders, hernia and fractures (especially hip fractures in women) are the commonest conditions—about one-fifth of these—at any given time—have an additional acute illness. Respiratory diseases are the commonest causes of acute illness. "Old age" is generally accepted as the primary cause of death of senior citizens.

"Californians over 65 (aside to 2% of the population) have hospitalization insurance. Only one-third of those between 65-74 and one-seventh of those over 75 have hospitalization insurance. Those who are insured have very adequate coverage."

"It has been estimated that the average elderly couple in the United States spends $200 a year on health needs; one out of six pays more than $500 a year in medical and hospital costs. Obviously, the majority of elderly cannot meet such expenses without sacrificing essentials—such as food and decent housing—if they can meet them at all."

"It is important to note that while many of the older people in this country have been excluded from public hospitals and clinics, this situation is not without remedy. The Federal and state money to restructured medical care under some phases of social security, cost of indigent medical

JOHN MARMAN, Clerk Driver on line crew in Guerneville.

Milt Hawes and Edie Guerneville.

Bob Meech, truck driver, unloading supplies for Napa Warehouse.


Nick Ploya, Apprentice Fitter, working on Transformer at San Rafael.

Left to right: Hans Weinhold, Apprentice Fitter, Lothar Rohm, Crew Foreman, Santa Rosa Gas.

In picture at right, William Mazzina, Light Crew Foreman and others, working on Transformer at Napa, using the approach to the warehouse.
**In Northbay Division**

Reijer; and Walter Frey, Light Shop Steward, San Rafael Gas.

**North Bay Students Learn About Unions**

(Continued from Page 1) which included a tour of the Un-
ion offices, the students took the time to write statements cover-
ing their visit. These statements are printed below:

**KRISTIE FOUTS:**

"Many thanks to Local 1245 I.B.E.W. (AFL-CIO) for giving me
the opportunity to discover the value of the unions. Until to-
day I had no idea of the use, purpose, and value of the un-
ions. I did not know or under-
stand how they could affect me
in the future. I was quite sur-
prised to find out that the
union was interested in education.
By attending this meeting I ac-
quired a new respect for the un-
ions. I hope that every high
school student has a general idea of economics and manage-
ment. I am glad that it is pre-
sented in our school because it
affects us so much in the fu-
ture."

**SUSAN WATKIN:**

"Before I came to the meet-
ing of the I.B.E.W. I had not
had the opportunity of learning how
a Union works, and how it is run. The meeting helped me
get a general idea about it all.
Many thanks to the I.B.E.W. and
the speakers who gave me this opportunity."

**JOE DESS:**

"Up to the time I walked into
the Union building, I had a very vague idea of how the Un-
ion worked or even what it was. After our discussion I had
a good idea of its operations and pur-
poses."

**Walter Heitz:**

"I feel that this program is
very valuable to students be-
cause it gives a much better un-
derstanding of the value of the
unions. The students looked
up to the union on the railroads, or a wage earner of any
industry. They were interested
in learning about the opera-
tions of the union and about the
many benefits offered by un-
ions. I believe that the program
should be continued."

North Bay Advisory Council Member Frank Anderson re-
marked at the conclusion of the
tour:

"I am convinced that young
people, particularly in our area,
have a deep interest in the
value of their labor. They be-
ecome interested in the value of
the unions."

**All Who Benefit Are Bound**

"If we were a factory employee, a working-
man on the railroads, or a wage earner of any
sort, I would undoubtedly join the union of my
trade. If I disapproved of its policy I would
join in order to fight that policy. If the union
leaders were dishonest I would join in order
to put them out. I believe in the union, and I
believe that all men who are benefitted by the
union are morally bound to help to the ex-
tent of their power in the fight for the
unions."

---Theodore Roosevelt, 26th President of the United States.

**SIERRA PACIFIC PLANS A $50 MILLION EXPANSION**

Plans for spending $30,000,000 for expansion and new facilities in gas, electric and water de-
partments during the years 1960-64 have been revealed by the Sierra Pacific Power Company.

