

Warm 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 1931, 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. Taken 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 taken out of the bill. Every item which would have put meaning behind a force account reform measure has been taken out of the bill. It has been emasculated!"

Marr said that while the current version does nothing to reform the manner in which public agencies perform construction projects, the possibility of obtaining state funds to study the problem offers hope. "We hope that research and hearings will demonstrate the need for a much stronger bill or at least the reinstatement of cost limitations and the uniformity of accounting practices."

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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 8:00 p.m., at the Veterans Building, 1351 Maple Street, SANTA ROSA.



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While the Warm Springs Dam flood control and water storage project continued to suffer delay through the political maneuverings 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 39 feet, eight feet above the rivers banks, forcing residents of Guerneville to evacuate their homes and causing millions of dollars in damage. Engineers News contacted Gordon Miller, head of the Sonoma County Water Agency, who claimed that construction of the Warm Springs Dam would have curtailed at least five feet off of the flood level, reducing considerably the current flood damage.

For 'Social Engineering'

ABAG Comes Under Local 3 Fire

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, in what they claim is an attempt to meet "State and Federal Laws."

"This plan is a chapter right out of 1984," Marr criticized. "It will tell everyone living in the Bay Area where they will live, where they will work and how much they can drive."

Speaking before the general membership of Local 3 at the Jan-

uary Semi-annual meeting in San Francisco, Marr emphasized the importance of the union becoming politically involved in opposing programs that restrict the people's right to choose their own lifestyles.

A special 46-member task force has been directed by ABAG to prepare a plan for "solving water, air and solid waste problems."

In reality, Marr said, it goes much farther than that. In the section on air quality, for instance, the plan calls for a "variety of transportation control measures" to reduce the amount of vehicle travel within the region. According to ABAG's proposal, these measures would be enforced by additional regulatory agencies.

"These ideas are a carbon copy of the Transportation Plan that the Department of Transportation had the gall to propose last year," Marr said.

The program also calls for new and extended permit controls which would place further restrictions on existing industries in the Bay Area. It would also make it even more difficult for proposed industries to construct plants.

A further objective of the management plan is to "reduce the number and length of automobile trips in the region" through new land use and development controls. A prime objective is to restrict traditional suburban developments which allow a family to live in their own single, detached home. Under the plan, close

cropped, "cluster developments" would be the required form.

The plan would also require shopping centers and airports to obtain an "air quality permit," since according to ABAG, these are centers of air pollution.

In response to ABAG's plan, Local 3 has formed an ad hoc committee that will appear before the public hearing Feb. 6 to oppose many aspects of the study.

"We need the support of every member who can possibly attend the hearing," Marr emphasized. "Only through a strong opposition to the plan can we protect the future of jobs and particularly the freedom to choose our lifestyles."

The key public hearings will be held Feb. 7 and 8 at the ABAG offices in the Hotel Claremont, Berkeley.

*** State Tries To Shelve Project

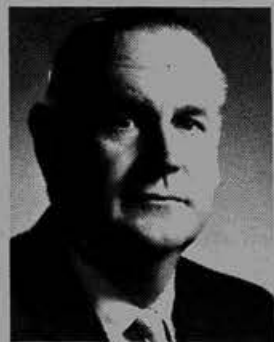
The controversial and long awaited Warm Springs Dam project in Sonoma County was saved narrowly from a disastrous delay in federal funding last week as Local 3 responded quickly to information that a member of Governor Brown's cabinet was trying to shelve the project indefinitely.

The public outcry and pressure generated from a joint press statement by Business Manager Dale Marr and James Lee, president of the State Building and Construction Trades Council proved to be the weight that tipped the scales in favor of the \$240 million project in the closing days of the federal government's budget preparation for 1979.

The trouble stemmed around a letter written on Jan. 5 by Brown's Secretary of Resources, Huey Johnson to President Carter's Office of Management and Budget, urging for a delay in the project "until the remaining concerns of the State of California have been resolved."

The Office of Management and Budget, which was putting the finishing touches on the fiscal 1979 budget, has the power to cut the money off of any federally funded project. Following an approval last spring by the California Water

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By DALE MARR, Business Manager

Looking At Labor

The Hidden Dangers of 'Regional Planning'

ENGINEERS NEWS

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Grievance Committee Elections

On Jan. 10 the District 4 membership re-elected the following brothers to serve on its Grievance Committee for the ensuing year:

Joseph Biasca, Darrell Robinson, Jay Powers.

At its meeting on Jan. 6, the District 6 membership re-elected the following to serve on its Grievance Committee for the ensuing year:

James Melton, Cy Shephard, Richard Bagley.

On Jan. 11, the membership of District 7 elected the following brothers to serve on its Grievance Committee for the ensuing year:

Ben Caravalho, Re-elected; Walter Hurlbut, Newly Elected; Wilfred Houghtby, Newly Elected.

Grievance Committee Election

On the 18th the District 1 membership reelected the following brothers to serve on its Grievance Committee for the ensuing year: **Willis Bennett, John M. Gilmour and James O'Brien.**

(Ed.'s Note: The following guest column was provided by Mrs. Billie Bowles, Vice President of the San Francisco Regional Citizens Forum. Founded in 1973, with a \$50,000 grant from the Association of Bay Area Government (ABAG), the SFRCF soon found gaping areas of conflict between ABAG policy and public opinion. As a result, SFRCF became an outspoken opponent of ABAG and was cut off from subsequent funding. Since that time, SFRCF has lived hand-to-mouth and frequently gone begging to keep opposition to ABAG alive. 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. Bowles says, we think the citizens opposed to ABAG have a right to an articulate speaker and a forum.

Anyone interested in this volunteer action and research group may write or phone Mrs. Bowles at 21 Sunset, Kensington, Ca. 94707, 415/939-5659 (days) and 415/525-5665 (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, and open-mindedly review 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 and questions.)

Isn't there just one of you who will get the true facts and tell his readers how VERY MUCH this is going to cost THEM—and it will cost tens, or hundreds, of billions—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. Andrezej Brezeski, formerly the Head of Central Planning for POLAND says: "Don't tell me about the glorious "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 housing and jobs MIGHT become available in 2 or 10 years. Ask him how many millions of citizens have been relocated just to fit the plans of planners. Ask him about the "low productivity" in the great planned-economy.

Ask, and then decide IF you dare

tell our citizens what is in 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 WASHINGTON'S.)

Texas and Louisiana profitably make Petro-chemicals in Dow plants which are far less environmentally "pure" than the miraculous plant Dow designed for the Bay Area—the plant OUR bureaucrats refused to let them build for us.

Doesn't anyone wonder why these things are happening???

Doesn't anyone, anywhere, question the "lie" that "if we don't put these controls on ourselves, and submit to Regional Government, that the "Feds" will do it TO us"? Regional governmentalsists have, since 1963, used this same lie, and no one seems to question it.

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.

160 metropolitan areas in the U.S. split \$160 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" money for TOTAL REGIONAL PLANNING—"water" was what Congress designated 208-money for.

Doesn't anyone wonder why, and how, ABAG got rid of BASSA—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" stalled in our U.S. Courts, until approval of the Environmental Plan is steamrolled through on April 6th,—and of course, all the 208-money has been used up. San Francisco Supervisor Bob Gonzales, 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 pour 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 pressed for Regional Government for years? And how much land will become WORTHLESS by restrictive controls on its use? Who will lose? Who will PAY?

As Bastiat said in "The Law", more than a century ago, "Away with the shackles—away with the chains; Let's start where we should have begun—let's try freedom."



By HAROLD HUSTON, President

A Personal Note From The President's Pen

We are happy to report the brothers employed at Pacific States Steel Corporation, and American Forge Company located at Union City have voted to approve their new 3-year agreements. Our personal thanks to the negotiating committees and all the members who gave us their 100 per cent support.

These negotiations were real tough from the beginning to the end and we appreciate the many kind remarks from the members to the negotiating committee at the special-called ratification meetings.

Steel mills throughout the United States are closing down with the main problem being foreign steel companies are undercutting American competitors by selling heavy structural steel in the United States at a substantial loss according to the Treasurer's Department.

As an example of their alleged underselling, Treasury officials said it costs Japanese \$285 a ton to make carbon steel plate, including an 8 per cent profit margin, while department formula shows the firms sold steel in America for about \$216 a ton.

The administration on January 3, set minimum prices for imported steel in an effort to help troubled American steelmakers become competitive enough to increase production and rehire laid off workers.

Steel industry officials declined immediate comment on the Treasury Department proposals of about \$330 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 producers would be larger on the West Coast and Gulf Coasts and smaller in the Great Lakes.

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 because it harms domestic producers and their employees.

In one recent dumping case, it was found the spread between American and foreign made plate steel was 32 per cent.

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

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

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.

Redding Gets Fair Share of Winter Rain

The rains have finally come to Northern California, reports District Representative Ken Green. As of this writing the federal and local governments have officially declared the drought over. In a one week period enough 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 December he had seen it rain hard enough in Redding to fill Shasta Lake in one season. Local forecasters said it would take as high 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 capacity 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 able to get a few joints of pipe per day on the cross-town sewer-line.

Cal-Ore Construction is having trouble on their cross-town waterlines also. The project has a two

month time limit on—as of this date they are into the job 17 days and have about four hundred feet of pipe in the ground.

Tidril will do the bores for Cal-Ore. As of this date they are boring 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 Sacramento River to the Water Reservoirs in back of the Manzanita School. This morning in the driving rain Hawkey Transport was unloading and stringing the pipe.

R. G. Fisher has started the sewer plant south of Redding. Claus W. Woods 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 drawing unemployment benefits due to the Winter weather in the "Great North Land"—a few of 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. F. Shea Company has subcontracted their Hiway 3 job near Yreka to Eastco Construction because of the minority provisions in the specifications of the project. Brother Bill Wieblehaus will probably honcho the job and should be moving muck sometime around the middle of April or the first of May. The storms currently hitting the Redding District are extremely heavy with moisture and have triggered some fair sized earth slides in the Sacramento River Canyon that have resulted in 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 inflow into Lake Shasta from the Sacramento, Pit and McCloud Rivers is causing a rise in the lake—sometimes as much as four feet in twenty-four hours.

Not only are the storms bring-

ing great copious amounts of rain to the lower elevations—Mt. Shasta which did not get enough snow last year for the Ski-Bowl to even open—currently has a snow-pack in excess of fourteen feet and has let loose an awesome sized avalanche which wiped out seven towers on the Panther Creek

chairlift and has effectively closed the facility permanently.

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



Largest Truck of its Kind

The world's largest bulk lubrication service truck, built expressly for Kaiser Steel Corporation by Diamond Steel Company of Yuba City, is to be delivered to Kaiser's Eagle Mountain California iron ore mine in the Southern California desert eighty miles east of Palm Springs late next week. The truck when fully loaded will weigh approximately 82,000 pounds and has a value in excess of \$150,000.

According to Ed Gilbert, General Manager of Diamond Steel, the truck is 11 feet wide and 15 feet high and has its own self-contained electric power plant. It will service Kaiser's mammoth mining equipment on location with 14 different commodities pumped with electric motors through 15 different service hoses. The commodities range from 1,000 gallons of diesel fuel to solvents,

motor oils, rock drill oil and chassis grease which, incidentally will be pumped at ten gallons per minute—an incredible rate for such a thick substance.

The first-of-its-kind truck, built on a "Kenworth Brute" chassis, is also equipped with a crane which has a 30-foot reach, and a lifting capacity of 14,000 pounds. It also has an elevated transport deck for hauling large power shovel buckets and 15-inch diameter 5,000-pound mining drill tubes.

Gilbert said the truck was constructed by Local 3 members employed by Diamond Steel in conjunction with Kaiser Steel and Buran Equipment Company of San Leandro. It will be featured in articles in a number of mining and construction trade magazines.

Get Yours!

Members and their families planning a trip to Disneyland or Disney World may want to join the Magic Kingdom Club first. A free membership card in the Club will take the edge off the costs of such a trip, by getting good discounts on tickets, and motel and auto rental savings. Write to Ken Erwin, Operating Engineers Local Union No. 3, 474 Valencia Street, San Francisco, Ca. 94103, or call him at 415/431-1568 to obtain a membership card in Local 3's chapter of the Club, or for more information.



By BOB MAYFIELD
Vice-President

Rigging Lines

Thus far 1978, in my opinion, has begun pretty well for us for the most part. The long overdue rain and snow is alleviating the drought which has plagued our entire jurisdiction on the mainland (Nevada, Utah and California). With at least two more normally rain-filled months ahead yet, or hopefully so, reservoirs are well on the way to capacity; snow packs are wetter and deeper than normal; and rainfall totals are for the most part above normal.

