Warms Springs Dam Gets Money— Barely
Force Account Bill Consigned To Limbo

Legislature Bows to Lobbyists

By John McMahon

Bowing to an onslaught of lobbyists’ pressure, the California State Assembly has effectively killed for this legislative session any chance of force account reform. Amending his previous bill, Assemblyman Bill McVittie, has introduced a law which would, at best, imply legislative intent and hopefully appropriate state funds to study the entire problem.

The current version of AB 191, almost totally gutted from its 1977 version, calls only for legislative intent, a definition of public works projects and joint powers agreements where multiple funding is involved, such as state, federal and local money. It is thought, that with pressure, state funds will be appropriated to finance public hearings and undertake a thorough study of the uses and abuses of force account.

Local 3 business manager and Chairman of the Construction Industry Force Account Council (CIFAC) called the new bill “totally unacceptable.” Torn out of the proposed legislation is all dollar limits on the projects which can be done by public agencies. They took out the provision for felony accountability for deliberate attempt to circumvent the law by misapplying taxpayer funds. All provisions for a uniform accounting system by the public agencies are torn out of the bill. Item which would have preventing a thorough study of the problems of the current damage, Local 3 has formed an ad hoc committee that will appear before the Housing and Finance Committee on March 7th and 8th at the ABAG offices in the Veterans Building, 1351 Maple Street, SANTA ROSA.

Meeting Date Changed

It has been necessary to change the originally scheduled March 9th District 10 membership meeting. The regular quarterly District 10 membership meeting will now be held on THURSDAY, MARCH 23RD, at 6:00 p.m., at the Veterans Building, 1351 Maple Street, SANTA ROSA.

ABAG Comes Under Local 3 Fire

For ‘Social Engineering’

The Association of Bay Area Governments came under fire from Local 3 this month for what Business Manager Dale Marr described as a “gross attempt at social engineering.”

Operating under the auspices of a grant from the federal Environmental Protection Agency, ABAG has compiled an extensive “environmental management plan” for the nine Bay Area counties. Each county has been assigned a consultant to help meet the goals of the plan, which Marr said, “is a gross attempt at social engineering.”

“While the Warm Springs Dam flood control and water storage project continued to suffer delay through the political maneuvers of environmentalists, the Russian River once again went on the rampage during the recent onslaught of storms that lashed northern California. Flood waters peaked at 59 feet, eight feet above the river’s banks, forcing residents of Guerneville to evacuate their homes,” Marr said.

“Only through a strong opposition to ABAG’s plan can we protect the public from the dangers of coastal flooding,” Marr emphasized.

The key public hearing will be held Feb. 7 and 8 at the ABAG offices in the Hotel Claremont, Berkeley.
The Hidden Dangers of 'Regional Planning'  

By DALE MARR, Business Manager

Looking At Labor

The Grip of 'Central Planning'

By DALE MARR, Business Manager

Don't get us wrong. We do not oppose regional planning. We think dialogue between both sides is vital in all major planning schemes that place restrictions on the rights of Americans to determine their own lifestyles. To paraphrase Voltaire, although we don't agree with everything Mrs. Bouvier says, we think the citizens opposed to ABAG have a right to an articulate speaker and a forum.

Any interested in this volunteer action and research group may write or phone Mrs. Bouvier at 21 Sunset, Kensington, Ca. 94707; 415/929-5609 (days) and 415/525-5615 (evenings).

Isn't There Anyone Out There Who Cares? ??

By Billie Bowles

Isn't there any member of our "free and impartial" press who cares enough to look beneath the flowery rhetoric, beneath the spin doctors' gloom, to find the hidden dangers and fallacies in ABAG's new Environmental Management Plan?

Isn't there just one Editor or reporter somewhere—just one Jack Anderson—who will dig under the rose-colored assumptions which claim such a "tremendous improvement" in our air quality—all of 4 to 7 percent by year 2000? (See ABAG Technical Report No. 15, which was scrapped because it contained too many truths.)

Isn't there just one of you who will get the true facts and tell his readers how MUCH this is going to cost them—and it will cost tens, or hundreds, of billions—and AND THESE COSTS WILL HAVE TO BE BORNE BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT—NOT FEDERAL AGENCIES.

Actual costs—in cold, hard cash, CAN, AND MUST BE REALISTICALLY ASCERTAINED, even though there is no way we can put a dollar value on the freedoms we will lose via these controls. Dr. Andrejki Brezski, formerly the head of Central Planning for POLAND says: "Don't tell me about the glories of 'planned' future—I've been there; I helped plan it." Ask him about planning which forces people to stand in line for "permits to get on the list" for whatever goods and services they might become available in 2 or 10 years. Ask him how many millions of citizens have been relocated just to fit the plans. Ask him the "low productivity" in the great planned economy.

Ask, and then decide IF you dare tell our citizens what is at store for them—how many more will lose their jobs in exchange for minutely purer air, and how many businesses will move out, or shut down? (These same bureaucrats are trying to shut down the only refinery on the West Coast which can de-sulfur Alaskan crude. Texas refines this high sulfur crude in ordinary refineries, yet our refinery, after investing millions in a de-sulfurization plant, is fighting in court to continue operating—fighting local bureaucrats, NOT WASHINGTONS.)

Los Angeles has the worst air pollution in the State, and the "Feds" haven't imposed anything on them—in fact their air-standards are not even as stringent as ours. Southern Californians recently restricted the POWER of their ABAG—which is called SCAG. If the "Feds" were going to mandate some mythical-far-reaching regulations (which couldn't be any worse than those we are being duped into imposing on ourselves), it would seem that L.A. would certainly be scurrying into a Regional Government—instead of away from it.

Doesn't anyone question why ABAG got such a huge EPA 208 Grant—almost three times as large as SCAG's? ?? SCAG includes L.A., Riverside, San Bernardino, Orange and Ventura Counties, and has 19 State Senators—who can control our California Legislature. They get what they want—look "at our water"—so obviously they didn't want a huge grant for TOTAL PLANNING.

100 metropolitan areas in the U.S. spend $169 million dollars. Why hasn't anyone wondered why, and HOW, we got so much more than our share? Why isn't anyone wondering why we are the only COG in the nation which is using our 208 "water" monies for TOTAL REGIONAL PLANNING—"water" was what Congress designated 208-money for.

Doesn't anyone wonder why, and how, bureaucrats are trying to rid of RAPP/ABAG, the Bay Area Water Services Agency, who should have done the EPA 208 water planning? And what about the Bay Area Citizens suit against EPA and ABAG for misuse of public monies—which has been "legally" approved in our U.S. Courts, until approval of the Environmental Plan is stayed through April 6th—and of course, all the 208-money has been used up. San Francisco Supervisor Bob Gonzalez, who is a litigant in this suit, showed great courage standing up and fighting the "Feds" and ABAG. Why hasn't the story been printed? It is all part of a complex scenario.

Assemblyman John Knox, the father of 10 years of Regional legislation, says: "We will become the Regional Government showcase of the nation." We have avoided that fate, by insisting on a citizens referendum—which of course, he wouldn't dare allow—and now he is to accomplish his cherished goal of NON-ELECTIVE Regional Government, without a whimper.

Who has the courage to question, and print, "why" and "how" ABAG's Technical Memo No. 15, a report by their own staff—which painted a not-so-rosy picture, was DISPOSED OF? Do you dare tell us that businesses are refusing to invest in the Bay Area? (California is already the poorest state in the Nation for investment purposes.) Real Estate Investment Trusts, for years, haven't invested in "California," but your money into beautiful Houston, where zoning is done with deed covenants—without any central planners. Who has convinced us that only central planners can save us—and what have they to gain personally?

Are we to be a New York City with more thousands of make-work government jobs—trying in vain to replace the basic industry jobs we've lost? This is exactly the pattern which created the bankruptcy of New York City—a loss of 50 percent of her industrial jobs in 25 years.

Don't you have a responsibility to tell us that we'll be forced to leave our homes because we won't be able to afford the taxes for these government-created jobs, and how many of our children will be forced "out" as they reach job age, and find no jobs and no housing?