Construction plans in the electric department include a 60,000 kilo-
watts of electric power within the company service area at a cost of from $17,000,000 to $20,000,000.

Frank A. Tracy, Sierra Paci-
fic president, said the big pro-
gram has been under study since 1957 and is already in
progress. Biggest single item on
the list of projects is a 60,000
kilowatt steam generating sched-
uled to be installed east of Sparks, Nevada, adja-
cent to the Truckee River. Mr.
Tracy said engineers have been
making preliminary tests on
the steam plant site since August
22, and construction of the plant
is planned for 1964 or 1965.

Other projected facilities are 3600 kilowatts of generation for
1960-61 and another 25,000
kilowatts plant to follow the die-
sel units in 1962.

Eighteen thousand kilowatts of
diesel generation have already
been installed in Reno
and at a site near Carson City.

Company records show that
the 125,000 kilowatts in the
new program are roughly equal
to the amount of electric power
being distributed by the company
now.

Tracy said the plans call for
embracing the general
provision three years because
growth of the area, while the
result is an increase in use of elec-
tricity, has justified the invest-
ments. He added that engineers
and statistician within the com-
pany always keep close watch
on growth of Northern Nevada
so that the company can anticipate
major additions to the electrical system should be
made.

Commenting on the constant
study of electrical needs, Tracy
said the Sierra Pacific Power
Company system is one tailored
exclusively to Northern Neva-
da's great distances and rela-
tively few customers. "A serv-

dice area such as ours has spe-
cial needs that do not exist in
densely populated areas and
requires careful planning to
keep costs reasonable," he said.

Members of Local 1245 have
enjoyed many years of excel-
lent relations with Sierra Paci-
fic's management and look for-
ward to putting their skills to
work in serving the growing
electric needs of Northern Nevada's
gas consumers.

**San Jose Unit Sponsors Successful Dinner Dance**

The Third Annual Dinner Dance of San Jose Unit 1531 held on Saturday, November 5th, turned out to be bigger and better than its two predecessors.

The hall was crammed to its limits by the 102 members and wives in attendance. Bay Wives, Unit Chairman and Master of

**Sierra Pacific's Power Generating Projects**

of the programs was a 60,000
kilowatt steam generator negoti-
ation was interested in education. I hope that every high school student
gets a general idea about it all. The meeting helped me
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Many thanks to the I.B.E.W. and
the speakers who gave me this opportunity.

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the Union building, I had a very vague idea of how the Un-
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poses.

"I feel that this program is
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cause it gives a much better un-
derstanding of the value of the
unions. The students looked
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tions of the union and about the
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"If we were a factory employee, a working-
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**Business Representative Frank Quadros is shown answering one of many questions asked by the four students who were guests of Local 1245 on Oct. 10. L. to R., Kristie Fouts, Susan Watkins, Quadros, Frank Anderson, Joseph Delis and Walter Heitz.**

Gas (Santa Rosa).

care is becoming burdensome to
developing countries. New methods are being developed that provide adequate service with-
out destroying personal or-
dividuals, methods which can be financed
fairly and applied without dis-
crimination."
Talk About Union featherbedding!

In CHICAGO, while big business continues to try and cozy up to the unions and demand legislation against them, this same tycoon is creating a more and more dangerous situation for himself. This was the conclusion of a recent survey by the management consultant firm of booz, Allen & Hamilton, which found that individual executives have increased their own executive jobs by 44 percent in the last 10 years.

The paper manufacturing industry showed the largest jump in executive jobs—57 percent. The transportation industry showed a 56 percent rise; electrical machinery $3 percent; while the metal fabricating industry was able to get 92 percent more executive posts for big bosses.

ADMIRAL HITS I DENTICAL BIDS

Rear Admiral William Knickerbocker, the executive officer for the armed forces, has rebelled against high-handed practice of AEC and has reported that it has lost the support of AEC and the Atomic Energy Commission.

