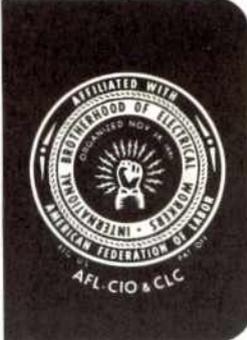




utility reporter

DECEMBER, 1973
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
VOL. XXI, NO. 12
Official Publication of I.B.E.W.
Local Union 1245, AFL-CIO,
P.O. Box 4790,
Walnut Creek, Ca. 94596



Shown above from left to right are: Raymond Yamada, Interpreter, Nobuo Ishihata, Trade Union Division, Labor Policy Bureau, Ministry of Labor, Japan, and L. L. Mitchell, Business Manager of Local 1245. Mr. Ishihata, whose visit was arranged through the State Dept., was interviewing Brother Mitchell on Utility negotiations.

P.G.&E. NEGOTIATIONS PICK UP

Just before the holiday break, negotiations began to pick up. Some progress has been made in connection with a number of subjects under consideration. However, a great amount of work lies ahead to resolve the remaining differences between Company and Union.

Wage and Contract Committee

Tentative agreement has been reached on such issues as funeral leave, jury duty and appearance as witnesses. They have also made progress on the revision of the grievance procedure. One million, twenty-two thousand, six-hundred and thirty-five.

Company has made written counter proposals on such subjects as holidays, shift premium, payment for work performed during rest periods and establishment of regular, system wide, joint labor-management meetings.

With respect to wages in general, Union submitted a proposal of 12.4% general wage increase and also proposed to reduce the number of wage rates and establish a wage schedule to provide a minimum spread between rates of pay. The company indicated an intent to stay within the Federal guidelines and an interest in establishing a committee to work on wage schedules in the interim, but not during current negotiations. The question of term was discussed and it was agreed that the matter of term was dependent on all areas of settlement.

Benefit Committee

Union proposed early retirement, effective January 1, 1974 at age 62 with no reduction in pension regardless of length of service. Union also proposed provisions for early retirement at age 52 and an age and service formula for improving spouse's pension.

Union proposed additional language on the L.T.D. program outlining intent and wage continuation.

Union proposed that the Blue Shield hospital plan be improved as opposed to their self fund proposal.

Negotiations were to resume on January 8, 1973. Additional information will be available at the Unit meetings.

Labor demands equal sacrifice in fight to cope with fuel crisis

The California AFL-CIO today spelled out a 10-point program to "assure equality of sacrifice and fundamental justice" in meeting the energy crisis.

In letters sent this week to Governor Reagan, all state legislators and other officials, John F. Henning, Executive Secretary-Treasurer of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, said that the Federation is "deeply disturbed over the thousands of workers made jobless by industries claiming limited energy sources."

Asserting that it would "be outrageous and conducive to the most dangerous kind of disunity if business firms were to take advantage of the crisis to achieve increased profits," Henning said that both the federal and state governments must take actions that will assure "equality of sacrifice and the least possible economic disruption and dislocation."

In the present period of "national political disruption," Henning said, the country "must not permit either massive unemployment or governmental contempt for the jobless."

He also warned that the country "must not invite the disruptions that would inevitably follow industry control of energy allocations."

Describing labor's 10-point program as a series of "first steps to assure equality of sacrifice," Henning called for:

1. Action to boost the maximum weekly unemployment insurance benefit to two-thirds of average weekly wages in California, noting that this principle already applies to workmen's compensation and unemployment disability insurance payments. The average weekly wage is now \$180. The maximum unemployment benefit should be \$120, he said.

2. A flat extension of the duration of unemployment benefits from 26 to 39 weeks without tying the additional 13 weeks into any trigger mechanism requiring general unemployment to rise to certain levels before the extended duration period applies.

3. Assurance of adequate representation of working people and their representatives on any state body empowered to administer emergency energy programs.

4. Insistence that the emergency energy body establish procedures for review of complaints by workers in communities adversely affected by the emergency.

5. Placement of consumer representatives on energy action bodies

6. Compilation by the State Human Resources Development Department of data regarding unemployment caused by the energy crisis.

7. Insistence that companies prove they cannot reduce energy consumption without the displacement of workers.

8. Insistence on the maintenance of workers' safety laws to prevent industry from violating safety in the name of energy conservation.

9. Insistence on adequate standards to preserve environmental integrity to prevent polluters from running loose in the name of energy conservation.

10. Opposition to any scheme that would ration fuel by taxation.

"The destruction of the purchasing power of low and middle-income groups cannot be tolerated," he said.

Business Manager's
COLUMN
HAPPY NEW YEAR

L. L. MITCHELL

This holiday season has given us time to evaluate our efforts during 1973 and also to plan for 1974 and on into the future.

I hope that everyone had a good holiday season and that 1974 will hold many good things for the members of Local 1245 and their families. We will continue to make every effort on our part to make that happen.

Hopefully, we will see both legislative and economic improvement in this country in 1974. Our members will face some important decisions this year as the fuel shortages and ecological issues become more critical. I urge all of the members to study the issues and to become more active in making their thoughts known to law-makers. Hopefully this may help to make 1974 more productive than 1973.

... HAVE YOU MOVED? 

MY NEW ADDRESS IS:

NAME _____

STREET _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

RETURN TO:

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

State Federation maps '74 legislation program

The California AFL-CIO will press for a major boost in unemployment insurance benefits during the 1974 legislative session to protect California workers being laid off by the snowballing energy crisis and will reintroduce a number of measures vetoed during the 1973 session, including those calling for collective bargaining rights for teachers and unemployment insurance for farm workers.

Those are just some of the legislative goals set by the Executive Council of the California Labor Federation at a two-day meeting at the Spa Hotel in Palm Springs, December 11-12.

The Council also:

—Went on record to give full support to the National AFL-CIO's position calling for the resignation or impeachment of Richard M. Nixon.

—Elected two new vice presidents—Raymond K. Nelson, a representative of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in Eureka, and Chester L. Migden, executive secretary of the Screen Actors Guild of Hollywood.

—Endorsed the Californians for Consumer Health Protection, the state level organization of the Committee for National Health Insurance which is seeking to win enactment of the Kennedy-Corman National Health Security Act in 1974.