Will you tell us how land prices will soar in the cities, where the land is owned by the "Banks of America" who have presided over Regional Government for years? And how much land will become WORTHLESS by And Of Course, all the 208-money has been used up. San Francisco Supervisor Bob Gonzalez, who is a litigant in this suit, showed great courage standing up and fighting the "Feds" and ABAG. Why hasn't the story been printed? It is all part of a complex scenario.

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The rains have finally come to Northern California, reports Dis- trict Representative Ken Green. As of January 20, the general and local governments have officially declared the drought over. In the mountainous areas of the state, rain has fallen north of Redding to fill Shasta Lake to 90 below the top. John Melton, Dispatcher for District No. 70 said in early De- cember he had seen it rain hard enough in Redding to fill Shasta Lake in one season. Local fore- casters said it would take as long as three years to fill the lake. The Dispatcher as usual is right again—and in my opinion it looks like the Shasta Lake will fill to ca- pacity this 1978 season.

Three D Construction is trying to work even though the rain continues to fall and they are bothered with mud and poor working conditions. Brother Paul Bunten, Job Steward for 3-D said the loaders are struggling through the mud and are not able to get a few points of pipe per day on the cross-town sewer line. Cal-Ore Construction is having trouble on their cross-town water- lines also. The project has a two month time limit on—as of this time they are in the job 17 days and have about four hundred feet of pipe in the ground. Brother R.A. Tidril will do the bores for Cal- Ore. As of this date they are bor- ing under the Southern Pacific track at Spruce Street. There will be two more bores on the cross- town waterline. Contri Construction has started their waterline from the Sacra- mento River to the Water Reser- voirs in back of the Manzanita School. This morning in the driv- ing rain Hawkey Transport was unloading and stringing the pipe. R. G. Fisher has started the sewer project south of Redding. Chris Wood is doing the dirt work and with this rain they have come to a standstill.

Business Rep. Bob Havenhill reports that, although most of the Brothers in the Redding District are currently working under two-year contracts, the members are working through the storms with very little time off. It is debatable whether or not they are the lucky ones—if you have ever had to sit on a backhoe in the middle of a driving rain you know what I mean,” Havenhill commented.

J. P. Shea Company has sub- contracted their Hwuy 3 job near Yreka to Ecostar Construction be- cause of the minority provisions in the specifications of the project. The job starts March 1st, and will probably be ready by the end of this month. The storms that are expected to hit the area in the middle of March may delay the start of the project. The company will be working on the closing of the Southern Pacific Railroad at several locations. This situation causes Southern Pacific no small amount of con- cern since the freight hauled over that line generates approximately $1 million a day in revenue. The storms that are expected to hit the area in the middle of March may delay the start of the project. The company will be working on the closing of the Southern Pacific Railroad at several locations. This situation causes Southern Pacific no small amount of con- cern since the freight hauled over that line generates approximately $1 million a day in revenue.

Get Yours!

Members and their families planning a trip to Disneyland or Disney World may want to join the Magic Kingdom Club in San Francisco. The members can get good discounts on tickets, meals and auto rental. Joining the Club is easy. Just call 415/431-1568 to obtain a membership card in Local 3’s chapter of the Club, or for more information.

Redding Gets Fair Share of Winter Rain

The world’s largest bulk lubrication service is built expressly for Kaiser Steel Corporation by Diamond Steel Company of Yuba City, to be delivered to Kaiser’s Eagle Mountain Califor- nia iron ore mine in the Southern California desert eighty miles east of Palm Springs late next month. The truck is equipped with approximately 62,000 pounds of lubricant and has a value of $2,500,000. The truck is designed to carry 15,000 pounds of lubricant per trip and has a capacity of 3,500 pounds.

Largest Truck of its Kind

As I explained in one of my previous articles when foreign steelmakers sell their products in the United States for "less than fair value," the process is called dumping and violates United States trade laws be- cause it harms domestic producers and their em- ployees. In one recent dumping case, it was found the spread between American and foreign made plate steel was 32 per cent.

Steel industry officials declined immediate com- ment on the Treasury Department’s proposals of about $300 per ton designed to take effect February 15. If foreign producers fail to charge the minimum prices set by the government for products sold in the United States they would face a heavy American tariff, which would effectively raise the price anyway.

Administration officials said the minimum prices would not resolve all problems for the domestic steel industry, but would bring prices of imported steel within 6 per cent of United States prices on the East Coast.

The price spread between U.S. and foreign pro- ducers would be larger on the West Coast and Gulf Coasts and smaller in the Great Lakes.

The rest of the prices will be announced in about two weeks. We have many of our brothers who are employed in the Steel Industry. They have helped the brothers in the Construction Industry in fighting for their jobs. Now we must help these brothers. The brothers in all industries must unite behind their officers in fighting for our No. 1 goal—"JOBS! Every member who is able and willing to work should have an opportunity to work and support his family.”

In declining immediate comment on the Treasury Department’s action, the United States Steel Corp., the Nation’s largest steel producer, and the industry leaders and Institites, said they had not received the pricing list. Other steel officials said the administra- tion’s program was complex and would take a little time to evaluate.

The list issued by the Treasury Department in- cluded minimum prices for about 75 per cent of the steel sold in the United States by Japanese and Euro- pean producers.

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The storms currently hitting the Redding District are extreme- ly heavy with moisture and have triggered some large sized avalanches which wiped out seven towers on the Panther Creek waterfall, and has effectively closed the facility permanently.

There has been some talk of moving the ski-bowl down to the tree-line area. This would give some protection against future avalanches and would also provide for some improved ski- runs.

The first-of-its-kind truck, built on a “Ken- worth B” chassis, is also equipped with a 100-foot boom and a 15,000-pound capacity for lifting the 5,000-foot mining drill tubes. The truck can be driven by two men with a maximum weight capacity of 60,000 pounds. The truck is designed to carry 15,000 pounds of lubricant per trip and has a capacity of 3,500 pounds.

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Drought Over for Santa Rosa

It looks like the drought has finally ended, with the last reported trickey down last night. Officials at the local water district say that the rain has restored the reservoir levels to a point where the city can again meet its water needs for the upcoming months.

Sully-Miller Contracting Co.’s job at Redwood Valley will be shut down until April 15 if the drought continues. The company will have to lay off workers and possibly shut down operations entirely.

Lowrie Paving in South San Francisco is busy on numerous projects, but is hoping to be free from the effects of the drought this year to probably be the best the company has had in five years.

Some of the other jobs which have started recently are:
- Bremo Industries Corp. is building the new gas plant, which is expected to begin construction in the near future.
- Guy F. Atkinson Construction is working on the rehabilitation of the Dumbarton Bridge, which is expected to begin construction in the near future.

The report from the oilfields

"In traveling around northern California and in parts of Nevada, I found that all drilling rigs in our jurisdiction are working to capacity, with the only possible exception being the one which is down for repairs," reports Oil Rep. Frank Towing. "The situation in Stockton is pretty much the same all over the state, as far as we know."

Torney pointed out there are many advantages of using the hiring hall, as an example a job in Petaluma came up in the area where the company was not sure if they had enough people. They called the hiring hall for help, and the job was filled within a few days, hands-on, so they contacted one of our employers, who in turn took over as operator, and the hall called the hiring halls for men to finish this job. This job took about 3 weeks.

So you when you are out of work call SACRAMENTO 916/365-4846 for pick-up dispatches for Oil Rep. or John in the rank and file members receive.

For First Phase
Dumbarton Contract Awarded

The long awaited Stanford Lin- ear Accelerator "Positron" proj- ect is underway. The project will construct a "Beam Housing" building a half mile in diameter that will tie the accelerator to the new tunnel in conjunction with the existing linear Accelerator at Stanford.

The Chet Smith Company has a sub-contract on this project and is keeping several Engineers busy. Granite Construction Company constructed the perimeter roads and installed considerable underground piping.

A $13 million contract on this project was awarded to F. J. Ear- ly Company to construct the Posit- ron Beam Housing, part of which will be underground. Due to the heavy construction, part of the excavation will be in the form of a tunnel and part will be open cut, or trench type excavation.

Early Company will do the tun- nel excavation of approximately 2,000 feet and the Guy F. Atkinson Company from Sacramento is doing the open cut part of the project. The overall estimated cost of this facility will be $81 million and will be contract under five or six different contracts.

