ADOVISORY COUNCIL MEETS

L. L. Mitchell, Bus. Mgr. and Financial Secretary of Local 1245, was invited to participate as a member of the Bay Area Trade Union and Cultural Delegation to the Soviet Union and left on Sept. 10, 1975.

The purpose of the trip is to develop a cultural understanding of the Soviet people and to see factories, officials, housing, people, theaters, farming, restaurants, stores and the general activity of both city and country life.

On Sept. 3, 1975 the delegates were guests at a reception at the Russian Embassy in San Francisco, where they were given information on the trip. They were given literature on the history and development of socialism, the biographies of national heroes and the special points of history which they were to visit.

L. L. Mitchell

YOUR Business Manager’s COLUMN

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

L. L. MITCHELL

Last month I stated a few thoughts on the plight we faced at the time we would be celebrating Labor Day, 1975. In our quarterly Advisory Council meeting I elaborated on this by reviewing some of our specific problems with certain of our employers.

In Wisconsin dairy country, Naomi Jacobson, a bookkeeper turned housewife, suspects that radioactive emissions from Wisconsin Electric’s Point Beach plant are falling on grazing land and getting into the milk. James Duree, a crusading Westport, Wash. lawyer, circulates cartoons of deformed children, stylishly suggesting nuclear power is to blame.

In San Francisco, people worry that “crazies” (like the Symbionese Liberation Army) might use nuclear materials to terrorize society.

In the Pacific Northwest, Douglas Still, a Presbyterian minister, battles nuclear power on the grounds that it would encourage our society to continue its sinfully wasteful ways.

(Continued on page four)
**Bargaining Roundup**

**TRUCKEE DONNER PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT:**
Tentative agreement has been reached. Will meet with the Board of Directors on October 7th to finalize. The Board has accepted the insurance package presented by Union.

**NEVADA POWER COMPANY (Elko):**
New Agreement. Union met with Company on September 17th and presented wage proposals. Agreement almost completed and the next meeting on October 14th will be to discuss wages.

**PLACER COUNTY WATER AGENCY:**
Union has submitted proposals. Meeting scheduled for September 26th.

**CITY OF SANTA CLARA:**
Union has submitted proposals. Meeting scheduled for September 26th. The Board has accepted the insurance package presented by Union.

**CITY OF ROSEVILLE:**
Notice of intent to bargain has been served by Union. Tentatively scheduled to meet and exchange proposals on October 10th. This will be general negotiations.

**SACRAMENTO MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT:**
Notice of intent to bargain has been served by Union. Tentatively scheduled to meet and exchange proposals on October 10th. This will be general negotiations.

**NEVADA IRRIGATION DISTRICT:**
First meeting took place on 9-17-75 and Union submitted proposal. At the present time, City and Union are exchanging information on several items and will set a date for next meeting as soon as exchange completed.

**CALIFORNIA-PACIFIC UTILITIES COMPANY (South Tahoe-Gas):**
New Agreement. Union met with Company on September 17th and presented wage proposals. Agreement almost completed and the next meeting on October 14th will be to discuss wages.

**BAY CABLEVISION, INC.:**
Still problems with Company signing a ratified agreement. Union probably will seek redress in Federal Court.

**CITY OF ROSEVILLE:**
First meeting took place on 9-17-75 and Union submitted proposal. At the present time, City and Union are exchanging information on several items and will set a date for next meeting as soon as exchange completed.

**CALIFORNIA-PACIFIC UTILITIES COMPANY (Lassen Division):**
Union has notified Company of its desire to enter into bargaining. No meetings scheduled at this time.

**TELEPROMPTER OF LOS GATOS:**
Union will be meeting with the membership employed by Teleprompter of Los Gatos to develop proposals prior to notifying Company of its desire to bargain.

**TELEPROMPTER OF UKIAH, WILLITS & FT. BRAGG:**
Met with Company on September 9th. Union presented its proposals. Teleprompter Corporation has a wage freeze at the present time; hopefully this is to be released soon so that we can enter into wage bargaining. Next meeting is scheduled for October 14th.

**TRUCKEE DONNER PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT:**
Union has had 6 meetings to date with the City and is presently developing a proposal which is a substantial rewrite of the existing language. Next meeting not as yet scheduled.

**TURLOCK IRRIGATION DISTRICT:**
Have had two meetings with District and Union is studying District's first proposal which is a substantial rewrite of the existing language. Next meeting not as yet scheduled.

**PACIFIC TREE EXPERT COMPANY:**
The understanding reached between Company and Union during 1975 bargaining was that if National Health Insurance was not enacted before 1976, bargaining would be entered into for improvements to the hospital plan. Notice has been served and negotiations are scheduled to commence early in November.

**TRI-DAM PROJECT:**
First meeting held on September 23rd. Union presented proposal and expects to receive counter at next meeting which is not as yet scheduled.