—Endorsed the Transport Workers' Union of America's strike against the Trans World Airlines.

—Endorsed the Martinez Health Center in Contra Costa County.

John F. Henning, executive secretary-treasurer of the California Labor Federation which represents the state's 1.6 million AFL-CIO union members, said the Federation would introduce legislation calling for an increase in the present \$90 maximum unemployment insurance benefit to \$120 computed in steps to assure workers two-thirds of their lost wages.

The State AFL-CIO will also seek legislation to increase the maximum duration of unemployment insurance benefits from 26 weeks to a uniform 39 weeks, without any special triggering mechanism for the additional 13 weeks. It will also call for legislation to increase the unemployment insurance tax rate in an amount sufficient to fund the increased benefits.

Henning said the California AFL-CIO will also reintroduce measures vetoed during the 1973 session which would:

1. Repeal the Stull Act provisions on teacher evaluation;
2. Provide collective bargaining rights for teachers;
3. Require firms advertising that they do business in Spanish to provide contracts in Spanish as well as English;
4. Liberalize workmen's compensation coverage for domestics and gardeners.
5. Provide workmen's compensation coverage for news vendors;
6. Assure free choice of physicians in workmen's compensation cases; and
7. Provide unemployment insurance for farm workers.

The Federation will also introduce new measures calling for:

- Secret ballot elections for farm workers;
- A comprehensive energy use bill;
- Repeal of the so-called "domestic quit" disqualification from unemployment insurance coverage. This measure is aimed at eliminating a discriminatory provision of the existing unemployment insurance regulations that disqualifies a woman from unemployment insurance coverage if she quits her job because her husband is transferred from say Bakersfield to San Francisco.

—Legislation to require a refund of insurance premiums where cancellation is involved.

—Repeal the present five percent state sales tax on gasoline which was imposed in July 1, 1972 and which is in addition to the seven cents per gallon State tax already levied on gasoline.

—Eliminate the workmen's compensation benefit deduction from social security benefits.

(Continued on Page Seven)

GUEST EDITORIAL

Whose fault is Energy crisis?

Editor's Note: The following article appeared on the editorial page of the Toledo Union Journal and we thought it contained some facts not available in the daily papers.

The historic significance of today's energy crisis in the United States is only now beginning to be dimly understood and it comes at a time when President Nixon can find no more profitable exercise than blaming Congress for it.

The facts are otherwise. Highly qualified members of the House and Senate have laid down the story of what has happened over the past three years in irrefutable terms.

Rep. Joseph E. Karth, Minnesota Democrat who is a member of the House Ways and Means Committee, charged that "a lack of cooperation, or even response from the Administration in delivering reports on legislation before the Committee has stalled efforts to get bills, including energy bills, before the Committee, and out to the House floor."

Karth lays direct responsibility for this on the Office of Management and Budget which is supposed to clear reports on how pending legislation would affect the Executive Department's plans prior to holding hearings on them.

Karth said that a Committee report had shown that the Nixon Administration had given its reports on only 127 bills out of 417 bills and that out of 25 key bill requests "only seven have been received."

On the Senate side, Sen. Henry M. Jackson, chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, was even more specific as the President's charges related to the energy crisis. Jackson pointed out that in mid-1970, Senator Jennings Randolph, West Virginia Democrat, had introduced legislation calling for creation of a National Commission on Fuels and Energy. Its purpose was to make a comprehensive study of the nation's energy needs and how best to meet them.

The Nixon Administration opposed the bill, declaring that it was making its own study through its Domestic Council. "If such studies were in fact made by the Domestic Council," Jackson said, "they have never seen the light of day."

Alarmed by the lack of action on the part of the Administration, Randolph and Jackson, in 1971, with the support of 50 co-sponsoring Senators, set up a joint investigative Committee of Senate committees involved to hold hearings on a wide range of energy problems. "These hearings," Jackson said, "have laid the groundwork for the legislative program now moving through Congress."

Jackson himself wrote the President in June of 1971 asking for a full-scale "in-depth study and assessment of national security, foreign policy and domestic energy policy implications of our growing dependence on imported crude oil and petroleum products from the Middle East and elsewhere."

In the face of Senate efforts to authorize the setting up of mandatory allocation controls over fuels in shortage, the Nixon Administration insisted that direct government control over fuels was undesirable. Jackson traced further efforts by the Senate to press for an energy action that met with half-hearted Administration action such as the creation of an energy troika "of Messrs. Ehrlichman, Kissinger and Shultz, which never really functioned."

It was not until last June that Governor John Love was appointed as head of the Energy Policy Office.

Now the energy crisis is upon us and we are in the midst of a scramble as to what to do about it.

While the recriminations between the President and the Congress are of deep political importance, an even more important aspect of the energy crisis is how serious it is and what consequences it can have for the country in terms of foreign policy and the domestic economy.

The Arab embargo on oil as part of its effort to blackmail the United States and other nations into an anti-Israeli posture is of immediate concern. The Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers, most knowledgeable union in the oil energy field, has already warned against yielding to Arab blackmail as has a group of seven leading American economists who go so far as to recommend countermeasures against countries "committing hostile acts of embargo."

On the domestic front, despite optimistic talk by the Administration, the situation is no less ominous. Gasoline rationing on an even tighter scale than during World War II appears possible. Workers who live far from their jobs and depend on private cars to get to them will be faced with intolerable situations in the absence of mass transportation which has been allowed to decay.

Shortages of power may compel many industries to shut down or curtail operations with a resulting loss of jobs, the extent of which is incalculable at present. Already the plastics industry which depends on petrochemicals for its raw materials, is warning that job losses of 1,600,000 may result.

How Congress and the Administration respond to the huge energy problem before it must be of vital concern to every worker and, for that matter, to every voter next year.



the utility reporter

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More information on cosmetics labels

By Sidney Margolius, Consumer Expert for Utility Reporter

The cosmetics industry has long been a kind of privileged sanctuary. While packers of food products and over-the-counter medicines have been required to list on labels at least the more important ingredients, cosmetics manufacturers have been able to get away with listing none in most cases. They always argued that their formulations were "secret" and in any case they were selling "hope."

