

NEWSLETTER

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BUDGET WATCHING

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, many years in the forefront opposing excessive government spending, announced recently plans to monitor budget activity and to report to the public in understandable terms, the impact of spending beyond budget limits.

This is a unique time for budget watching -- actually deficit watching, since the federal budget for fiscal 1976, which started July 1, calls for a deficit of \$68.8 billion -- largest in U.S. history.

What is so unique about deficits? We've run deficits 15 of the last 16 years.

First, the size of the next deficit is going to be critical in our recovery from the recession. Properly handled, the deficit can pump out a steady flow of money to perk up the economy. Allowed to get out of hand, a deficit could trigger another round of inflation.

Secondly, the size of the deficit and its impact comes on top of an already heavy tax burden.

Thirdly, budget watching has some teeth in it for the first time. Prior to 1921 the Federal Government operated without a budget. Congress simply passed appropriation bills without any overall accounting. It went on this way for years. Today, thanks to a new law, the Budget Control Act of 1974, Congress must set target ceiling or guidelines on its spending, based on priorities, and must establish an overall budget total and subceilings.

Here is what the Chamber plans to do:

- Report regularly on how new spending affects the size of the budget, in terms of cost per household.
- Carry out research, education and action projects designed to create broad understanding and public support for the new budget process.
- Track and study major spending bills to indicate their status and potential impact, if passed, on budget ceilings and the size of the deficit.

In announcing its special scorekeeping program, the Chamber said: "Unless people take an active interest in following developments and legislative activities, the budget process will fail, and the Congress will revert to its previous disorganized, uncoordinated method of lumping together all of the appropriations recommended by different committees to come up with a total cost that is unpredictable and unrealistic in terms of available revenues."

FOUR GAS INDUSTRY EXECS TESTIFY

Four leading executives of the natural gas industry recently told a House Ways and Means Committee conducting hearings on tax reform that in order to continue to supply the nation's natural gas needs, liberalized tax incentives are urgently needed.

The four industry representatives were: Joseph R. Rensch, appearing on behalf of the American Gas Association and as president of Pacific Lighting Corporation, Los Angeles, California; Wilber H. Mack, chairman of the Interstate Natural Gas Association of America and American Natural Gas System, Detroit, Michigan; Bernard J. Clarke, president, Columbia Gas System, Wilmington, Delaware; and Robert M. Dreves, chairman of the board, Peoples Gas Co., Chicago, Illinois.

Rensch noted a "lack of full recognition of the critical importance of gas in our nation's energy economy and the crisis we're heading toward if something isn't done immediately."

"Further," he said, "there is a lack of recognition of the bargain the consumer gets for every dollar invested in gas energy. Last year natural gas supplied 40 percent of the primary energy used in the non-transportation sector of the economy," he testified. "The energy contained in this volume of gas was over three and one-half times the energy produced in the form of electricity during that same year."

Mack pointed out that because of a serious shortfall in natural gas reserves the industry has embarked on massive projects such as coal gasification and other synthetic gas projects, liquefied natural gas facilities, gas from Alaska and the Arctic regions, and offshore exploration.

Clarke told the committee an estimated \$150 billion in investments will be necessary over the next 15 years to obtain natural gas supplies and minimize curtailments.

"The natural gas industry is not in a position to finance these supply projects due to the low market value of equity securities, debt limitations and the capital drain caused by inflation," Clarke said.

Dreves testified natural gas supplies over 30% of the nation's total energy. "There is no way that the energy needs of the nation can be met over the next 25 years without the natural gas industry," he said.

NEWS FROM BREA
(By Mary Lou Bellante)



Glen Huff with friends Shorty Hall, Frank Mecado, Victor Manzo and foreman Ed Vogel, was presented with a watch upon his day of retirement, July 1.

Doug Moore (son of Ed Moore, manager of industrial relations at Brea), a junior in high school, has been nominated to Who's Who Among American High School Students. This honor goes to only about 4 per cent of the high school students in the country, and is for outstanding leadership, academic and athletic ability. Doug was also voted his school's Most Outstanding Athlete this year. As the best runner in his school's history, he received varsity letters in both cross-country and track during all three of his high school years. Doug is "a chip off the old block" following in his dad's footsteps.

**MILES FROM BREA
TO ALBERTVILLE**

William T. Miles, junior industrial engineer, Brea, has been transferred to Albertville to the position of technician leader standards.

