YOUR Business Manager's COLUMN

PLANNING AHEAD

By RONALD T. WEAKLEY

Keeping up with the rapid and continuing changes in the technologies applicable to the industries which employ our members is not an easy task.

We do not have a "planning department", staffed with full-time research people and separated from the regular operational functions of our office.

One of the many hats I must wear is that of "planner". This assignment is important and receives daily attention.

To plan, one must know what is going on. I keep up with current happenings through scanning, speedreading and routing a host of materials which have current or future value as they pertain to the need to adjust and change the operations and programs of Local 1245.

These materials include many trade journals and many publications covering the scientific, technical, government and financial picture.

We subscribe to many special information services of top quality which cover many phases of our wide scope of interest.

The National economy, which is in a highly uncertain state, must be watched closely. Bargaining settlements must be continually reviewed in order to help us try to adapt our own bargaining programs to the certainties of today as well as to the uncertain twists and turns of the future.

The political picture is also an important item. Decisions are made which apply directly or indirectly to our peoples' current and future economic situation as a result of governmental processes from the local to the Washington level.

Judicial decisions also must be closely watched for their effect on both the members' rights and welfare and the existence of our Union as an institution.

Automation, mechanization, new materials, new production techniques, changing industrial management philosophies, corporate financing, industrial development, energy marketing, mergers, diversification, interest rates, regulatory decisions, etc., are all subjects which have much bearing on what we do or plan to do, as responsible representatives of thousands of working people and their families.

For instance, what is the plastic pipe picture today? Undergrounding of electric facilities? How about air and water pollution, beautification, conservation, electric power reliability, nuclear plants... (Continued on Page 2)
Andy & Leah Clayton
Retire From Stan. Pac.

Andy Clayton, Recording Secretary of Local 1245, and his wife Leah, retired from Standard Pacific Gas Line, Inc. on June 30, 1969. Andy had worked for Stan Pac for 24 years and Leah had worked for them for 25 years.

Andy has been active in the Union since Jan. 1, 1958, which is the first day Local 1245 became the exclusive bargaining agent for the "physical" employees of Stan Pac. Andy first served as the Advisory Council member for all the members employed by Stan Pac. Andy has further served Local 1245 as Treasurer, Trustee, and is now in his second term as Recording Secretary.

Leah Clayton was an exempt position with Stan Pac; therefore, she was unable to belong to the Local, but we've never received any more moral support from anyone. Leah had the distinction of being the only female employee of the Company. Anyone who has served the Union in any capacity knows how important it is that your wife be understanding and support you in your work with the Union and we would like to thank Leah for supporting Andy and Local 1245.

Andy plans to remain active in Local 1245 at least until the end of his present term of office and possibly longer.

We would like to congratulate this wonderful couple on their joint retirement and we hope they will enjoy every minute of it.

“NOISE”

A missile blasts into outer space—a police car siren screams through the streets—a jet airliner roars for takeoff— giant machines pound and pulse in industry.

There are thousands and millions of other sounds of every pitch and intensity are the sounds of our modern civilization. The sounds we hear can either be desirable or undesirable. A desirable sound may be an audible warning such as a siren, horn, or buzz, or the music played by a symphony orchestra. Undesirable sound may be the drip of a leaky faucet at night or the repetitious rhythm of a rock and roll band.

Any "unwanted" sound is defined as noise, and man has had growing knowledge of the harmful effects produced by noise. Some of the effects are:

1. Loss of hearing when exposed to excessive noise for long periods of time.
2. A cause of accidents because the noise masks warning sounds or voice communications.
3. A cause of general discomfort, annoyance and fatigue.

We must react to the decisions of others through our abilities to anticipate such decisions, obtain necessary information regarding the nature and scope of such decisions, and then bargain on the application of the decisions to the daily problems of change.

Our employers are well-equipped to handle the sophisticated tools of management which relate to the problems of change.

I am fortunate in having fellow staff people and Officers to work with who understand the need for planning and who help provide the links between anticipation and actuality at the job site, as we operate in an atmosphere of constant change.

I am also secure in the knowledge that the great majority of our members understand the inevitability and necessity for change as well as the limitations faced by those who labor for them.

