



utility reporter

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P. O. Box 4790,
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UNION MEMBER & WIFE EXCEL

Brother Marshall Proschold and his wife Parilee are proving that people of this world do still care about our youth. They presently have three natural children and six foster children.

As Foster parents they maintain a home for children voluntarily placed by natural parents and hard to place adolescents with many different problems; physical, mental and emotional.

To be effective foster parents, they have had to find tools to aid them such as the Mental Health Clinic, drug abuse programs and special education programs that are available in their community. They had to educate themselves on how to use those tools to meet the needs of the children placed in their home.

There are several things that the Proscholds do to make the placement into their home a success. Because their home is a family setting, they insure that a new child placed into their home is comfortable with the other members of the family. They accomplish this with a preplacement visit.

Brother Proschold and his wife are members of the Mental Health Association and active members on the Board of the Sonoma County Foster Parents Association.

Brother Marshall Proschold is a Lineman for P.G.&E. in Guerneville, a Shop Steward and the North Bay Division Advisory Councilman.

We of I.B.E.W., Local 1245 are truly proud to be affiliated with people such as Marshall and Parilee Proschold. It is people such as these who will keep the working man from losing his equality and will insure that our youth are raised to keep it that way.

Local 1245 members benefit by vision & hearing services

On October 1, 1967 Local Union 1245 contracted for Vision and Hearing Care Services of BAY AREA UNION PROFESSIONAL CENTER. Since that time, services to Local 1245 members and their families show the following results:

	Eye Examination only	No Need for Glasses	Need for Glasses
Members	1,419	324	1,095
Dependents	2,263	1,059	1,204
Total	3,682	1,383	2,299

On a comparative basis, using an overall average eye examination fee of \$15.00 per person, the membership and their families realized a savings of approximately \$55,230.00.

Also on a comparative basis, using an overall average of \$13.00 differential on the cost of glasses, the savings amounted to approximately \$29,887.00.

The total estimated savings realized by Local 1245 members and their families amounts to \$85,117.00.

A number of people examined were found to have some form of eye pathology such as cataract, glaucoma, arteriosclerosis, nephritis, diabetes, etc. Many of these people were not aware of these conditions until examined. In such cases, it was recommended to the patient that he consult an Ophthalmologist.

This is another example of why it pays to belong to a Union.

YOUR Business Manager's COLUMN

WAGE-PRICE FREEZE TO END—PHASE II-CONTROLS

L. L. MITCHELL

Problems of the last month have left little time for the writing of a newspaper column, and a column should not be done in haste, for what you write can be read in a totally different context than may have been intended. Nevertheless, one must chance this occasionally, and who knows, maybe someone might write back and we'd have a letter for the "We Get Letters" portion of our paper.

The wage-price-rent freeze has entered its second month, and each day new rulings are being issued because the applications of a generalized statement on the freeze is being determined on a case-by-case basis. Definite inequities under a general freeze must exist because the definition of a freeze is to hold everything in place. The relationships which were existant at the time of the freeze remain, and what was an inequity before the freeze will remain until the freeze is lifted or rules are established to allow adjustments to provide restoration of historic relationships in the normal manner, with the freeze affecting only the maximum levels.

Most of us do not want controls because they just do not fit the concept of what we like to believe is a free, private enterprise economy. However, most economists agree that some controls will be established under phase 2 of the present

freeze order, and that they are necessary if we are to change the present paradoxical-high, unemployment-high inflation situations into a better balance. What these controls will be and how they are to be developed and administered is going to become the major political battleground of the next two months before the freeze expires.

Americans are learning the hard way what it means to live under an economy controlled by government fiat and do not want the controlling body, if one has to exist, to be one of government only. Laboring men and women must insist upon a tripartite control based where the working man will have some say in how the burden of creating the new economy will be shared.

Working people did not create the conditions which exist, and they alone should not bear the brunt of bringing the situation back to normalcy. Wages are not the only problem, and it appears a new structure will emerge as it always has when controls are established. The effects of World War II and Korean stabilization programs are still with us. We in labor must be involved in any new programs which are now developed, for what phase 2 provides will govern all of us for many years to come.

... HAVE YOU MOVED?



MY NEW ADDRESS IS:

NAME _____

STREET _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

RETURN TO:

P.O. BOX 4790, WALNUT CREEK, CALIF. 94596

\$ YOUR DUES DOLLARS by Bud Gray - Treasurer

When I began campaigning for the office of Treasurer of Local 1245, I made commitments regarding communications; especially as it pertains to the office of Treasurer, namely: "How your dues money is spent."

I thought that the best way to keep this commitment would be to start a regular column in the Utility Reporter and except for unusual circumstances, this column will appear every month.

There are numerous things to clarify with the membership on their concept of what the role of the Treasurer is in our Local.

I know that some of the members in my work area are misinformed about my new responsibilities as Treasurer and I'm sure that many other throughout the Local Union are also.

The I.B.E.W. Constitution and the Local Union Bylaws give some very good descriptions of the duties and responsibilities relating to money and I thought it would be worthwhile to reprint these sections and bring them to your attention.

The first description in order is found in the International Constitution under Article XVIII—Officers of Local Unions, Section 7—Treasurer:

Treasurer

Sec. 7. The treasurer shall receive from the F.S. all moneys collected or the bank record of money deposited in the L.U.'s bank account and give proper receipt for the same. He shall deposit all L.U. moneys turned over to him by the F.S. in a bank or banks designated by the L.U. in the name of the L.U. He shall make no disbursements without sanction of the L.U., except for payments of regular or standing bills such as rent, salaries and payments to the I.S. which do not require a vote of the L.U., and upon an order or warrant signed by the president and the R.S. He shall make an itemized statement to the L.U. as and when required by the L.U. or the president. He shall submit his books and records for inspection or audit when called upon by the I.P., the I.S., the L.U. president or Executive Board.

These are the official rules of the I.B.E.W. which were set up to protect members of the various Local Unions. In addition to the above stated I.B.E.W. rules regarding my position as Treasurer, we have gone further in our own Local Union Bylaws under Article XIII—Funds. This Article, which is reprinted below, will help to establish in your own minds the different relationships and responsibilities regarding your dues money and the Treasurer.