Miles, a native of Houston, Texas, attended Fullerton College at Fullerton, California. He joined Mueller Co. at Brea in 1965 in the building maintenance department, holding various positions until promoted to junior industrial engineer.

**TAKE NOTICE
LOBSTER LOVERS**

Lobster lovers may get a break eventually if a current study finds it feasible to start large-scale lobster farming in the warm waters discharged by New England electric power plants. Studies already indicate that lobsters grown in warm water reach marketable size in two years instead of the usual five to eight.

The **busiest** pay telephone, say Bell system statisticians, is one near the ticket counter of Chicago's Greyhound bus terminal. It averages 270 calls a day. Pay phones generally average 18. The second busiest pay phone? It is in Pennsylvania Station in New York

SOMETHING ABOUT OLD GLORY

There is "something about Old Glory"
And the cadence of marching feet
That thrills your heart with joys unknown
As the stars and stripes come down the street.

There is "something about Old Glory"
As you see her wave on high
That gives you faith and security
And freedoms you cannot deny.

There is "something about Old Glory"
That softens the hardest heart;
Something you'll never understand
Tho' 'tis there and will ne'er depart.

There is "something about Old Glory"
That swells up within your throat.
It tugs and throbs within your breast,
As shameless tears drop on your coat.

So, with such true American feelings,
And our great, historical story
By the grace of God, there shall always be,
That "something about Old Glory."
By John Whitehurst

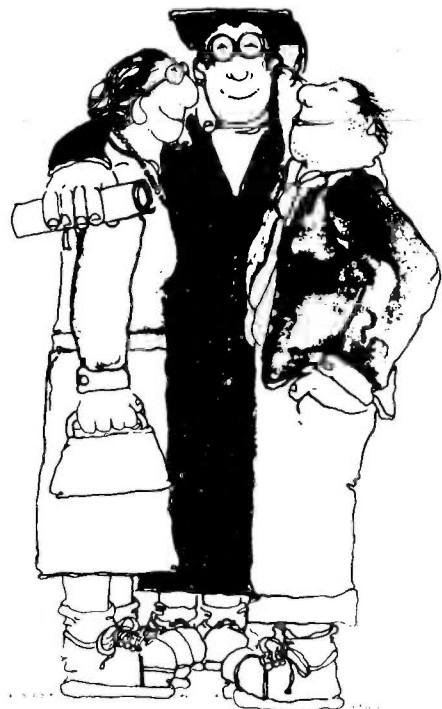
John, service department foreman, Plant 4, Decatur, expresses his feeling in his writing about "Old Glory."



Did you hear about the boy termite that fell in love with the girl termite?"
"So what happened?"
"They lived happily ever after."



**Bonds are for cashing in
on an education.**





Note the position of the rescuer's hands in the "hug of life." When pressure is applied, the victim should be leaning forward. (Illustration courtesy Illinois Power Co.)

"HUG OF LIFE" CAN REDUCE CHOKING, DROWNING DEATHS

A new emergency procedure, aptly called the "hug of life," has been developed by a Cincinnati, Ohio, physician to help save the lives of people who might otherwise become choking or drowning victims.

Dr. Henry J. Heimlich, director of surgery at Jewish Hospital in Cincinnati, described the new technique in the "Journal of Emergency Medicine." The procedure involves using a quick bear hug, which causes food to pop out of a choking person's mouth and forces water from a drowning person.

Dr. Heimlich's research was conducted on laboratory dogs, but he has subsequently received letters attesting to the effectiveness of the technique on humans. One letter told of a 22-month-old child who had a peppermint dislodged from the windpipe with a bear hug. A 9-year-old girl also was saved with a "hug of life" after a piece of roast beef became lodged in her throat.

How many people could be saved by a quick bear hug? Dr. Heimlich has no way of knowing for sure but the National Safety Council estimates that 2,750 Americans choke to death annually while another 8,000 are drowning victims. Obviously, not all of them could be saved with a bear hug, but in many cases quick emergency treatment could avoid needless deaths.

Dr. Heimlich also feels some choking deaths are mistakenly attributed to heart attacks. One such type of death is referred to as a "cafe coronary" because the victim dies while eating, possibly in a restaurant.