Efforts to meet change in the best possible manner, are dependent upon the united support of that membership majority.
Group Drug Plans Flourish

By Sidney Margolius
Consumer Expert for Utility Reporter

Drug-buying and stores sponsored by labor unions and other community groups are sprouting up all over the country. They are saving both working families and retired people literally millions of dollars.

Hundreds of such plans have been organized in recent years as an answer to high drug prices of medicines, especially those packaged in many different sizes, brands and related varieties.

Many foods and toiletry products, which have been organized in recent years as an answer to high drug prices of medicines, especially those packaged in many different sizes, brands and related varieties.

In fresh produce, you can see the difference. The farmer grows the produce and sells it to the consumer at a reduced price, whereas in a store, the produce is bought by the consumer at a higher price.

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New Package Law Helpful—But Unit Pricing Needed

By Sidney Margolius
Consumer Expert for Utility Reporter

You already may have noticed in the stores some of the changes resulting from the new Truth-in-Packing law. All food packages and cans now show the net contents on the front face in fair sizes.

In a few product lines the previous practice of passing off one size of product as another has been thinned down a little. Also, where manufacturers say how many servings a product contains, the package now shows the actual number of servings.

For example, in dehydrated mashed potatoes we found a ten-serving product that contains only 4.65 ounces, and Phase III, one of the almost identical size, retails for $4.95. The labor pharmacy would charge for $4.50. Many private pharmacists, if they used the generic version, would charge about $4.50. Thus, the same medicine would cost $0.70 per 100.

In the case of a big bar of deodorant soap, the wholesale price is only 4.65 ounces, and Phase III, one of the almost identical size, retails for $4.95. The labor pharmacy would charge for $4.50. Many private pharmacists, if they used the generic version, would charge about $4.50. Thus, the same medicine would cost $0.70 per 100.

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Do United Crusade and United Fund agencies really fill community needs?

This is a basic question that many readers of the Utility Reporter may be asking. The reason they’re asking it is because they, in turn, will be urged shortly to join others in payroll giving, which amounts to a “Fair Share” giving of one hour’s pay per month.

To whom does this money go? What do they do with it? Does it meet the problems of growing human needs in the community?

These are the questions (and sometimes the criticisms) that must be answered. The people who ask them are the ones who are truly concerned. Some few may put up objections just as an excuse for not giving at all, but the majority are not using such questions as an excuse. They want to know the facts.

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With tenderness and love, we can release the retarded child or the child with limited hearing and speech from a prison of loneliness. Aid to the retarded and handicapped are among the many services offered by the agencies supported by United Bay Area Crusade and United Funds.

So here are some of the “facts” that the Utility Reporter has checked out. They are meant for those who want some questions answered. And they are meant, also, for those who are now giving but are not aware of what the many United Crusade or United Fund agencies do or what impact their individual giving may have upon the community.

Speaking generally, the humanitarian work of the hundreds of United Way agencies is deeply concerned with the poor, the sick, the crippled, the disadvantaged in your community.

However, that is not the only job because in every community where United Way drives are held, one out of every three persons benefits from the work of these “people-helping” agencies.

Even more important is that these service agencies are moving more and more in the direction of trying to prevent man’s misfortune. They are changing with the times; they are showing a keen interest in how life is being shaped in your community; they are showing flexibility in meeting new problems as they arise.

The government could never replace this kind of service because the overwhelming majority of the work is done by dedicated citizens who serve without pay. Only a very few are paid and if the government had to take over this huge task your taxes would zoom.

Moreover, the funds raised are actually raised by volunteers, so that more than 90% of every dollar you give goes directly into services to people given by the agencies. For example, in the San Francisco Bay Area 50,000 volunteers give their time to insure success of the United campaign each year—making it far and away the largest civic undertaking in the Bay Area.

In the earlier days of our country, down on the farm and in the small town, people were able to give help and aid directly to their neighbor when disaster or misfortune struck.

Now we live in much larger communities, often farther removed from the focal point of some of the more urgent needs. But the need is just as real, and perhaps more real today, and we cannot remain detached. Man is not an island unto himself—he needs to become involved in order to be a full human being.

And because we share—giving our “Fair Share”—we bring hope to thousands and we make possible an endless flow of neighborly acts of charity, month after month, week after week for those whose unspoken gratitude is our only reward. (In early Fall, some of these voices that have been recorded, you will hear on TV and radio broadcasts saying “Thank you! Thank you!”)