This hopefully will let spring begin as a normal start, as we all know the drought had begun to adversely affect an already difficult work situation. Jobs in the mountains, where fire posed extreme hazards were either stopped, not begun at all, or were put on a shift beginning extremely early when some moisture was in the air.

In valley areas where water was needed for proper compaction for roads, subdivisions and other fill jobs, water was in short supply and in some cases non-existent. In heavily populated areas short water supplies caused tight water rationing and totally prohibited new housing starts and other developments.

Throw in the usual environmental problems along with the open shop and non-union elements and I scratch my head and wonder how we all existed quite as well as we actually did, because in actuality (as I had stated in some previous articles) work year 1977 appeared to be heading toward the best total of man-hours worked for at least five years. This ended up to be true.

Looking forward a little bit, the end of the drought hopefully will let all work previously hindered or stopped due to the drought proceed normally. Several jobs of major consequence have been let and have either started or are scheduled to start in the near future, such as the recently let first section of the Dumbarton Bridge, in which Guy F. Atkinson Company was low bidder.

The sewer and water improvements in San Francisco have finally been let in major sections with many brothers now being employed and will be for some time to come. Many new sections are soon scheduled to be let. Housing starts seem to be on the increase everywhere and several large sections of Canal have been let in the Marysville and Fresno areas. These types of jobs ordinarily employ almost all Engineers as large excavations are required.

Utah and Nevada are both blessed with their share of all types of construction projects and are looking forward to as good as or better than past years. Election years in some areas are just ahead and, of course, the politicians in power in hopes of getting elected usually come out ahead of their election with construction projects and get them turned loose, in hopes that our memories have been short and we will vote for them.

This, I am sure, is exactly the posture and thinking of our present Governor in California (Jerry Brown) who, in my opinion has at many times during his term been entirely in the corner with the no-growth group regarding the State highway program, water projects and dam building, nuclear power plant construction and other projects too numerous to write about in one column. A recent evidence of this was where one of his chief Lieutenants wrote a strong letter to Washington. D. C., urging delay of the Warm Springs Dam Project which was ready to bid after years of study, design, environmental impacts, and a vote of the people that has almost certainly delayed this job for an unknown time or possibly even worse things. This letter was written by an authorized State official who works and answers directly to Brown, so I'm certain if he were not following orders from the man he would be replaced. Therefore, the blame should be placed where it truly belongs.

Contract negotiations that were relatively non-existent as far as those to be reopened for the past two months are once more rolling into opening dates. In the last week of January, contracts with the last of the oil, gas and geothermal drilling contractors with whom we had yet to complete a new three-year agreement, was completed successfully. The three companies are CenCal Drilling, Camrich Drilling and Gary Drilling, all of which have office and headquarters in the Bakersfield area. This city, of course, isn't even in our jurisdiction but their working operations and schedules carry them many times into Northern California and even Nevada where Camrich Drilling is now, in fact, drilling on a geothermal prospect.

It was quite interesting that while in Bakersfield on these negotiations, I was able to take a complete tour of the Gary Drilling Company's work shops. I must say this location houses the most complete set up for maintenance of their drilling equipment, pipe, truck and engine repair of any company I have ever seen, which includes the very large mining operations in remote areas of Utah and Nevada, as well as the largest construction contractors in our jurisdiction. They even do most all of their machine shop work right there, keeping four full-time

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For First Phase

Dumbarton Contract Awarded

Following a slight delay in the schedule, a contract for the first phase of construction on the long-awaited Dumbarton Bridge has gone out to bid and been awarded, reports Asst. District Representative Dick Bell.

Guy F. Atkinson Construction Co., with its bid of \$24.8 million won the contract for the erection of approaches from the shoreline on each side of the bay to the main shipping channel. Construction is expected to begin within 90 days, Bell said.

Completion of the Dumbarton project is expected to take five years, comprising a total of \$103 million in steel erection and construction of approaches.

The existing two lane span will be torn down when the new four-lane bridge next to it is completed.

In connection with Dumbarton Bridge, State Treasurer Jesse Unruh announced the sale of \$20 million in revenue bonds to help finance the project.

Bell also reports that pipeline work in the San Mateo area has been very good with several sewer plant expansion projects under construction along with upgrading of several peninsula cities pipelines.

Business Rep. Nate Davidson reports that San Francisco Airport expansion has accounted for much of the increase in construction jobs this past year with several large projects under construction at the present with more scheduled to start soon.

Private home as well as commercial building development has been very good with numerous single family and condominium tracts under construction in Foster and Redwood Shores area, as well as several small shopping centers under construction or about to begin construction.

"The only part of the construction industry lagging behind is the Highway and Freeway part and hopefully we will see some much needed Highway improvements in the area this year," Bell commented.

'Positron' Underway

The long awaited Stanford Linear Accelerator "Positron" project is underway. This will be a circular "Beam Housing" building a half mile in diameter that will tie into and be used in conjunction with the existing Linear Accelerator at Stanford.

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. Early Company to construct the Positron Beam Housing, part of which will be underground. Due to the hilly contour of the area, 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 tunnel excavation of approximately 2,500 feet and M. Dubach Company from Sacramento is doing the open cut part of the project. The total estimated cost of this facility will be \$83 million and will be contracted under five or six different contract bids, with Kaiser Engineering being the overall Project Managers.

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

Robert E. McKee's job on the parking terminal expansion at the San Francisco International Airport hasn't slowed up a bit, keeping on an average of seventeen brothers working.

A.F.B.'s job on the sewage treatment plant on Detroit Drive in San Mateo has slowed down but is still keeping four to five brothers working.

Quarry Products operations in Brisbane and Pacifica have slowed down and have had to lay-off. However, talking to Management, Davidson said, they say they have a tremendous year in front of them. Brisbane will be setting up a new Barber-Greene Hot Plant in late March.

Lowrie Paving in South San Francisco is busy on numerous projects and looking forward this year to probably be the best year the Company has had in five years.

Some of the other jobs which have started recently are:

Raiser Construction job constructing the Lagaspi Towers at

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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 exception of one which is down for repairs," reports Oil Rep. Frank Townley. The Peter Bawden rig in Stockton has put about one-half of those men to work for a short time.

Townley pointed out there are many advantages of using the hiring hall. An example is a job in Petrolia, California where the company who was drilling the well couldn't keep hands, so they contacted one of our employers, who in turn took over as operator, and called the hiring halls for men to finish this job. This job took five qualified hands.

So when you are out of work call SACRAMENTO 916/383-8480 or SANTA ROSA 707/546-2487 and get on the out-of-work list. To make dispatching easier for our brothers, all halls in Local No. 3 may be used for picking up dispatches.

Perryman Drilling Company of Sacramento has recently signed their Toolpushers for the same pension benefits that the rank and file members receive.

As of February 1, the brothers will be enjoying a raise of about 7.4 percent throughout the industry. This rate will last until January 31, 1979.

Drought Over for Santa Rosa

It looks like the drought has finally come to an end, reports District Representative Bob Wagon. About all of the lakes are full and the ground is thoroughly saturated.

The water clean-up project down the Russian River to Guerneville is to come up for bid in the spring. It is between \$15 and \$20 million, plus Sonoma Valley, from our reports, is about ready to go. This is another job which has a price tag of around \$20 million, plus all the redevelopment work in downtown Santa Rosa so it should be a good year in 1978.

The work picture in the northern area is completely stopped due to the heavy rains, which were long overdue. The group of members at Ukiah Labor Temple on Wednesdays gets larger every week, reports Business Representative Pat O'Connell. George Tusso received his thirty-five year pin and Ernie Freitas is expecting his any time.

"That's a lot of years in this business and we would like to congratulate them both," he said.

Sully-Miller Contracting Co.'s job at Redwood Valley will be shut down until April. Remco Hydraulics, Inc., in Willits, is still going strong, also Berglund, Inc. has quite a bit of work. This year looks very promising—most contractors have work to complete and many jobs to start this spring.

"It's that time of year when most of you sign the out-of-work list, so be sure to re-register to keep yourself on the list," O'Connell said. "Check your dues card and if any of you have a problem with health and welfare or pensions be sure to contact your Business Representative or John Smith, the Dispatcher, who is very experienced and will answer your questions."

Business Representative Chuck Smith reports Peter Kiewit Sons' Co. and Sully-Miller have completed their pipeline work in Lake County and Lange Bros. are near completion on the Soda Bay Rd. widening job. Lange Bros. are having an auction on February 23rd, getting rid of most of their earth moving equipment and will

concentrate mostly on paving jobs. The sewer job at Lakeport should go to bid in the very near future, promising to be a pretty fair job. The work picture in Napa County looks promising for the coming year. The hospital at Angwin should be starting in soon, putting some of the brothers back to work. Lower Sonoma County work has slowed with a few of the jobs waiting for the sun to shine so work can start up again. Piombo Corp. still has work to do at Oakmont and the Llano Sewer Plant. Lloyd Rodoni & Son still have a way to go before they finish the ponds on Llano Rd. but the rain has made a mud hole of the job and they'll need several weeks of good weather before going back to work. Peter Kiewit Sons' Co. made short work of the series of ponds they started in October, with the rain coming just before they completed the last one. Vido Artukovich is working, whenever possible, on the sewer line from Hall Rd. to the Llano Rd. sewer plant.



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 Shaw, Margan Harrison, Ben Crebs, Norman Gotberg, Albert Hallet, Ron Crebs, Darrel Darling and Calvin Nelson.

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 Representative Al McNamara. A lot 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 and two dozers went to work the same day clearing.

This jobs runs from I-5 to Highway 99 about five and one-half miles of multilane freeway and ten bridges. Madonna has 420-working days to complete the job but see no problem as this is all sand.

Madonna's I-5 job in Sacramento Co. is shut down so most of the operators are being transferred

to the Manteca job till they can go back to work on I-5.

Nova-Rados has been shut down due to salt water. The barrow pits for the job 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.

Melones 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 Dam should be topped out in August of this year if everything goes all-right.

One of the projects the Stockton office 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 no cost to the taxpayers. The Cities buying the power will finance the cost of the project. This project, if it goes will help Calaveras Co. as the last few years work in Calaveras Co. 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.

Cold Utah Weather Causes Layoffs

Business Rep. Don Strate reports 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 Emery and Huntington 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 operators have been put on the job.

L. A. Young Sons' expect to get started on their job on Highway 59 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-70 in Salina Canyon. The job is ten miles long with 190,000 tons of untreated base gravel and 745 tons of bituminous material. They are crushing the gravel in a pit west of Redmond. The job is to be completed by October 1, 1978. L. A. Young Sons' job on Highway 50 & 6 in Spanish Fork Canyon has been shut down for the winter.

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

According to the Department of Transportation, they have a heavy schedule for highway work in 1978. "If they do all 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 reports that the mining of 544,808 tons of material in one 24-hour period at Kennecott Copper Corporation'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, mine employees removed the record tonnage, of which 107,624 tons were ore, the remainder overburden. The mine's previous daily record was 516,013 tons, handled December 9, 1976. Normal production at the mine is about 470,000 tons of ore and overburden 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 for the past two years they have set successive records in amounts given. During the campaign which ended November 21, 1977, the employees pledged contributions of \$326,000, 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 of the total United Way goal of \$2,850,000. The average donation was \$57.30. The outstanding generosity reflected participation by 82.5 per cent. It was indeed a remarkable performance as United Way officials were swift to acknowledge.

Wayne Lassiter reports that Gibbons and Reed Co. was the successful bidder on another section of I-80 at 5600 West in the Salt Lake City area. Low bid was just short of \$1 million for detour 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 proposed gas tax.

"We have been assured that this trust fund money for highways cannot be transferred for any other purpose," Lassiter said. "Unless the D.O.T. gets the 2-cent increase, the 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."

Stateline Dam

Business Rep. Rex Daugherty reports that S. J. Groves Company is still working at the State Line Dam in lots of snow and bit-

ter cold. The company is trying to get all the preparation work completed by spring so they will be able to start on the dam fill. Mark Dancause, Project Manager, said they expect to run two shifts and employ 100 engineers.

Peter Kiewit Sons' project on Interstate 80, located between Castle Rock and Emery, has had problems with the Union Pacific Railroad. It seems as if Union Pacific changes their mind every week on the design of the railroad and, consequently, some of the operators have been working on a part-time basis. The right-of-way for the railroad is all mud and must be excavated by two draglines and backfilled with

granular material.

Union Pacific must have the new railroad in service for a period of 90 days before Peter Kiewit can begin construction on top of the old railroad. This means there will be a 90-day dead period in the project, Daugherty explained.