The admiral revealed that in referring to the AEC for bids and each time received identical bids; he then let the AEC know that his own firm and saved the taxpayer $1.3 million.

Protests of U.S. drug companies, as shown by the investigation of the U.S. Government, are huge.

Despite protests from Sen. William McMillian, R., it is feared that the Kefauver investigation might turn up figures showing that the drugs business makes a profit of 65.7 percent before tax expense and 30 percent after another drug tax to the government.

Kefauver last month hit out at what he felt was an attempt of the Federal Trade Commission to enforce unfair competition by the agglomerating industry. "This is the wage pattern that unemployment is likely to climb in the Sixties."

CAUTION

The above sign denotes a level or intensity of radiation. It is used extensively around industrial plants by radiographers who are encapsulated isotopes or ways to photograph wads or an intensity gauge. Radiation levels are in fractions of millimeters per day. This is a warning symbol.

The metal post or stanchions are not stanchions or stanchion marks.

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The metal post or stanchions are not stanchions or stanchion marks.
How to Make Candles
For Christmas and Other Occasions

By HELEN C. HAMILTON, Director of Home Service Department of the Pillsbury Company

Candles, candles everywhere and what a happy thought for Christmas giving. Candles are easy to make and can be trimmed as elaborately or severely as fancy materials are astonishingly simple and inexpensive.

Make a candle to match the household color scheme. Make several gay with Christmas Spirit. It makes a special one to complement a friend's birthday. Have the children make little ones for relatives. You can even make a glamorous Christmas tree for a centerpiece!

Most of the supplies can be found in a bottle shop. The greatest trimmings may be almost anything from colored yarn to seashells and sea shells. The single most important ingredient is your imagination and your taste.

To start you will need house-hold paraffin. Do not use double dye (Rit) in the colors of your choice, ordinary string for the wick, and a clean glass coffee cup, a square tape, a pencil or other small stick, glass scissors, and whatever you wish for the trim.

You will also need something to melt the paraffin in. A clean empty coffee can in a larger pot of water works well and has the advantage of being disposable. Once the candle making is finished, the double boiler can be used. However, in either case you should first toll directions for melting paraffin and use care that the water container does not become too hot or paraffin over direct heat.

One pound of coffee fills the clean paraffin from juice cans, and one pound and one-half a large candle. A quarter yard of five cent piece Christmas tree takes about two pounds. Each pound requires about one or two teaspoons of the dry dye. Other molds to think of, using muffin cups, paper or foil cartons, fancy molds and flower pots. Some very pretty candles are found in an average home. The supplies can be purchased from colored yarn to seashells. The single most important ingredient is your imagination and your taste.

One caution when using glass containers: warm the glass first and have the melted paraffin barely pourable to avoid cracking.

The actual technique is to melt the paraffin as directed, stir in the proper amount of dye, remove from heat and stir thoroughly while cooling to about three minutes for good color dispersion. Let stand a few minutes while preparing the mold.

All purpose Rit is primarily water soluble and should not entirely dissolve, but the residue will settle to the bottom of the wax and does not harm anywax. Because of the density of the wax, you may find it necessary to add a tiny amount of water to help the Rit produce brighter color as it solidifies. The following are recommended colors: Yellow, Chartreuse, Orchid and all the pastels.

When wax has cooled slightly pour into chosen mold very slowly and carefully. Then to stand until solid. Milk carton candles, for instance, take eight to ten hours to harden completely.

To prepare molds, punch small holes in bottom center of can or carton. Run string down through hole, extending it about three inches, secure the bottom end with tape and dribble some wax over it to completely seal the hole. Draw string to top of candle and tie a length around a pencil or stick braced across the top. For muffin tins, and other molds you do not wish to punch a hole in, cut string in lengths at least an inch longer than the depth of the mold. Dip these into hot, colored paraffin and set aside to harden for later use. They can be pushed into place when the candle begins to harden.