A few manufacturers and retailers voluntarily have listed ingredients in recent months.

Now, as the result of a Food and Drug Administration rule, between now and March 31, 1975, as manufacturers clear out current stocks, new labels will have to list ingredients in decreasing order of prevalence. Moreover, manufacturers will have to use the same name for the same ingredient. For example, hydrogenated lanolin, which could be described by at least seven other names, will appear on the labels by that name only.

The main purpose of the new rule is to help women with allergic reactions see what ingredients products may contain which may be risky to them. Another purpose is to help FDA locate products or ingredients which may cause injuries or frequent allergic reactions.

But beyond these compelling safety reasons for listing ingredients, consumers will now get an information windfall that finally will help them to compare values. If one skin cream claims that it will make you "radiant" at a cost of, say, \$3 an ounce, while another at 30 cents an ounce merely claims to be useful for dry skin, you will be able to look at the labels and see if there really is any difference in the ingredients.

Often you will find that there is little difference. The expensive products are likely to have a touch of a costlier perfume. Pharmacists say that women do tend to select a skin cream by the odor.

Most toiletries have similar ingredients. The most-frequent one is mineral oil. Others often are almond oil, lanolin, glycerine, and bee's wax.

Dr. Herbert J. Spoor, a leading dermatologist, has pointed out that all cosmetics depend upon emulsions of oil and water, formulated for specific purposes. A basic formulation is that for cold cream. It is essentially 50 per cent mineral oil, 15 per cent bee's wax (to add hardness), 33 per cent water, 2 per cent soap emulsifier, plus preservative and perfume.

In various creams, vegetable oils

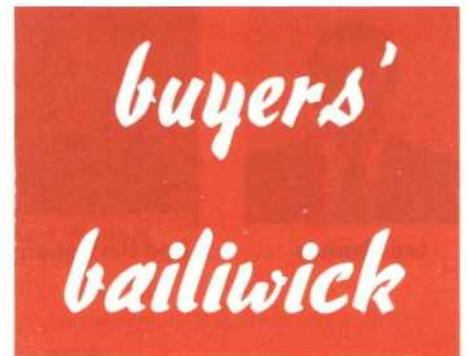
such as cottonseed or coconut, or animal fat such as lanolin, may replace some of the mineral oil to provide emolliency (a soft, soothing effect). Sometimes glycerine or sorbitol may be added to improve moisture retention.

Any good cream made with the basic ingredients of mineral or other oils or fats will serve all purposes. Special-purpose creams have only psychological usefulness. All you really can expect from any skin cream is that it will remove dirt and makeup (as will soap and water), and that it will temporarily soften dry skin when caused by external conditions.

Similarly, the new informative labels are likely also to reveal that most stringent lotions have much the same basic ingredients. None of these lotions really can "remove" wrinkles. All they can do is shrink the skin temporarily. Frequent ingredients of such preparations often are witch hazel or rubbing alcohol, glycerine and small amounts of borax or boric acid, plus fragrances.

Even plain cold water will tighten skin temporarily.

Many widely-promoted products contain lemon. But it does not do as much good as some ads would lead you to believe, the AMA Com-



mittee on Cutaneous Health and Cosmetics observed. The committee said that "most products advertised as containing lemon actually contains a lemon extract which has almost no acidic content at all. These products give off short-lived fragrance, which is about all the lemon ingredient accomplishes. We know of no scientific facts that support manufacturers' claims that lemon juice benefits skin creams, acne preparations, lotions, etc. Indeed, lemon juice or oils from lemon peel in such products can produce allergic reactions in people with sensitive skin."

The new FDA rule also will help women compare values in lipsticks, another product whose price may range from 50 cents to several dollars. No matter what the brand of lipstick, it was estimated several years ago that the actual ingredients cost about one cent.

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Interest Rates, Food Costs still soaring

Food

A calculated decision by the Nixon Administration to seek higher farm prices by limiting supply in 1972, an election year, is costing American consumers dearly.

Frank Fernbach, an economist for the Steelworkers, says the Administration deliberately allowed prices to rise "as a mean of currying favor with farm voters."

Ineptitude alone could not have resulted in the current situation of food shortages and soaring prices, Fernbach asserts. In the first half of 1973, he points out, grocery store prices have shot up at the annual rate of 25 percent. During the same period, wholesale prices for farm products and processed foods and feeds have risen at the almost unbelievable rate of 47.5 percent.

"It has taken a rare combination of political opportunism and gross ineptitude to produce the super-billion dollar extra food costs and the food scarcity now being imposed on the families of the nation," Fernbach says.

Soaring food prices—the chief cause of the nation's supercharged inflation—are the result of many factors, including the worldwide demand for and supply of food, he says. But the agricultural policies which the United States pursues—or should pursue—to increase food supplies and stabilize prices are also part of the food price runaway.

"This domestic area is particularly a matter of concern since mismanagement by our own government has substantially abetted the

food price crisis at home," Fernbach says in the *Federationist*, the AFL-CIO magazine.

The United States supplies about 90 percent of all the soybeans entering world markets, the major source of high quality protein for raising livestock and poultry, Fernbach notes. When crop failures overtake several nations simultaneously—as recently occurred in Russia, Asia and elsewhere—a severe food crisis is inevitable.

As the leading agricultural producer of the world, the United States generally has been able to help other nations without curbing its own food consumption or subjecting Americans to significant food price increases. But this year has been different, and by mid-1973 Uncle Sam's cupboard of surplus farm commodities was bare, Fernbach observes.

Since early last year, Fernbach charges, the American consumer has been the victim of "colossal mismanagement" on the part of the agricultural policy makers.

"Why, in the face of exploding domestic and foreign demand and the evident advantage to the United States to seek to meet these demands, did the Administration pay agricultural producers \$4 billion last year to keep 60 million acres of farmland out of production?"

"Why, with the government imposing a nationwide system of wage and price controls on the grounds that a national emergency exists, were agricultural products exempted from controls from 1971 to

this day—even though soaring farm prices have done so much to trigger our worsening inflation?"

Farm commodity exports in 1972-73, during a time of limited supply, are the overriding causes of the U.S. farm and food price rises, Fernbach says.

"The billion-dollar wheat sale to the Soviet Union consummated last year is a classic case of Administration bungling," he notes.