The typical victim in such a case may be eating with friends when suddenly he becomes absolutely motionless and stops eating or talking. Because there may be no signs of distress, his friends are perplexed but not alarmed until he falls forward onto the table. Friends, or perhaps a physician, may try in vain to revive him before he is rushed to a hospital and declared dead on arrival. If the victim is middle aged or older, the death may be attributed to a heart attack.

Survival of a "cafe coronary," however, depends on recognition of the problem and immediate action.

If the victim cannot talk, he probably is choking on a piece of food which has been sucked into the windpipe instead of being swallowed. Normally the piece of food can be coughed up, but if this cannot be done DO NOT attempt to administer mouth-to-mouth resuscitation or slap the person on the back. This will only drive the object farther into the windpipe, according to Dr. Heimlich.

The "hug of life" must be administered in this situation to save the person's life.

Dr. Heimlich advises the rescuer to stand behind the victim and place the arms around the victim's upper abdomen. The victim should be leaning forward from the waist, with head, arms and upper torso hanging loosely. The rescuer should form a fist with one hand and grasp it firmly with the other, positioning the fist against the abdomen just above the navel and just below the rib cage.

Sudden, forceful pressure then is exerted upward against the victim's abdomen, forcing the diaphragm upward and compressing the lungs. The residual air trapped in the lungs is in turn forced upward, expelling the object from the person's windpipe.

The method may be used whether the victim is standing, sitting or draped over the rescuer's arms. Dr. Heimlich says that drowning victims should be placed on their side or face down while the pressure is applied.

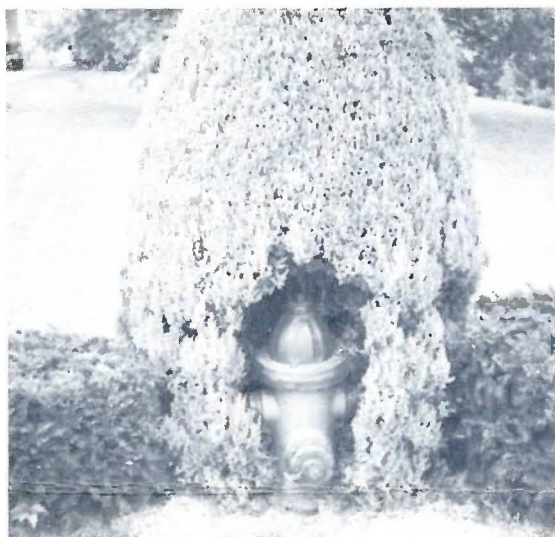
HOUSING STARTS FELL UNEXPECTEDLY

After a sharp May pickup, homebuilding unexpectedly slumped again in June, raising new doubts about a long-awaited revival of the depressed industry, according to the **Wall Street Journal**.

Last month's level was the lowest for any June since 1946, when starts were at a 1,028,000 annual rate. Starts last month were 30% below the year-earlier pace of 1,533,000 units.

Housing economists, who had been encouraged by May's upturn expressed disappointment at the June report. Mr. Robert Sheehan, director of economic research for the National Association of Home Builders called it "very disconcerting," but added they weren't giving up on the possibility of a second-half recovery, but it will be slow.

FIRE HYDRANTS STRIKE A POSE



... in seclusion



... standing on the corner



... directing traffic



... getting ready for a parade

Several cities throughout the United States have decorated their fire hydrants in a salute to our nation's bicentennial year.

Service Awards

Sarnia

10 Years: Alan Buchanan

Brea

10 Years: Tom Summers

Decatur

10 Years: Patricia A. Herring, James Pasley

20 Years: Vance E. Heckman, James W. Jones, Louis P. Mautz, Paul B. Watts

RETIREE DEATHS

Decatur

Ollie Fortschneider - Died June, 1975.

Fred Nash - Died July, 1975.

Retirements

Brea

Glen I. Huff, sand conditioning unit operator, 28 years, 6 months, 28 days, July 1, 1975.

Chattanooga

John W. Ford, finished product assembler, Assembly Department, 21 years, 10 months, 29 days, July 31, 1975 (disability)

Cleveland C. Fulghum, assistant foreman, 24 years, 5 months, 10 days, July 31, 1975 (disability)

Lee Roy Hampton, pattern service man, 22 years, 3 months, 6 days, June 30, 1975 (disability)

Samuel F. Newton, factory laborer, 3 years, 5 months, 24 days, July 31, 1975 (disability)

Ben Teem, machine operator, 27 years, 6 days, June 30, (80 Plan)