**Sacramento Area Counties Public Employees Council**

**San Francisco Central Labor Council**

**YOUR Business Manager's COLUMN**

**ECONOMIC PROBLEMS**

(Continued from page one)

power was accomplished all within the rule of law. We have seen some of this power slip back but much of it still remains. It is up to us to use it for the maintenance of the position of responsibility we hold as one of the major groups in our society.

The second was the Civil Rights Revolution. Again this came about within the rule of law. There was much bucking and screaming by some after the Supreme Court ruling of twenty-one years ago in Brown vs. Board of Education. The equal Protection Clause of the Constitution has been extended by new doctrines. State laws have been nullified where they enforced a caste system based on race. New federal laws have been enacted removing restrictions on voting rights, employment opportunities and housing. These changes brought about the realization that other forms of discrimination existed beyond those of race. Yes, we are gradually doing something in other areas of discrimination even to tearing down barriers created by sex discrimination. Neither of these revolutions were fulfilled overnight. There was much diversity of goals and opinions. The struggle is not easy and it will never be so in any effort to change ingrained philosophies.

I would be the first to admit that the job of maintaining the objectives of these changes is never complete. Further, I would agree that bureaucracies of government seem remote and unmanageable as our population expands and government gets larger and larger. But, if we keep in mind the changes brought about by the two revolutions which did come about in the last forty years and within a framework of constitutionalism we can take heart and feel a measure of confidence that the system can work.

The bicentennial highlights two hundred years of change and growth with a need for continuous effort to provide fulfillment of the dream of our founding fathers. That brings me to the reason for having raised these points of history. We are at a cross-roads facing a complex and bewildering future. There is need to reassess our objectives and direct our efforts toward meeting definite goals. We in the trade union movement have the instrument to assist us as a protagonist in any cause we choose to advance. We have only to determine the goals.

Can we attain those goals? Perhaps not ever; many will be beyond our reach in this life time, but there is always the chance to advance one step nearer for those who follow as was done by those who preceded us.

That is our purpose and our destiny given to us as a legacy some two hundred years ago.
Human Recession: Stretch-out to 1980

(The following is excerpted from a speech by AFL-CIO President George Meany to the International Longshoremen’s Association convention.)

No matter what the administration economics may pronounce the business end of the recession, the human recession of unemployment will continue for the rest of this decade unless strong actions are taken and taken immediately.

Unemployment is pure misery for a worker who is an absolute waste for the economy.

Yet, the administration’s mid-year budget review published on May 31st forecasts that unemployment for 1975 will average 8.7 percent, which means about eight million officially jobless.

They also forecast that unemployment will rise to 7.9 percent in 1976, which adds up to 7-1/2 million workers jobless. And that is the official, and that is the optimistic forecast of the administration.

This administration’s prediction would mean three more years of the highest unemployment rate since 1941 when the country was coming out of the greatest depression. It would be until 1980, under these predictions, that the number of unemployed workers would come down to somewhere in the neighborhood of five million. This is the best they can promise us. And, remember, that is five million human beings with hopes and dreams and skills that this country badly needs.

Unemployment statistics represent people. They represent families. And, if present, every percent increase in the unemployment rate is almost 930,000 additional workers, one-third more than all the people who live in Washington, D.C.

Despite this, the administration in Washington—the White House—seems determined to make its intolerable high unemployment predictions come true. There is no other way to interpret their all-out campaign to maintain a tight lid on any and all proposals to increase employment and give us some jobs.

This nation has vast resources. The idea that the federal government should impose a tight budget straitjacket on itself in the face of the most serious unemployment is absolutely ridiculous. Those who say otherwise—speak for the majority in the Congress—have no faith in America. They ignore the essential strength and potential vitality of the economy. They run scared at a moment when America needs bold, courageous leadership.

The present state of affairs in the American economy is one of vast idle plants, idle machinery, idle productive equipment, as well as idle manpower. Never in the years since the end of World War II has the country been so many unemployed and underemployed workers and so much unused productive capacity.

Mr. Alan Greenspan, however, the teller of the odds for the President, has warned against budget deficits to help put them back to work. He said this quite definitely—and this is an amazing thing to come from a man at the very top level of our government—“Putting people to work is the best way to handle the economy.”

Just think about that. He wants them to go back to work, but not too soon. And this from the top of our government.

Mr. Greenspan has no concern, it would seem, for the devastating effects of seven or eight million people continually unemployed for the next three or four years. The administration, representing the Ford Administration, seems to have little or no concern as to what this would mean to the social fabric of America. It is nothing to say about the 40 percent unemployment rate for black teenagers, most of whom reside in our inner cities has nothing to do with what this would mean to the future of society; what it would mean in human suffering to the individuals directly affected.

Last Thursday, the United States Department of Commerce, just a few hours after the administration’s report was out, said that the country was definitely coming out of recession, stated that the housing starts had dropped 5.2 percent in the month of June. According to the best possible estimate, the second half of the year invariably shows a reduced rate of housing starts. This year we will be down as much as one-third to nearly one-half this rate in more years.