Gibbons and Reed Company has completed the northbound lane on I-15 between Layton and Farmington. The traffic has been turned and the new lane is in use. The Department of Transportation would not permit the company to start construction on the southbound lane because of the problems created by the winter weather.

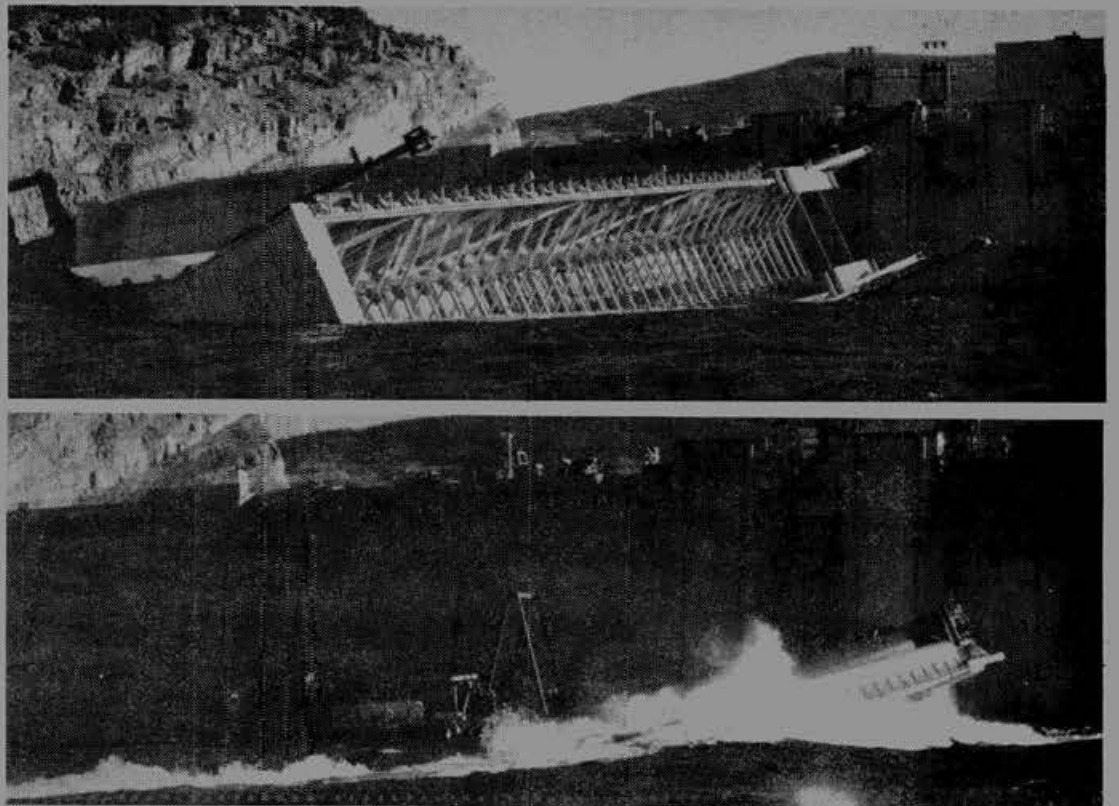
Massive 'Trash Rack' for Flaming Gorge

Construction on a massive device, 20 stories high and weighing 640,000 pounds, has been completed by Osberg Construction and then capsized 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 intake 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 below the dam.

The \$4.2 million project was started last May. It was assembled 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-

neath. It was assembled with the open end upward. This necessitated floating the raft into position in front of the dam, then capsizing it so the open end would be in position to be attached to the dam. After shore-attached winch lines had the raft in position, air was let out of compartments in the pipe pontoons on one side, allowing the metal monster to gradually heel over and capsize without damage to the structure.





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DALE HANAN
General Manager

Just like you, we see things and have to do things we don't like.

We don't like to see Local 3 members pay high finance charges and earn less than they could on their savings. It would be safe to say, however, that Local 3 members and their families are losing thousands of dollars each year by borrowing and saving with other financial institutions instead of their Credit Union.

To give you a place where you could earn a high return on your savings and pay less for credit was the reason a handful of Local 3 members founded the Credit Union in 1964. Growth has been phenomenal. The Credit Union has loaned more than \$72 million at low interest rates and paid more than \$5.5 million in dividends on members' share accounts. Today the Credit Union has approximately \$30 million in assets and is one of the three largest labor-union credit unions in the United States.

There are still many Local 3 members, however, who do not take full advantage of having a Credit Union to serve their borrowing and saving needs.

Compare the Credit Union's maximum finance charge of 12 per cent APR with rates charged by banks, finance companies; with rates charged by BankAmericard, Visa, Master Charge; and with rates charged by Sears, Montgomery Wards, and J. C. Penneys.

Compare the Credit Union's 6.5 per cent per-annum return on your savings (the dividend rate just declared by your Board of Directors) with the passbook rate offered by banks or savings and loan associations.

In both cases, you'll see the advantage of doing business with your Credit Union. The start of a new year is a good time to make such comparisons and think about transferring your savings to your Credit Union share account. It's also a good time to think about paying off any high-interest rate loans you have on your car, furniture, boat, travel trailer, etc. Transferring your savings and paying off your loans could mean more money in your pocket—where it belongs.

We don't like to delay your loan requests. That's one of the main reasons we changed our loan system to Phone-A-Loan. You have to fill out one application which you can return to the Credit Union before you need a loan. Then when you do want a loan, just call, write or visit the Credit Union. You will not have to complete another application each time you request a loan as you were required under our old system.

In most cases, we can give you an answer on your loan request in just one day—sometimes in just a few minutes if you apply by telephone. If your request is approved, your check will be in the mail or ready to be picked up the same day.

If you haven't filled out the Phone-A-Loan application, send one in before you apply for credit. Then you won't be delayed. Phone-A-Loan applications are available from your District Office or the Credit Union.

If you have any questions on the benefits of membership or on services, just call or write the Credit Union.

In Oakland District

Gravel Plants Look to Good Year

Business Rep. Buford Barks reports that the Dumbarton Quarry had a strong last two months to round out a good year and are looking forward to a strong 1978. Being located in the heart of a strong building of homes and strong service and commercial centers, the industrial building is very light this year.

The other gravel plants have enjoyed an average year in the aggregate and sand for concrete foundation and tilt 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," Barks 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 in the North Coyote Hills in the regional park in Fremont will start in February or March. This location is close to the new Dumbarton Bridge.

Crane Rental

Bill Dorresteyn reports that crane work is still doing very good up and down the coast and the foothills of the Sierras. There were a few cranes on the docks in San Francisco and also in Oakland. These jobs go some overtime and shifts of twelve hours—real good money. There is a lot of storm damage down south and some up north, so we'll be getting work in these areas too.

Dorresteyn received what may be some bad news for crane rental companies. It looks as though Cal Trans may close some of the bridges to overweight travel as well as any overpass in the state that looks a bit used. "It seems as Cal Trans can say 'no' to most any bridge or overpass and no more permit loads," Dorresteyn said.

This is very inflationary and also is a bit of a safety problem as this will force a lot of wide and overweight cranes to alternate

routes and into highly congested traffic and tight turn areas. "Looks like a stupid move on the state's part," Dorresteyn said.

Western Contra Costa

Hank Munroe reports that, O. C. Jones currently has 115 jobs on the books. Gallagher & Burk, which moved about 12 million yards of dirt in 1977 already has 6 million yards 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 and our future looks 1000 per cent better."

Asst. District 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 in spite of what we may think we want," Buttler commented.

"It's up 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 plan would restrict where a person can live, where he can

work, what he will do for recreation, whether, when and where he can drive his car, and on what kind of roads.

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

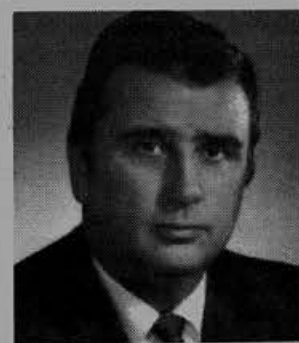
Eastern Contra Costa

Chuck Ivie reports that, for the first time in almost three years, Eastern Contra Costa County has more work to be done and nobody working. "This sure is a switch, but the rains are a blessing," Ivie commented. "Without these rains we would be sitting around with all this work and still couldn't do it because of no water. The good part of this is after the rains clear and it dries up, we will all be out there hauling the mail and salting 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 down until spring, due to the heavy rains.

The work has been very much like the sixties all through last year. Many finished jobs to forget and a few that were caught before the rain to be finished come the sun.



Treasurer's Report

By DON KINCHLOE

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 to be changed at any time the Brother Engineer wants to change his beneficiary. We have received the death benefits of a deceased engineer who has been married several times without obtaining a legal divorce or a deceased engineer who has been married and divorced and remarried without changing the beneficiary card. When this happens the battle begins. The tragic part of this is usually no one gets the money except the attorneys 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 have it on file.

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 no 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 or more 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 the members were not aware of the Good Standing 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.

There will be paid from this Fund and transferred to the credit 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 can receive six quarters or 18 months under the Good Standing Fund. I haven't explained all of its details for the reason I think the members should 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.

Got A Problem?

Call Your District Representative

San Francisco Hugh Bodom, Dist. Rep.

Work: 415/431-5744 Home: 707/446-9621

Ignacio "Lucky" Sprinkle, Asst. Dist. Rep.

Work: 415/883-2654 Home: 415/892-5958

San Mateo Dick Bell, Asst. Dist. Rep.

Work: 415/345-8237 Home: 415/359-6837

Fairfield Aster Whitaker, Asst. Dist. Rep.

Work: 707/429-5008 Home: 707/226-2990

Santa Rosa Bob Wagnon, Dist. Rep.

Work: 707/546-2487 Home: 707/539-0145

Oakland Bob Skidgel, Dist. Rep.

Work: 415/638-7273 Home: 415/653-8063

Stockton Al McNamara, Dist. Rep.

Work: 209/464-7687 Home: 209/464-0706

Ceres Jay Victor, Asst. Dist. Rep.

Work: 209/537-4706 Home: 209/883-0148

Eureka Eugene Lake, Dist. Rep.

Work: 707/443-7328 Home: 707/443-5843

Fresno Claude Odom, Dist. Rep.

Work: 209/485-0611 Home: 209/439-4052

Marysville Alex Cellini, Dist. Rep.

Work: 916/743-7321 Home: 916/674-3927

Redding Ken Green, Dist. Rep.

Work: 916/241-0158 Home: 916/347-4097

Sacramento Clem Hoover, Dist. Rep.

Work: 916/383-8480 Home: 916/428-1458

San Jose Tom Carter, Dist. Rep.

Work: 408/295-8788 Home: 408/779-3863

Reno Dale Beach, Dist. Rep.

Work: 702/329-0236 Home: 702/882-6643

Salt Lake City Tom Bills, Dist. Rep.

Work: 801/532-6081 Home: 801/943-2027

Provo Don Strate, Bus. Rep.

Work: 801/373-8237 Home: 801/377-4440

Ogden Rex Daugherty, Bus. Rep.

Work: 801/399-1139 Home: 801/621-1169

Honolulu Wallace Lean, Dist. Rep.

Work: 808/949-0084 Home: 808/941-3456

Agana E. Punzalan, Asst. Dist. Rep.

Work: 734-9064 Home: 646-1018

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 1958. 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 enmeshed 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 skirmish 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 enviably 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 an interim report recommending a multi-purpose reservoir at Dry Creek.

In 1962, 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.