ARTICLE XIII Funds

Sec. 1. The funds of this Local Union are for the legitimate expenses required in its conduct and maintenance and shall not be diverted therefrom. No disbursements shall be made except in strict accordance with Article XVII and Article XX of the IBEW Constitution and these Bylaws.

Sec. 2. No money shall be loaned from the funds of this Local Union for any purpose, unless approved by the International President of the IBEW.

Sec. 3. The President shall appoint an auditing committee of three members, or he or the Executive Board—as the Local Union decides—shall employ a public accountant to audit the books and accounts of the Local Union every three months, and a report of the audit must be made to the membership. The President shall inspect the bank books of the Treasurer to see that Local Union moneys turned over to the Treasurer have been properly and promptly deposited in the Local Union's name. The fiscal year shall be the twelve month period ending December 31.

Sec. 4. The funds of this Local Union shall be deposited as received in such bank or banks as the Executive Board may determine from time to time the Board shall transfer such amounts as it deems not necessary to meet current expenditures into savings accounts in such savings institutions as it may designate. Subject to approval of the International President, the Executive Board may invest, or direct the Business Manager to invest, the savings account funds in such real estate, securities, or other investments as it deems secure and appropriate; provided, however, that no investment shall be made which will result in depleting the total cash balance in all accounts below \$40,000.00.

Sec. 5. Except as provided in this Article, no disbursement from any fund shall be made without prior authorization of the Executive Board.

(a) There shall be established and maintained a petty cash fund in the amount of one hundred (\$100.00) dollars to be used by or upon the direction of the Business Manager and his staff for incidental office expenses, subject to proper accounting and approval by the Executive Board at its next regular meeting.

(b) There will be established a change fund, in the amount of one hundred (\$100.00) dollars to be used by the office staff for the purpose of making change.

(c) There shall be established a cash Contingency Fund, to be maintained at Union headquarters in such amount as may be fixed from time to time by the Executive Board, but not to exceed \$1,500.00, to be used by or with the approval of the Business Manager or Assistant Business Manager for necessary expenses, such as advances on reimbursable expenses, such as advances on reimbursable expenses, which have either been previously authorized. Any payments from the Contingency Fund shall, however, be subject to proper accounting to and approval by the Executive Board; and if the Executive Board fails to approve of any such payment, the person obtaining the payment shall be personally responsible for reimbursement of the Contingency Fund.

(d) Regular or standing bills such as rent, salaries, and payments to the International Office may be made without special Executive Board authorization.

Sec. 6. The Chairman of the Executive Board shall appoint a three (3) man committee which shall be known as the Trustee Committee. This committee shall meet every two (2) weeks for the purpose of reviewing and passing upon bills for reimbursement of expenses incurred under Sections 4 and 7 of Article X and for payments previously authorized by the Executive Board. The Trustees shall keep a record of all bills reviewed until final approval is given by the Executive Board. The Trustees may recommend to the Local Union President and the Treasurer payment on any Local Union bill presented under this Section, or it may order a bill withheld in whole or in part until the next Executive Board meeting, when they shall give their reasons to the Executive Board for such action. The Trustee Committee may be called for special meetings by the President of the Local Union or the Business Manager and shall be available for attendance at Executive Board meetings when required.

The clarification between the responsibilities of the Financial Secretary and the Treasurer will be covered in my next column.

Once we get the background material out of the way, I will devote many of my future columns to some of the basic questions coming from the membership.

Write to your legislator

Do you know that it takes a two-thirds majority vote in the California State Legislature to raise corporation or bank taxes? Do you realize that it only takes a simple majority to raise your taxes as a citizen-worker in California?

Do you realize that if a big insurance company bases its national operation in California, that it pays not one cent of corporation taxes on its home California property?

While you may be bombarded with outcries about "welfare chiselers," you are being heavily over-taxed on your home property, while some giant "welfare chiselers," which bleed the California tax base, buy and sell politicians through massive election campaign expenditures.

What shall we do about this gross tax inequity? Your Local Union spent a small and legal amount of money in support of certain politician's election campaigns. We are now following-up our membership-voted expenditures by reminding those who won elections that we are worthy of being listened to when the economic and social rights of our people are at stake in the business of legislation.

When called upon by your Union, write letters to your legislators. Tell them "how it is" and what you think should be done about it.

Even without direction, write anyway as a matter of citizen participation in the affairs of your government.

A few moments of thought put in writing with a eight-cent stamp is of great importance these days.

A full notice of who your legislators are and where to write to them will be carried in the next issue of the Utility Reporter.

Simply "bitching" about what is happening these days and failing to let those who hold public office know about your thoughts won't get the job done as it should be done.


With 14,000 working citizens who have the knowledge as to what is wrong these days "not telling it like it is," simply proves that we deserve what we get or do not get from those we help elect to public office.

Take up your pens. Write a letter to your legislator. Let your wife do so if you won't do so because she knows what she needs and what she wants, if you don't care to speak out.

Local 1245 can only ask that its members take up the challenge of participation in the affairs of government. We can give you the means to do so through reminding you as to how to contact your public servants.


Take it from there and give them hell, when they deserve it. At the same time, when a legislator performs properly in your mind, let them know that you support his or her actions.

We must not complain when our legislators goof, if we sit back and refrain from telling him or her how we would perform if we were elected to public office.



the utility reporter

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Cars, Food Focal Points of Almost—Price Freeze

By Sidney Margolius, Consumer Expert for Utility Reporter

A rush to buy cars and a real threat of higher food prices despite the freeze have become the main points of interest and concern in the 90-day wage-price freeze which began August 15.

The increased interest in car purchases stems, of course, from the pending removal of the 7 per cent excise tax which amounts to about \$200 on the average new car. The actual removal of the excise tax must be approved by Congress, still in recess as this is written.

But many dealers are guaranteeing that they will give buyers a refund of the excise tax as soon as Congress approves it. One manufacturer, American Motors, even is offering an immediate refund without waiting until Congress acts.

In line with the freeze, manufacturers also have rescinded, at least for the 90 days, the price increase previously announced on 1972 models. The 1972 models had been slated to go up an average of about \$200, with the largest percentage increases on the new small cars like Pinto. But the major buying interest is on the big supply of leftover '71 models because of the additional discounts available.