Question No. 1. Although the United Funds’ seeking solutions to human problems is not confined to class groupings and is no respecter of
We can lift the shackles from limbs that long to run and play with the freedom of joy and youth. Many children who might be condemned to a life of helplessness and confinement find new hope through the patient training and advanced techniques of agencies supported by the United Bay Area Crusade and United Funds.

financial or social status, what are the services that are devoted to low-income families?

The list would run to dozens and only the UBAC and United Funds Agency Directories could fully answer such a question. The best indication, however, is that many areas housing low-income families have UBAC and United Fund Agencies within their geographical limits.

Question No. 2. What about minority groups?

Attacking the very root of minority poverty are the Urban Leagues which put heavy emphasis on the crucial need for jobs. Through its Skills Bank, qualified men and women are brought into contact with employers willing to use their skills. Unqualified applicants are encouraged to get into school or vocational training programs so they, too, can become fully employed.

There are an estimated 21 Boys' Clubs, in the Reporter's circulation area, all located in low-income neighborhoods, with many thousands of members of all races and creeds.

Salvation Army never overlooks the basic needs when asked for help. Meals and lodging are available to the homeless at its Men's Social Service Centers.

Question No. 3. What about boys?

Beside the Boys' Clubs mentioned above, there are some 16 YMCA's in the area, there are homes and schools for orphaned and neglected boys, and practically all Boy Scout Councils are UBAC and United Fund Agencies. Catholic Youth Organizations operate throughout the area.

Question No. 4. What about girls?

In addition to some twenty YWCA's and numerous Girl Scout Councils, the Camp Fire Girls, for example, have embarked on a special program entitled "SEEK", which is investigating and experimenting with new methods to serve lower economic areas.

There are homes for girls and educational and counseling services for teenage pregnant girls of high school age.

Question No. 5. Are school drop-outs being considered?

Much work is being done with this group in the more depressed areas and also with youth gangs. Most notable has been a UBAC agency called Youth for Service, which also seeks employment for unemployed teen-agers.

Question No. 6. Does this need to meet problems exist in all counties?

Not as much in some as in others, but the problems in one form or another exist throughout all counties. This means that there are no agencies within the framework of UBAC or other United Funds that are not loaded beyond their capacity.

In addition to the above there are Agencies concerned with Child Care Services—adoption and care of children in foster homes; counseling troubled children; daytime nursery care; treatment for the emotionally disturbed and for the crippled. There is Family Service counseling to help solve personal and family problems. There are services for military personnel through the USO and the Red Cross; there are services for the elderly; legal services for those who cannot afford an attorney; many Community and Neighborhood Centers meeting a variety of needs for both youth and adults.

After checking over the whole broad spectrum of dedicated community activity, most of it carried out by equally dedicated volunteers, the Reporter can only conclude that United Crusade and United Fund "Fair Share" giving, places you, the giver in the category of being a truly "Concerned Citizen".

To the sick there is aid and comfort and into the emptiness of elderly lives we can offer comfort and companionship. Thousands of Senior Citizens find such human warmth in the many agency projects supported through the United Bay Area Crusade and United Funds.

Turkish Trade Unionist visits Local 1245

Approximately one month ago, Local 1245 was honored by the visit of Mr. Yucel Ozkok, a Turkish Trade Unionist. He is in the United States under the auspices of the Agency of International Development (AID), U.S. Department of State.

Mr. Ozkok is a Training Officer in the Education Department of the Turkish Confederation of Trade Unions, the national trade union center, comprising some 476,000 members, affiliated with the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Yucel thought that the U.S. parallel to the Turkish Confederation would be the AFL-CIO.

Mr. Ozkok came to the U.S. on Jan. 27, 1969, and began a three month training course at Harvard University’s Trade Union Program. Yucel had no communication problems in the classroom because he speaks very good English. He thought that the training he received at Harvard was excellent. Yucel is a very likable fellow and we certainly enjoyed his visit here. He will continue visiting selected trade unions at various levels and we wish him well.

During his classroom training at Harvard, Yucel gave a brief talk about the Confederation of Turkish Trade Unions and we thought it might be interesting to you, so it will be reprinted below.


Now I would like to give you a brief idea about the Confederation of Turkish Trade Unions. What it is? What it does? How it works?