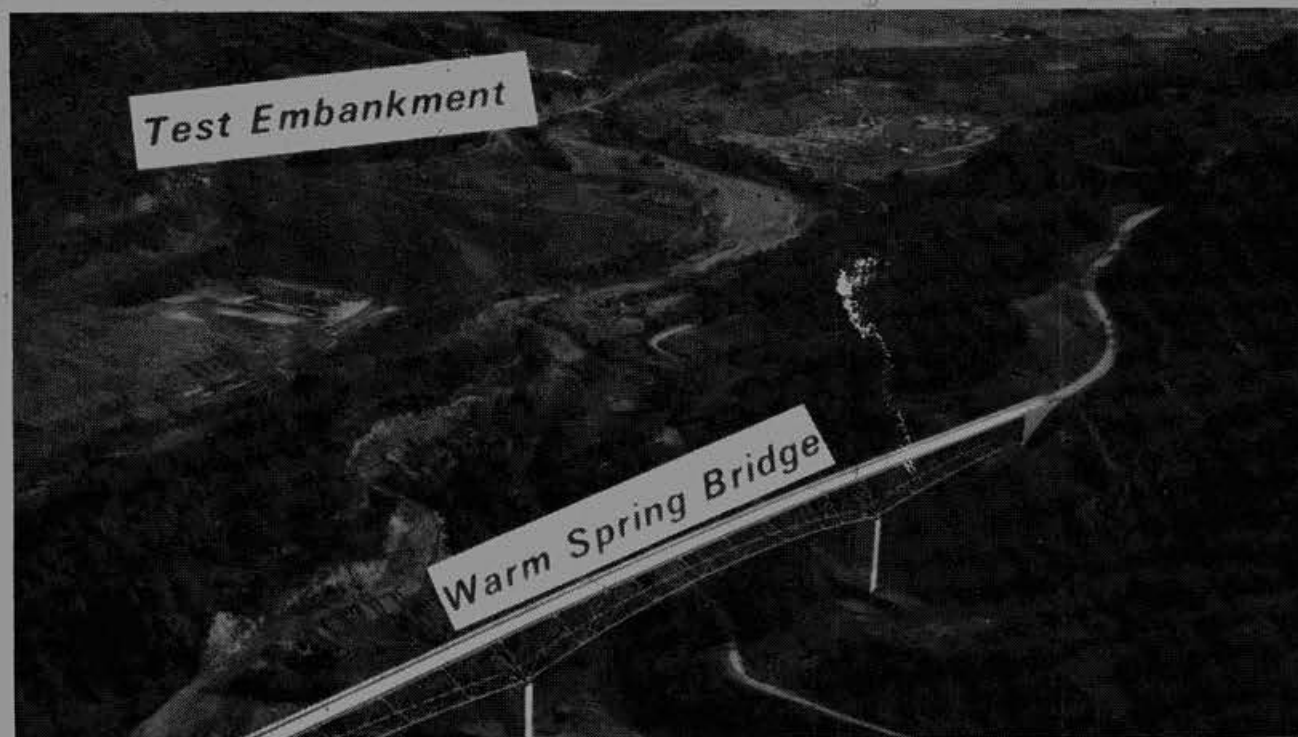
The first sign of trouble came in 1972, when a Clem Vanoni filed suit against the water agency, claiming that the agency had to have voter approval to contract with the federal government. The suit, later rejected by the superior and appeals courts had no direct effect on the project, except that it 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 Busterud, 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)



THE TEST EMBANKMENT pictured above is the site of the Warm Springs Dam project. Due to court delays and problems with funding, the project has experienced no significant headway over the past four years, other than construction of the Warm Springs Bridge and realignment of the

highway. The appropriation of \$35 million last month, however, should prepare the way for further construction this year, pending the resolution of some conflicts between the state and the Corps of Engineers.

Warm Springs Dam—Continued

(Continued from Page 7)

environment as they were with preserving their rural lifestyle. Letters to the editor of local newspapers began to appear, prophesying that if Santa Rosa was provided a large water supply, the valley would turn into "another San Jose, plagued by smog, traffic strangulation, soaring taxes, unemployment—and regrets."

Meanwhile, preliminary construction of test embankments had begun. Opponents to the dam gained ammunition for the battle when they succeeded in getting the Corps of Engineers to halt construction because it had been too slow in completing the Environmental Impact Statement as required by law.

By 1973, the conflict over Warm Springs was mushrooming rapidly. In June, the Corps had completed its draft version of the EIS for review and comment. But it would be months before the

public hearings would be over and the final report drawn up. The delay prompted Congress on June 25 to cut the project budget.

Construction ground to a complete standstill as the Corps presented the EIS at public hearings in Santa Rosa and San Rafael in August and September. The final version of the EIS was a monstrous document containing hundreds of pages of geological analysis, project description, environmental impact, alternatives, comments from a host of state and federal agencies, transcripts of public hearings and elaborately prepared diagrams.

Finally, on December 4, 1974 the Corps submitted the completed EIS to the Council on Environmental Quality.

Unfortunately for the Corps, John Busterud, a key member of the CEQ was a former resident of Marin County and active in environmental causes. He didn't have anything good to say about Warm Springs Dam. A letter dated February 14, 1974 to the Corps articulated his objections with the usual seismicity and benefit-cost objections. But these environmental factors were only rhetoric. His real objection proved to be the same as the rest of the small group of hardcore opponents, when he said "Marin County officials have repeatedly stressed their desire to restrict growth in the County," adding that the EIS did not "fully evaluate the project's impact on growth in both Marin and Sonoma Counties."

IV Guerrilla Warfare

Judges are not geologists or biologists. They must take at 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 environmental lawsuits, 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 a wide variety of issues. Although they may appear to confront unrelated concerns, the ultimate objective is directed toward one purpose: to impose an indefinite or permanent injunction on construction.

By obtaining 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 technical jargon against the project, he begins to doubt the credibility of the EIS. The defendants are then usually forced to go back at considerable 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 the courts, environmentalists have inflation on their side. The cost of the project 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 at 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 credibility was thoroughly impeached on a number of occasions, but even this did not deter the dam opponents. As will be shown, using this same false information, they were still able to obtain an injunction from one judge with information that was impeached in a prior court decision. The old saying revised—"What the judge doesn't know will hurt you."

V Legal Tangle

As witnesses were called to support the task force's case, it became glaringly apparent that the dam design was much more substantial than any testimony against it.

On March 22, 1974, opponents to the project, who had organized themselves into the Warm Springs Dam Task Force, filed suit against the



Flip Flop

"We in California have almost \$4 billion in just dam projects ready to go. All we need is for the federal government to approve the money." (Governor Jerry Brown speaking to Building Trades in December).

"We believe that bids for construction contracts (for Warm Springs Dam) should not be advertised until the remaining concerns of the State of California have been resolved." (Brown's Secretary of Resources speaking to the federal government in January).

Brown, Johnson 'Undermining' Dam, Says Lee

(Continued from Page 1)

Commission, the Corps of Engineers had asked OMB for \$35 million towards construction in the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1978.

Labor Responds

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

"From the content of Johnson's letter," declared Lee, "it is apparent that the Governor is not supporting the project. If he denies this, then he obviously has no control over his hand picked members."

"Johnson has cast so many seeds of doubt about the Warm Springs Dam, that the Office of Management and Budget will have every excuse to drop 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 assurances earlier from the Governor that the completion of the state's major dam projects were a top priority, declared that Brown and Johnson were "kowtowing 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 have the project shelved.

In one recent incident, task force Chairman Les Ayers, a retired colonel from the military, obtained a copy of a letter written to the Army Corps of Engineers, calling for a delay in bids scheduled for construction on the dam. The letter, dated Nov. 21, was allegedly sent to the Office of Management and Budget under the contention that it represented the position of the State of California.

"This special relationship 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 Sonoma 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."

In the release, Marr also accused Brown of "encouraging a new morality on the part of extremist environmental groups."

"It is becoming more and more acceptable to lie, steal and circumvent government channels in the name of Mother Earth," he said.

Estimates of additional costs created from another year's delay on the project range from \$20 to \$25 million, at least \$6 million of which would have to be born by the citizens of Sonoma County.

"We feel as representatives of the working people of the state of California, that this environmental double standard must be attacked full force," they stated.

Immediate Reaction

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

Congressman Don Clausen, who on several occasions has aided Local 3 in getting construction projects on line, vowed that he would support the union in its attempt to keep the project in the budget.

On Jan. 9, a pro-dam group, the Citizens for Community Improvement petitioned Assemblyman Barry Keene (D-Elk.) to investi-

gate the legality of Johnson's letter to OMB.

Brandt said he was shocked by the official's lack of concern about the growing costs of the project because of repeated delays in construction.

The show of support for the dam was so great that Governor Brown was finally compelled to contact the Office of Management and Budget personally to undo the damage created by Huey Johnson's letter.

Brown told Dale Marr in a specially called meeting last week that he had personally contacted officials of OMB, requesting that the \$35 million item remain on the budget.

Although labor was able to save the project, considerable damage

remains from Johnson's criticisms of Warm Springs. Officials from the White House, in reaction to Johnson's letter have requested that bids for construction on the dam, scheduled for Feb. 1, be delayed until the Corps of Engineers can resolve its conflicts with the State of California.

This means, that although the money is assured for the project, construction cannot begin until the State is satisfied over questions on seismic safety, fish and wildlife preservation and geological technicalities.

Marr, who has maintained an active role in promoting the vital project, pointed out that these questions have been resolved in large part through several detailed studies.

Coming Soon!

The Engineers News series tying the "New Right" to the California Right-to-Work initiative has been nationally acclaimed and credited for having brought about the failure of the initiative to qualify. In upcoming issues, Engineers News will be taking a definitive look at the not so "New Left" in an effort to alert our younger members on the genealogy and tactics that will help them identify these equally dangerous enemies of labor and democracy.

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 a 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 Alfonso Zirpoli issued a temporary restraining order that permitted the bids to go out as scheduled, but prohibited any actual construction.

The war had begun. Warm Springs Dam was abruptly consigned to a limbo of court litigation that to this day is not over.

In April 1974, the case went to court. While the task force listed seven deficiencies in the EIS, only three were strenuously pressed: project safety, water purity and Indian archaeology. As witnesses were called to support the task force's case, it became glaringly apparent that the dam design was much more substantial than the testimony against it.

Lloyd Cluff, a witness for the task force testified that he believed the Corps' studies on geologic faults were not sufficient. He admitted, however, that dam design was outside his field of expertise. He also admitted that he had neither studied aerial photographs of the dam site nor visited it personally.

Another witness, Robert Brown of the U.S. Geological Survey, admitted essentially the same story. He had not studied the EIS and he had not examined the dam site.

The most flagrant insult came from the testimony of a graduate student still wet behind the ears and a professor. In late 1973 and early 1974, Professor Wright, a member of the task force, and Mr. Freyne, a student, examined geological studies of the dam design contained in the EIS. Freyne came to the conclusion that the dam was underdesigned. 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 in the testimony of Roger 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 wholly 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.

The task force had planned to have Professor Wright testify, but when Greensfelder's testimony was impeached, they withdrew his 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 was expected to oppose 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 impeached 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, time was on the side of the environmentalists. It would be over a year before any decisive action would be reached by the courts. In the meantime, the cost of the project was inflating 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 1975, 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 wait. 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 earthquake analysis was performed by an independent engineering firm at a cost of \$400,000.

In May, 1976, the Corps published the supplemental EIS, sending copies to all parties involved and holding a public hearing in July. Meanwhile, the trial, which had been scheduled for April was postponed to September 1976, pending the outcome of the new EIS material.

On September 9, Judge Spencer Williams set the date for the retrial for January 10, 1977.

In the meantime, the state began to waffle on the project. Throughout the long litigation, the state had generally maintained a favorable stance for the project, recognizing that it was necessary to provide flood control and water storage facilities. But now, like a student that has been inattentive in class, the Resources Agency began to ask the old, worn out questions about earthquake safety.

Ten days before the trial, on Dec. 31, 1976, the Secretary of Resources wrote a letter to the Corps requesting it to demonstrate that the dam could withstand an earthquake of a magnitude of 7.5 on the Richter Scale.

Four days before the trial, opponents of the dam announced melodramatically that they had learned of "new documents" which questioned the earthquake safety of the dam. The new information, they claimed would require yet another delay in the retrial, but the Court didn't agree.

On Jan. 10, 1977, the trial began as scheduled, with Judge Spencer Williams once again presiding. It was almost a mirror image of the earlier trial three years before, except that the task force had dumped their high-priced attorney, Paul Kayfetz from Marin County, for a younger local attorney, Leslie Perry.

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 Maacama Fault. On Jan. 27, Judge Williams ruled once again that the 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.

"To allow the courts to send the Corps back to the drawing boards every time new and compelling arguments or materials are developed af-

(Continued on next Page)

Drain County Dry —Task Force

The determination of dam opponents to kill the Warm Springs project was demonstrated recently in a letter from Les Ayers, co-chairman of the Warm Springs Dam Task Force to Bowman Cutter 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 environment of Sonoma County was not 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 Spring 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, even when a drought ends 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 that diminish the capacity of underground reservoirs to hold water.

Force Account

(Continued from Page 1)

tices by the various public agencies. I hope that our brother engineers and all building tradesmen make their feelings known in stopping the ripoff of millions of taxpayer dollars to maintain a public agency bureaucracy."

Marr blamed the lack of support for real reform on the lobbying effort put forth by the cities and counties. "The public agency people really got their act together and out-lobbied us on this one. Well, I hope we can show a grass roots support for force ac-

count reform this session so that buildings tradesmen can reclaim some of the \$3 billion taxpayer financed construction projects being done by public agencies."