When you consider that our own all-around annual need for new homes is about one-third of the number of homes we need to break even, you can readily see the housing industry in this nation is in a shambles. We need to build about one-third of the number of homes we need to break even. So, you see, we are coming out of the recession, according to the administration, already.

Well, if you say that this recession will be over when America goes back to work, that is, as soon as we can and moving forward at a rate commensurate with our abilities.

Yes, we are going to have some more unemployment insurance, but I am sure that every time unemployment funds in the states run out, I am sure Congress and the Administration will add 13 weeks more and this, of course, means that we are going on a dole.

This seems to be the extent to which the Ford Administration, any way, is concerned about the plight of the unemployed.

What do you think this means to a worker? Do you think it is a good thing for America to take its unemployed workers and put them on a dole? Where would we be at the end of five years? We would say to you that this situation is disastrous. It is going to hurt the social fabric of this country.

S.F. Police and Firefighters

The following statement regarding the recent police and firefighters strike in San Francisco was issued today by John F. Henning, Executive Secretary-Treasurer of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, which represents 1.7 million AFL-CIO union members in California:

The California AFL-CIO movement is prepared to wage its fight with the police officers of San Francisco who went on strike last week because they were left no alternative by hysterical and vindictive politicians.

The growing crisis in public employment is not confined to San Francisco. In Los Angeles, active agitations for collective bargaining recognition have taken place in public employment as well as the state AFL-CIO movement is concerned. An injury to one will always be an injury to all.

The truth is that municipal and county employees, their sheriff’s deputies, firemen, police officers and teachers have been working the job in various California cities because they are being denied a collective bargaining recognition granted 40 years ago to the nation’s workers by the Wagner Act.

“California obviously requires a state law defining the collective bargaining rights and obligations of public employees and employers. Government officials should be enjoined to take the initiative and let the State legislature at the earliest opportunity enact such a law. Employer dictatorship is something American workers will never accept.

Those politicians who are now voicing their personal hatred of labor in San Francisco should be reminded that fire fighters and police officers are required, among other duties, to give their lives in defense of other people’s property. In the absence of a collective bargaining law, those who are expected to defend our social life should at least be allowed to bargain on the conditions of death.

“Meanwhile, in San Francisco, Berkeley, or anywhere else in the state, the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, stands with employees who strike for job rights denied by law. Insofar as the state AFL-CIO movement is concerned, an injury to one will always be an injury to all.”

Sig Arywitz dies at 61 in L.A.

Sigmund Arywitz, a vice president of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, and the executive officer of the Los Angeles County Federation of labor, died this month of an apparent heart attack in his home in Los Angeles.

Recognized as one of the most influential labor leaders in the west, Mr. Arywitz was long in the forefront of both the farm workers’ fight for bargaining rights and the civil rights movement. He also served frequently as a participant or mediator in complex labor disputes in Los Angeles County.

Born in Buffalo, New York in 1914, Arywitz reached manhood at the height of the Great Depression. Following service in the army during World War II, he became an organizer for the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and served as its education director for nearly 15 years.

In 1958 he was appointed State Labor Commissioner by former Governor Edmund G. Brown and swiftly won a reputation as the California Labor Commissioner the state has ever had” as a result of his vigorous enforcement of state labor laws to see that workers received what he called “their just share of the economic system.” Seven hundred twenty-five thousand workers were aided by the Labor Commissioner.

In 1967 Arywitz was elected executive secretary-treasurer of the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor following the retirement of W. J. Bassett. He was repeatedly reelected to that post by Los Angeles County union members.

In commenting on his death, John F. Henning, executive officer of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, said:

“Sigmund Arywitz was a man with wide ranging mind. He knew that labor could not survive by collective bargaining alone and so he campaigned year after year for political organization. He was a leader of labor unionism. His belief in labor dominated most of his adult life. He was always a speaker for those needs of working people and the requirements of the nation. He will be missed by all who knew him for his integrity, wisdom and self-worth to which this country is unmatched anywhere in the state.