I would like to start with the Turkish Labor Oath:

We the Turkish workers believe in:
- The human rights;
- Democracy; Social Justice;
- Principles and ideals of Ataturk;
- Freedom of thought and speech;
- Dignified life for all Turkish Workers;
- A strong responsible and democratic Turkish Trade Union Movement.

The Confederation of Turkish Trade Unions was founded on July 31, 1959. Right now it has a membership of about 800,000. Number of affiliated unions to the Confederation is 34. 10 of these are the Federations and the 24 are the National Unions.

The Confederation is ruled by the members for the members. The highest authority of the Confederation is the Congress. The Congress consists of the delegates of the affiliated organizations. It meets in ordinary session every two years.

Structure of the Confederation is as stated: Executive Committee; Disciplinary Committee; General Council; Management Committee and the Board of Trustees.

Under the executive committee comes the Regional Offices; Research Department; Press and Public Relations Department; Trade Union College; and the Labor Education Center.

The country is divided into 7 districts. Every district is represented by a regional office. There are altogether 7 regional offices. In every regional office we have at the same time one regional training offices too. Regional Training offices comes directly under the Labor Education Center.

Now I would like to tell you about the responsibilities of the different offices and what they do.

1. LABOR EDUCATION CENTER:
Prepares training programs for and with trade unions.
Assists trade unions in setting up their own educational programs.
Participates and cooperates with other agencies which are concerned with labor management problems or with problems affecting the workers.
Cooperates with ICFTU, AID, OECD and other national agencies in performing its functions.
I could add here that we had the ICFTU World Youth Seminar last year in September in Istanbul. About 36 different countries had representatives in this seminar.

2. TRADE UNION COLLEGE:
The most important activity of the college is to prepare intensive training for a period of three months, 4 times within one year. Every term includes 25 selected labor leaders and officers. The college has its own dormitory, cafeteria, library, and an audio visual studio.

3. RESEARCH DEPARTMENT:
The Confederation has devoted special attention to the collection of useful information to its membership. For this reason this department takes care of all kinds of research and statistical works, and furnishes the proper information to the affiliated organizations who need them. Sends out questionnaires to the affiliates and collects the proper information.
Cooperates with Statistical Institute, Turkish Employment Department, Labor Statistics Department, ICTU, ITS, ILO, AID and with other international bodies.

4. PRESS AND PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT:
This department regulates the relations of the Confederation with the society and publishes the necessary documents in carrying out this task.
Confederation has a magazine which is published monthly and which is the official organ of the Confederation. At the same time we have an English and Turkish Bulletin which is published monthly too.

(Continued on Page Seven)
Living Costs Keep Climbing, But Inflation Pace Slows

The steady climb in living costs took somewhat of a breather during the month of May. The Consumer Price Index went up three-tenths of a per cent to a new record high of 126.8, but that was considered less than the eight-tenths it registered during March and the six-tenths hike during April.

The battle against inflation on the cost-of-living front is far from over in the opinion of Labor Department statisticians, but Arnold Chase, Deputy Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, was willing to hazard the judgment that the picture was "encouraging."

As the figures stand now, the cost of living has gone up 5.4 per cent since May, 1968. This compares with the 4.7 per cent boost that living costs boomed during 1968.

There is still no telling what the future holds on the inflation front. Chase thought that there would still be bigger boosts than the three-tenths May mark before the year is out, and he was certain that by the end of the year, living costs would have increased by at least 5 per cent.

May Hike Due to Food

Much of the May increase was due to food prices, especially meats. Beef alone went up 2.2 per cent during May and has now increased 9.2 per cent over the past year.

Pork is up 4.2 per cent as compared with May 1968. Beef has gone up largely because cattle prices were low two years ago, farmers cut their herds, and cattle sales are now on the short side.

Apparel prices maintained a strong upward trend and consumer services continued climbing. Services have gone up 8.4 per cent during the past year, the year and 7.3 per cent over May of 1968.

The Wholesale Price Index for May showed a deflationary trend. It went up 4 per cent over the year, 1.3 per cent over the past three months, and only eight-tenths over the month of April.

As a result of the increase in the index during May, about 173,000 workers will receive cost-of-living pay increases. About 25,000 of them will receive 8 cents an hour in the meat packing industry based on changes since last November. About 27,000 aerospace workers will receive 5 cents an hour boosts and, 20,000 tobacco workers will get two cents more.