The rains have slowed up a lot of work in the county, however several jobs are still underway, Davidson reported.

Robert E. Mcgee's job on the sewage treatment plant contract in San Mateo has slowed down but is still keeping four to five men working.

Quarry Products operations in Brisbane and Pacifica have slowed down and have had to lay off. However, Kaiser Bros. have just completed the work, said Davidson, they say they have a tremendous year in front of them. They are setting up a new Barber-Greene Hot Plant in late March.

(Continued on Page 14, Col. 1)
MEMBERS WORKING AT KENNECOTT COPPER Corporation received their 25-year pins at the recent membership meeting held in Salt Lake. Pictured, from left to right, are Don Christensen, Joseph Show, Morgan Harrison, Ben Crebs, Norman Goldberg, Albert Hollet, Ron Crebs, Darrel Darling and Calvin Nelson.

Cold Utah Weather Causes Layoffs

Business Rep. Don Strate re-ports that, as can be expected this time of year the work in Southern Utah has slowed down considerably. Jelco has laid off a few hands at the Ermony and Hungting-ton Power Plants and it depends on the winter how long they will be off.

Jack Parson Construction is still working two shifts on their I-15 job at Paragonah. Thirty opera-tors were put on the job.

L. A. Young Sons’ expect to get started on their job on Highway 69 south of Hurricane. The job consists of 18 miles to be widened along with culvert extensions. This contractor has started the job on the Southern Utah Fuel road leading to their coal mine north of I-15 in Salina Canyon. The job is ten miles long with 190,000 tons of unstratified base gravel and 745 tons of bitumen material. They are crushing the gravel in a pit west of Redmond.

The job is to be completed by Oc-tober 1, 1978. L. A. Young Sons’ job on Highway 94 is in Spanish Fork Canyon has been shut down for the winter.

W. J. Price Company is moving along on their job I-15 at Payson.

According to the Department of Transpor-tation, they have a heavy schedule for highway work in 1979. “If they all do they have planned, we will have a very busy year,” Strate said. “However, according to past performance, what they have scheduled and what they finally end up doing are two different things.”

KENNECOTT EMPLOYEES SET RECORDS

Business Rep. Bill Markus re-ports that the mining of 64,000 tons of material in one 24-hour peri-od at Kennecott Copper Corpora-tion’s Bingham Canyon open pit in Utah is believed to be a world hardrock mining record. During 24 hours ending at 7 a.m., November 4, nine employees removed the record tonnage, of which 107,648 tons were in the overburden. The mine’s previous daily record was 51,613 tons, handled on December 9, 1978. Nor-mal production at the mine is about 760,000 tons of ore and over-burden daily.

For at least ten years, Utah Copper Division employees have given more to the United Way than any other single group in Utah and in the past two years they have set new records in amounts given. During the campaign which ended November 21, 1977, the employees pledged contributions of $320,000, the largest single gift in Salt Lake Area United Way history, exceeding by $21,000 the $305,000 returned by employees last year—a record at that time.

In addition, the company contributed $75,000 pushing the combined employee-company gift to $401,000, or more than 14 per cent on a payroll which includes over 3000 men.

Wayne Lasstite reports that Gibbons and Reed Co. was the successful bidder on another sec-tion of I-35 at 5000 West in the Salt Lake City area. Bid was just slightly over the limit set for design and grade. This company also picked up the 3900 South and 9th East to State Street in Salt Lake City for sewer and water drain for approximately $1 million.

The Department of Transportation indicates that a number of projects are proposed for this year. They also say that unless the 2 cent tax on gasoline is approved by the Legislature, the State is in deep trouble for the matching funds to complete the Interstate program. The new deadline is 1984 for completion of all Interstate in Utah. At the present time, only 75 per cent is finished. In effect, Local 3 is in support of the gas tax.

“We have been assured that this trust fund money for high-ways cannot be transferred for any other purpose,” Lasstite said. “Unless the D.O.T. gets the 2-cent tax on gasoline this highway program will be at a bare minimum for the year 1978. We urge the members to contact their state legislators and encourage passage of the bill.”

STATEGATE DAM

Business Rep. Rex Daughtery reports that S. J. Groves Com-pany is still working at the State Line Dam in lieu of snow and int-

Stockton Out-of-Work List Grows in Winter Months

This is the time of year when the out-of-work list is getting bigger every day, says District Rep. representing the brothers in Stockton. A few of the brothers are glad it is raining so they can get some time off. A pre-job conference was held with Madonna Const. Co. on the Manteca Bypass, Highway 120 job Jan. 10. The two men went to work the same day clearing.

This job runs from I-5 to High-way 99 south of Manteca for the purpose of eliminating the many miles of multilane freeway and ten bridges. Madonna has 328 working days to complete the job but see no problem as this is all sand.

Madonna’s I-5 job in Sacramento has shut down so most of the operators are being transferred to the Manteca job, but many have no plans to go back to work on I-5. Nova-Rados has been shut down due to salt water. The barrow pits for the 50 so are part of the proposed site for the Peripheral Canal. They got into salt water and the State Water Resources Board would not let them pump the water into the ditches to get rid of it. “As much rain as we have had and fresh water coming down the river, they should be going back to work when weather permits,” McNamara said.

Local 3 Contractors are still working when weather permits. The shop crew has been cut back to one shift, the field mechanics are still on three shifts. The Shop should be topped out in August of this year if everything goes all right.

One of the projects the Stock-ton crew will be helping out on this year will be Calaveras Co. Water District on the proposed Dam, Powerhouse and Tunnel on the upper Stanislaus River. There will be a bond election this year for the project and if passed there will be $40 million in taxpayers paying the money. The Cities buying the power will finance the cost of the project. This project, if it is allowed, has been very slow.

The work in the valley should be very good this year with the sub-division and underground work to be done. The counties and cities in Stockton and Ceres areas have quite a few roads and streets to be reconstructed.

Massive ‘Trash Rack’ for Flamingo Gorge

Construction on a massive de-vices. 30 stories high and weighing 490,000 tons, has been com-pleted by Osberg Construction and then installed in the Flaming Gorge Reservoir. The device, referred to as a “trash rack,” is the first of its kind and is designed to fasten to the inside face of the dam, extending down far enough to cover the penstock in-take which drains water from the reservoir. The structure, designed in the shape of a shoe box, is to protect fish life from the very cold temperatures of the reservoir and restore trout fishing be-low the dam.

The $41.2 million project was started last May. It was assem-bled on a huge raft moored to the bank just east of the dam. The structure measures 30 by 30 feet by 220 feet and the raft is about 10 feet wider and 15 feet longer, supported on four large air-filled, compartmented pipes running the full length under-
Just like you, we see things and have to do things we don’t like.

Business Rep. Buford Banks reports that the Dumbarton Quarry had an average of 19.2 months to round out a good year and are looking forward to a strong 1978. Below the precipice of the Rock, a strong building of homey and strong service and commercial center will mean a good year. It is very light this year.

The other gravel plants have enjoyed an average year in the aggregate and sand for concrete foundation and fill up building for warehouse and commercial structures.

At this time, we have completed contract negotiations with the Steel Mill Cranes and the Forge Company with a satisfactory settlement for a three-year agreement,” Banks said.

A large contract has been awarded for a school for the blind and will get under construction in February. It will be 150 acres in a live-in development for the blind and deaf.

Also, a wildlife refuge headquarters will be built in the regional park in Fremont will start in February or March. This is a welcome reuse to the Dumbarton Bridge.

Cranes

Bill Dorestein reports that crane work is still doing very good up and demand with the foothills of the Sierras. There were a few cranes on the docks in San Francisco and along the foothills of the Sierras. These jobs go over time and shifts of twelve hours and all around the clock. There is a lot of storm damage down south and up north so, we’ll be getting work in these areas for a while.

Dorestein received what may be some bad news for crane rental companies. It looks like Cal Trans may close some of the bridges to overweight traffic as well as any overspills in the state that looks a bit used. “It seems as Cal Trans can say no to most of these things and close them off no more permit loads,” Dorestein said.

This is very inflationary and also is a bit of a safety problem as this will force a lot of wide and high cranes to travel through the traffic and into highly congested traffic and tight turn areas. “Looks like a stupid move on the state’s part,” Dorestein said.