But better compare prices to make sure you actually are getting

the extra discounts normally given on leftover models, as well as the excise tax reduction. Remember to check the legally-required car sticker first to see what the list price is. On intermediate-size cars, dealers usually have a margin of about 20 per cent off the list price or about \$500 with which to bargain, plus similar or slightly higher margins on accessories. On full-size "popular-price" models dealers' margins range from \$600 to \$800, as an indication of how much negotiating you may be able to do.

Also keep in mind that dealers now must provide on request at least some technical data on safety performance of their cars.

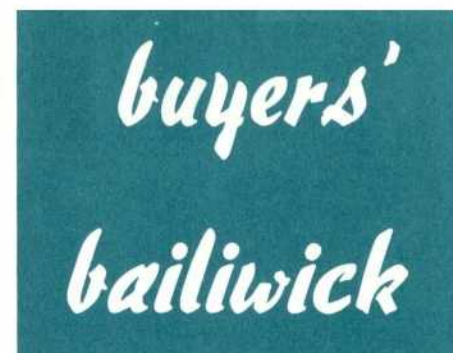
Beginning with 1970 models the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act has required that performance information be made public on braking ability, passing acceleration and tire reserve load. You also can order copies of the publications which have this test information for all cars from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20240. Prices for these publications are \$2 for **Performance Data for New Passenger Cars and Motorcycles**, and 40 cents each for **A Comparison of Braking Performance** and **A Comparison of Tire**

Reserve Load.

While these tests cover only three of the numerous factors you need to evaluate a car before you buy, they do show revealing comparisons between different models. For example the 1971 tests showed that sub-compacts like Pinto and Vega with disc brakes had shortest stopping distance. However, it is not possible to generalize that one manufacturer's products are superior in most or even one characteristic to those of another make. But there were significant differences even among cars made by the same manufacturer.

The Food Prices Problem

The weakest link in the price freeze is in the most important component of your living cost—food. Only processed foods are price-controlled. This means that retail prices of fresh fruits and vegetables and eggs can go up as farm prices rise. On the other hand retail meat cuts and frozen poultry are controlled since they are considered to be "processed". But since livestock prices are not controlled, and we are coming into a season of high livestock prices anyway, the danger is that retailers will use hidden price increases to pass along rising livestock prices.



Some of most sensible advice in this situation was given by Barbara Rader, well-known food writer, who warns consumers to watch the quality and availability of meat cuts during the price-freeze period. Especially watch the trim, Mrs. Rader advises.

Meat prices in general tend to be at a high level in late August and September, and start getting cheaper in October and November, especially pork. Prices of cured meats such as smoked hams and calis (pork shoulder) tend to be more stable.

Fish, which has been unusually expensive this year in any case because of competition in the fishing grounds from foreign fishing fleets, also tends to go up in the fall.

Most of the "hardware" produce items such as potatoes, onions and cabbage should be no problem since they usually are abundant and at their lowest prices in the fall.

Most accurately, what the Nixon Administration has promulgated is a wage freeze and a price slowdown.

Consumers ask strong product safe law

Sidney Margolius, Consumer Expert for Utility Reporter

In an age of many new products, almost every day your family is confronted by unexpected new hazards. The list is already tremendous and still growing: hexachlorophene used in many deodorants and soaps; bubble-bath products; lead still used in paints even where banned; microwave ovens that leak radiation; pottery with lead glaze that can be poisonous if used with fruit juices; dangerous toys; unnecessarily risky new types of bicycles; poisonous household cleaners; hazardous power mowers; women's shoes with slippery plastic soles and heels; aerosol sprays with flammable and potentially poisonous propellants, and even those new water beds. This is by no means the whole list.

Consumers are up in arms about the proliferation of unsafe products and the hesitant attempts of federal and local governments to protect the public. The record of twenty million household accidents a year is "national disgrace," Don Willner, president, Consumer Federation of America, told the U.S. Senate Commerce Committee at hearings in July.

The likelihood is that Congress will pass some kind of law seeking to control suspect products. The Administration and many business associations themselves agree to that. The question is how effective the new law will be.

The Consumer Federation wants "a strong national law," Willner said. He noted that former U.S. Sen. Maurine Neuberger, a long-

time consumer spokesman, stressed that consumers have a right to expect safe products just as we expect safe drinking water.

While the National Commission on Product Safety after a two-year investigation recommended an independent Product Commission to develop safety standards, the Nixon administration asked that the proposed agency be merged into the Food & Drug Administration. But the FDA has not been vigorous in enforcing some of the protection responsibilities it already has. One of the most shocking aspects of the botulism recently found in some expensive canned soups is that, as Grace Lichtenstein, **New York Times** consumer reporter, revealed, the FDA had not inspected the Bon Vivant soup factory in four years.

In fact, Willner charged that the FDA has lost much of the confidence of consumers. He pointed out that FDA took five months just to appoint a technical advisory committee under the Poison Prevention Packaging Act and only one standard has been accepted so far (it regulates the percentage of lye permitted in drain cleaners). The Consumer Federation spokesman also noted that in the first year of the Child Protection and Toy Safety Act the FDA did not remove a single hazardous toy from store shelves.

Another problem is that the Administration's bill also calls for a great deal of reliance on manufacturers themselves to develop the safety standards needed to protect

your family against hidden product hazards. The Administration wants to allow manufacturers a whole series of hearings and delays before standards can be set, or known hazardous products recalled.

In contrast to the weaker Administration bill, the bill sponsored by Senators Warren Magnuson, D., Washington, and Frank Moss, D., Utah, would permit the proposed agency to issue immediately effective safety standards where necessary if the industries involved do not do so, Willner pointed out.

The heart of the problem is the independence of whatever agency is set up, and its ability to move quickly, says Michael Pertschuk, General Counsel to the Senate Commerce Committee.

The Administration apparently is having second thoughts about its own proposal to merge the proposed new agency into FDA. A compromise now being discussed would provide for a new agency to regulate household products and also take over FDA's present safety supervision of food and drugs.

There is an omission in both the Administration bill and the one originally recommended by the National Commission on Product Safety and now sponsored by Senators Magnuson and Moss. This is the insufficient emphasis on premarket testing before new products go on the market at all. All too often no one realized a new product was a hazard until a number of serious accidents and even deaths were reported.