Despite a predicted bumper 1973-74 crop, experts see no basis for optimism—at least in the short run—

and believe farm and food prices will continue to rise. Indeed, the heavy U.S. commitment to exports from that crop has already pushed wheat over \$5 a bushel.

In the judgment of the labor movement, Fernbach points out, federal agricultural programs should be substantially revised and improved. Moreover, organized labor cannot accept the view that farm prices never should be curbed when wages, salaries and other prices are subject to controls, he notes.

NOTICE

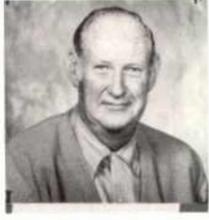
Bay Area Union Professional Center, as a California non-profit corporation, has been servicing organized labor for eye examinations, prescription glasses, contact lenses and hearing aids since January 1967—seven years. During that period, the BAUPC philosophy has been to give excellent professional services at fees as low as possible.

Experience has shown that of all people examined, approximately one half of the total are in need of prescription change. The other half do not require glasses or their prescription glasses are still satisfactory.

We are all painfully aware of the yearly increasing costs involved in every facet of our lives—food, housing, clothing, medical, etc. BAUPC has also experienced rising costs each year and after much canvassing of Union officials by phone, has decided in conjunction with the Board of Trustees, to charge a registration-records fee of \$1.00 per person upon examination payable once a year (similar to Kaiser). As always, there will be no charge for the eye examinations and hearing evaluations. To eliminate any element of surprise to the Union member and his family, each person will be so informed by phone when appointments are made. The starting date for this change was November 15, 1973.