Others Get Pay Hike

Other boosts will go to transit workers, consumer-controlled regulatory commissions to cope with the problem. At present, he charged, the quality of health care is "frequency compromised by financial considerations, while the public using the hospitals has no way of knowing what quality standards are being applied by hospital management."

The CHPA spokesman noted that while hospitals are prone to attribute rate increases to increased labor costs, a number of other factors are involved. Among these, he said, are "inefficient administration, unwise investment decisions, and poorly conceived and planned capital investments in medical gadgetry and buildings."

"So long as hospitals "remain aloof from close public scrutiny," he said, "the consumer is going to be at the mercy of hospital management."

The CHPA's letters to the San Francisco and Los Angeles officials also pointed out that:

"No other industry of comparable size—certainly no other industry of comparable importance—has as little responsibility to the public for its actions as the hospital industry."

"The non-profit, community hospital is an unregulated public utility, granted special financial privileges and even protected . . . from severe competition.

"Rate regulation is a community right and responsibility," the CCHPA's letters declared.

They also noted that they were in effect, seconding a similar proposal calling for the creation of hospital regulatory commissions. This was done by Mayor Alioto and the Mayors of Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda earlier this month by Mrs. Sylvia M. Siegel, executive director of the Association of California Consumers.

A Visitor From Turkey

(Continued from Page 6)

...
Will You Be Next?

The Executive Board of Local 1245 received a recommendation from Unit 211, Local 217, regarding the need for an industrial accident prevention program. They requested that a resume or summary of all accidents be printed in the Utility Reporter. The Board concurred and this will be a regular column in the "Safety Scene" of the Utility Reporter.

This is one column where the editor hopes that there is a total lack of material to report on.

We will not use names, but we will list the dates and a description of the accident.

On January 7, 1969 a stack of timbers being transported on a hyst, somehow became unbalanced and fell on an employee. The employee suffered a hairline fracture between the ankle and the knee and many bruises on his leg.

On January 8, 1969 a line crew was jackiing a pole out of the ground. During this procedure the pole fell prematurely and struck an apprentice lineman. The apprentice suffered a shoulder separation and surgery was necessary to correct the separation.

On January 16, 1969 a lineman was using a stripping tool on Underground cable and the tool slipped and the lineman cut himself on the leg.

On January 23, 1969 a lineman was descending a pole when he stepped on a piece of metal with his gaff, causing him to kick-out and fall. He wound up with two broken ankles and a broken wrist.

Fatality On January 27, 1969 a crew was preparing to pull up the static line on the 750 K.V. Line in Nevada. The wire had been on the ground long enough to have frozen and when the line came tight, it broke loose from the ground and flipped the lineman fifteen feet in the air. The lineman died from a broken neck.

Fatality On January 29, 1969 one of our members who was a lineman for many years, was attempting to roll up wire on the ground when another wire being lowered to the ground contacted a secondary line that was energized and it touched the wire the deceased was holding at exactly the same time.

On February 1, 1969 a lineman fell with a pole after he had transferred the existing conductors to a new pole. The old pole had been stubbed, but the pole broke off approximately one foot above the bottom band. He suffered a compound fracture of the left elbow, a simple fracture in two places on his left forearm, a shattered left knee cap and some muscles were pulled loose on his left calf.

On March 7, 1969 a Gas Serviceman sustained multiple injuries while attempting to prevent four youths from stealing a car.

On March 10, 1969 there were two separate cases of dog bites reported in one division.

On April 8, 1969 an employee was working on a 20 ft. ladder which was leaning against a customer's service. He was cutting down service wires when the pole snapped in half, causing the man to fall. He suffered a bruised heart and arm and also had a concussion.

On April 11, 1969 a lineman fell with a pole after service wires had been cut down. The lineman received multiple injuries.

On May 16, 1969 a member was working on a hydraulic oil tank and the tank exploded. He experienced temporary loss of sight in one eye, a head concussion and broken facial bones.

On May 22, 1969 a member was in the process of installing a ladder wire on new Cablevision Service when through a malfunction of the ladder, the wire became energized by contacting a 12 KV line above the workman. He received severe burns due to his clothing catching on fire.

On June 13, 1969 an apprentice lineman fell from a pole. He does not know what happened; the only thing he remembers is "that one minute he was on the pole and the next minute he was flat on his face on the ground." He incurred facial injuries and a broken wrist.