But a strong product safety agency as urged by the Consumer Federation at least will be a big step toward better and faster public protection.

The Hex in Hexachlorophene

Scientists reported at a recent American Chemical Society meeting last spring that tests had found hexachlorophene in the fatty tissues of some people. They also found it was absorbed through the skin of laboratory animals, producing brain damage and paralysis. This is one of the many current examples of reported risks to health and safety without any conclusive government action.

Hexachlorophene is used as an antibacterial agent in many deodorants, deodorant soaps, skin cleansers, shaving creams, shampoos and other toiletries. The FDA currently is concerned over its use in hospitals on large areas of broken skin or burns, as well as for washing infants. But an FDA official, a doctor, said he didn't think there was a risk for people who use such preparations on unbroken skin and then wash it off.

That's a peculiar statement. You can wash off such a preparation used in a soap or shampoo. But a check we made of 20 widely-sold deodorants shows that 15 of them contain hexachlorophene, specially the aerosol type. People use deodorants to stay on, not to wash off. Certainly very sparing use of such products is indicated, and beware of any broken skin.

Copyright 1971, by Sidney Margolius

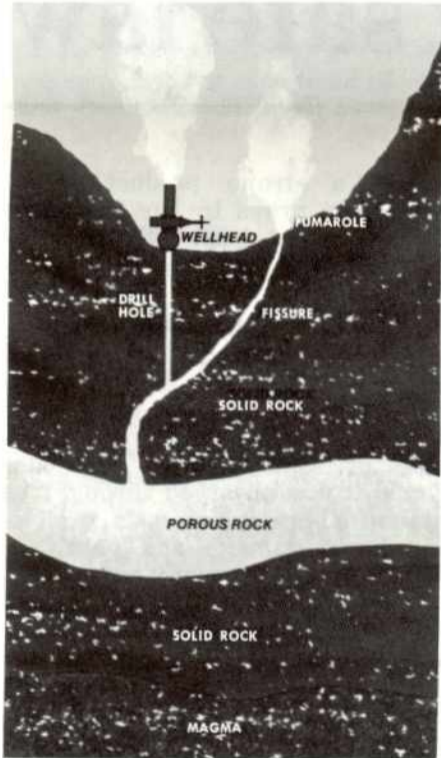
THE GEYSERS

By KEN LOHRE

There are three basic methods of producing electricity—hydro-electric, nuclear power and steam generation. There are various types of fuels used in the steam generation process throughout the United States, with coal, fuel oil and natural gas being the main fuels used to convert water to steam.

In Local 1245's jurisdiction we have a very unusual source of electrical energy, in fact it is the only one in the United States. It is called "The Geysers," and is operated by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, who is the largest employer out of the 47 different employer groups whose employees Local 1245 represents.

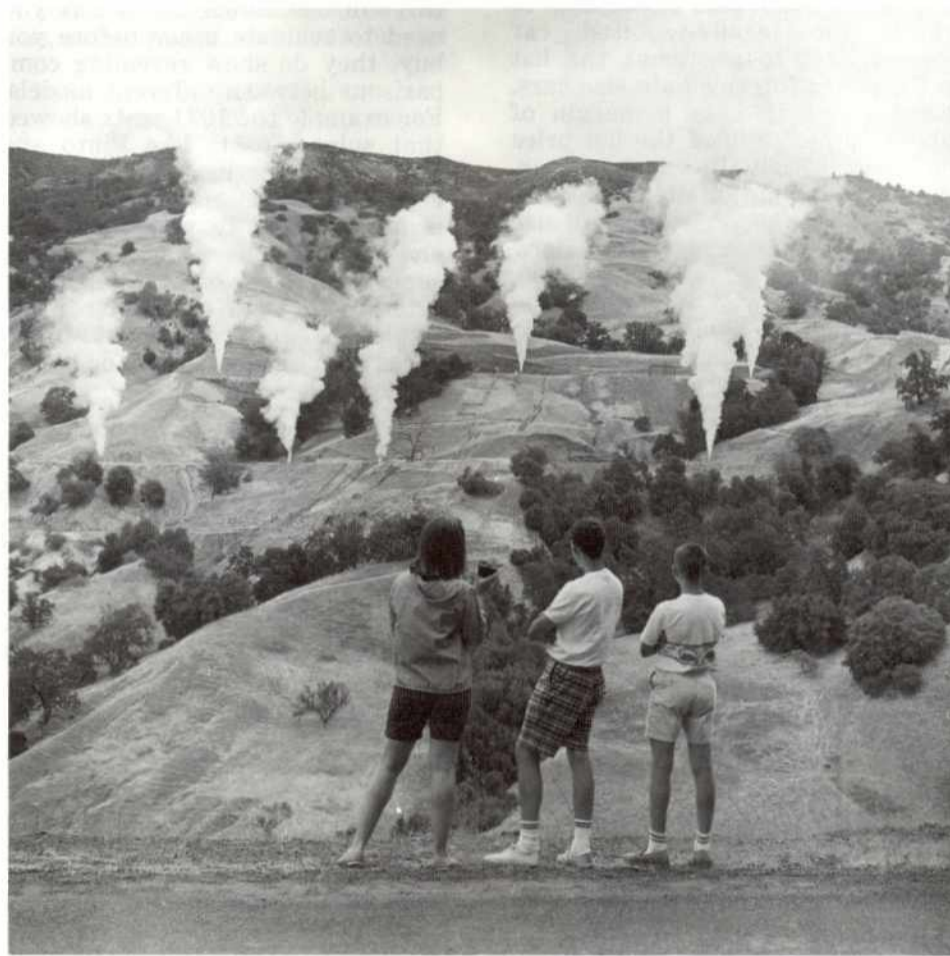
The name Geysers is actually a misnomer which goes back to around the time of its discovery. It was thought to be like the famous Old Faithful in Yellowstone National Park, which sends hot water and steam spewing into the air at intervals. Geologists tell us that the ones in our territory are not really geysers, but fumaroles and steam vents. They go on to say that "fumaroles are fissures in volcanic areas which give off vapor steadily. The illustration below gives you an idea of what is going on 20 miles below the earth's surface and how the steam is produced.