Western Contra Costa

Bank Munroe reports that, G. C. Jones currently has 115 jobs on the bridge and Barrett & Barrett, which moved about 12 million yards of dirt in 1977 already has 6 million yards of dirt to do in 1978.

“The thing we were all worrying about — rain — is here and enough of it to allow us to work next summer,” Munroe said. “So while we may be home now during the heavy rains, we know California’s future and our future looks 100 per cent better.”

Asst. Exec. Rep. Ron Butler reports that several of the brothers from Peterson Tractor Company attended the A.B.A.G. Hearings held recently at the Hotel Claremont in Berkeley.

“It seems we are constantly engaged in a battle with the social planners who know what is best for us and they don’t think what we want,” Butler commented.

“It’s to each and every one of us to remain politically aware and contact our elected representatives and tell them what we think of this Draft Environmental Management Plan. The idea is to restrict where a person can live, where he can work, what he will do for recreation, whether, where and when he can drive his car, and on what kind of roads.

“It’s time to stand up and be counted,” Butler commented. “1984 is only six years away and if A.B.A.G. has its way, it may get here a lot sooner.”

Eastern Contra Costa

Chuck Ivie reports that, for the first time in almost three months, the Eastern Contra Costa Engineers have more work to do and nobody working. “This sure is a switch, the rains are a blessing,” Ivie commented. “Without these rains we would be sitting around without work and if it dries up, we will all be out there hauling the mail and selling it away for another rainy day. There are several big jobs coming up this year.”

Central Contra Costa

Dewitt Markham reports that central Contra Costa is essentially dry, the heavy rains.

The work has been very much delayed due to the winter and last year. Many finished jobs to be completed and a few that were caught off guard by the rain to be finished come the sun.

I want to report in this month’s issue that’s very important to you and your families and that’s the Beneficiary Cards that the Brother Engineers should fill out or be changed at any time before their benefit expires. We know of the death benefits of a deceased engineer who has been married several times and the legal difficulties that arise when the deceased engineer who has been married and divorced and remarried without changing the beneficiary card. When this happens the battle begins. The tragic story of the beneficiaries, the payors and for court costs. If you haven’t made out a beneficiary card, do it. If you have made out a beneficiary card and can’t remember who was named make out another card and hand it over to the payors and for court costs. If you haven’t made out a beneficiary card, do it. If you have made out a beneficiary card and can’t remember who was named make out another card and hand it over to the payors and for court costs. If you haven’t made out a beneficiary card, do it. If you have made out a beneficiary card and can’t remember who was named make out another card and hand it over to the payors and for court costs. If you haven’t made out a beneficiary card, do it. If you have made out a beneficiary card and can’t remember who was named make out another card and hand it over to the payors and for court costs. If you haven’t made out a beneficiary card, do it. If you have made out a beneficiary card and can’t remember who was named make out another card and hand it over to the payors and for court costs. If you haven’t made out a beneficiary card, do it. If you have made out a beneficiary card and can’t remember who was named make out another card and hand it over to the payors and for court costs.

This Beneficiary Card is for and from the Death Benefit Fund. The purpose of this Fund is to make it possible for each member’s beneficiary to receive not less than $1,000.00 by reason of the member’s death for a burial for the member.

Benefits shall be paid to the beneficiaries of members whose dues were not more than thirty days in arrears at the time of death. So make sure your dues are paid.

After many, many years in business, Cal-Rock (RS&G Quarry) in Livermore has sold out to Bill Jamieson. Bill Jamieson for some unknown reason is closing the plant down January 1, 1978. Many of the Engineers working for Cal-Rock have worked there 20 to 30 years. Never worked any other place but Cal-Rock. I know this is a disappointment to the Engineers who have worked for Cal-Rock; but, the work picture for this year of 1978 looks very good for all Engineers.

I had three members telephone me at home in the past two weeks that’s been laid up and unable to work. Surprised after talking on the phone that they were not on this Payroll Fund. The members will not have their dues paid from the Good Standing Fund. This is known as the Local Union No. 3 Good Standing Fund. Therefore, if you are a member of the payrolls of the members entitled thereto, upon the approval of their individual claims, a sum equivalent to their membership dues for any period of illness or disability of more than 30 days duration. You may have up to six quarters or 18 months under the Good Standing Fund. I haven’t seen all the little details for the reason I think the membership get a copy of the By-Laws and read and study them yourselves. So by reading, you’ll know the By-Laws in the future you’ll know and be able to help other Engineers who don’t know. More next month. Don.
GUERRILLA WARFARE: Warm Springs Dam Versus The Environmentalists
A Special Report by James Earp

I A Mound of Dirt
Warm Springs Dam has had to fight a literal "guerrilla warfare" just to survive. Many other equally valuable projects are killed because a veteran, no-growth "leisure class" has learned to use the courts and regulatory agencies to harass proposed projects out of existence.

Fourteen miles northwest of the small Sonoma County town of Healdsburg a new steel and concrete bridge towers conspicuously above a creek that rarely exceeds the trickle stage. Lodged amidst a rugged and remote stretch of the California Coastal Range, the impressive structure was originally intended to straddle Lake Sonoma, a 381,000 acre-foot reservoir to be created by Warm Springs Dam. Now, however, it serves little purpose but to provide a stark reminder that the two mounds of dirt a half mile downstream bear little resemblance to a 319-foot high earthen dam.

Back in 1962, Congress included a routine item in its budget—an authorization for the Warm Springs Dam as the second phase of the Russian River basin water development project. By federal water project standards, Warm Springs Dam was no more than an average-size project, but studies had indicated it would be invaluable in preventing disastrous floods on the Russian River, such as the one that had ravaged the population in 1935. It would also provide the necessary water storage for an area that was expected to grow rapidly in the coming years.

It is now 15 years later. The Vietnam War has come and gone. Five U.S. presidents have held office. In Sonoma County, Warm Springs Dam is still only 30 percent completed. The county population has increased measurably. The Russian River has continued to flood the valley regularly, including the record flood of 1964 when 93,000 acre feet of water inundated 25,000 acres of land. The area has also suffered from the worst drought in its history, lasting two years and forcing residents to go on strict water rationing.

It is obvious that what began as a routine project is no longer so. Warm Springs, like many similar projects across the nation is the unfortunate victim of an overzealous environmental movement. It has been escalated into a tangled myriad of government agencies and politicians who are currently more occupied with perfecting their song and dance routines for a social elite than serving the working constituency to whom they are ultimately responsible.

The story of Warm Springs Dam is not merely one of how a project can become ensnared in red tape and litigation. It is a glaring example of how a small, persistent segment of the rich and upper middle class has taken on the banner of "environmentalism," waiving it around as a front for a much less desirable goal called "looking out for number one."

The one positive hope that gleams like a gem in the muddy flow of regulatory agencies is that a dedicated citizenry, a few labor unions and a long suffering Corps of Engineers appear in this particular instance to have been a little more enduring than their elitist contestants. With the skimish over 1979 federal funding (see page 1) falling in favor of the pro-dam side, actual construction finally appears to be a reality in the near future.

But the costs have been nearly intolerable. The estimated price tag has increased three-fold, from an original $42 million to $220 million and is still rising. Each month's delay runs up another $2 million in inflationary construction costs, 25 percent of which must be borne by the citizens of Sonoma County.

The issue at stake is not whether Warm Springs Dam may finally become a reality. It is that Warm Springs has had to fight a literal guerrilla warfare just to survive. Many other equally valuable projects are killed, because a veteran, no-growth "leisure class" has learned to use the courts and regulatory agencies to harass proposed projects out of existence.

II Calm Before the Storm
It gradually became apparent that these groups were not as concerned about preserving an endangered environment as they were with preserving their rural lifestyles.

Prior to the early Seventies and the upsurge of the environmental movement, the history of Warm Springs Dam was enviable systematic. On July 1, 1958 the House Committee on Public Works adopted a resolution requesting the Corps to review previous reports to see whether a flood control and water storage project was feasible for the Russian River.