While not faring too well in the legislature, CIFAC has been more successful in the courts. In what is being considered a major decision, Solano County Superior Court Judge Raymond J. Sherwin has found the Director of Public Works for the City of Concord, Cosmo D. Tedeschi in contempt of court for violating a preliminary injunction against using city employees on certain types of construction projects.

The injunction was the result of a law suit filed in September, 1977 by CIFAC and Floyd Martin, a resident of Concord. The suit charged the City of Concord with violating the government code which regulated public construction projects.

The specific issue concerns a

resurfacing job that was being done by the Department of Public Works in Concord. CIFAC alleges that Concord employees, under the direction of the Public Works Department were performing work illegally on Clayton Road by resurfacing a stretch of that road over the three mile limit and at a thickness of over one inch.

CIFAC supported their claims with photographs taken throughout the length of the job. They also provided the court with core samples taken at regular intervals by a certified surveying firm, showing the thickness of the overlay.

In issuing his order, Judge Sherwin held that Tedeschi was in contempt of court even though he may not have intentionally tried to violate the law. Sherwin said that "specific intent to violate the order of the court is not a requisite to a finding of con-

tempt, knowledge of the order and an intent to commit the forbidden act is enough. The defendants had the authority to stop the project and the obligation personally to see that the standard was not violated. In my opinion, they failed to comply."

The finding marks the first time a public official has been held in contempt of court for this reason. Judge Sherwin told Engineers News that there has been other officials held in contempt for other reasons, "but I know of no other instance like this. In fact, I was not even aware of the statute until this case came up."

In making his ruling, Judge Sherwin said that he will hold a hearing at the convenience of the attorneys for both sides, to determine what sanctions, "if any" will be imposed. The Judge said that "while I don't think people want a public spanking for this violation, we will wait and

see at the hearing. I think people are more concerned with what happens next time than any sanctions in this case."

Commenting on the suits, Marr said that "this points out very plainly the need for not only dollar limitations on projects, but also the need for felony accountability when the law is violated. In these two cases, we have one city trying to do a job which is \$30,000 over the limit and another city doing work which is obviously more than the law allows."

Marr continued, "I think that as these cases became more and more known to the California public, enough heat will be generated to make force account reform and the expenditure of millions and millions of taxpayer money needlessly an election issue."

Warm Springs: Still Hanging In The Balance

(Continued from Page 7)

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 for the task force ever challenged the Corps' ability or reputation in building dams, especially in earthquake zones.

The true attitude 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 they 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 costs 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 1976. 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 nebulous 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 guerrilla 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.

1977-78 LOCAL 3 SCHOLARSHIP RULES

Two college scholarships of \$750.00 each will be awarded for study at any accredited college or university, one award to a son and one to a daughter of Members of Operating Engineers Local 3.

The Local 3 scholarships will impose no restrictions of any kind on the course of study. Winners may accept any other grants or awards which do not in themselves rule out scholarship aid from other sources.

Who May Apply?

Sons and daughters of Members of Local No. 3 may apply for the scholarships. The parent of the applicant must be a Member of Local 3 for at least one (1) year immediately preceding the date of the application.

Sons and daughters of deceased Members of Local No. 3 are eligible to apply for the scholarships. The parent of the applicant must have been a Member of Local 3 for at least one (1) year immediately preceding the date of death.

The applicants must be senior high school students who have, or will be, graduated at the end of:

- either: (1) the Fall semester (beginning in 1977),
- or: (2) the Spring Semester (beginning in 1978),

in public, private or parochial schools who are planning to attend a college or university anywhere in the United States during the academic year and who are able to meet the academic requirements for en-

trance into the university or college of their choice. Students selected for scholarships must have achieved not less than a "B" average in their high school work.

Applications will be accepted between January 1, 1978, and March 1, 1978.

Awarding Scholarships:

Upon receipt of the application and required forms, Local No. 3 will verify the membership of the parent. The application will then be submitted for judging to a University Scholarship Selection Committee, an independent, outside group composed entirely of professional educators.

Apart from verifying the eligibility of the applicant, Local No. 3 will not exercise any choice among the various applicants or indicate in any way that one applicant should be favored over another. Based on factors normally used in awarding academic scholarships, the University Scholarship Selection Committee will submit to the Local 3 Executive Board recommendations for finalists. The list of potential winners and their qualifications will be reviewed and studied by the Executive Board and the scholarship winners selected.

Scholarship winners will be announced as soon as possible, probably in either May or June, and a check for \$750.00 will be deposited in each winning student's name at the college or university he plans to attend.

Instructions:

All of the following items must be received by March 1, 1978.

1. **The Application**—to be filled out and returned by the Applicant.
2. **Report on Applicant and Transcript**—to be filled out by the high school principal or person he designates and returned directly to Local No. 3 by the officer completing it.
3. **Letters of Recommendation**—every Applicant should submit 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 may be submitted with the application, or sent directly by the writers 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 all the above items are received on time and that they are sent to:

James R. Ivy
Recording-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 at any of Local No. 3's district offices, the Trust Fund Office, or 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 any Kaiser/Permanente medical facility.

The Kaiser option is in lieu of the 85 per cent comprehensive hospital, medical and surgical benefits available through the Pensioned Operating Engineers Health and Welfare Plan.

If a pensioned operating engineer is currently participating in the Kaiser Plan, and wishes to continue coverage, it will not be necessary to submit another 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, for the 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.

Fringe Benefits Forum

By MIKE KRAYNICK,
Director of Fringe Benefits



"It's raining, it's pouring . . ." Well to put it mildly, it finally rained! For many people up and down the west coast, the rain and snow could not have come at a better time. The majority of the reservoirs and lakes in California were at levels far lower than they had ever been. But according to recent reports many of them are now approaching flood control levels. And to the relief of its citizens, almost all of the communities that had restricted the use of water have lifted their restrictions. Many officials have even gone so far as to claim that the drought is over.

Hopefully, the drought is over. And if it is this might be a good time for us to reflect and ask ourselves what if anything we have learned from the past two years. Perhaps now many of our fellow citizens will not be so quick to vote down the building of new dams and other vitally needed water projects. But enough of that . . .

When it rains and snows it also means that many of you will finally have the time to drop by the office to check on your health and welfare eligibility, pension credits, vacation pay, etc. Believe me, it's not only a good idea, but one that we strongly suggest.

It's very important that you know exactly where you stand with regard to matters such as your health and welfare eligibility. Many of you will be relying on your banks of hours to get you through the winter months.

If you happen to be one of those whose bank of hours is not large enough to carry you through the winter, then we would encourage you to take advantage of the self-payment provisions of the Health and Welfare Plan. Despite the fact that you are not currently working and have depleted your bank of hours, you can, by means of self-payments, continue your health and welfare coverage for up to 12 months. However, it is important to note that in order to take advantage of the self-payment provision you must make your first self-payment immediately following the month in which your eligibility terminates.

If you should have any questions concerning your health and welfare eligibility or the self-payment provision, please contact us here in the Fringe Benefit Service Center, or call your local district office.

Outlook

Vol. 5 — No. 2
February, 1978

Operating Engineers Trust Funds

On Social Security

Where You Can Get Free Advice

Some advertisers mislead people into thinking that only their firm can provide accurate and up-to-date information about Social Security for a price, according to a Social Security spokesman.

This simply is not true, he 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 of retirement, survivor, and disability insurance benefits, Medicare, and the supplemental security income (SSI) program.

Some advertisers will offer to obtain a statement of a worker's social security earnings if that person will buy a book or subscribe to a magazine. A person can get a postcard form to request a statement of earnings 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 employees 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 the 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 can be found in your telephone directory.

Some Signs of Hearing Loss

(Editor's Note: The following is the second in a three part series on hearing loss.)

Mixed hearing losses are combinations of sensorineural and conductive losses.

You may be one of the millions with a hearing problem if you:

- frequently ask persons to repeat what they just said;
- are consistently inattentive;
- often request that sounds be made louder, then discover they are too loud;
- have difficulty understanding conversations in noisy places;
- have frequent ear infections, constant ringing in the ears, or dizziness; or
- find that listening is often difficult, tiring experience.

Whatever your symptoms, do not conceal them from yourself or others. Before you, or a doctor, can do something about a hearing problem, you have to admit its existence. But, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare estimates that ten million of those persons with hearing impairments have not received any medical attention to determine the extent of their problem.

Too many of the people who buy hearing aids each year do so without first seeking professional medical advice. At least some of these people come away with a product they know little about and which may be inappropriate for their hearing loss.

If you suspect your hearing isn't normal, the first thing that you should do is to check with your

family doctor. After an examination, your doctor may send you to an otologist (an ear specialist) or an otolaryngologist (ear, nose, and throat specialist) who will be able to determine the type and amount of hearing loss you have and provide medical treatment that may result in improved hearing. If a hearing aid will help, your doctor may refer you to an audiologist (a non-medical, university-trained specialist skilled in the evaluation of hearing problems and the rehabilitation of

people who have them) or send you directly to the hearing aid specialist.

All hearing aids are miniaturized amplifying systems. Each has a microphone (to pick up sound waves and change them into electrical impulses), and a receiver (to convert the amplified electrical signals back into sound waves). A small battery provided the energy to operate the aid, and a customized ear mold connects the receiver (speaker) to the ear canal.

It's the Season for 'Mono'

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

Infectious "mono", as it is often called, is a strange disease in many ways. Since its virus is transmitted in the saliva, it has also been sometimes called the "kissing disease". Sometimes symptoms are sharp and easy to diagnose: sudden fever, sore throat, swollen glands in the neck and extreme exhaustion. In other cases an itchy 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 "icky" for days or weeks without apparent reason. The throat may feel scratchy one day and fine the next. Sometimes there is nothing but a continuing sense of exhaustion.

If you see such a pattern or illness in someone in your family, or experience it yourself, be alert to infectious mononucleosis as a possible cause, and check with your family doctor. Several specific bloods tests can help to identify the trouble. However, there is no specific treatment; the infection will usually just clear up by itself in a few weeks. Most doctors indicate that extra bed rest and nutritional support will speed up healing and protect against possible complications.

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	365-4321
Sacramento	486-5693
San Francisco	929-5230
San Rafael	479-3400
Santa Clara	244-5500
South San Francisco	876-0246
Vallejo	644-5631
Walnut Creek	933-3000



Teaching Techs

By ART PENNEBAKER
Administrator,
Surveyors' JAC

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 all the vagaries of all of the hiring methods mandated by all of the agreements ratified by the Union Membership.

Tom Stapleton, special staff person assigned to direct the task, has indicated that the chore is near completion and the On-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 Surveyor Registered 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. Drop in some Thursday evening, and the District Representatives 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 the purpose of studying high energy matter so small that it takes instruments weighing over 100,000 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 so big 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. Sandis & Associates is starting the road improvements and Brian Kangas & Faulk are setting controls, base line and net around the tunnel, as well as doing check work for Kaiser.

Duff Surveys has now moved in with two three man crews and equipment such as MA100 tellurometer, some wild T-2's, a wild N-3 level with lo-var level rod to perform first order work on the new tunnel itself. There will be 2,800 feet of actual tunnel and 5,200 feet of cut and cover totalling 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 (carpenter's 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.

Date 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.

5th through 8th period Surveyor Apprentices are Journeymen, therefore the dispatch procedure is the same as for other Journeymen Surveyors with one exception. Somewhere on the dispatch it must be noted that this Journeyman is at the same time an Apprentice.

When an individual employer places an order for a Surveyor Apprentice the order of dispatch shall be the 1st through 4th period Registered Apprentice with the oldest registration date within other specifications of the order, such as: Apprentice—any minority—any minority by name—designated ethnic—designated period of training—model cities geographical limits.

When the 1st through 4th period Registered Apprentice list is exhausted, then the dispatcher will apply the same order of dispatch procedures to the 5th through 8th period list.

When the 5th through 8th period list is exhausted, then the dispatcher will contact the N.C.S.J.A.C. Administrative Office for the appropriate Apprentice Applicant. The appropriate Apprentice Applicant will be directed to the District Job Placement Center for dispatch.

In the event the Registered Apprentice cannot be reached by telephone at the number appearing on the Out of Work List for five (5) consecutive dispatch opportunities, or refuses a dispatch within the home area, or accepts a dispatch opportunity and does not appear for work, the Registered Apprentice shall no longer be eligible for employment and shall be requested to show cause why the Apprentice Agreement should not be cancelled. A request for reinstatement on the list will be by written application and received by the Joint Apprenticeship Committee within thirty (30) days of such ineligibility.