Could the accidents listed above have been avoided? It's easy to point a finger and say he should have done this or that, but it won't undo what has already been done. The best lesson that can be learned from these incidents is that we all drop our guard occasionally and some of us get hurt and some of us do not, but it becomes very clear that we cannot let up for one minute or we might be the next fatality.

ELECTRICITY - A GOOD BUT DANGEROUS SERVANT

In this day of electrically-powered carving knives, scissors, and computers, it seems impossible to visualize either our homes or places of work without the constant presence of electricity. This modern power source is so easily available and used in so many ways that most of us are unaware of its constant presence.

It takes a serious storm which fells power lines, or a power failure to remind us how dependent we are on this valuable servant.

The availability of electric power and the apparent quiet safety of a power line also lulls us into a false sense of security. The low hum of electricity at work, or its complete silence, leads us to underestimate the potential dangers inherent in this power source.

The roar of live steam and the tremendous heat radiated by a furnace easily dramatize both the power and the danger of these power sources. Most of us work at least part of the time exposed to electrical equipment operated at 440 volts, or a higher voltage. The electric range, air conditioner, and dryer in our own homes usually operate at 220 volts. This constant proximity to such high voltages makes it hard to visualize any real danger.

The fact is, however, that current capable of lighting a 10-watt bulb on a 110-volt line can produce a fatal shock. The amount of current actually passing through the body, and the path the electricity takes through the body are the important factors. These two factors, along with a good ground, will determine the seriousness of an electric shock.

Respect should be shown to electrical equipment operating at any voltage. This is doubly true whenever a good ground condition exists. A good ground condition exists outside where contact to the earth is available, and inside where plumbing fixtures or water spills may be touched. Other situations may also provide a good grounding situation, creating a potential shock hazard.

Because we may not realize that a good ground situation exists, it is wise to assume that it always does and then take adequate precautions around electrical, equipment or wiring. The following list of precautions should give a good and safe basic working approach to electricity, whether at work or in the home:

(1) All portable electrical tools and equipment should be kept in good repair and all worn cords should be replaced.

(2) Portable electrical tools should be grounded before use, unless they are of the double-insulated type.

(3) Do not attempt to repair tools or patch cords temporarily. This equipment should be repaired by a competent repairman.

(4) Only those qualified, and appointed to do so, should replace fuses or repair electrical wiring.

(5) Do not use temporary cord wiring where permanent wiring should be installed.

(6) If the use of a temporary cord is necessary, make sure it is of adequate size and not subject to mechanical injury — such as under a rug.

(7) Never store anything in a fuse box.

(8) Turn your head away or wear eye protection when operating a switch.

(9) Do not trust the insulation on electrical wires to protect you. It may be defective.

(10) Do not use foam or water type extinguishers to fight electrical fires. Use dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

(11) Use good lockout procedure when shutting down electrical equipment for repair.

(12) At least one person should always be available who knows how to administer mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

(13) Be careful in the use of metal ladders or other metal equipment around electrical wiring or equipment.

(14) While working on roofs or in trees, be careful of overhead electrical lines.

—W.S. Gramman, Michigan Mutual SHOP MAN

EDITOR'S NOTE: The above article is from the Safety Newsletter, a publication of the National Safety Council.

Care and Use of Small Tools

1. Select the right tool for the job. Never use a makeshift.

2. Use only tools in good condition. No tools with cracked or broken handles, none with mushroomed or broken heads.

3. Keep keen-edged blades sharp; store them safely when not in use.

4. Do not use a hammer with a hardened face on a highly tempered tool such as a drill, file, or jig. Chips may fly.

5. Use wrenches of the right size for the job. Face the jaws of an adjustable wrench in the direction of the pull.

6. Never apply a wrench to moving machinery; stop the machine, then remove tools before starting it again.

7. See that pipe wrench jaws are sharp and chains in good condition so they will not slip.

8. Never use any tool in such a way that you will be injured if it slips.

Observe the following precautions when using screw drivers:

(a) Do not use a screw driver with broken, chipped or cracked head.

(b) Do not carry screw drivers in a pocket where injury may result through exposure of the point of the blade.

(c) Do not use screw drivers with damaged slots. Broken screw slots often cause screw drivers to slip, resulting in an accident.

(d) Work with screw driver in such a position that if it slips, it will not injure the hands, face or eyes.