Between 1960 and 1963, Congress appropriated $80,000 towards such study. After holding public hearings and obtaining comments of local agencies, the Corps issued a final report recommending a multi-purpose reservoir at Dry Creek. In 1965, pursuant to the Flood Control Act, Congress approved the project in accordance with the Corps recommendation at an estimated cost of $42.4 million.

In 1964, Congress began allocating funds for the project, approving $167,000 for advance engineering and design. Another $1.4 million was allocated toward design in 1965 and 1966. Since 1967, Congress has appropriated $64 million towards initial construction and land acquisition.

In December, 1964, the Sonoma County Water Agency signed a contract with the federal government obtaining perpetual rights to 132,000 acre feet of water storage space in Lake Sonoma, and agreeing to reimburse the government for approximately 25 percent of the total cost of the project. It is interesting to note that during the public hearings held in 1964, according to several officials interviewed by Engineers News, there were no objections to the dam.

The first sign of trouble came in 1971, when a Clem Vasani filed suit against the water agency, claiming that the agency had to have voter approval to contract with the federal government. The suit, later rejected by the superior and appeals courts had no direct effect on the project, except that it set the stage for the battle to come.

III Into the Fire

"Marin County officials have repeatedly stressed their desire to restrict growth in the county." (John Bostrom, former member Council on Environmental Quality and Marin County environmentalist.)

Around that time the project began to receive vocal criticism from a small group of "environmentally conscious" citizens. However, it gradually became apparent that these groups were not as concerned about preserving an endangered (Continued on next Page)
Brown Johnson Undermining Dam, Says Lee  

(Continued from Page 1) 

Commission, the Corps of Engineers had asked OMB for a temporary in-duction towards construction in the fis-cal year beginning October 1, 1978. 

Labor Responds 

Business Manager Dale Marr, who had been informed of Johnson's letter before its release, im-mEDIATELY put out a press state-ment with James Lee, accusing Brown and Johnson of "double dealing" on the project. 

"From the content of Johnson's letter," declared Lee, "it is ap-parent that the Governor is not supporting the project. If he de-nies this, then he obviously has no con-trol over his hand picked mem-bers." 

"Johnson has cast so many seeds doubt about the Warm Springs Dam, that the Office of Manage-ment and Budget will have no excuse to delay the project," he continued. Lee pointed out that merely making the funds available for the project was no guarantee construction would begin. 

Dale Marr, who had received as-surances earlier from the Gover-nor that the completion of the state's major dam projects were a top priority, declared that Brown and Johnson were "knowing to environmental groups" in their at-tempts to shelve the Warm Springs Dam project. 

Preferential Treatment 

Marr said that environmental groups, such as the Warm Springs Dam Task Force had been given "preferential treatment" by the Resources Agency. 

Several officials had complained to Marr of at least one instance in which a member of the task force obtained copies of correspondence from the Resources Agency and misused it in an attempt to delay the project. 

In one recent incident, task force Chairmen Loris Ayres, a retired col-leet from the military, obtained a copy of a letter from the Ar-my Corps of Engineers, calling for a delay in bids scheduled for con-struction on the dam. The letter, dat-ed Nov. 21, was allegedly sent to the Office of Management and Budget urging the contention that it represented the position of the State of California. 

Marr said that special relation-ship between Governor Brown's people and the task force flies in the face of the democratic process. Marr criticized, "Warm Springs Dam is supported by a majority of the people of Marin County, who are paying for a good portion of the project. The courts have ruled that these end run efforts to delay the project are definitely not in the public interest." 

Brown, Marr and Johnson accused Brown of "encouraging a new morality on the part of ex-treme environmental groups." 

"It is becoming more and more acceptable to lie, steal and cheat on the name of Mother Earth," he said. 

Estimates of additional costs created from another year's delay on the project range from $50 to $75 million, at least $6 million of which would have to be born by the taxpayers of Marin County. 

"We feel as representatives of the working people of the state of California, that any def-in-able standard must be at-tacked full force," they stated. 

Immediate Reaction 

Reaction against the Governor was immediate following wide spread press coverage of Marr and Lee's release. 

Congressman Don Clausen, who on several occasions has aided Lo-cal 3 in getting construction pro-jects under the democratic process, said Marr was "a key member of the CEQ was a former worker on Mar-in County and active in environmental causes. He didn't have anything good to say about the Warm Springs Dam. A letter dated February 14, 1974 to the Corps articulated his objections with double standard must be at-tacked full force," they stated. 

IV Guerrilla Warfare 

Judges are not geologists or biologists. They must take face value whatever testimony is given by the so-called "experts." 

In 1974 the environmentalists demonstrated how good they were at "guerrilla warfare." In the case of the Warm Springs Dam project, guerrilla warfare is a carefully developed strategy that is nearly guaranteed to tangle a proposed project up indefinitely. The tactic is to tie up a single project with a number of lawsuits directed at various iridite issues. Although they may appear to confront unrelated concerns, the ultimate ob-jective is directed toward one purpose: to impose an indefinite or permanent injunction on con-struction. 

"If you obtain an injunction, the opponents then have time to nitpick the environmental report. Bringing in a legion of so-called "experts," the plaintiffs dazzle the judge with so much tech-nical jargon against the project, he begins to doubt the credibility of the EIS. The defendants are then usually forced to go back at consid-erable cost and answer questions that generally were already dealt with in the original report. 

The "modus operandi" works well. While the project is tangled in this end ran-ning, the dam's proponents have inflation on their side. The cost of the proj-ect increases to the point that questions on cost-benefit ratios can be submitted all over again. Their hope ultimately is that the backers and financiers of a project will finally get discouraged and throw in the towel. 

The environmentalists have an advantage in the courts. Judges are not expert geologists or biologists. They have to take face value whatever testimony is given by the so-called experts. 

In the case of Warm Springs, the professionals on the side of environmentalists were in most cases totally unqualified to testify. Their credi-bility was thoroughly impeached on a number of occasions, but even this丝毫的 the dam op-ponents. As will be shown, using this same false information, they were still able to obtain an in-junction from one judge with information that was reached in a prior court decision. The old saying revised, "What the judge doesn't know will hurt you." 

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Corps of Engineers in the U.S. Ninth District Court. The complaint alleged that the dam would violate the Fifth and Ninth Amendments to the Constitution, and numerous federal statutes and directives.

On the same day, plaintiffs also filed a motion for preliminary injunction, in which they argued that Warm Springs Dam would destroy archaeological and historical sites in violation of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The Corps had scheduled a bid opening for March 28.

In response to the task force, Federal Judge Alfonzo Zirpoli issued a temporary restraining order that permitted the bids to go out as scheduled, but prohibited any actual construction. The Corps' studies on geo-logic faults were not sufficient. He admitted, however, that he was neither a civil engineer or dam designer, and that he had not visited any of the dam site. He had based his conclusion on an erroneous interpretation of some technical data.

In December 1973, Freyne forwarded letters to the Environmental Protection Agency and the Council on Environmental Quality, containing sensational and unfounded charges. The false information eventually found its way into the April trial and became the focus for Greensfelder, a seismologist for the State of California.

Greensfelder charged that the dam design was "highly inadequate." Cross-examination revealed that he was neither a civil engineer or dam designer, and that he had never visited any of the fault sites he claimed would jeopardize the dam. Finally, he admitted that he had based his information solely on the letters of Freyne, the student, and Professor Wright. When it was shown by the defense that Freyne's criticisms of the dam were based on misrepresented data, Greensfelder's testimony was impeached.

After the task force had recommended to have Professor Wright testify, but when Greensfelder's testimony was impeached, they withdrew their affidavit.

VI Dealing from the Bottom

Using the same material that had been impeached in District Court, the plaintiffs applied to Circuit Justice Douglas, who granted a stay of construction pending appeal.

From then on, things went downhill for the task force. Another of their witnesses, Professor Richard Goodman of the University of California, who had expressed support for the dam, ended up maintaining he had full faith in the Corps' design of the dam.

On May 23, 1974 U.S. District Court Judge Spencer Williams rejected the task force's complaint and ruled that the Corps could proceed with the project.

Having played all their cards, the task force then decided to cheat. Using the same material that had been presented in District Court, the plaintiffs applied to Circuit Justice Douglas, who granted a stay of construction on June 17, pending appeal. Douglas did not, of course, have the benefit of the trial transcript showing that the evidence presented to him was false.