Lee Thomas



Red Henneberry



Mickey Harrington



Bud Gray



Tom Conwell



Jim Lydon



Jack Graves

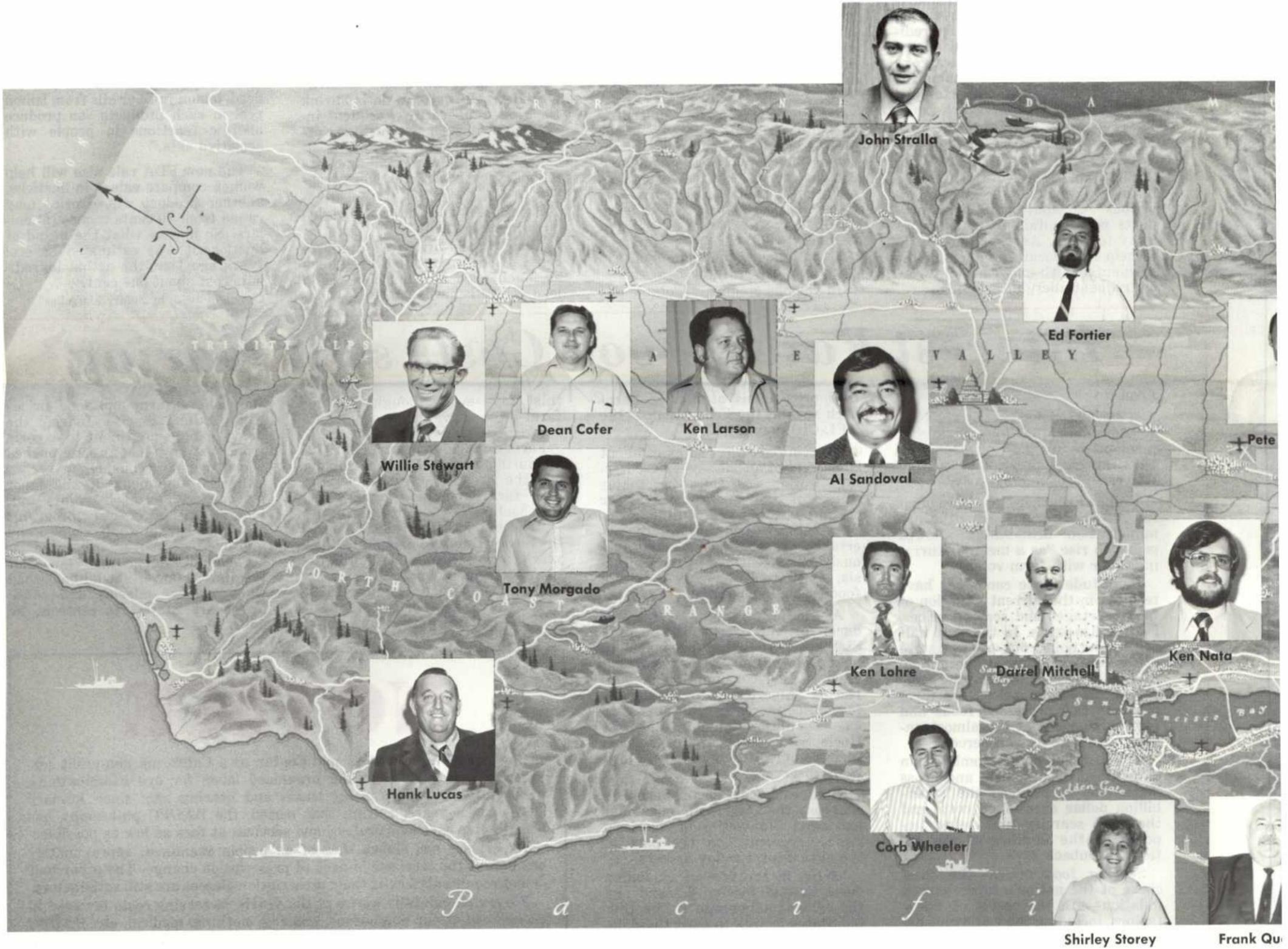


Guy E. Marley



Verr

Happy New Year





Arley



Vern Mitchell



John Wilder



Larry Foss



Mert Walters



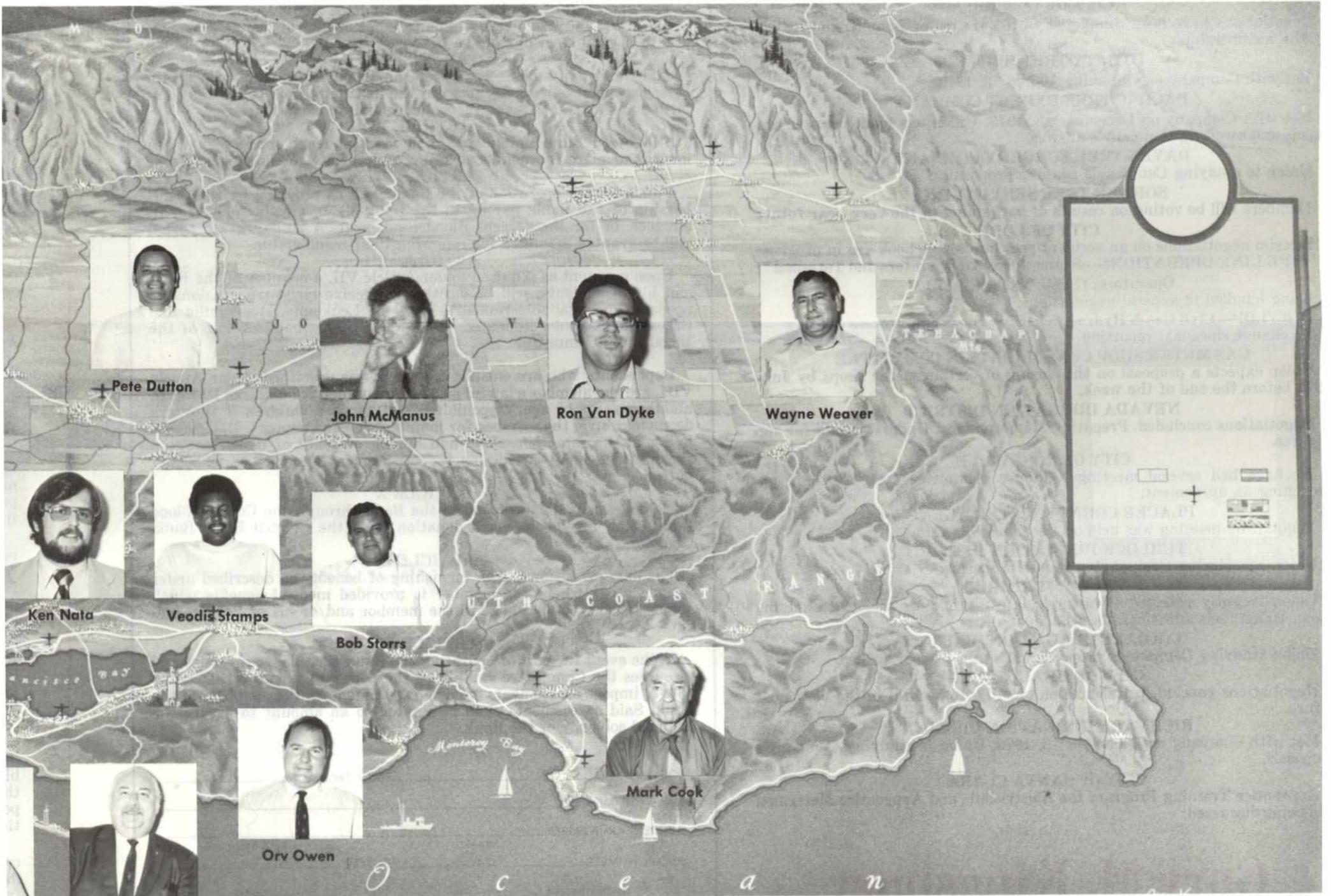
Roy Murray



Jack McNally



Dave Reese



Pete Dutton



John McManus



Ron Van Dyke



Wayne Weaver



Ken Nata



Veodis Stamps



Bob Storrs



Mark Cook



Orv Owen



Frank Quadros

from Local 1245

Bargaining Roundup

CALIFORNIA-PACIFIC UTILITIES COMPANY (Lassen Division)

Members have rejected three Company proposals. Meeting scheduled with Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service in the near future.

CALIFORNIA-PACIFIC UTILITIES COMPANY (Winnemucca District)

Members voted on second offer and ratified the Agreement.

TELEPROMPTER OF SANTA MARIA (Clerical)

Union has forwarded proposals to Company and are awaiting their answer.

STATE TV CABLE

Proposals from Company accepted by the membership. Contracts are being prepared for signature.

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA COMMUNICATION CORPORATION

Negotiations were started Friday, December 14, 1973. Union's negotiating committee consists of Bobby Jones, Daniel Parker, Russ Downs and Al Stacey, assisted by Don Macpherson from our International Office.

OCEAN VIEW CABLEVISION, INC.

Union is preparing proposals to send to Company. An early date for meeting with Company is expected.

MONTEREY PENINSULA TV CABLE

Union is preparing proposals to send to Company. An early date for meeting with Company is expected.

CITY OF LOMPOC

Negotiations have been completed with the City of Lompoc and ratified by the membership.

UTILITY TREE SERVICE

Met with Company on December 10 and 26, 1973.

PACIFIC TREE EXPERT COMPANY

Met with Company on December 18, 1973. Union has made counter proposals and awaiting Company's answer.

DAVEY TREE SURGERY COMPANY

Union is studying Company's counter proposals.

SOHNER TREE SERVICE, INC.

Members will be voting on results of bargaining in the very near future.

CITY OF LODI

Interim negotiations on an accident prevention rule book are in progress.

PIPE LINE OPERATIONS—Senior Terminal Operators and Terminal

Operators; GAS LOAD CENTERS

Being handled in general negotiations.

GC/LOP—Civil Gas & Hydro, Field Operations and Process Centers

No change since last reporting.

GAS METER SHOP CONSOLIDATION COMMITTEE

Union expects a proposal on the closing of certain meter shops by July, 1974 before the end of the week.

NEVADA IRRIGATION DISTRICT

Negotiations concluded. Preparing Memoranda of Understanding for signatures.

CITY OF ROSEVILLE

We have had several meetings. Union's committee feels they are approaching an agreement.

PLACER COUNTY WATER AGENCY

Negotiating meeting was held on December 19, 1973.

TURLOCK IRRIGATION DISTRICT

Union considering Company's counter proposals.

TRI-DAM PROJECT

Union recently received Company's latest proposals and are studying them. Union feels agreement is near.