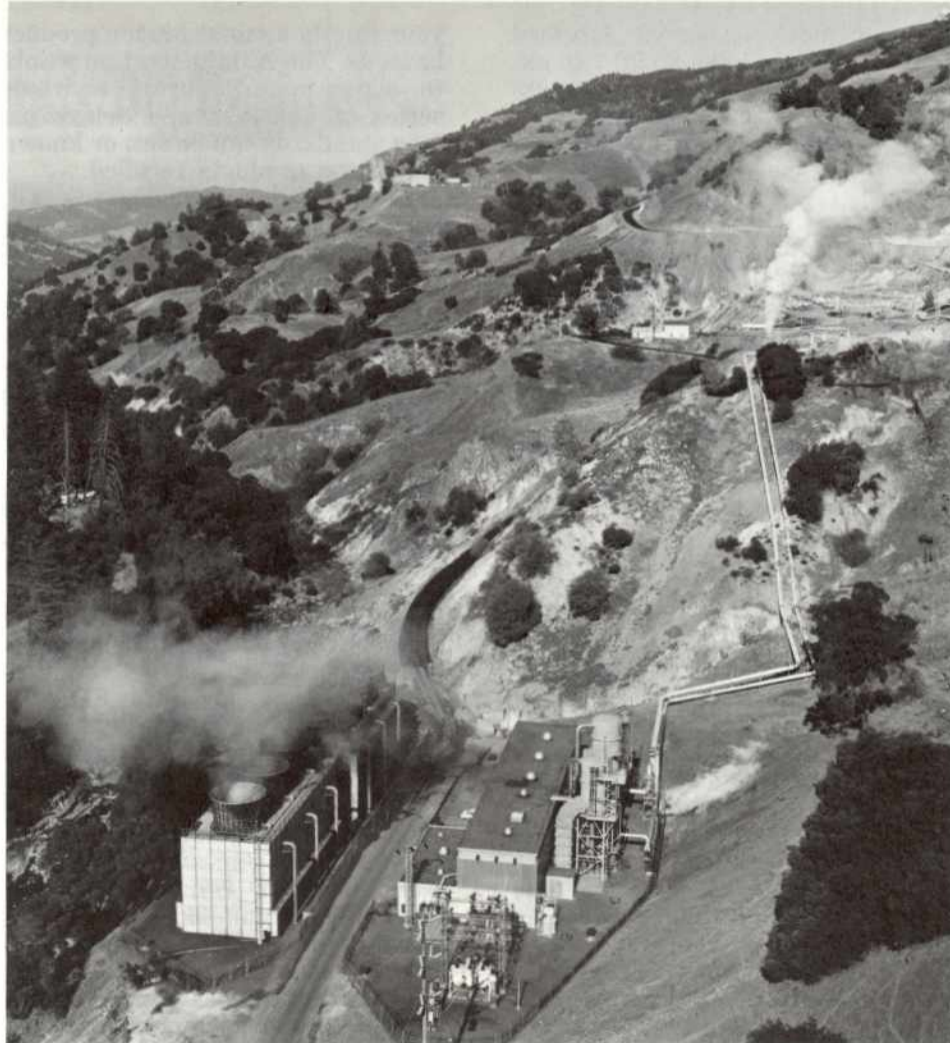
The hot magma, which is molten rock, heats a layer of solid rock above it. The next layer is porous rock and the water trapped in this layer boils into steam. The steam escapes from another layer of solid rock through a fissure which leads to a fumarole.

The Geysers is located about 90 miles north of San Francisco in a remote part of Sonoma County, 17 miles east of Cloverdale, California. The roads are good, but loaded with curves and I would strongly recommend a little Dramamine to prospective visitors who suffer from motion sickness.

While The Geysers is not one of the 7 wonders of the world, it is the only geothermal field in North America being used to produce



THOSE SMOKING HILLS—Tourists got a bonus display on the day of this big "blow out" at The Geysers. The eight wells in the Sulphur Bank area produce about 800,000 pounds of steam per hour. The blow out was conducted by Magma and Thermal Power Companies to remove accumulated debris prior to connecting five of the wells to piping which now carry 550,000 pounds of steam per hour to The Geysers Power Plant's generating Unit 3.



THE GEYSERS—Turbine-generator Units 1 and 2 at The Geysers Power Plant. Unit 1 began operation in 1960, Unit 2, nearest camera, in 1963. Barometric condensers on right of turbine-generator building condense the exhausted steam. The hot water is cooled in cooling towers on left. In background on ridge a mile distant are Units 3 and 4.

electrical energy. It is potentially the world's largest source of electrical energy generated by geothermal steam.

The other countries which have geothermal power plants are: Italy, Japan, New Zealand and Iceland. Mexico is presently building a 72,000 kw geothermal plant south of Mexicali which they will put in operation in 1972.

There are several positive aspects I noticed during my visit to The Geysers; the first of which was the number of construction workers at the site. The on-going construction projects are keeping many Carpenters, Plumbers and Steam and Pipe Fitters employed, to say nothing of our own members. California has had a severe unemployment problem and any project like this one helps.

Local 1245 has 13 members who are regularly employed at The Geysers, plus a changing number of members who are employed in PG&E's General Construction group and assigned to the project. Our members who work at the Geysers on a regular basis are: Electricians—Virgil Teague and Ernie Abert; Machinists' — Don Lamoureux, Steve Hajdu and Bill Ried; Geyser Operators—Russell Emry, Ed Johnson, Dick Williams and Don Phelps; Relief Operator—Tom Dingwall; Instrument Repairman—Dick Steel; Welder—John Niehous and Geyser Clerk—Tom Morales.