Douglas' decision was a crushing blow to the dam proponents. The Corps was now forced to go back and rework all the material that had already been shown to be accurate in court. With the glacial speed of the court appeal process, there was no time for a massive new EIS. It would be over a year before any decisive action would be reached by the courts. In the meantime, the cost of construction climbed rapidly. The original $42 million had long since been left behind as the project estimate climbed over the $100 million mark.

VII The Long Siege

Les Ayers, an ex-colonel and co-chairman of the task force, declared he would do everything possible to delay construction on the dam for 10 years, and he was confident they could obtain such a delay.

In February 1973, the Federal Court of Appeals finally held a hearing on the Warm Springs Litigation, only to put off making a decision. It wasn't until the following August that the Court finally got around to doing what it really wanted to do all along—it sent the lawsuit back to trial court and ordered the stay on construction to remain in effect. The dam foes were exultant.

It was now the lower court's turn to fiddle around. Months passed and the project cost continued to increase. The Corps did not remain idle during the long delay following the August decision; it prepared a supplemental EIS on the archaeological aspects of the project, as well as further studies on seismic and water purity issues. A dynamic new task force was formed by an independent engineering firm at a cost of $400,000.

In May, 1978, the Corps published the supplemental EIS, summarized in a letter from Les Ayers, co-chairman of the Warm Springs Dam Task Force to Becumaw Corder of the Federal Office of Management and Budget.

The letter, obtained by Engineers News through the Freedom of Information Act, was an attempt by Ayers to circumvent government channels and bring the project to an abrupt end by cutting off federal funding. In the letter, Ayers revealed that the environmentalists of Sonoma County had gamed his prime concern when he proposed drilling at least 30 wells to exploit precious ground water as an alternative to building Warm Springs Dam.

The county has just finished drilling three 'emergency' wells for $800,000 which we are testing out to yield 12,000 feet per acre," he wrote. "This is one-tenth the annual yield of Warm Springs Dam. For $8 million the full yield of the dam could be supplied without the $220 million price tag of the dam."

What Ayers didn't mention is that taking that much water out of the ground would be devastating to Sonoma County.

In a report released by a member of the U.S. Geological Survey, it was shown that excessive pumping of ground water leads to "irreversible" damage.

"It's like a mining operation," said Ben Lofgren, who carried out the study. Once the water is taken out it can never be replaced, and it modifies and normal rainfall patterns return. Pumping water out of the underground reservoirs also causes the land to sink, the scientist pointed out, which in turn creates stress patterns in the rocks and collapses of underground reservoirs to hold water.

VIII Rerun

"To allow the courts to send the Corps back to the drawing board every time new and compelling arguments or materials are developed after completion of an EIS would enable industrious and imaginative opponents of any given project to forever postpone its construction."

(U.S. Ninth District Court, March 1977)

The court noted at the outset that the task force "chose to introduce no new evidence on the sufficiency of the water purity aspects of the supplemental EIS." Three days of testimony also revealed that the plaintiffs had little else to add as far as dam safety either. The "new" evidence on earthquake safety was nothing more than inconclusive statements on the Macawma Fault. On Jan. 27, Judge Williams maintained that even though the supplemental EIS was adequate and that the Corps could proceed on the project which was now going to cost $220 million. The dam foes—predictably—said they would appeal.

In ruling against the plaintiffs, Williams made a key statement. It is not the function of the court to approve the design of the dam, he said, or to ascertain which geologic faults were most significant, but only whether they are adequately discussed in the EIS.

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(U.S. Ninth District Court, March 1977)
ter completion of an EIS would enable industrious and imaginative opponents of any given project to forever postpone its construction," the court ruled.

IX An Uncertain Epilogue

Judges are now realizing it doesn't cost the social elite much to file an environmental lawsuit and tie up a project indefinitely, but it costs the taxpayers plenty.

The Corps and pro-dam parties had won a major decision. Although the task force filed for an appeal, they were unable to obtain a court injunction halting further construction work pending court action. This enabled the Corps to obtain a special appropriation of $13.5 million in 1977 towards construction of a road realignment project, which was completed late in the year.

In retrospect, the long and tedious court proceedings served to reveal some important facts. Throughout the trials, not one "expert" witness was needed for the task force ever challenged the Corps' ability or reputation in building dams, especially in earthquake zones.

The true extent of the task force was revealed in a statement made by its co-chairman, ex-Colonel Les Ayers, when he declared in October of 1976 that he would do everything possible to delay construction on the dam for 10 years, and he was confident he could obtain such a delay.

From this statement, it is clear that the small hardcore opponents to the dam are only incidentally concerned with environmental issues. With the high cost of maintaining lawyers, it is natural to wonder how a small obstructionist group could afford the litigation—even if they are a social elite. In investigating this question, Engineers News found that the Sierra Club has financed the fight against Warm Springs, donating in excess of $55,000 for the period of 1974 through 1978. Figures on what they have contributed during 1977 are not yet available.

Though the long march towards final approval of Warm Springs Dam appears to be in the home stretch, the outcome is still too perilous to predict. Within the last three weeks, opponents and backers of the dam, including Local 3, have submitted briefs to the court in preparation for the upcoming appeal trial. It is likely to be the last decisive court action, but the task force has been working hard to influence the outcome of the project through other channels, particularly the state and federal regulatory agencies (see "Under the Table" in this Special Report).

Like any bitter war, there are really no winners. The Corps may get to build Warm Springs Dam ultimately, but $200 million in inflationary increases cannot be considered a decisive victory. The one satisfaction is that Warm Springs Dam is one of those cases that is currently forcing the courts to take a harder look at the guerrillas warfare of the environmentalists. Judges are now realizing it doesn't cost the social elite much to file an environmental lawsuit and tie a project up indefinitely in the courts, but it costs the taxpayers plenty.

2. Report on Applicant and Transcript—to be filled out and submitted directly to Local No. 3 by the officer completing it.

3. Letters of Recommendation—one to three letters of recommendation giving information about his character and ability. These may be from teachers, community leaders, family friends or others who know the Applicant. These letters should be submitted with the application or sent directly to the writer to Local No. 3.

4. Photograph—a recent photograph, preferably 2 inches by 3 inches, with the Applicant's name written on the back. (Photo should be clear enough to reproduce in the Engineers News.)

It is the responsibility of the Applicant to see to it that the above items are received on time and that they are sent to:

James R. Ivy
Executive Corresponding Secretary
Operating Engineers Local Union No. 3
474 Valencia Street
San Francisco, California 94103
or to College Scholarships at the address shown above.
For Retirees

Kaiser Plan Deadline Nears

Retired operating engineers with at least 10 pension credits from Local No. 3 who are interested in electing medical, hospital, and surgical coverage under the Kaiser Foundation are reminded that the deadline for the open enrollment period for this year is February 15, 1978 for March 1978 eligibility.

Enrollment cards may be obtained from the local office, or from the Fringe Benefit Service Center. Participation in Kaiser "A" and "B" Coverage is limited to those retirees and their spouses that maintain a permanent residence within 30 miles of Kaiser/Permanente medical facility.

The Kaiser plan is in lieu of the health care benefits of the hospital, medical and surgical benefits available through the Pensioned Operating Engineers, Health and Welfare Plan.

If a pensioned operating engineer is currently enrolled in the Kaiser plan, and wishes to continue coverage, it will not be necessary to submit another plan enrollment card. Coverage will be continued automatically in the Kaiser Plan for the next year.

However, if a retiree and his spouse were covered under the Kaiser plan but now wish to change to the Pensioned Operating Engineers comprehensive plan, this may be accomplished by writing to the Trust Fund Office, Fringe Benefit Service Center, BEFORE February 15, 1978.

Questions concerning the benefits provided by the Kaiser Plan may be addressed to any Kaiser Facility or to the Fringe Benefit Service Center.

On Social Security

Where You Can Get Free Information

Some advertisers misled people into thinking that only their firm can get you the most complete and up-to-date information about Social Security for a price, according to the Social Security Administration.

This simply is not true, be stated. People can get the most accurate and most up-to-date information about Social Security free at any Social Security Office. These offices have a variety of publications—describing all aspects of the social security program—related to retirement, survivor and disability insurance benefits, Medicare, and the supplemental security income program.