Unmolding is easy. Too. Paraffin is soft enough but will not come off in clumps. The dirtier candle the easier it is. The candle should be cooled, not the mold.

One lovely special effect is to sprinkle with a powdered sugar glaze. This should be done quickly in very hot water to loosen, then the candle can be dusted with the powdered sugar. The glaze, if kept tightly closed, will keep indefinitely.

The glitter and other decorations should be applied with house-hold colors, liquid water colors, or rub the wet brush on a bar of soap before dipping it in the paint. This will stick the leaf to the candle. To keep the leaves from falling, they can be made of Cyalized tinted paraffin.

A truly naturalistic look and a delightful box for a gift can be had by dipping a small amount of tender paraffin with flowers or branches or leaves and letting it dry. The doctor won't let me come back to work until the 16th, and I have to hang on. If I try to take a leaf at a time: Curti the edges for a truly naturalistic look and stalk the leaves to the candle in layers. Each layer should be held longer than the depth of the mold.

Let stand to cool slightly and take a couple of weeks this Spring and see what you think.

Symphonic arousals

CURTIS KNIGHT

With Light Green. Pour a small amount on wax paper and cool until firm but not real hard. Cut it into equal strips. Prepare the leaf and glue it to the candle in layers. Each layer should be held longer than the depth of the mold.

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They can move to

ing. The IBM 705
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ship which has been built between the Union and the Company. For example, they have Union-
ness Manager Edward
jobs have been placed
come grievances.

matter how significant may be brought

automated was
puts a halt to the
elimination
conversion, according
therefore
also planning the acquisition of an IBM 7080 soon to replace
the Commonwealth the Keypunch operators are grouped in several small sections.

The IBM 705 Computer installation was found similar to the installation at the Pacific Gas &

While at the Company, Representative Amundson toured the offices with Local No. 1427 Busi-

the change to "no cut-no layoff"

"mark sense" meter reading.

"This process alerts both
sides immediately and often
they can move to settle poten-
tial grievances before they be-
come grievances. The meet-
ings are also used by manage-
ment to disseminate information
which puts a halt to the spread of "rumor, another potential
source of friction."
The first problem with the
elimination of jobs through
automation was faced by the Union and Company about
twenty years ago when the
Company changed from monthly
to bi-monthly billing. At that
time, it was decided that no one
should be laid off or suffer a
wage loss due to elimination of
his job. In the Company's view,
about $15,000,000.

THE SPHERE

Consists of 3,500 tons of world-
ed steel plates 1.25 to 1.4 inches thick.

Tour of Dresden Plant

(Continued from Page 1)

Half Power Operation April
16, 1960

Regular Operation mid-1960.

Shedding the KBC's first
half of the contract price plus
the $4,000,000 of site
and overhead costs.

Nuclear Power Group paying
$15,000,000 as Research and De-
development expense of which
Edison's share is $7,353,242.

The first core of 65.8 tons slightly
enriched uranium dioxide vau-
lated at approximately $15,000,-
600, including fabrication ex-
pense.

Initial loading expected to
last three and one-half years.
Equivalent to 2,000,000 tons of
coal.

Core designed for 488 fuel
"bundles."

Spent fuel bundles will be
moved and stored under water
until returned to AEC for re-
processing.

Turbine

Tandem compound turbine
generator.

Gross capacity 192,000 kilo-
watts.

Net output for distribution—
180,000 kilowatts.

Primary steam temperature—
1000 pounds per square inch.

Primary steam temperature,
546 deg. F.

Built by General Electric
Company.

CONTROL ROOM

Remote automatic control of
entire plant, including reactor,
turbine-generator and electrical
switching.

Wall panels containing re-
cording instruments, show mo-
mement-to-moment operation of
reactor and other equipment.

One of the supervisory posts in the computer
installation at Commonwealth Edison is shown in this picture.

Mr. Peter J. Vreeda, Industrial Relations Manager, Edison Build-
ing, with a control panel.