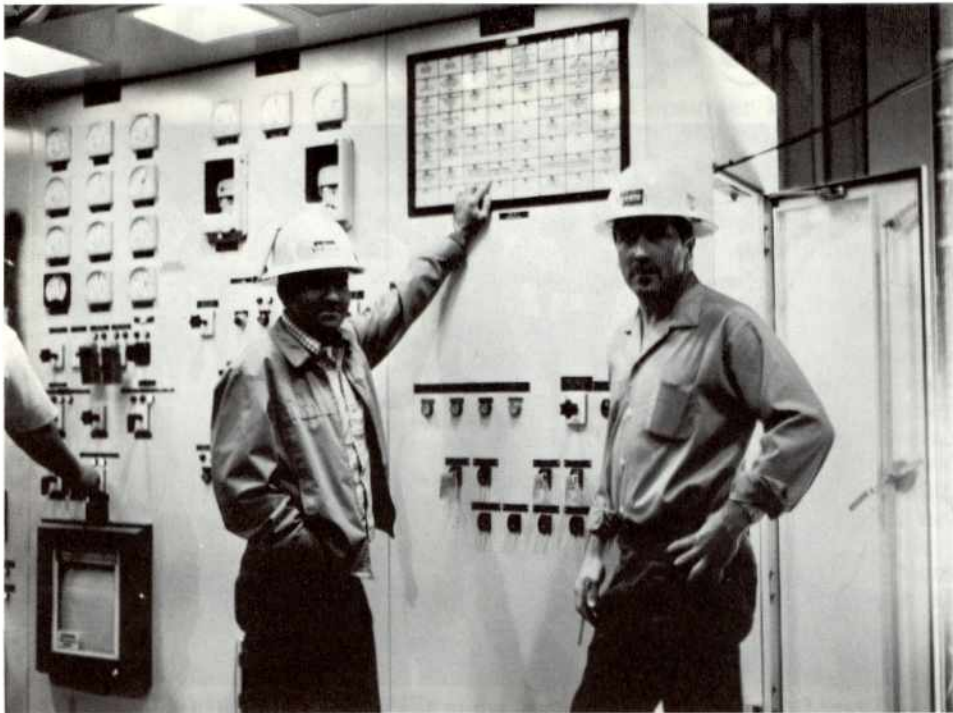
The second positive aspect of the Geysers was learning that the plants which convert the steam to electricity are relatively pollution free. The only pollution I witnessed during my visit was "Noise pollution" and the employees and workmen were wearing the proper equipment to protect their ears.

The Geysers is actually a cooperative venture. Union Oil Company holds a 50% interest and the other half is split equally between the Magma Power Company and the Thermal Power Company. Union Oil Co. drills the wells, builds the pipelines and delivers the steam to the PG&E, who in turn converts the steam to electricity and sells it to its customers.

The Geysers should produce 190,000 kilowatts by the end of this year and plans call for an estimated capacity of 600,000 kilowatts by 1975, an amount sufficient to serve a city the size of San Francisco.

The photos on pages four and five will give you an idea of some of the sights and equipment found at The Geysers.

I have withheld most of the technical information regarding The Geysers, but should anyone be interested please contact me at our Walnut Creek address.



Members Lyle E. Moore, left, and Frank Smith, Electrical Technicians employed by PG&E in the General Construction Group, are shown posing in front of the main Control Panel of Unit 6 of The Geysers.



All of the men in the above photo were involved in one way or another with testing and making operational Unit 6 of The Geysers. At least two of the men in this photo are members of Local 1245.



This cooling tower, when completed, will cool 29,000 gallons of water per minute from 118°F to 80°F with a 65° wet bulb ambient air. The fill, which you see being lowered into place, is made of polypropylene plastic.



These expansion loops carry geothermal steam from wells drilled to a depth of more than a mile and a half to Pacific Gas and Electric Company's plant at The Geysers in Sonoma County, California. The plant is located about 90 miles north-east of San Francisco.



The photos above and below show the complete structure, inside and out, of units 5 and 6 of Pacific Gas and Electric Company's The Geysers Geothermal Power Plant in Northern California. Unit 6 was being tested the day we were there, and is shown in the photo above this one. When both units go into commercial operation late in 1971, they will bring total plant production at The Geysers to a capacity of 192,000 kilowatts. Units 5 and 6 house the world's largest geothermal steam turbine-generator units, which are shown in the photo below.



Unit 2514 Swine Soiree

The 1st annual Tracy Unit Swine Soiree (some kind'a pork roast) was an immense success. The affair was the brainstorm of Bill Pietz, Hank Lucas and Les Pingree.

In order to have this kind of a party, you must have a pig and Les Pingree took care of that by donating this delicious, scrumptious, delicious morsel shown below.



From left to right are: Les Pingree, Frank Dinsmore and Joe Silva shown preparing the pig for roasting.

The pig was cooked in a 4' by 6' by 20" pit. They first started out by building a fire in the pit and adding wood and rocks for 6 hrs. Then they placed the specially prepared and wrapped pig into the pit and covered it with dirt.

The pig was allowed to cook for over 23 hours and then removed by some anxious participants who were wondering whether or not it would be done.

The pig was so tender and tasty that it would have been a meal in itself, but the members of Unit 2514 and their wives out-did themselves in providing (potluck style) all the trimmings which made up a meal fit for a King or Queen.

The Unit has a refreshment fund of their own and it was used to supply the beverages for the occasion.

The party was open to all of the members of Unit 2514 and their families and Bus. Mgr. Mitchell accepted their gracious invitation to join them and had an "eating good" time.



Above: Everyone gathers around while the pig is removed from the pit. Below: Local 1245 members and their families enjoying mealtime.



11% Profit Rise Haunts Big Business

Some major holes were poked into the Nixon Administration's contentions that current profit levels are inadequate and that increased corporate profits will create jobs, aid the poor or assist in curbing inflation by John F. Henning, executive officer of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, this month.

In an address to the Rotary Club of Los Angeles at the Hilton Hotel September 10, Henning cited a report recently issued by the Economics Department of the First National City Bank of New York which disclosed that reports from nearly 1,300 non-financial corporations "showed an average year-to-year increase of 11 percent in after-tax earnings in the second quarter" of 1971.

Noting that unemployment has nearly doubled both in California and throughout the nation in the past two years and the inflation is still steaming along in excess of 4.5 percent a year, Henning said the report also indicated that the same group of firms had a seven percent rise in profits during the first quarter of 1971.

"Only four quarters in the past two decades have shown a more widespread advance in profits," the FNCB's Monthly Economic Letter of August 1971 said.

In response to inquiries about his Rotary Club address this week, Henning declared: "The First National City Bank's report can hardly be described as a pro-labor source. Yet its conclusions, which were reached prior to Nixon's announcement of the wage freeze, directly repudiate the basic premise of the Nixon Administration's new economic game plan."