OAKDALE IRRIGATION DISTRICT

Union studying Company's proposals. Meeting in near future.

CITY OF HEALDSBURG

Negotiations concluded. Ratification meeting to be held in the very near future.

RICHVALE IRRIGATION DISTRICT

Met with Company on December 12, 1973. Union is studying Company's proposals.

CITY OF SANTA CLARA

Apprentice Training Program for Electricians and Apprentice Metermen still being discussed.

Gary M. Kingsbury

from P.G.&E., San Jose Div., could have won \$50.00 if he had noticed his Union membership card number in the November issue of the Utility Reporter. This month's number is as well hidden as it was last month. Don't miss out, read your Utility Reporter.

LOOK FOR YOUR CARD NUMBER



Blood Bank available to 1245 members

Editor's Note: Printed below is the Constitution of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County Voluntary Blood Bank. We have also reprinted a copy of the application card. Should you desire to join the Blood Bank, fill in the application or get actual card from your Bus. Rep. and mail to: Central Labor Council Blood Plan, 2315 Valdez St., Oakland, California 94612

ARTICLE I

The "Bank" shall be called the Central Labor Council Voluntary Blood Bank Plan. The Blood Bank year shall be from January 1 to December 31. In order to be eligible for membership, one must be a member in good standing, paying Union dues; a retiree in good standing; or an employee of the Local Union. The Local Union must be an affiliate of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County.

ARTICLE II

The purpose of the Bank shall be to insure that ample blood is available to all members of the Central Labor Council Blood Bank and their dependents at the lowest possible cost to the members. New Locals shall be eligible after 30 days of affiliation with the Central Labor Council of Alameda County, and payment of Blood Bank dues, to become Blood Bank members.

ARTICLE III

The affairs of the Bank shall be administered by the Council Blood Bank Committee who shall be appointed by the President of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County, and shall be members of the Blood Bank.

ARTICLE IV

The President of the Blood Bank Committee shall also be Chairman of the Blood Bank and responsible for the conduct of business at general or special meetings of the Bank.

ARTICLE V

The Chairman and Secretary of the Blood Bank shall also be its chief executive officers to carry out the instructions of the Bank Committee and attend to all correspondence and financial matters.

ARTICLE VI

The Blood Bank Committee shall meet at least once every three months or more frequently as seems appropriate to the committee.

ARTICLE VII

Funds for the operation of the Bank shall be provided by the membership of the Bank, paying to the Bank \$2.50, payable one year in advance, or for the current Blood Bank year. A 30-day grace period will be granted members for renewing their membership.

ARTICLE VIII

Upon payment as required under Article VII, a member of the Bank and his dependents, will be entitled to receive blood transfusions as needed from available funds. In cases of Leukemia, Hemophilia and Carcinoma, the blood donated shall be left up to the discretion of the Blood Bank Committee.

ARTICLE IX

Dependents who are entitled to benefits as described under Article VIII, are the member's lawful spouse and unmarried children less than nineteen years of age, stepchildren and adopted children if they are dependent upon the member for maintenance and support. Dependents living in the same household and having evidence of dependency on the member, shall be eligible for coverage at the rate of \$2.50 per person.

ARTICLE X

Members who donate blood to the Bank through the Council Blood Bank, shall receive for each donation from the Council Blood Bank, the sum of \$10.00.

ARTICLE XI

The only exception to the furnishing of benefits as described under Article IX is where the member is provided medical benefits which supply blood free of charge to the member and/or his or her dependents.

ARTICLE XII

In the event the cost of operating the Bank exceeds its revenues and resources the Committee shall have the power by a two-thirds (2/3) vote to impose assessments from time to time upon the members of the Bank. Said assessments shall be limited to an amount to assure the financial solvency of the Bank.

LOCAL UNION _____ Social Security No. _____

NAME OF MEMBER _____ AGE _____

ADDRESS OF MEMBER _____
Street City & State

PHONE NUMBER _____ ZIP _____ EMPLOYER _____

DEPENDENTS _____ AGE _____

PLEASE CHECK BOX: RENEWAL NEW MEMBER

Who's Inflationary?

President Nixon vetoed the minimum wage bill (unfortunately upheld by Congress) because, he maintained, to have approved it would have added to inflationary pressures. The bill would have raised the federal minimum wage in two steps, to \$2.20 an hour by next July. That's \$88 for a 40-hour week. That's inflationary! The present minimum of \$1.60 was established 5½ years ago. Reduction in the purchasing power of the dollar now requires \$2.12 to get the value that \$1.60 had then. Prices are still zooming, and workers' purchasing power continues to decline. Raising the minimum wage would have added a mere 0.4% to the nation's total wage bill to set right this injustice to millions of American workers. But—says the President—that would have been inflationary . . .

Who's Being Inflationary?

In 1972, top executives of the nation's corporations received a 13.5% boost in compensation—on top of a 9.3% boost the previous year. That's not inflationary! For some, Business Week pointed out, the pay package was up 212% in a single year. Workers, even in the big corporations, were nailed down to 5.5% pay boosts. But their big bosses did better and got away with it by averaging their swollen compensation with the low pay of workers down the line. The president of Ford got a 27.1% boost to \$873,852. Not inflationary! The head of Olin Corp. received a wage boost of 212.3% although the corporation had a deficit of \$52 million. Not inflationary! Chrysler profits were up 164%, the pay of its chairman was up 209%; American Airlines profits were up 86%, the pay of its president was up 95%. Not inflationary!

Who's Being Inflationary?

Interest rates are what banks charge for money and credit. They are a major cost of doing business in all parts of the economy—like rents, like mortgages, like the cost of raw materials, like wages, like profits. While wages have been pinned down to the 5.5% rate, the cost of money and credit has risen at record-breaking rates. This adds to the profits of the banks; it adds to the cost of all things Americans need. Early in 1973, the Nixon administration jumped the basic interest rate to 7%—highest on record since 1931. On July 18—Phase 4 day—the rate was jacked to 8½%, the 10th boost in less than half a year for a total jackup of 42%. Not inflationary! On July 30 the rate hit for a total jackup of 42%. Not inflationary! And it kept climbing. Not inflationary! \$2.20 for America's lower paid workers—that's inflationary!

Who's Being Inflationary?