Arywitz was “an outstanding labor leader, a devoted civil libertarian and a great humanitarian. He respected the rights of others and was always a fair fighter. He respected the rights of others and was always a fair fighter. He respected the rights of others and was always a fair fighter. He respected the rights of others and was always a fair fighter. He respected the rights of others and was always a fair fighter. He respected the rights of others and was always a fair fighter. He respected the rights of others and was always a fair fighter. He respected the rights of others and was always a fair fighter. He respected the rights of others and was always a fair fighter. He respected the rights of others and was always a fair fighter. He respected the rights of others and was always a fair fighter. He respected the rights of others and was always a fair fighter. He respected the rights of others and was always a fair fighter. He respected the rights of others and was always a fair fighter. He respected the rights of others and was always a fair fighter. He respected the rights of others and was always a fair fighter. He respected the rights of others and was always a fair fighter. He respected the rights of others and was always a fair fighter. He respected the rights of others and was always a fair fighter. He respected the rights of others and was always a fair fighter. He respected the rights of others and was always a fair fighter. He respected the rights of others and was always a fair fighter. He respected the rights of others and was always a fair fighter. He respected the rights of others and was always a fair fighter. He respected the rights of others and was always a fair fighter. He respected the rights of others and was always a fair fighter. He respected the rights of others and was always a fair fighter. He respected the rights of others and was always a fair fighter. He respected the rights of others and was always a fair fighter. He respected the rights of others and was always a fair fighter. He respected the rights of others and was always a fair fighter. He respected the rights of others and was always a fair fighter. He respected the rights of others and was always a fair fighter. He respected the rights of others and was always a fair fighter. He respected the rights of others and was always a fair fighter. He respected the rights of others and was always a fair fighter. He respected the rights of others and was always a fair fighter. He respected the rights of others and was always a fair fighter. He respected the rights of others and was always a fair fighter. He respected the rights of others and was always a fair fighter. He respected the rights of others and was always a fair fighter. He respected the rights of others and was always a fair fighter. He respected the rights of others and was always a fair fighter.
On such personal—and not infrequently irrational—grounds do many individual Americans oppose the building of more nuclear power plants. But this is not the pattern for the nationwide antinuclear organization, Ralph Nader leads a loose-knit antinuclear movement. It's a strange crusade, uniting rightwingers and leftwingers, ecologists and rugged individualists in a bed fellowship as strange as existed in the heyday of the Prohibition movement, just after World War I.

Despite a recent Harris poll showing that only 19% of the American people opposed the building of more nuclear power plants (63% were in favor, 18% "not sure"), the antinuclear crusade has been remarkably successful. It has certainly slowed the expansion of nuclear power.

But have the antinuclear people truly thought through the consequences of their actions? Consider the following facts:

In the next ten years, with population growth, the number of U.S. households will increase 34% and the size of the labor force will rise 25%—this because of the big bulge in the birthrate during the Fifties. Whence will come the energy to power it all? To labor, "no growth" means "no jobs." In Los Angeles, Sigmund Atryswitz, an AFL-CIO County Federation of Labor head, puts labor's case bluntly: "The antinuclear people are the middle class, and if they had their way, we'd all go hungry.

But can so many people from so many walks of life be wrong about the dangers of nuclear power? Forbes' Jean Briggs has spent weeks crisscrossing the U.S., talking with both enemies and proponents of nuclear power generation. After carefully weighing the evidence and considering the motives of both sides, Forbes has concluded that the opponents are wrong. Most of their legitimate objections have been met or are on the way to resolution. Only lurid imagination can deform the children in Jim Duree's cartoons, not nuclear reactors. And as for the dangers of potential terrorists, they have far easier targets available to them than nuclear power plants.

A nuclear explosion? A big bang that would obliterate an entire city? Forget it. In a nuclear reactor, it takes the most concentrated effort to keep the reaction going. There is no way for a nuclear power plant to produce the dreaded mushroom cloud.

Why then the bitter opposition? It's sad but true that nuclear power has an aura of the magic about it—and most people believe it is safer than they care to admit. Inside the reactor, atoms are being split and energy released and, in the process, highly radioactive and deadly materials are created. Somebody is going to have to do something about these deadly substances into the air. It did happen in Britain in 1957, but what followed is, in a sense, an act of God.

This kind of expansion is impossible without considerable new nuclear capacity. Additional oil-burning plants are out of the question; the U.S.' dependence on the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is already frightening. Coal, though plentiful, is unattractive for power plants because it is difficult to transport. In contrast, electricity can be provided to anywhere on earth by quadruple coal output by 1985—which is what it will take. (Besides, the people of Wyoming would not take kindly to reducing their state to a powder.)

Although Nader and his allies do not like it, the fact is that organized labor seems bound to the development of nuclear energy. Labor men see red when they realize that the atomic age has brought in continuous and rapid expansion. The development of nuclear energy may mean the end of the big bulge; the growth of the labor force may become minimal.

Education is the key to the future. But the issue is still being used against nuclear power. A group called Another Nuclear Action Committee (ANAC) has joined the antinuclear "crusade." Its brochure still complains about thermal pollution. How about radiation, that deadly peril? How much of it leaks into the air and water?acl B R  h v e a ver e th a s u c h a n e x t e n sive or deadly property on these issues, the number of antinuclear "crusaders" has grown in recent years.

Life Insurance

The U.S. has never had an accidental release in significant amounts of radioactive substances into the environment. Since 1970 federal regulations have cut that level by 99%, requiring that the radiation be as low as technically and economically feasible in most cases, five millirems per year or less at the plant fence. The 56 U.S. plants now meet this tough standard.

The opponents of nuclear power bilfully ignore the facts. In Wisconsin, for example, the Wisconsin Electric is leaking radiation from its Point Beach plant, and that the radiation passes into the grass the cows eat and thence into their milk.