Some advertisers will offer to obtain a statement of a worker's social security earnings, which that person will buy a book or subscribe to a magazine. A person can get a postcard form to request a statement of earnings for free at any Social Security Office and at many other locations. There is no fee nor is there a need to buy anything to get this service, the spokesman added.

There is another trick unscrupulous people try to pull. They will tell an unsuspecting person that, for a fee, they can insure he or she will get social security benefits. Or, if that person already gets a check that, for a fee, they will increase his or her benefits.

A social security employee will never ask for a fee for performing any service. He added that employers will never promise that a person can get benefits or that benefits can be increased until they have all the facts necessary to make such a decision.

A social security employee will be glad to show identification at all times. If a person is still not sure the individual is from social security, he or she should call his local office and verify identification.

Free information about all aspects of social security can be obtained from any social security office. The address and telephone number can be found in your telephone directory.

Help for Consumers

Some Signs of Hearing Loss

As most of us have come to know, checking prices on an item in one more store can be a significant cost-saving measure. But we may find it difficult to get a good price on a prescription we can't find out how to read it.

Now into 1978, help for the comparison shopper on reading medical prescriptions. For the Food and Drug Administration-free pamphlet, "Reading Prescriptions," write to: Consumer Information Center, Department 667-E, Pueblo, Colorado 81009.

Kaiser Health Plan Offices

If pensioned operating engineers in Northern California have any question they would like answered concerning the benefits available through the Kaiser program, they are invited to contact the following Kaiser offices:

Hayward 782-3456
Oakland 645-6036
Redwood City 267-2400
Sacramento 486-5693
San Francisco 929-5230
San Rafael 479-3400
Santa Clara 244-5500
South San Francisco 876-0256
Vallejo 644-5631
Walnut Creek 933-3000

It's the Season for Mono!

The final and winter are the seasons when doctors most often begin to see cases of infectious mononucleosis, the old and sometimes severe virus infection especially common to children, teenagers and young adults.

Infecting "mon" as it is often called, is a strange disease in many ways. Since its virus is transmitted by the tonsils, it has also been sometimes called the "kissing disease." Sometimes symptoms are more severe and difficult to diagnose: sudden fever, sore throat, swollen glands in the neck and extreme exhaustion. In other cases an itching rash may come and go, the spleen may become swollen and sore, or jaundice may appear.

Often, however, the infection can creep up on a person with out any clearcut symptoms. A person can simply feel "ticky" for days or weeks without apparent reason. The throat may feel scratchy one day and fine the next. Soreness is nothing but a continuing sense of exhaustion. If you see such a pattern or feelings in someone in your family, or yourself, or everyone can also cause anemia and circulatory problems, and are a possible cause, and check with your family doctor. However, a person who has not been exposed to this strain can help to identify the trouble. However, there is no specific treatment for the infection and the patient usually will just carry it on in a few weeks. Most doctors indicate that extra bed rest and nutritional support will speed up healing and protect against possible complications.
For many months the different hiring provisions provided in the hundreds of different collective bargaining agreements servicing the diversified membership of Local Union No. 3 have been in the process of complex programming required by a sophisticated computerized dispatch system. As an end product, the system is being designed to meet the varied needs of all of the hiring methods mandated by all of the agreements ratified by the Union Membership. Tom Stapleton, special staff person assigned to the task, has indicated that the Chevron-Petroleum and the One-Line Computer System should be in operation as this issue of the Engineers News is published.

It is our understanding that all members of Local Union No. 3 will be serviced by the computerized system and that includes Registered Apprentice Apprentices.

All District Offices of Local Union No. 3 are now equipped with computer terminals that not only connect with the Master Computer, but also have the capacity to communicate with every other District Office terminal.

A Registered Apprentice may register on the out of work list by contacting the Home Area District Job Placement Center and will be matched with orders from Individual Employers. We urge every Registered Apprentice to become familiar with the system.

District Offices are open Thursday nights for the convenience of those who cannot be there between the regular work hours of 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. in the interest of the Apprentice or his staff will be glad to demonstrate the versatility and integrity of the system through the use of the interrelated local terminals.

**Talking To Techs**

**MIKE WOMACK**
Paul Schissler
Gene Machado

The Stanford Linear Accelerator Center (S.L.A.C.) is located at Stanford University in Menlo Park, California, and is operated for the United States Energy Research and Development Administration by Stanford University. S.L.A.C. is currently constructing an addition to the two mile long linear accelerator that was built in the sixties for research into the most basic form of energy matter, and to do so, the purpose of studying high energy matter so small that it takes instruments weighing over 100 tons to see into atoms; and then again into parts of part of an atom. The names of these parts are photons, pions, muons and kaons.

The staff at the center are trying to find the most basic form of energy matter, and to do so, they are positioning instruments to see and measure these small particles. The instruments are the biggest that the smallest will weigh over 128 thousand tons. These measuring devices are being placed around a circular tunnel that is now under construction at Menlo Park. This is a 78 million dollar project, with three engineering firms doing work at the site. Sandia & Associates is starting the road improvements and Brian Kangan & Faulk are setting controls, base line and net around the tunnel, as well as doing check work for Kaiser.

Duff Surveys has been involved in work on the Menlo Park tunnel, and two three man crews and equipment such as MA100 telemeters, some wild N-3, level with 10-var level rod to perform first order work on the new tunnel itself. There will be 2,900 feet of actual tunnel and 5,900 feet of cut and cover totaling 8,000 feet of tunnel connected by two small tunnels from the existing 10,000 foot straight tunnel which you can see from Highway 280 between Alpine Road and Sandhill Road in Menlo Park.

In talking to Red Davis of Duff Surveys, the problem is going to be keeping the high degree of accuracy required by S.L.A.C. plus or minus one-half inch per 8,000 feet (carpenters' terminology), and concrete floor of tunnel from start to finish one eighth inch tolerance. No problem for the equipment and Local No. 3 Tech Engineer talent he has on the job, but the concrete finishers have a big problem as we see it, because of the single pour concept. Time of completion is scheduled for early 1980. All of the cuts are stock piled and except for the excess roads and support buildings here and there, the hillside will be put back as it was in the beginning and it will be hard to tell that so large and important facility is there when completed.

We are informed that guided tours are available on a scheduled basis for groups of 10 or more. Write to the following address for more information.

Public Information Office
Stanford Linear Accelerator Center
Stanford University
P.O. Box 4349
Stanford, California 94305

Answer to last month's problem: 19+50.14

Current order of dispatch for Registered Apprentices is directed by the words contained in the "Court Order" and agreement with the E.E.O.C.

By ART PENNEBAKER
Administrator,
Surveyors' JAC

New Sewer Contracts for Sacramento

1978 promises to be another good year in the Sacramento District. Two more large contracts for the sewer system, which is part of the overall waste treatment project, have been awarded.

Perini & Pope, J. V., was awarded one at $12,078,865 which is the NE Inspector System and the Central Inspector System, sections 1 and 2. Homer J. Olsen was awarded the other contract at $6,704,390, which is the Pioneer Inspector.

There are more of these contracts up coming to keep several brothers busy on these projects. They are all in the large pipe category, so it requires a lot of material to be moved.

A contract was also awarded to K. G. McGranahan in the amount of $1,426,000 for construction of a Squadron Operations Facility at Mather Air Force Base. This job will not require many engineers but all jobs help.

Sacramento also reports some very important elections coming up in the Sacramento District. One important race is a replacement for U.S. Congressman John McManus.

"We are limited to help that we can give in the Federal races, but there is a lot of things that we can legally do for the candidate of our choice," said Glenn Hoover, District Representative.

"There are also a several state politicians up for re-election that we must take a look at. We hope that when we call on you for help that you will do whatever you can. This is without a doubt the most important election year ever. There are many projects being held up by the politicians that we feel is important to our bread and butter brothers."
To have received the “Distinguished Service To Safety” award, I can assure you has been an experience and a lifetime. This is a true acceptance speech as presented on that occasion in Chicago at the 1977 Annual Convention on October 17, 1977.

This is really true for saying thanks!

I shall be forever grateful to all who have given me this opportunity, who have been the inspiration and who have helped me along the way.