Profits of U.S. corporations rose 34% in one year during the second quarter of 1973—after taxes. That's the way to fight inflation! U.S. Steel pointed the way during this second quarter. With Nixon administration approval, it boosted the price of rolled steel by \$9 a ton or \$400 million a year. In its fight against inflation it boosted its \$71.4 million profit in the first quarter of the year to \$84.9 in the second quarter. Not Inflationary! \$80 a week now and \$88 next July—inflationary!

—ILGWU Justice

State AFL-CIO map legislative program

(Continued from Page Two)

—Repeal the five-year statute of limitations for degenerative diseases under the workmen's compensation law.

In addition, Henning said, the California AFL-CIO will continue to press for affirmative action on a number of other measures introduced in 1973 which are still in the hands of various other committees, including the anti-strikebreaker bill introduced by Senator David Roberti, SB 273, and AB 938 introduced by Assemblyman Charles Warren to require economic impact reports to be made whenever environmental impact reports are required under the 1970 Environmental Quality Act and the subsequent Friends of Mammoth court decision which extended its application to private as well as public contracts.

Find out what's going on

ATTEND

UNIT

MEETINGS

Health Care-fast growing, but failing business

By Sen. Edward M. Kennedy

In no other country in the world do so many workers pay so much for health and receive so little benefit.

Why should the United States be the only country in the world without a program of comprehensive national health insurance?

I've seen first hand the health care crisis in this country. Again and again, I've seen it in the hardships and ruined lives of working people and their families across the nation.

We've allowed a situation to develop in which health care is the fastest-growing failing business in the nation. You and millions of other American workers are playing Russian roulette with your health. You're paying twice as much as you ought to pay for health care, and the system simply isn't giving you the protection you ought to have.

Now we in Congress are trying to change all that. That's why I support the Health Security Act. It's the most important step America can take if we are serious about

bringing decent health care to the people.

We need a health care system where you can call a doctor and not just get an answering service because the doctor's on the golf course.

When they rush you to the hospital in an emergency, we want them to meet you at the door and ask how sick you are, not just how much health insurance you have.

And when you get the bill we want to make sure it's stamped "paid in full" by your health insurance, without any loopholes or deductions, so it won't be turned over to a collection agency, to harass you when you're sick and can't afford it.

Those are the principles of the Health Security Act. Not everyone agrees with them today. The American Medical Association does not agree. The health insurance industry does not agree. The Nixon Administration does not agree.

We know who protects the insurance industry. But who protects the working man?

—New Jersey Labor Herald

North Bay Happenings

Congratulations are in order to Brothers Bill Sweeney and Gary Woodson of the Ukiah District as both have received commendations for their performances by P.G.&E. They have indeed been a credit to Local 1245, I.B.E.W.

Cecil Shore is getting his feet wet fast on the North Bay Division Grievance Committee. He has been involved in the settling of numerous grievances at both the Division and local level. Good work Cecil.

We regretfully report that Brother John Bagley died this month. Brother Bagley will be missed by all. He was an A member and on disability retirement. We would like to offer our condolences to Mrs. John Bagley.

Brothers Dan Shubert, Howard Dohm, and Dennis Layton are still in negotiations with Sohner Tree Service, Inc. They are doing a fantastic job representing their Brothers in Sohner Tree.

Brothers Clyde Boyd and Bob Jensen are still in negotiations with the City of Healdsburg. Clyde and Bob have served their Brothers on the City of Healdsburg Negotiating Committee for over three years now and have performed in a superior manner. They are indeed a credit to the Brotherhood.

Brothers Joe Pence, Al Simonacchi, and Virgil Teague have performed in a superior manner as Shop Stewards this month. They have represented their Brothers well and deserve much credit. Numerous hours of their free time was donated to the Brotherhood in order to protect the rights of the

labor movement. Good show, gentlemen!

New Shop Stewards in the Division are: Mindell L. Joiner of Vallejo, Customer Services, James R. McNeill of Lakeport, Electric T&D, Richard W. Moody of Vallejo Electric T&D. We wish to welcome each one of them and thank them for their sincere interest in their fellow working man.

Thank you Brother Bob Gunn for the many hours you donated to find a meeting hall for your Brothers in the Vallejo-Napa District. Your efforts are greatly appreciated by all.

I.B.E.W. man named to State post

IBEW man named Deputy Director, State Department at Industrial Relations.

James C. McCullough, former Business Manager of Local 591, I.B.E.W., Stockton, was named new Deputy Director, State Department of Industrial Relations.

Department Director Ed White announced that the appointment will be effective on January 1, 1974.

McCullough will succeed George W. Smith, who resigned last July to become Regional Director of the U.S. Dept. of Labor, Region IX. Smith was also a former Business Manager of an I.B.E.W. Local Union.

The Safety Scene

The silent killer

CARBON MONOXIDE

Carbon Monoxide— The Silent Killer

Carbon monoxide (CO), often called the silent killer, is one of the most common and dangerous poisons. Carbon monoxide is dangerous because it is a gas you cannot see, taste or smell, and it can kill within minutes, depending upon the concentration in the air. CO kills by cutting off the oxygen supply from the body's tissues. If a victim remains unconscious in CO poisoned air for some time, the after-effects may be lasting, resulting in permanent brain damage.

Many of the symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning are similar to those corresponding to a general lack of oxygen. Drowsiness, headaches, tightness across the forehead, confusion, nausea, and muscular weakness are a few. Persons who have been poisoned often state that they knew something was wrong, but they were so confused and weak that they could do nothing about it. Therefore, no one can count on these warning symptoms.

Any time a material containing carbon burns, CO is one of the gases produced. The amount of CO produced will depend upon how completely the fire consumes the material. Generally, a hot, fast fire, with plenty of air to speed it along, will produce a minimum of CO, while a slow, cool fire, with a limited amount of available air, will produce more. Also if the flame is allowed to come into contact with a cold surface, such as in water heaters, one can expect an above normal amount of the gas to be generated. Common sources of the gas include cooking ranges, central heating plants, space heaters, water heaters, fire places, charcoal grills, gas-burning air conditioners, and refrigerators and automobiles. Here are some rules that could be used as the basis for a supervisor's talk, a bulletin board notice, or a short magazine article:

1) Make certain that products of combustion don't get into living areas of the home. All fuel-burning devices should be installed and operated according to the manufacturer's recommendation.