In a nuclear reactor, it takes the most concentrated effort to keep the reaction going. There is no way for a nuclear power plant to produce the dreaded mushroom cloud.

Take the sad case of Dr. Henry Kendall, an articulate, learned Massachusetts lawyer and high-energy physicist. In 1971 Kendall became convinced there was an essential nuclear safety weakness.

As water circulates in the core of most nuclear reactors, it carries away the heat generated by the reaction. But in the boiling-water reactor, the water acts like a nuclear radiator. It is all so new. As recently as 1965 there were only six nuclear power plants operating in the U.S. vs. 50 today. That people should fear something so new and so potentially dangerous is not at all surprising. After all, many people are still afraid to fly. 72 years after the jobs for peace people! In 1940 they decided to go on another atomic bomb to supply the new capacity, it will also have to replace a part of the fast-dwindling supply of natural gas. Even adoption of the most stringent energy con-
ican People in favor of Nuclear Power

antinuclear propagandists have made a red herring of it: The necessary safety precautions, they charge, would mean a loss of civil liberties. (So does frisking at airports, but the civil libertarians accept that.) Dr. Taylor himself now believes the issue is technical, not economic. "Our engineering skills are capable of solving all the problems of the environment."

Dr. Dixie Lee Ray makes a telling point in this regard: Terrorists who come in contact with fuel cores would face quick and certain death. What about those lethal nuclear wastes? After fuel rods are reprocessed, some waste is still left. About 203 milligrams of plutonium, for example, would be obtained from a core that produces 1,000 Mwatts. Critics claim this is a moral issue: We ought not bequeath these "hot" wastes to future generations. This is a problem, certainly, but is it worse than our profligate burning of fossil fuels? Which is more harmful to posterity: Largely avoiding contact with fuels cores would face quick and certain death.

The continued advantages of nuclear power—in terms of dollar savings and conservation of fuel—are clearly underscored in the most recent utility survey conducted by the Atomic Industrial Forum, the international utility spokesmen point out, and in many instances were passed along to

At Northeast Utilities, for example, the total cost-including capital cost of a kilowatt hour produced by the company's nuclear plants in 9.63 mills; a kwh produced by its oil-fired plants costs 30.80 mills. At Wisconsin Electric, a nuclear-generated kwh costs 9.32 mills, while a coal-generated one costs 15.95. The story is much the same across the country.

Costly Fuel?

But what of the economic future? With the price of uranium going straight up, won't nuclear lose this advantage? Wallace Behnke, executive vice president of Commonwealth Edison in Chicago, thinks not. "Nuclear's advantage over coal is likely to increase rather than decrease," he says. Coal is just beginning to run into some of the environmental problems and licensing delays that have traditionally beset nuclear. As this happens, the cost of building and supplying coal plants is likely to escalate rapidly. At the same time, Behnke says, with greater standardization and fewer licensing delays, nuclear's costs may well stabilize.

In a September report, Administrator John D. Seys of the Federal Power Commission, supports this view: "Taking into consideration the probable increase in uranium prices, including costs of uranium enrichment, the costs of reprocessing and of safeguards, it's still unlikely that nuclear power will lose its advantages."

Thus, the emotional and frequently unreasonable opposition to nuclear-power generation is a prime example of one-sided environmentalism, of a failure to see the whole picture. This is a problem. However, is it worse than our profligate burning of fossil fuels? Which is more harmful to posterity: Largely avoiding contact with fuel cores would face quick and certain death.

The antinuclear crusaders have hit upon a clever ploy. They recently created the California Consumer Services Division, a group of wealthy Bakersfield, Calif. farmers who own big ranches. Several utilities, including Southern California Edison, Pacific Gas & Electric and the Los Angeles Department of Water & Power, are proposing to build a nuclear plant in their neighborhood. It is not lost on these farmers that the plant might hurt their land values. So they are thinking of hiring a lawyer who specializes in environmental causes and fighting the plant on the grounds that "crazies" might blow it up. That is what is known as being crazy like a fox. But what does it have to do with the benefits of nuclear power to the nation as a whole?

Nuclear power power costs less

WASHINGTON, D.C., September 15, 1975—U.S. nuclear power plants generated electricity in the first half of 1975 at 43.6 per cent less total cost than fossil fuel (oil and coal) plants. This represents savings in generating costs of $700 million. Nuclear fuel savings equaling 115 million barrels of oil or 25 million tons of coal.

The continuing advantages of nuclear power plants—in cost and in conserving expensive fossil fuels for other uses—are clearly underscored in the most recent utility survey conducted by the Atomic Industrial Forum, the international utility spokesmen point out, and in many instances were passed along to

In the first half of the year, the AIF survey shows that nuclear power generated a kilowatt hour (kwh) of electricity at 11.41 mills total cost (weighted average, which includes amortized capital allocation costs). This compared with 20.23 mills kwh for electricity generated by fossil fuel plants (weighted average for oil and coal combined).