"Profits have been expanding rapidly in both of the last two quarters yet unemployment has climbed, the poor are poorer and the recent jump in wholesale prices indicates more inflation is on the way."

The State AFL-CIO official said that this clearly indicates that "fair and effective restraints must be placed on profits, prices, dividends, stock options, interest rates and all other forms of income if wage and salary earners are to be spared from shouldering far more than their fair share of the burden of meeting the nation's current economic crisis."

Henning pointed out that the FNCB report also tended to explode claims made by Vice President Spiro Agnew to the 63rd National Governors Conference in San Juan, Puerto Rico, on Monday.

Parrotting the long-discredited "trickle down" economic theory of the Herbert Hoover era of the early 1930's, Agnew said:

"Rising corporate profits are good for the average man and are needed more than ever by the poor.

"If corporate profits were to rise next year to the level of the average past 20 years as part of a full employment economy, the federal government's tax receipts would increase by more than eight billion."

Henning called attention to the fact that the FNCB report indicated that only four quarters in the past 20 years have shown a more widespread advance in profits than the nation's corporations enjoyed during the second quarter of 1971 and said that this suggests that corporate profits have already risen to "the level of the average of the past 20 years yet unemployment is still rising and the rate of inflation is still worse than when Nixon took office."

Among other things, the FNCB's report observed:

"After adjustment for seasonal variation, FNCB's index of manufacturers' after-tax profits (1967 equal 100) advanced four percent to 118. This puts it within striking distance of the all-time high of 119 reached in the fourth quarter of 1968. In other words, virtually all of the 22 percent decline in manufacturing earnings during the recession has been made up during the first two quarters of recovery."

The report also disclosed that "earnings in the second quarter rebounded almost to pre-recession peaks. Both sales and margins improved in a widespread recovery that left only six industries in 30 off the bandwagon."

Said Henning:

"The contradictions between the FNCB's report and claims being made by Nixon Administration spokesmen in behalf of further bonanzas for the corporate community make it pretty clear that the average wage and salary earner is simply being taken for a very costly ride by the Nixon Administration."

D.W.R. Stewards Meet

The Shop Stewards from the Department of Water Resources, State of California, met in Stockton for a Shop Stewards meeting and a State Personnel Administrative Procedure Training Course.

The State Course was given the first day of a two-day meeting by Jane Irwin and Lila J. Guerrero, from the State Personnel Office. Vic LaChappelle, Ind. Relations Officer, was also there. See photo below.

The course was well received by the Shop Stewards and they found it to be informative. Some of the questions on their test and policies of the State provided many topics for discussion at the Shop Stewards

meeting on Saturday, September 18, 1971.

The Saturday meeting also provided an opportunity to bring the Shop Stewards up to date on the legislative activity of Local 1245 in behalf of the members of Local 1245 employed by D.W.R.

There is much to be done for our brothers in the D.W.R. and we may be asking the other members of Local 1245 to help by writing to their State Senators and Assemblymen.

The photos below and to the side show most of the participants who were at the meeting on Friday, September 17, 1971.



A UNION MEMBER'S CREED

I am a union worker and I shall not undermine the welfare of my fellow brothers and sisters. Across these United States man labored too long and too hard for me to destroy their gains by purchasing non-union.

I am a union family man who has been blessed with a decent living. I have come to enjoy better things because of the devotion, dedication, and the desire of those before me who labored to provide a standard of living unparalleled in the world. I shall not destroy all their efforts and render helpless all the causes they so earnestly fought to win for workers.

I am a trade unionist and refuse to reward those who have opposed my existence and way of life. I will not permit my union-earned dollars to penetrate the walls of those establishments where a union card is the same as a "No Vacancy" or a "Not Welcome." As a man who believes in the dignity and rights of men, before I buy I shall look for the Union Label, Shop Card, Store Card, or Service Button. In so doing I will strengthen the security

of men and women who believe as I in the goals of the free American labor movement.

I am a member of organized labor and will never forget I would not be able to purchase the amount of products I do without a union job and, therefore, common sense and a deep commitment to the ideals of our movement demand I purchase those products which will further our cause.

I will support and strengthen my fellow brothers and sisters by using a simple tool—the Label Golden Rule—"Buy Union Products and Use Union Services as You Would Have Union Wages Paid Unto You!"

T.V. Agreements Ratified

Lompoc Valley Cable T. V. and Santa Maria Valley Cable T. V. members have just ratified their first Agreement. The 3 year Agreement calls for various adjustments to wage rates and a 7% wage increase this year, with 7% for each of the following years.

The new contracts also contain a Union Shop clause and other improvements.

Milpitas Cable T. V. also ratified a new 3 year Agreement which calls for 7% the first year and 6% for each of the following years. Other improvements were made in the areas of higher shift premiums, improved vacation and double time for Sunday.

Lompoc, Santa Maria and Milpitas Cable T. V. are all subsidiaries of Tele-Prompter Corporation.



This group shot, with all the smiles, gives you an idea of what a great time everyone had at the Chico Unit's first dance. We also had some pictures of this group tripping-the-light-fantastic, but unfortunately the pictures were ruined. This dance was so much fun that they are planning to do it again next year.

The Safety Scene

Will You Be Next?

May 8, 1971

At approximately 9:15 a.m. a tree company employee was clearing some brush away from the rear of his lift truck. At the same time another employee was working aloft in the bucket.

At the precise moment the employee working on the ground touched the truck, the one operating the bucket contacted the overhead 10 KV conductor with the Boom.

Although the employee on the ground was knocked down, he apparently was not injured as he was not hospitalized.

May 11, 1971

An Electric Department crew was in the process of installing jumpers from an energized 4 KV line to the cutouts in preparation for energizing the underground riser on the same pole.

The lineman, working on the "pot-head" side of the pole, was to connect the jumpers to the conductor. The Apprentice Lineman, working on the opposite side of the pole, was then to connect the end of the lead-wire to the top of the cutouts.

The lineman made the first connection to the conductor on the road side phase, energizing the lead wire only. The apprentice lineman then made the connection at the top of the cutout.

At this point the apprentice reached out, past the cutout, towards the opposite side of the pole to straighten the lead wire. His position was such that in doing this he placed his left leg against the bottom portion of the grounded middle cutout, and at the same time he contacted the now energized load break horn on the road side cutout with his left elbow just above his rubber gloves.