2) Periodic inspection and maintenance is a must. Tampering with, or modifying such devices is an invitation to danger.

3) Any fuel needs large quantities of air for proper combustion; be sure enough air is provided.

4) Attached garages should be sealed off from the rest of the house to prevent entrance of CO from automobile exhaust.

5) Fireplace dampers should be kept open until the fire is out.

6) Do not bring charcoal or other fires into confined areas.

7) Don't use the oven for heating unless ventilation is adequate.

8) Check automobile exhaust systems regularly, especially for blow-out gaskets, leaking pipe connections, and holes in mufflers and tail pipes.

9) Keep the engine tuned up properly to keep CO content of exhaust low.

10) Never drive with all the windows closed.

11) Shut off the engine when sitting in a parked car for more than a few minutes.

12) If you find yourself sleepy while driving, the cause may be CO. Stop at once, get out of the car, and breathe fresh air. Then drive with the windows open more than usual.

13) If it is not possible to close your trunk lid or keep the rear window of a station wagon closed, make sure you bring in lots of fresh air through the front of the car.

14) Be sure garage doors are open when an automobile motor is running inside. Do not allow the engine to run more than a few minutes, even when the garage door is open, unless positive ventilation is provided.

Don't put gas cans in trunk

CHICAGO — Motorists who are buying gasoline cans to keep extra fuel in their homes and cars as a hedge against Sunday gas station closings are actually storing potentially lethal liquid bombs, the National Safety Council reports.

According to Hans Grigo, the Council's technical consultant, "The explosive power of one gallon of gasoline has been compared to the explosive force of 14 sticks of dynamite."

Grigo warned that there is no absolutely safe way to store gasoline—either in the home or in the car.

"Gasoline vapors," Grigo said, "expand to fill the available space they are confined in. The expansion can split the seams of an unvented can or plastic container and can cause vapor leakage from a vented 'safety' can. Sparks from a light switch, electrical appliance, car ignition or short in tail light or brake light circuits will then trigger an explosion."

He commented on a case in which two safety experts placed a safety can full of gasoline in the trunk of a car, moved to safe distance, left the engine running and waited. Within 20 minutes, the car exploded.

Take a Hike

Editor's Note: The advent of the energy crisis might well bring on a new interest in hiking. Should any of our members choose hiking as an alternative recreational activity to driving, the following article should be useful.

Driving and walking are among the nation's favorite recreational activities. Much is said about driving defensively, but all too often we take walking for granted. But the observation of a few general rules, from the National Safety Council, can be helpful to minimize possible mishaps or injuries and increase over-all comfort during and after the hike — especially those rural excursions into mother nature.

Don't hike alone. A call for help does little good if there is no one there to hear it.

Walk facing the flow of vehicular traffic, off the actual roadway whenever possible, and wear clothing or carry some object of high visibility to signal oncoming drivers.

Comfortable shoes are particularly important to a hiker. There are several types to choose from, but the best one is the shoe that fits properly and that gives the ankle good support.

Blisters or bruised feet are frequent results of improper footwear—including the lack of or poorly fitting socks. A shoe top should be of a sturdy material that will resist the tears and abuse caused by sharp rocks, uneven terrain, or branches. The soles should offer good slip-resistant properties.

Comfortable, proper-fitted clothing is also necessary for the hiker. Clothes that are too loose may catch or snag on something. Those that are too tight may bind or chafe. Too many clothes may lead to profuse perspiration. Long pants offer good protection to the legs from scratches, insect bites, etc., to men, women, and children, and long sleeves will offer similar protection to the arms. Bright colors help hikers to be seen.

Woolen garments absorb perspiration, and they do not wrinkle as quickly as other natural materials. Man-made fabrics are less absorptive, and they are warmer because they do not permit air to circulate through them. Thick socks offer a cushion between feet and shoes.

When hiking in mountainous terrain, remember that the higher you go the lower the temperature be-

In the home, Grigo said, water-heater pilot lights are the number-one catalysts of gasoline explosions.

"The only acceptable method of storing gasoline," according to Grigo, "is in the gasoline tank of your car. Plan your route and schedule ahead of time so that you won't be caught short of gasoline when stations are closed."

comes. This is especially noticeable at night. Plan accordingly when outfitting yourself or your hiking party. Also remember that higher altitudes are more taxing to the heart.

When planning a hike, allow enough time for a return trip during daylight. Most hiking dangers can be avoided if they can be seen.

Rain gear should be carried if precipitation is anticipated. In some regions, especially in the mountains, rain is a daily occurrence.

A novice hiker should not expect to cover more than five miles on his first day of hiking. As in other athletic pursuits, proper conditioning is necessary. Hiking can be enjoyable only if the novice sets a reasonable limit on the distance to be covered, walks at a leisurely pace, and rests often.

A hiker should have some familiarity with the general area in which he is walking. His trip should be planned well in advance, and a copy of his itinerary, with an expected time of return, should be left with some responsible person.

If the plan is not to follow established trails, during part or all of your trek, carry and know how to use a compass. Know the flora and fauna of the area, and avoid areas where wild animals, snakes, poisonous plants, and unfamiliar animals are known to be present.

Do not take shortcuts through areas which hunters are known to use, and get permission before crossing private property.

Happy hiking!

Used car "Daffynitions"

Clean—(The ashtrays have been emptied).

Runs good — (The motor runs O.K., but the body has been destroyed).

Mint condition — (A junkyard collector's item).

Sharp — (So was Jack-the-Ripper).

See us before you make a deal—(After we get through with you, no one else will have you).

Must sell—(The wife said, "Either it goes or you go").

Will sacrifice—(I've got to get rid of this lemon before the repairs drive me into bankruptcy).

Must see to appreciate—(You'll be amazed at my nerve at asking so much for this junk heap).

Reconditioned — (Filled with heavy oil and sawdust to quiet the knocks, and the air has been changed in the tires).

Completely rebuilt—(Turned the speedometer back).

Kept in garage — (Neighbors complained of littering when it was left on the street).

Easy terms—(Let's see how long you can survive without food, clothing or shelter).