According to the Federal Power Commission, all the nuclear power plants in the country produced more than 76 billion net kwh in the first half of 1975, or 8.3 per cent of all the electricity generated in the country. The savings that this nuclear contribution represents prevented electricity rates from rising higher than they have, utility spokesmen point out, and in many instances were passed along to

The advantages of nuclear power—in terms of dollar savings and conservation of fossil-fuels—are particularly impressive because the current AIF survey includes the second quarter of the year. The second quarter of each year is when many larger plants come into routine and refueling. This year, however, average figures for the second quarter were slightly better than for the first quarter, according to the survey results, in good part because oil prices continue to climb.

A nuclear kilowatt in the first quarter cost a total 11.36 mills (weighted average), 42.7 per cent less than 19.81 mills for a fossil kwh (weighted average for oil and coal combined), and 65 per cent less than 34.23 mills for an oil kwh. In the second quarter, total cost of a nuclear kwh rose slightly, to 11.46 mills, but that was 44.5 per cent less than 20.64 for a fossil kwh and 65.3 per cent less than 33.01 for an oil kwh.

For the whole first half, it might be pointed out, a nuclear kilowatt at 11.41 mills was 65.1 per cent less than an oil kwh at 32.73 mills. AIF first-half survey details are included in the environmental considerations.

For further information on this Atomic Industrial Forum survey, please call Eugene Ganzhuron in New York (212 725-8300) or Scott Peters in Washington (301 654-9260).
Twenty-four measures sponsored or backed by the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO to strengthen the state’s economy and protect the rights of workers and consumers won final legislative approval during the first session of the 1975-76 legislature which concluded its work for 1975 last week.

Commenting on the session, John F. Henning, executive officer of the California AFL-CIO, said:

“In terms of the enactment of significant labor union policies, the past session was the greatest in the history of the California legislature. A review of past sessions shows nothing comparable to the victories won on so many fronts.”

The measures, some of which have already been signed by Governor Brown, include:

AB 469—Ralph, to extend full Workers’ Compensation coverage to household domestics and gardeners.

On Governor’s desk.

AB 804—Berman, to require the trustees of the California state universities and colleges to set up grievance and disciplinary action procedures for academic employees and require arbitration if a state university or college president and the faculty committee decisions disagree.

On Governor’s desk.

AB 1750—Brown, to increase bar pilots rates in San Francisco, San Pablo and Suisun Bays. Enacted Sept. 16.

AB 2109—Chimbole, to require the state to print forms for claimants appearing before the Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board to authorize their counsel or agent to represent them. It also requires, on claimant’s request, that all pertinent notices and transcripts be sent to the claimant and his or her counsel or agent once the authorization form is filed.

On Governor’s desk.

SB 220—Rodda, to require an adjustment in the formulation program to affect a change in assessed valuation per unit of average daily attendance (ADA) for grades K-12 and community colleges.


AB 407—Berman, to exempt all employees in theaters that show obscene films from prosecution for obscenity except those with a financial interest in the theater or those in direct or indirect control over what is shown.

Signed Sept. 16.

AB 2247—Deddeh, to require trucks and other carriers subject to the regulation of the public utilities Commission or the Interstate Commerce Commission to display their permit numbers or other identifying symbols on the doors of the vehicle.


SB 659—Marks, to provide that the opening of cargo containers shall not necessarily, in itself, result in the loss of immunity from taxation for such imports.

Signed Sept. 15.

SB 389—Marks, to exempt in full personal property manufactured or produced outside California and brought into the state for transshipment in foreign commerce or for sale to private individuals or other private parties.

On Governor’s desk.

AB 160—Rodda, to extend collective bargaining rights to California teachers and other public school employees. AFL-CIO affiliates were in disagreement on this bill during its passage through the legislature. However, after it reached the Governor, all affiliates agreed to request the Governor to sign it. The California AFL-CIO succeeded in defeating efforts to amend a so-called “conscience clause” into the bill prior to its approval by the legislature.

On Governor’s desk.

SB 691—Marks, to bar drivers of buses used to transport persons for hire from driving such vehicles after 16 hours have elapsed from the time the driver first reported for work during any 24 hour period unless eight consecutive hours off duty have elapsed.

Vetoed Sept. 16.

Legislators listed above by surname as bill authors are:

Senators:

John F. Dunlap (D-Napa); Milton Marks (R-San Francisco); George R. Moscone (D-San Francisco-San Mateo); David A. Roberti (D-Hollywood); Albert S. Rodda (D-Sacramento); and George N. Zenovich (D-Fresno).

Assemblymen:

Richard Alatorre (D-Los Angeles); Howard L. Berman (D-Sherman Oaks); Willie L. Brown, Jr. (D-San Francisco); Peter R. Chacon (D-San Diego); Wadie P. Deddeh (D-Chula Vista); Jack R. Featon (D-Montebello); John F. Foran (D-San Francisco); Leroy F. Greene (D-Carmichael); Jim Keysor (D-San Fernando); Alister McAlister (D-San Jose); Joseph B. Montoya (D-La Puente); and Leon D. Ralph (D-Los Angeles).

ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETS

Shown above from left to right are: L. L. Mitchell, Bus. Mgr., Mark Guellld, Scholarship winner, Howard Darington, President, and Rose Guellld, member of Local 1245.

Some of the Advisory Council members and guests are shown in the picture above.

Utility Reporter—September, 1975—Page Six
California unemployment rate still rising

California's unemployment rate edged up one-tenth of a percent, from 10.1 percent in July to 10.2 percent in August, according to the state's employment director Martin Glick, who issued the monthly labor statistics today.

Glick said that despite the percentage increase, the actual number of Californians seeking jobs dropped by 85,000.

"Our estimate of the actual number of jobseekers -- including those looking for their first jobs as well as those laid off -- is 898,400. This is 85,000 down from the July total and 131,700 below the figure for a year ago in August, 1974.

"However, when the unemployment rate is adjusted to allow for the seasonal rise in employment expected at this time of the year, the result shows a slight increase."

Comparison With National Rate

"While California's unemployment rate is often compared with the national rate, the two rates are not precisely comparable," said Glick.

"The national rate is an average of all 50 States, which have a wide variety of economic conditions and employment opportunities."

"It may be relevant to compare California's unemployment rate with other populous, industrial States with advanced economies and large cities, a number of which, like California, traditionally have higher unemployment statistics than the national average.

"In July, 1975, for example, California's unadjusted rate was 10.3 percent, above the 8.7 percent national average.

"Several other major States also exceeded the national rate that month."

"New York had a 10.7 percent rate of unemployment. Florida's was 12.1 percent. Michigan's unemployment rate was 14.3 percent.

"On the other hand, some other high-population States had rates below the national average that same month. Pennsylvania had 9.9 percent, Ohio 8.9 percent and Texas 6.5 percent.

"In fact, during that month, five of the ten most populous States in the nation had unemployment rates that were higher than in California," said Glick (See attached list).

California's Employment Statistics

A year ago (August 1974), total unemployed was 622,000 and the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 7.1 percent, Glick added.

Glick said that last month's jobless total included approximately 678,000 individuals who were registered with Employment Development Department for unemployment benefits.

The remaining 220,400 are mostly school-leavers or graduates seeking their first jobs, or people rejoining the labor market who are not claiming unemployment benefits, he said.

Glick noted that total employed in August was 8,560,300 -- up by 25,500 jobs over July but still 131,700 below the figure for a year ago in August, 1974.

Agricultural employment was virtually unchanged between July and August, he said, with an estimated 329,100 in farm employment compared with 329,000 in July. However, this was 20,000 fewer than in August, 1974.

In non-agricultural industries, there was a net gain of 36,700 jobs over the month, mostly because of seasonal influences, for an August total of 7,824,000. However, Glick noted, this total was 915,000 below the figure for August, 1974.

Manufacturing led employment gains in the non-agricultural industries with 35,800 added to payrolls to make an August total of 1,602,900. Construction was up 4,600 jobs to a total of 301,500. The large services industry gained 5,400 jobs to make a new total of 1,590,900. Trade employment was 1,775,700 — up by only 100 jobs over July. And total government employment — including federal, state, county and education employees — was down by 9,400 jobs to 1,503,600.

Appended is a listing of unemployment rates (not seasonally adjusted since many States do not provide such adjusted figures) for the 10 most populous States.

Unadjusted Unemployment Rates in 10 Largest States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>9.8</td>
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<td>Massachusetts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Public Information Officers of the Listed States)

Another Record

The number of major job markets with "substantial" unemployment—six percent or more—stands at 129, the highest since the Labor Dept. began its present system of classifying the nation's chief labor areas in 1955.

The rise from 127 in April to 129 in June among the 150 chief areas of unemployment surveyed each month marked the third straight month the flow of new locations was higher than the highest in the past 20 years, the Labor Dept. said. The latest report combined May and June figures.

The new total is nearly three times the 45 areas on the list in June 1974. Substantial unemployment means an area has a seasonally adjusted jobless rate of 6 percent or more, with the rate expected to continue at that or a higher level for at least two more months.

Utility Reporter—September, 1975—Page Seven

Should you do-it-yourself?

Will you get help if it's needed?

A Midwestern do-it-yourselfer will never forget the time an aluminum ladder slid out from under him and left him dangling from his roof. Fortunately, a neighbor heard his yells and rescued him.

When the load is bulky, when the ladder is on a questionable footing, when the task calls for more than two hands—regardless of the job—don't be afraid to ask for help when you aren't sure you can handle it yourself.

That's what the pros do. When the going gets tough, substitute "do-it-together" for "do-it-yourself."

Will you clean up as you go?