To all my sincere thanks to the many who have worked so hard on this project, my wife, who has shared in the difficulties, the joys, the successes and the failures.

Yes, it's true!

With Safety in Mind
By JERRY MARTIN, Director of Safety
At Long Last

‘Blood Alley’ Gets $10 Million

After many demonstrations and protests by the Operating Engi-
"ner and concerned citizens over the "Blood Alley,” the State Highway
Commission has approved $10 million for the first phase of construc-
tion in the 1977-78 budget in the District Representative Tom Cur-
ter.

In August, 1977, Governor Brown recommended to the director of
transportation that the project be under construction in early 1978.

At this time, all the environ-
ment reports are com-
plete, and the only thing left is for the Federal Highway Department
to agree that the job can go to bid this spring.

The first phase of construction will include the paving; Buzz Haskins
has a tough job since the original
construction industry," Pahel said.

San Mateo Drive is constructing
San Mateo Drive is constructing the paving; Buzz Haskins has
a tough job since the original
construction industry," Pahel said.

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FOR SALE: 1965 BEETLE 1600, power steering, 4 speed, AM/FM stereo, 4 ¼ miles. Reg. No. 1347 3258. $1,200.00

FOR SALE: 1977 TRUCK FLEETWOOD CAMPER, 390 4b, 4 speed, 20,000 miles. $1,500.00. R. No. 413 6575, 4901 Tidewater Ave., Oakland, CA 94603. (916) 662-1393.

FOR SALE: 1972 DODGE CHARGER, 360 cu. in. engine, 126,000 miles. $3,500.00. Reg. No. 0360521. 2-78

FOR SALE: "72 PORSCHE 914 FOR SALE or trade: 10 Wheel-10 vis 4 bdm., 2 bdm., $1,200.00. P.O. Box 181, Laytonville, CA 95454. Reg. No. 636 7981.

FOR SALE: COMPLETE KITCHENETTE; Electric Range, Large refrigerator, Oven, 2-Door refrigerator, 200 watt meter, Complete kitchen setup. $500.00; 415) 825-2072.

FOR SALE: 1962 CHEVY 210 396 cu. in., 15,000 miles. $650.00. R. No. 175303, 1916 Fourth St., San Leandro, CA 94578. (415) 524-9120

FOR SALE: 1977 CHEVY 10, 15,000 miles. $750.00. R. No. 1440656. 2-78

FOR SALE: 1972 INT-3 yd. concrete mixer, $15,000.00. Reg. No. 154371. 12/77


FREE MOUNTING (boat cars and trucks)

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Eureka Crab Feed

The 17th Annual Eureka Dinner-Dance (Crab Feed) for all Operating Engineers, their wives and guests will be held Sat-

urday, March 11, 1978 at the V.F. W. Hall, 10th and H Streets, Eureka, CA.

A no-host social hour will begin at 6:00 p.m., first seating for dinner will be 6:30 p.m., second seating will be 8:00 p.m.

Dancing will be held at the Elks Club.

Any person wishing motel reservations for this affair will be handled by your Eureka office (707) 445-7328, by telephoning no later than March 6th.

Tickets are $6 per person and will be on sale at the Eureka office, 2000 Broadway, Eureka, Calif. 95501. Please make your checks payable to Humboldt-Del Norte Operating Membership. Please make reservations early, we are limited to 600 persons.

More from Mayfield

(Continued from Page 4)

machinists busy the year round. This company truly has come about the privilege to work for.

At this time we have held a first negotiation with the Heckett Lumber Company regarding the ongoing activities in the Mattole area.

To speak about the Mattole area, we have included an account of our operations in the past months. We are currently in the process of taking on a larger operation in the Mattole area.

We have the best of equipment and the best of maintenance people.

Our job is to produce and deliver a quality product.

As you know, we operate in an area which is quite remote and has many natural hazards. Our equipment and personnel are always prepared for these challenges.

In summary, our main goal is to provide a quality product to our customers. We are confident that we will achieve this goal through hard work, dedication, and a focus on quality.

Please feel free to contact us with any questions or concerns you may have. We appreciate the opportunity to serve you.
Putting Real Persuasiveness in 'Human Rights'

By Ken Erwin

After years of dealing with "new politics" politicians, whose favorite rhetoric is "we don't cli by the book," the policy makers, it is refreshing to find someone who is at least attempting to seek some solutions to the multiplicity of problems that face us both as a nation and as a member of the free world economy.

We believe that President Carter has been courageous and daring in both international and domestic issues that part of the program is providing both short and long term solutions to real problems.

Despite the fact that safety and survival in cause without substance, President Carter has entered the arena for human rights built up on economic and social justice and has established this tent as the cornerstone of his administration.

Taken out of context, "human rights" sounds like a typical catchword that seeks to avoid the real issues. However, with "human rights," individual and collective, becomes the underlying principle in both domestic and foreign decisions, the spin-off, though subliminal at first, becomes dramatic and spectacular in progressive accomplishments, and, hopefully, the final results.

Here is a seemingly complex example of how "human rights" became intricately woven into worldwide affairs: international agreement to balance of payments, multinational production and profits.

Last June, Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall, an economist in his own right, injected a startling proposal during an address where he told the convention of International Labor Organizations that it is time for the program for protecting human rights everywhere should be the establishment of a "living wage" with a minimum of 6.00 per hour. Up until 1977, Marshall was suggesting was an international minimum wage.

He was also pointing out to the ILO that with the American worker, George Meany called for a "living wage" in Japan making 27 cents an hour and workers in Taiwan making 41 cents an hour, protective tariffs and quotas under international agreements will not be permanent solution on competitive imports.

As could be expected, an immediate hue and cry went up from the business community and even some labor unions whose membership's jobs depend on selling import goods. The common cry was that if nature was allowed to take its course as in Europe and Japan, the gap would naturally narrow as foreign wages went up and inflation on raw materials and coaster imports went higher. In effect, "Let us get what we can while we can with the tempest of cheaper labor, protective tariffs and unlimited exports abroad.

There were a number of jingoist editorials in the New York Times, Wall Street Journal, and other eastern establishment media expressing fear that the international agreements were not only bringing inflation in the American construction dollars under slave labor agreements, and international standards on child labor and anti-slavery were not only bringing inflation in the American construction dollars under slave labor agreements, and international standards. The buying power of the dollar was declining almost daily in the international market and the increasing deficit of the United States was beginning to rear its ugly head. Protective tariffs in both Japan and the European common market, along with low wages and cheap and accessible raw materials were not only bringing inflation in the countries of production, but were increasing the balance of payments, some $10 billion per year since the war, adding to the value of the yen, and increasing the dollar, exporting more American technology overseas, and keeping employment excessively low in America. Even in Japan, where American based multinationals and their subsidiaries. In all of this the buying power of the yen was diminishing far faster than wage increases.

Moving to provide some protection for the American worker and to meet a tough new trade policy that would "balance America's need for jobs and a strong, growing economy" called that "fair trade and international relations... should be based on the needs of the U.S. economy, not political expediency." It was significant that when it was proposed to condemn other countries for "quotas, tariffs and dumping," and other "unwritten barriers to trade" was passed at the AFl-CIO convention in Los Angeles in December.

Meanwhile, Mr. Strauss went to Japan to negotiate concessions that it was hoped would solve the American trade war. As Strauss was calling for stiff quotas and tariffs to hold down the growing billions in deficit trade spending, Mr. Strauss was fitted in some areas as a "problem." The Japanese agreed to increase their quota of soybeans from American beef and oranges, which will help to increase their little bit of income. Mr. Strauss was promised a review of Japan's strong foreign exchange control system.

Despite the expressed satisfaction of the business community, who admitted they were not bringing back any jobs, at efforts to "achieve parity in the open market," Japan was moving strongly into new competitive fields of construction and energy production in the Pacific region in a large number of American dollars filling a vacuum left when Korea, Taiwan, and the Philippines, which had extracted billions of dollars from the U.S. economy, were in good working order. Japan was moving strongly into new competitive fields of construction and energy production in the Pacific region in a large number of American dollars filling a vacuum left when Korea, Taiwan, and the Philippines, which had extracted billions of dollars from the U.S. economy, were in good working order.