We remind all Registered Apprentices that American Red Cross Multi-Media First Aid is a MANDATORY requirement and that courses are again being provided in several geographical areas for the convenience of the Apprentice. Check the times, dates and places provided elsewhere on this page of the Engineers News. The alternative is to make personal arrangement with the American Red Cross in your own home area.

We again remind each Registered Apprentice that the Joint Apprenticeship Committee will be insisting that progress in the Related Training Materials will equal or better on the job work training hours. Conversations with members of the Joint Apprenticeship Committee indicate that drastic action can be expected where Related Training progress appears to be lacking.

Last month's edition of the Engineers News featured a problem concerning the intersection of two curves. We presume that many Chiefs of Parties found little difficulty in solving the problem. Perhaps some did have difficulty. Graduates of the N.C.S.J.A.C. program have already solved the problem as one step of the apprenticeship educational process.

If you had some difficulty in arriving at the solution, we can suggest that participation in the Training Program might be an important personal investment in the real world of competitiveness surrounding the occupation of Field and Construction Surveying today.

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 \$12,678,846 which is the NE Interceptor System and the Central Interceptor System, sections 1 and 2. Homer J. Olsen was awarded the smaller of the two contracts at \$6,704,520, which is the Pioneer Interceptor.

There are more of these contracts coming up to keep several brothers busy on these projects. They are all in the large size 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 Moss.

"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 Clem Hoover, District Representative. "There are also 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 must get released. This is our bread and butter Brothers."



Mike Womack



THE ABOVE PHOTO IS AN AERIAL VIEW of the Linear Accelerator in San Mateo County. Highway 280 wanders on a diagonal north and south. Sandhill Road is the upper interchange and Alpine Road is

lower. The existing two-mile Linear Accelerator runs east and west in the middle. The proposed circular 8,000-foot tunnel, superimposed with dashed lines, is a \$78 million project.

OSHA Inspections Not an Invasion Of Privacy, Says Solicitor General

Special to the Engineers News
By John R. Oravec

Routine federal safety inspections of workplaces made during regular working hours do not violate an employer's right to privacy, Solicitor General Wade H. McCree, Jr., declared before the Supreme Court.

In presenting the government's oral arguments to the court, McCree urged the justices to overturn a ruling by a federal court panel which held that inspections conducted by federal inspectors without first obtaining a warrant were unconstitutional.

A three-judge U.S. District Court panel in Idaho ruled in 1975 that unannounced inspections by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration violated an employer's rights under the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution.

If the ruling by the federal court panel is upheld, McCree warned, it could not only undermine the effectiveness of OSHA, but would also hinder the operations of many other regulatory agencies of federal, state and local governments.

The Supreme Court is not expected to issue a decision before June. The dispute dates back to September 1975 when the owner

of a Pocatello plumbing and heating firm refused to permit OSHA inspectors to enter his plant for a routine inspection. OSHA subsequently obtained a court order compelling Ferrol G. Barlow to allow the inspectors into the workplace.

But Barlow still refused the inspectors entry to the work area of his plant and brought a constitutional challenge of OSHA practices before the three-judge panel which subsequently ruled in his favor.

McCree argued before the high court that the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution protects "privacy interests, not places." He contended that routine, unannounced inspections are an integral part of OSHA's enforcement efforts that outweigh the employer's privacy interests.

The employer's expectation of privacy is diminished, McCree said, because he has opened his premises for his own advantage to certain persons—his employees.

McCree also stressed that reasonable inspections during regular working hours of areas normally accessible to workers do not intrude upon the employer's right of privacy to the same degree as a search of his home, office or person.

Similar arguments were made in a brief by the AFL-CIO sup-

porting the government's case and citing an earlier high court ruling that "the Fourth Amendment protects people, not places."

Other briefs supporting the unannounced federal inspections of workplaces were filed by the attorneys general of 11 states, the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, the Sierra Club and Friends of the Earth.

But employers and right-wing groups filed almost 20 briefs embracing Barlow's contention that OSHA inspections are unconstitutional. The groups include the Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, the American Conservative Union, and others. Barlow's cause is also being supported by the John Birch Society, and the states of Idaho and Utah.

In response to a question by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger on the scope of OSHA inspections, McCree said that they are conducted during regular working hours and limited to areas routinely used by employees. OSHA inspection authority does not include the power to go over company books or records, he added.

The AFL-CIO brief said that "if Barlow's Inc. has a Fourth Amendment right to be free from OSHA inspections, then, neither its ownership of the building in which work is performed nor its

control of the business can be the basis of that right."

The government's brief said that the federal court ruling barring inspections without a warrant "frustrates the clearly articulated intent of Congress" to promote compliance with the 1970 federal job safety law with unannounced inspections to guard against employers concealing hazardous working conditions.

Justice William H. Rehnquist observed that the government was not arguing that it has the power to enter Barlow's home — or to search his desk.

McCree said that an employer surrenders exclusive control of the premises when he opens it to employees. Citing the National Labor Relations Act as an example, he suggested that union representatives have the right to enter the workplace to speak to employees about their right to organize their own collective bargaining units.

The brief filed by the attorneys general of the 11 states stressed that "unannounced, random inspections are crucial to obtaining voluntary compliance which is required for a proper effectuation" of the job safety act.

The federation's brief stressed that OSHA's routine inspections are reasonable and do not constitute a violation of the Fourth Amendment.

Ceres Dist. Report

Asst. District Rep. Jay Victor reports that at this time most of the construction projects that are in progress in the Ceres area have slowed way down because of inclement weather. The Water Project No. 2 being done by Ray N. Bertelsen out of Marysville, and the Parrots Ferry Bridge will keep a few brother engineers for the winter weather permitting. The American Bridge at Melones Dam is also underway again since the boilermakers settled their dispute.

The rock plants in Stanislaus and Tuolumne Counties have been running with almost full crews.

The major part of work is in Stanislaus County with the Turlock water treatment plant being done by Fred J. Early. They have a new project coming up in the near future which will be to improve the ariators at the Modesto Treatment Plant. There will be approximately \$300-\$350,000 worth of dirt work and will employ 4-5 brother engineers for a short period of time.

"I attended the prejob conference for the Manteca Bypass," Victor said. "We of the Ceres and Stockton offices are very pleased that this project has finally become a reality, and are looking forward to a good year in 1978 for Stanislaus and Tuolumne Counties."



WITH SAFETY IN MIND

By JERRY MARTIN, Director of Safety

Best Way to Stay Healthy: Be Your Own Safety Supervisor

Think Safety Work And Play Safely

Job Stewards Activated

Week Ending December 12, 1977

Dist.	Name	Agent
01	Michael O'Brien	P. Pruett
03	John C. Moran	D. Davidson
20	Carl Burch	B. Barks
20	Craig Dano	B. Barks
20	Mike Clarkin	P. Schissler
20	Gary Freitas	P. Schissler
20	Delano E. Larsen	B. Barks
20	Darwin Larson	B. Barks
20	Oscar R. McGee	B. Barks
20	David G. O'Dell	C. Ivie
20	Mark Paslay	C. Ivie
20	Edward Poggensee	P. Schissler
20	John Radzanowski	P. Schissler
20	Randy Reiter	P. Schissler
20	Eugene Schaufier	P. Schissler
20	Dan Smalling	C. Ivie
20	Ralph H. Whitaker, Jr.	B. Barks
30	Donald James	S. Winnett
80	Ben E. Hutcheson	J. Brown
90	Maurice Thome	D. Incardona
11	Jerry L. Hansen	M. Yarbrow
12	Lamar Barney	V. Abbott
12	Murray Christiansen	D. Strate
12	Richard Dillon	W. Markus
12	Larry Lamb	D. Wright
12	James Lilly	D. Strate
12	Craig Martin	R. Daugherty
12	Dennis Rowley	D. Strate
17	Robert Milliora, Sr.	G. MacDonald

Job Stewards Inactivated

Week Ending December 14, 1977

Dist.	Name	Agent
20	Dale Hull	C. Snyder
20	Brad Derr	P. Schissler
20	Allen Harris	J. Johnston
20	Peter Kalthoff	P. Schissler
20	Walter Leichner	P. Schissler
20	Lloyd Miller	D. Markham
20	Wayne Patch	P. Schissler
20	Sal Perez	B. Barks
20	Elroy Rakstad	P. Schissler
20	Wallace Schissler	P. Schissler
20	Stan Smithson	J. Johnston
20	Nancy Sullivan	P. Schissler
20	Bill Trammell	J. Johnston
20	Sybil Turner	P. Schissler
20	Peter VonPerbandt	J. Johnson
20	James Wilson	P. Schissler
30	Albert Murray	A. McNamara
30	Stan Stacher	B. Morgan
10	Kenneth Hansen	C. Smith
12	Pefe Duran	W. Markus
12	Marvin D. Mitchell	W. Lassiter
12	Verle Packard	W. Markus

To have received the "Distinguished Service To Safety" award, I can assure you has been the thrill of a lifetime. This is the acceptance speech as presented on that occasion in Chicago at the awards meeting on October 17, 1977:



Jerry Martin

This is really time for saying thanks!

I shall be forever grateful to those who have made this award possible. Please believe me, this award represents much, much more than just a one man show, however, it does represent ones being totally involved in the Safety and Health world.

And so—my sincere thanks to the many who have given me the opportunity, who have been the inspiration—and who have helped me along the way.

Thanks to the National Safety Council Labor Conference Awards' Committee; surely there must have been others as well qualified for this award. Thanks to Ken Brown and Gary Anderson of the Sacramento National Safety Council for submitting our achievements for consideration.

Thanks to our International Vice President and Business Manager, Dale Marr for having given me the opportunity to do my thing and who has helped me in every way.

Thanks to our Local's Officers, Executive Board, Representatives, Safety Committeemen, Stewards, and all those who have been cooperative in our Safety and Health Plan.

Thanks to our General President, Jay Turner and General President Emeritus, Hunter Wharton both of whom have been a complete inspiration to me.

A special thanks to our Safety Representatives who work in our department and have done an outstanding job: Vance Abbott in

Utah; the late Lenny Fagg covering Nevada; Jack Short and Sam Coburn in California; Jim Roland covering Hawaii and Mid-Pacific Island, and last but not least!!

I am sure many of you here today have heard the saying — "Behind some men there is a great woman," and in my case this could very well be the understatement of the century. because Lydia, my bride and wife of twenty-five years has been everything to me. Little did she know what she was getting into, in our twenty-five years of marriage since September 22, 1952, she has traveled with me and made our home in the four corners of the world. I would like you all to meet her—and folks, we members of the Operating Engineers have a special title covering this classification — Assistant to the Engineer, Honey—stand up and take a bow Thank you very much.

* * *

In the the December issue of the Engineers News, you've read of the Honor Dale Marr and our Safety Department received from the U. S. Department of Labor in the monthly magazine put out by Secretary of Labor, Ray Marshall. To give credit where its due, I want to make a special comment about the entire staff at Rancho Murieta. Their contributions in the area of Safety, Health and First Aid, exemplify the dedication put forth by each and every Supervisor and Instructor.

When Ralph Wirfs, the free lance writer who wrote this article finished the tour and interviewed with us, his comment in our conversation was: "Jerry, I've never observed this kind of team effort anywhere else in the country, and I've visited a lot of other Unions."

Project Manager, Ernie Sutton of Rancho Murieta has reported some very special news: 793 days worked at the Rancho without a lost time accident!! To have achieved this significant record is a clear indication

of a successful accident prevention program. Congratulations to you and your Staff, Ernie!

Sell Yourself Safety

There are many ways that management and safety committees try to put the idea of safety across; it may be that each one plays a part in the ultimate realization.

Can you do it with slogans? Definitely not, is the opinion of those who have made a study of it. Slogans are fine, up to a point. They serve to remind that doing a job the unsafe way can maim or kill and bring untold suffering to the man and his family. But slogans are, at best, just an aid.

How about bulletins and literature concerning safety? Like the slogans, they help remind the worker about the rewards and penalties of safe and unsafe working habits, but their effectiveness is definitely limited.

How about disciplining the careless worker? Sometimes effective, sometimes not, they say. It depends on the individual. There are a few times that safety can be preached to a receptive audience. One of these is immediately after a bad accident. While the details of an accident are still fresh in the employees' minds, they are very safety-conscious.

All of these suggestions are effective to a certain degree, but in the final analysis it is pretty well agreed that the answer lies not in slogans, disciplining, better equipment, or safety literature. It all comes down to the fact that it is still up to the individual to accept his safety responsibility—consistently. Not just today or tomorrow and all of next week, but every day of the year—every day of his career.