Many industrial fires and accidents occur when plants are being remodeled or outside contractors are working. The reason? Tripping, slipping and fire hazards are created by materials, tools, waste and temporary wiring. Three million, three-hundred seventy-one thousand, eight-hundred sixty-seven.

That can also happen in and around a do-it-yourselfer's home, and it's even more hazardous when children are present.

So while you do-it-yourself, be sure to clean-up-yourself. Don't leave tools, equipment, materials and waste in traffic areas between work sessions. Even a little sawdust can be a slipping hazard.

That's it. If you can answer yes to all those questions, you can do-it-yourself with some assurance of safety and say to yourself:

"The Spirit of '76 is alive and well!"

Family Safety
The Safety Scene

Should you do-it-yourself?

The Spirit of '76 is alive in '75. Like his ancestors who met the challenge of frontier life, today's homeowner is meeting the challenge of a tight budget and soaring home-repair bills with pioneering self-reliance.

The do-it-yourself boom is spawning a new generation of spare-time carpenters, painters, plumbers, roofers and general handymen. The National Retail Hardware Association's Robert Vereen says: "We estimate sales for our dealers during January were up 25 to 30 per cent, which means a 10 to 15 per cent true growth after inflation. "When times are tight, you learn to do a lot of things for yourself. We've also found that, with the recession and layoffs, people have more time on their hands and they are using that time to repair and improve their homes."

Indeed they are. By the end of this year, home improvement work is expected to top $30 billion, up $8 billion from last year. And it's estimated that do-it-yourselfers already use more than 40 per cent of all paint sold in the U.S. and buy 33 per cent of all power tools.

To meet the demand, there is also a boom in do-it-yourself articles and books. Hard-cover publishers now jumping into the field include Reader's Digest, Better Homes and Gardens, the New York Times—even U.S. News & World Report.

Do you have the technical knowledge?

Some electrical, plumbing and heating jobs are not for amateurs, even if they have a little savvy. A man in a Chicago suburb did a makeshift job on his furnace and his children were killed by carbon monoxide. A New York man decided to install an attic fan in his home, to save the cost of an electrician. It cost him his life. His hands were wet with perspiration when he touched a live wire. He was electrocuted.

In the Midwest, another do-it-yourselfer spent weeks installing an oil heater in his garage. After he finished, a building inspector drove by, noticed the burner and stopped to check.

The unit was improperly installed and its location in the garage, without a fire-resistant partition, violated the building code and constituted a fire hazard.

The do-it-yourselfer had to call in a licensed heating man to transfer the burner to the basement. Cost: $300. If he'd used a knowledgeable craftsman in the beginning, the bill would have been no more than $150.

Do you have enough time?

Many jobs can be done at your leisure without disrupting the household. But if, for example, it's a plumbing emergency that takes the bathroom or kitchen out of action, you may not have the necessary spare time to do the job.

That can also lead to sloppy and unsafe work. So if it's an emergency, hire a pro. If it isn't an emergency, allow enough time. As time runs out, the accident rate goes up.

Do you have the proper tools and equipment?

Few homeowners own all the tools needed for a specialized job. And not having the proper tools often leads to a sloppy, make-do job—or even an unsafe one.

The classic case is the home plumber who doesn't own a large pipe wrench and slips a section of pipe over the handle for increased leverage.

Using an improvised tool may cause the frustration and tension that can lead to an accident.

Often you can get advice on how to fit the right tool to the right job from your local hardware store.

Do you go by the book?

Many homeowners fail to acquaint themselves with the possible hazards of the products they work with. They open the can of tile cement and read the instructions on how thick to apply it and what kind of trowel to use. But they stop where it says "Use with adequate ventilation and keep away from open flame."

A number of do-it-yourselfers have installed counter tops with very volatile, flammable mastic, resulting in flash fires and serious injuries.

The rules and regulations should be known and thoroughly understood, particularly when working with electricity, gas, solvents, adhesives and power tools. Always go by the book!

Another economic indicator is the boom in rental tools and equipment. Take a look at the classified phone directory under "Rental." Today, you'll find companies that rent everything from air compressors to tar kettles. Not long ago, one do-it-yourselfer rented a bulldozer to dig out a garage under his house—and almost wrecked the foundation of his house. Which brings us to the point:

Although The Spirit of '76 is alive, it isn't always well. For, as accident statistics prove, "do-it-yourself" can sometimes mean "do-it-to-yourself."

To keep from becoming one of those statistics, ask yourself important safety questions. By answering yes to each, you'll prevent accidents—if you remember to ask-it-yourself before you do-it-yourself.

Let's take them one at a time:

Are you physically up to it?

Don't be a victim of false pride. At 60, you can't do some of the jobs you easily handled at 35.

Some people are subject to dizzy spells; they should avoid heights such as ladders and roofs.

Others have allergies; they should be careful in selecting solvents, adhesives and other chemicals that might produce a reaction.

Still others have physical handicaps.

(Continued on page seven)

Utility Reporter—September, 1975—Page Eight