He suffered two burns on the back side of his upper left arm, and a large single burn on his left leg above the knee.

June 10, 1971

A Gas Department employee suffered 1st and 2nd degree burns to his left arm and face while checking the safety on a main burner to a boiler.

The boiler was located in the basement and was equipped with a thermopilot safety, but did not have a main burner valve.

The employee asked a man who was cleaning the residence to go upstairs and turn up the thermostat while he inserted his lighter tape into the firebox.

The safety failed to work, and flame shot out of the door.

Both pilot valves were in the "off" position.

June 30, 1971

FATALITY

An Electric Department crew had been working on a temporary "shoo-fly" in preparation for a larger job in the future.

On the previous day the crew had installed a 3 phase, 12 KV line, and had attached it in the buck position below the energized main line. This temporary line was also at this time energized to the bottom of 3 line cutouts.

The crew's job in regard to this pole on the day of the accident was to connect the lead or jumper wires that had also been attached to the top of the cutouts on the previous day, to the mainline. Upon completion of this, they were then going to "phase-out" between the tops and bottoms of the cutouts.

Prior to the lineman and apprentice lineman ascending the pole, the foreman cautioned them that the bottoms of the cutouts were energized.

The two men then went up the pole and buckled off below the energized secondary racks. At this point they again discussed their work procedure and what equipment was energized.

With the apprentice lineman acting as the observer, the lineman, with the use of a Hot-Tool (chance clamp or "sea-horse" applicator), proceeded to install the first jumper up to the main line. After completing this connection he attempted to install the second jumper, but found the jumper was too short to reach the main line conductor.

This turn of events now called for a change in procedure.

It was decided that the hot tap previously installed would be disconnected along with the bottom jumpers to the cutouts on the south side of the pole. This would de-energize both of these cutouts, allowing the workmen to change out the short jumper. They also decided that since the cutout on the north end of the buck arm was away from the area in which the lineman would be working, they would not disconnect the bottom jumper of the energized cutout.

Upon completion of this phase of the work, the lineman unbuckled and moved up to the buckarm level. From here he was able to change out the short top jumper and also he replaced the bottom jumpers with new leads that had hot tap clamps on the ends of the leads for reinstalling with the use of a safety live line tool.

The fuse holders had been hanging in the buckarm braces, but because they were in the way, the lineman hung two of them in the de-energized cutouts on the south side of the pole in the open position. The apprentice was holding the third fuse holder. When he handed the apprentice lineman the fuse holder, the lineman reminded him that the bottom of the north cutout was hot.

When all of this work was completed at the buckarm level, the lineman unbuckled and moved back down the pole below the secondary level.

As the lineman was looking down at his right D-ring preparing to snap in, he heard the apprentice moan, along with the sound of an arc. When he looked up, the apprentice was hanging in his belt upside down.

The lineman immediately swung around the pole and started mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Another lineman and apprentice lineman working on an adjacent pole came over to aid in the lowering procedure of the victim.

He was pronounced dead on arrival at the hospital at 9:55 A.M.

As no one saw him do it, it is assumed that the deceased attempted to place the fuse holder in the bottom of the energized cutout while his other hand was resting on the secondary neutral.

FATALITY

June 30, 1971

An apprentice lineman, working with several other employees, was wiping insulators on a tower line.

At approximately 11:30 A.M. he placed himself in position to commence wiping a string of insulators. He leaned back in his safety strap, which it appears supported him momentarily, then fell backwards to the ground.

An investigation of his equipment showed no defects. It is assumed the victim had failed to fasten his safety properly.

July 13, 1971

An Electric Department employee received 2nd and 3rd degree burns to his body while in the process of re-fusing a 25 KV conventional transformer.

There were three 25KV transformers banked together in this instance, with the fuses blown on all three. The troubleman had replaced one fuse on one of the transformers, and as he attempted to install the second one, there was an explosion to the transformer, lifting the top of it off and causing the oil to catch on fire.

August 6, 1971

A Power Plant employee was assisting another employee in moving a 2300 lb. "Lead Pig". While rolling the container across the concrete floor, the front wheels struck a drain incline causing the object to fall on the employee's hand.

As a result of this accident, the injured lost the tip of his middle finger, with the possibility he may suffer the loss of the thumb.

It is of interest to note the injured was on so-called "light duty" at the time of this accident from another Industrial accident.

August 9, 1971

On this day, at approximately 2:55 P.M., a Gas Department crew had completed the installation of a 1" plastic service except for covering of the trench. This was to be done with the use of a rented backhoe.

While attempting to backfill the trench, it was necessary for the employee operating the tractor to drive uphill from the excavation. He made one "pass" and then the engine stopped, allowing the tractor to roll backwards down the hill.

He attempted to apply the brakes, but they would not work.

At this point he tried to turn the front wheels into a bank of dirt in an effort to stop it, but the tractor then started to roll over.

The foreman yelled for him to jump, which he did, but apparently slipped in doing so and landed underneath the engine.

He was extricated from under the tractor sometime later with the aid of his fellow workmen, a police crew, ambulance personnel, and tow trucks to lift the tractor.

Upon examination at the hospital, it was found the injured suffered a severed spine.

ATTENTION MOTORCYCLISTS

The Department of Transportation's National Highway Traffic Safety Administration today issued an advisory, warning of the hazards presented by certain design features of current model motorcycles.

The administrator, Douglas Toms, said the agency is issuing the advisory to warn motorcyclists of certain dangers, as well as to alert the industry to the probability that the Safety Administration will undertake future rule-making actions to correct the dangers. Under the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act, the Secretary of Transportation is authorized to issue safety standards for motor vehicles, including motorcycles.

Experimental crashes involving motorcycles show that the problem of fuel system integrity is a serious one. Gas tank caps come open, and the fuel tanks may rupture during impact. Fuel sprays on the engine and on the rider as he moves over the cycle. Tests show that fiberglass tanks are particularly susceptible to rupture during crashes.

The agency also warns that protrusions between the seat and the handlebars and on the handlebars often produce serious lacerations. Among the most dangerous are the storage rack attachments sometimes placed on top of the fuel tanks between the seat and the handlebars, which have resulted in extremely serious groin injuries.