Every man must be his own safety supervisor. Management can help make conditions safer, provide the safest equipment and tools, but it is still up to the individual whether he is going to be hurt.

BE SAFETY-CONSCIOUS AT ALL TIMES.

At Long Last

'Blood Alley' Gets \$10 Million

After many demonstrations and protests by the Operating Engineers and concerned citizens over "Blood Alley," the State Highway Commission has approved \$10 million for the first phase of construction in the 1977-78 budget, reports District Representative Tom Carter.

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 Environmental Impact reports are complete, and the only thing left is for the Federal Highway Department to review the reports, and then the job can go to bid this spring.

The first phase of construction will include 10 miles of grading and all the concrete structures for the over-crossings and separations.

Business Rep. Harry Pahel reports that the work picture at this time appears better than it has for quite some time. All the companies in Santa Clara are very busy.

Hood Corp. has a couple of telephone jobs going, with three or four brothers working on the job. Underground Construction has just finished a job in Watsonville, and started a new job in Castroville. West Valley Construction has three telephone jobs in progress at this time, in Moss Landing and Santa Cruz, with five engineers on these jobs. They will be starting another job in Hollister soon. Santa Cruz Paving is very busy. They seem to be doing all of the small parking lots all over town.

"It seems strange that just as the work picks up in construction industry, some government agency or "Non-Growth" group tries to stop or throttle the construction industry," Pahel said.

The latest one is the Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control

District. This Agency has filed for an abatement order against Lone Star Industries Cement Plant in Davenport, because it has put a little dust in the air. This problem occurs when there is a "Kilns Breakdown," and, in restarting them they may throw off more dust than is allowed under Air Control standards. This comes at a time when there is no stock pile of cement.

Out of Work List

There will be a lot of brothers registering on the "out of work" list, which is to be expected due to the rains, says Bob Fleckenstein. The problem that comes up year after year is that many forget to call and have their names taken OFF the list when they return to work.

"When this happens, and the work picks up, the dispatcher makes a lot of unnecessary phone

calls, with added time and cost to the Union, to find you have gone back to work," Fleckenstein said.

If you are on the out of work list and are called back to work by your employer, give us a call. It only takes a couple of minutes and it will save much time and money, PLUS, it will enable us to get other brothers, who are not working, out on a job just a little bit faster.

Don Incardona reports that after the completion of such a good year, it looks like another fine year is coming up. A few of the bigger jobs coming up are the Federal Building in downtown San Jose—a \$43 million project—which is supposed to go out for bids in February, 1978; the 101 by-pass, which is 11 miles of freeway, is supposed to go out to bid in April; and, the San Felipe Water Project should be awarded in March or April.



BROTHER CHARLIE STEEL is pictured above with a steelhead salmon he caught with his dozer while working along the shore of the Monterey Bay. Charlie says when he saw it in the water he just took off after it and nailed it with his blade. Nice work!

More from San Mateo

(Continued from Page 4)

500 So. Airport Blvd., in Burlingame. At \$3 million the project has employed three brothers. The Company also will be starting an addition to the Sheraton in Burlingame the first part of April.

Inwood Corporation job on 50 N. San Mateo Drive is constructing the San Mateo Drive Condominiums at \$2.5 million. This has been a tough job since the original foundations were for a single story Senior Citizens Home and had to be converted to a three-story underground parking 45-unit condominium complex. The job at present has one brother working.

Hensel Phelps Construction Company job on the Produce Avenue Bridge in South San Francisco at \$937,518.00 is presently underway. Zonverg-Jarrett is doing the piledriving; Lowrie is doing the paving; Buzz Haskins has been on rental doing some special excavation in the Channel.

Herman Christensen and Son's job on Mariner's Reef Condos on Fatham Drive in San Mateo at \$2.8 million has kept three brothers busy and probably will for awhile, due to the engineering difficulties encountered during construction. The complex sits right on the Bay mud!

Grievance Committee

Recording-Corresponding Secretary James R. Ivy has announced that in accordance with Local 3 By-Laws, Article X, Section 10, the election of Grievance Committeemen shall take place at the first regular quarterly district or sub-district meeting of 1978. The schedule of such meetings at which the Grievance Committee members will be elected is as follows:

District	Date	Meeting Place
2—OAKLAND	February 2nd 8:00 p.m.	Labor Temple, 23rd & Valdez St., Oakland
3—STOCKTON	February 7th 8:00 p.m.	Engineers Bldg., 2626 No. California St., Stockton
5—FRESNO	February 14th 8:00 p.m.	Engineers Bldg., 3121 E. Olive St., Fresno
8—SACRAMENTO	February 28th 8:00 p.m.	CEL&T Bldg., 2525 Stockton Blvd., Sacramento
12—SALT LAKE CITY	March 1st 8:00 p.m.	Engineers Bldg., 1958 W. No. Temple, Salt Lake City
11—RENO	March 2nd 8:00 p.m.	Musicians Hall, 124 West Taylor, Reno
10—SANTA ROSA	March 23rd 8:00 p.m.	Veterans Bldg., 1351 Maple St., Santa Rosa
9—SAN JOSE	March 16th 8:00 p.m.	Labor Temple, 2102 Almaden Rd., San Jose

ARTICLE X GRIEVANCE COMMITTEES

Section 1

District and Sub-district Grievance Committee.

(a) There shall be a Grievance Committee in each District and Sub-district. It shall consist of five (5) Members—one (1) District Executive Board Member, or Sub-district Advisor, if a Sub-district; one (1) District Representative or Sub-district Representative; and three (3) Delegates, who shall be registered voters in the District or Sub-district, elected by the Members.

Section 4

No member shall be eligible for election, be elected or hold the position of Grievance Committee Delegate: (a) unless he is a Member in good standing in the Parent Local Union and a registered voter in the District or Sub-district in which he is a candidate when nominated; (b) unless he was continuously a Member of the Parent Local Union for not less than two (2) years next preceding his nomination; (c) if he is a Officer of, or is on the full-time payroll of the Local Union; and (d) if he is an owner-operator or a contractor.

No member shall be nominated unless he is present at the meeting, or unless he has filed with the Recording-Corresponding Secretary a statement in writing, signed by him, to the effect that he is eligible to be a Grievance Committee Delegate and will accept the nomination if nominated.

Section 10

The term of office for the three (3) Delegates of the Grievance Committee shall be for one (1) year, and the election shall take place at the first District or Sub-district Meeting of the year in each respective District or Sub-district.

DEPARTED BROTHERS

Austin, Wayne (Arden, Wife)	10/21/77
No. 15 J&J Trailer Court, Gillette, Wyoming	
Baertsch, William (Constance, Wife)	12/3/77
1770 Adelaide, Concord, CA	
Brown, Claude (Bonnie Smith, Daughter)	12/8/77
P.O. Box 1943, Chico, CA	
Cox, Lee (Ruby Sebastian, Daughter)	12/8/77
488 E 5th Street, Camarillo, CA	
Day, Robert (Rita, Wife)	12/9/77
P.O. Box 151, Smithflat, CA	
Dillard, Frank (Dolly, Wife)	12/3/77
P.O. Box 1726, Paradise, CA	
Dooley, Earl (Freddie Gibbs, Friend)	12/17/77
1615 High Street, Oakland, CA	
Goerge, William (Gladys, ?)	12/4/77
2660 3rd Avenue, Sacramento, CA	
Hollenback, William (Mary, Wife)	12/10/77
P.O. Box 884, Hawthorne, Nevada	
Kamei, Kiyoshi (Umeko, Wife)	11/27/77
2723 Kilauea Avenue, Hilo, Hawaii	
Kaneshiro, Harry (Haruko, Wife)	11/21/77
P.O. Box 782, Kaneohe, Hawaii	
Kiefer, George (Irene, Wife)	12/1/77
540 Taylor Avenue, Alameda, CA	
Lacey, Otis (Nellie, Wife)	12/9/77
1455 Gibson, Clovis, CA	
Litz, Edwin (Nadean, Wife)	12/4/77
500 S Crescent, Lodi, CA	
Logan, Jack (Frederick Schabel, Nephew)	8/11/77
2333 Buchanan St., San Francisco, CA	
Maeshiro, Kiyoshi (Betty, Wife)	11/28/77
2745 Liliha Street, Honolulu, Hawaii	

Melsone, Charles (Oscar Melsone, ?)	12/13/77
2834 Abbey Street, Oakland, CA	
Morgan, James (Ruby Chitwood, Cousin)	12/6/77
6453 Brann Street, Oakland, CA	
Nishita, Dan (Mary, Wife)	12/13/77
2307 Pease Road, Yuba City, CA	
Reeve, Leslie (Henrietta, Wife)	12/ /77
302 E 39th Avenue, San Mateo, CA	
Rudibaugh, Richard (Bernease, Wife)	11/20/77
281 Westwood Drive, Grants Pass, Oregon	
Shurden, Stanley (James, Father)	11/21/77
2216 Westmora Avenue, Stockton, CA	
Smith, Howard (Erin, Daughter)	12/8/77
Box 88752, Seattle, Washington	
Trimble, Ray (Goldie, Wife)	12/8/77
2499 Hillsdale Road, Meadow Vista, CA	
Wells, Walter (Myrtie, Wife)	11/17/77
Box 4450 Airport Road, Redding, CA	
Wierz, Walter (Ruth, Wife)	11/19/77
290 E Casa Loma, Centerville, Utah	

103 Deceased Members October 1977 through December 1977
4 Industrial Accidents October 1977 through December 1977

DECEASED DEPENDENTS DECEMBER, 1977

Cook, Opal—Deceased December 1, 1977
Wife of Eugene Cook—SS No. 530-12-5353
Crigler, Myrtle—Deceased November 20, 1977
Wife of Harry Crigler—SS No. 567-10-2015
James, Ruth—Deceased November 30, 1977
Wife of Horace James—SS No. 556-05-7109
Mizer, Muriel—Deceased December 8, 1977
Wife of Frank Mizer—SS No. 445-03-3001
Verke, Helen—Deceased November 24, 1977
Wife of Don Verke—SS No. 502-24-8388

Swap Shop: Free Want Ads for Engineers

FOR SALE: 71 El Camino 350 A/C. new paint, new 350 turbo-hydro trans. red/white vinyl top, Chevy, \$2,800. H. A. Mason, 4350 S. P. Dam Rd. No. 8, El Sobrante, Ca. 94803. 223-5716. Reg. No. 0557491. 12/77

FOR SALE: 15-1/3 ACRES, 4 bdm., 2 bath, 46x30 shop, ideal for antique or small store, off hwy 66, between Okla. City & Tulsa, perfect retirement place \$40,000. Thomas E. Stwins, 1548 Hudson St. No. 201, Redwood City, Ca. 94061. (415) 369-1625. Reg. No. 1509085. 12/77

WANTED: HOME OR DUPLEX (2 bdm) in Mt. View or Los Altos, Ca. Have \$15,000 down, or will trade for property in Huntington, Utah. Norman Clements, P.O. Box 188, Spring City, Utah 84662. (801) 462-2541. Reg. No. 1238702. 12/77

WANTED 5 OR 10 ACRES w/home in or around Lodi, Ca. Have \$15,000 down or will trade for income property in Huntington, Utah. Norman Clements, P.O. Box 188, Spring City, Utah 84605. (801) 462-2541. Reg. No. 1238702. 12/77

FOR SALE: 10 ACRES, \$4,000 per acre, ideal cabin site, near high unita primitive area, irrigated pastureland, water rights. Inquire L. E. Hardman, Box 132, White Rocks, Utah 84805. (801) 353-4947. Reg. No. 529-44-6408. 12/77

FOR SALE: 1975-12x64 FLEETWOOD Mobile home top of the line homes. 2 bdm, 1 bath, washer & dryer, hookup, up grade carpet throughout set in the Fairfield best park, red rock landscaped, side by side car port 10 yrs guaranteed, many extras, priced \$14,500. Cecil R. Hallars, 196 Lemon Tree Cr., Vacaville, Ca. 95688. (707) 446-8452. Reg. No. 1058704. 12/77

FOR SALE: DIETZDEN 30 sec. transit; kern level GKD-A, 3/4" drive S & K socket set 7/8"x2-1/4"; 100"x200" luffin tapes, victor cutting torch, tip gauges, hose, 200'x5/16" pressure hose. Arthur E. Delaruz, 16 Phinehill Way, Monterey, CA. 93940. (408) 373-5229. Reg. No. 1020276. 12/77

FOR SALE: COMPLETE Keenstone cable drill rig-mounted on International truck \$6,000 or best offer. Tom Spiller, Sr. Rt. 1, box 920, Jamestown, Ca. 95327. (209) 984-5716. Reg. No. 1054919. 12/77

WANTED: RADIATOR for 1974 Merc. & 2 chrome strips for right rear fender. Tom Spiller, Sr., Rt. 1, Box 920, Jamestown, Ca. 95327. (209) 984-5716. Reg. No. 1054919. 12/77

FOR SALE: KINGMAN Ariz. 4 lots, mobile home built on, living room. Large work shop washhouse, gas water, elec. all fenced. Herschel Larve, Box 97, Shull Valley, Az. 86338. Reg. No. 0791408. 12/77

FOR SALE: ELKO, Nevada 1-1/4 acre paved roads, underground utilities & cable TV, city water or private well, price \$2,500. Donald P. Woods, 200 Ford Rd. No. 187, San Jose, Ca. 95138. (408) 225-9621 or 262-5498. 12/77

FOR SALE: LORAIN Truck Crane Double Drum, 15 ton, 50 ft boom,

top line reel, gas engine, \$4,750. James E. Bashom, 223 MacArthur, Pittsburg, Ca. 94565. (415) 439-9056 eve. Reg. No. 561-05-7766. 12/77

FOR SALE: CASE 450 w/4 in one drott loader, hydraulics installed for rear eng., sold new 1970. Arthur H. Smith, 809 Burlingame Ave. Burlingame, Ca. 94010. (415) 343-3821. Reg. No. 0987276. 12/77

FOR SALE: PEWTER—Large selection ice cream molds & other nice pieces, excellent X'mas gifts. Tom Clements, P.O. Box 181 Laytonville, Ca. 95545. Reg. No. 1519412. 12/77

FOR SALE: 1960-539W Lorain Truck Crane, all air, all diesel, 115' boom 1/trailer, bucket inc. 2 ca clams, drags, concrete, 2 hammers, 3 drums, power up & down, rigging etc. \$23,000 firm, top shape. C. T. Villemain, Box 2000, Truckee, Ca. 95734. Reg. No. 1018817. 12/77

FOR SALE: or trade: 10 Wheel-10 yds dump truck under carriage, rock well duel rear end, No. PY2-37708, 2 sp, Ca. wheels, front axle & springs, trade for small gas tractor or \$1,000 cash. Alex Moorehead, Box 459, Fort Jones, Ca. 96032. 468-2943. Reg. No. 0324039. 12/77

FOR SALE: DUMP Box 12'-Garwood Hoist \$350, also 13'x14' dump boxes. Leslie Mulhair, 97 Southridge Way, Daly City, Ca. 94014. (415) 333-9006. Reg. No. 154371. 12/77

FOR SALE: MOBILEHOME Biltmore 10'x50' furnished, A/C set up in park in Stonyford, Ca., beautiful country ideal for retired, \$3,500 or space \$50 per mo. James H. Fryar, 25242-2nd St., Hayward, Ca. (415) 582-4121 or (916) 963-3261. Reg. No. 0888800. 12/77

FOR SALE: 1930 ACRES-undeveloped, 1 mi west Anderson, \$1,300 per acre. Vern Sorense, 17871 Andrea Way, Anerson, Ca. 96007. (916) 357-2704 or (408) 262-5328. Reg. No. 0251990. 12/77

FOR SALE: 1974-26' Fiberform Cabin Cruiser w/flying bridge, twin Chrysler in boards-out-boards, tandem trailer \$16,000. James R. Urauhart, Rt. 2, Box 100H, Corning, Ca. 96021. (916) 824-4458. Reg. No. 0866019. 12/77

FOR SALE: 2-ACRES partially improved, elec. & community water available, 6 mi to Redding, Ca. 10 mi to Lake Shasta, L. S. Hasha, P.O. Box 475 Shasta, Ca. 96087. Reg. No. 0313335. 12/77

FOR SALE: SECLUDED modern rustic 2 bdm, 1 bath, carpet, cabin on 1-1/2 acres, fruit trees, grapes, community water, 6 mi to Redding, Ca. L. S. Hasha, P.O. Box 475, Shasta, Ca. 96087. Reg. No. 0313335. 12/77

FOR SALE: NEW 1977 boat, trailer, 18' tri-hull walk thru, 65 hp Merc. depth finder, trolling, Doc Pitto, (415) 222-4757. Reg. No. 386312. 12/77

FOR SALE: LARGE DOG HOUSE—\$25, Four Truck Tires, Rims, 6 lug, \$50; Stenographers Recorder/acc., \$175; 13" snow tires/studs, \$30. Fred M. Yoelin, 2208 Amberwood Lane, San Jose, Ca. 95131. Reg. No. 1715141. 1-78

FOR SALE: EATON International Bog-

gies-brakes, hubs, drums, wheels, \$200. Leslie Mulhair, 97 Southridge Way, Daly City, Ca. 94014. (415) 333-9006. Reg. No. 154371. 1-78

FOR SALE: COMPLETE Drilling & Trenching Business serving Bay Area, Lots of work, some financing available. Arthur Strasser, 525 Driscoll Road, Fremont, Ca. 94538. (415) 656-0848. Reg. No. 647495. 1-78

FOR SALE: UNFINISHED 2 bdrm cabin Salt Creek Arm of Lake Shasta-Lake Frontage, for further information, J. H. Harty, 825 Lake Blvd., Redding, Ca. 96001. Reg. No. 0674741. 1-78

FOR SALE: MACK No. 401 Gas Motor Parts: Rods, Pistons, Crankshaft, Generators, Starters, Flywheels, Head and Manifolds: Dump box 12' Garwood Hoist \$350.00 also 13' & 14' Dump Boxes. Leslie Mulhair, 97 Southridge Way, Daly City, Ca. 94014. (415) 333-9006. Reg. No. 154371. 2-78

FOR SALE: TWO Big-O Aspen snow tires, G78-15, on Chevy 5 lug wheels: \$60. Chevy pick-up: Chrome rear bumper, \$75. Spare tire rack, \$15. P. Cosseboom, 430 Webken St., Pacifica, Ca. 94004. Reg. No. 1733035. 2-78

FOR SALE: 5 ACRE Parcel, \$22,500.00. Wilbur Marshall, Rte 1 Box 444A, Wilton, Ca. 95693. (916) 687-6796. Reg. 892694. 2-78

FOR SALE: 1970 Four Star Camper, good shape 10 1/2 sleeps six, comes w/corner jacks, front shocks & camper hold downs, also has porta potty, \$1,200. or best offer. Jim Robinson, P.O. Box 3297, San Leandro, Ca. 94578. days (415) 562-2773; eve. (415) 537-1815. Reg. No. 1440656. 2-78

FOR SALE: 5 ACRES Walnut Orchard, over 200, 7-yr-old trees in production, including all equip. & dryer, plus 2 furnished Mobile Homes, also lg. garage & storage bldg. comp. fenced, all and more. \$85,000. Ed Siroshon, 4344 River Land Dr. Anderson, Ca. 96007 (916) 465-2904. Reg. No. 0904458. 2-78

FOR SALE: '72 PORSCHE 914 \$4,600. Mid engine Targa ultimate island car 25 mpg, factory mags, AM/FM Casette. Jan Pitts, Kiote St. Waiialua, HI. (808) 637-4161. Reg. No. 1389404. 2-78

FOR SALE: ENGLISH BULLDOG PUPS, brown & white AKC Reg. Born 12/9/77. Good blood line, \$325. Jeff Abrams, 4756 N. Fruit, Fresno, Ca. 93705. (209) 229-1745. Reg. No. 551768181. 2-78

WANTED: OLD PICTURE POST CARD, Easter, Birthday, Thanksgiving, 4th of July, & X'mas etc. Maurice E. Jones, 3023 Stanley, Pleasanton, Ca. 94566 (415) 846-2293. Reg. No. 329142. 2-78

FOR SALE: C.B. BASE STATION, 139 Cobra Side Band 200 Watt, D-104

power Mike, 500 watt meter ground plane, \$425. John Hathaway, 804 Greenhead Wy, Suisun, Ca. 94585. (707) 425-6022. Reg. No. 391930. 2-78

FOR SALE: 1970 1 TON FORD utility box, 200 lin. air comp., oxy. & a.c., much more, sharp \$8,000. John Hathaway, 804 Greenhead Wy, Suisun, Ca. 94585. (707) 425-6022. Reg. No. 391930. 2-78

FOR SALE: 1972 DODGE van camper, 318 V8-3 spd, h/c running water, shower, pottle, AC, heat, 40 gal. water, 57,000 miles, green & white \$4600. or trade for land. L. Thill 1500 Hearn Ave, Santa Rosa, Ca. 95401. (707) 544-6679. Reg. No. 0728471. 2-78

FOR SALE: 1970 FORD 12 Pass. Chateau Wgn., red, AT, 56,000 miles. L. Thill, 1500 Hearn Ave, Santa Rosa, Ca. 95401. (707) 544-6679. Reg. No. 0728471. 2-78

FOR SALE: 1958 INT-3 yrd. concrete mixer new engine 372-Rd, full air-5-2 speed, 2 aple \$2,500. J. Trundle, P.O. Box S/7, West Point, Ca. 95255. (209) 293-7361. Reg. No. 43315. 2-78

FOR SALE: DEVILBISS electrostatic spray unit: gun hoses, meter, 2 gal. pressure pot \$600., 4 1/2" jointer; trade for 6x48 disc-belt sander. C. J. Rosin, Star Rt. 1, Box 18, Angels Camp, Ca. 95222. (209) 736-2293. Reg. No. 0876187. 2-78

FOR SALE: 1978 GRAND PRIX \$400.00 & take over lease fully equip. moon roof, everything: 1960 Chevrolet dump truck, good tires 10,00-20, runs very good, engine 348, Allison transmission w/3 speed Browner, bushing in rear end. Johnny Amos, 938 Ruymmede St., E. Palo Alto, Ca. 94903. Reg. No. 1578822. 2-78

FOR SALE: 1960 CORVAIR runs good, some body work, collectors item. 620 Madison St., P.O. Box 206, Esparto, Ca. 95627. (916) 787-3396. Reg. No. 327912. 2-78

FOR SALE: CLEAR LAKE, Calif. 4 1/2 level, corner lots utilities in street. \$18,500. Ellsworth Bellinger, 359 Collett Ct., Brentwood, Ca. 94513. (415) 634-1410. Reg. No. 0969649. 2-78

FOR SALE: 10 HORSE POWER Byron Jackson Turbine pump w/motor, 74" of 5" column, 2 stage bowls \$1200.00 or best offer. Michael Hannagan, Rt. 1, Box 1048, Woodland, Ca. 95695. (916) 662-1393. Reg. No. 1675629. 2-78

FOR SALE: 1972 DODGE CHARGER \$950.; 1962 Corvair Monza 2-door, Rebuilt engine, \$1100.00. A.C. Bashnich, 4901 Tidewater Ave., Oakland, Ca. 94601. (415) 534-3556. Reg. No. 0360521. 2-78

FOR SALE: 1965 FORD, 4 wheel drive boom truck, auto trans. equip. w/ dump bed & Pitman boom \$12,500. A. C. Bashnich, 4901 Tidewater Ave., Oakland, Ca. 94601. (415) 534-3556. Reg. No. 0360521. 2-78

FOR SALE: SUPER FAST JET BOAT, 18' Southwind, 454 cu. in. Chev. Special Berkeley pump, tandem trailer. Bob Baroni, 2275 Orlean Dr., Pinole, Ca. 94564. (415) 758-8144. Reg. No. 1225929. 2-78

WANTED: FRONT END body & parts for 1965 Austin Healy 3000, will consider complete parts car if cheap. Mike Sedillo, 726 Marin Dr., Mill Valley, Ca. 94941. (415) 388-0599. Reg. No. 1728090. 2-78

FOR SALE: 1976 FORD CAMPER special 7800 G.V.W. auxiliary gas tanks, sliding back glass, cruise control, 2 batteries, power steering, power brakes, auto 36,000 miles, \$4995.00. Al Williamson, 948-0725 or 466-8717 Reg. No. 2-78

FOR SALE: 3 BDRM., 2 BATH HOME on 1 acre, 4 yrs. old ww carpet, fenced corral, in Prunedale (45 mi from San Jose) \$73,000. available 7/1/78. Phil Adkins, 19118 Marjorie Rd., Salinas, Ca. 93907. 663-4479. Reg. No. 1620527. 2-78

RULES FOR SUBMITTING ADS

● Any Operating Engineer may advertise in these columns without charge any PERSONAL PROPERTY he wishes to sell, swap, or purchase. Ads will not be accepted for rentals, personal services or side-lives.

● PRINT OR TYPE the wording you want in your advertising on a separate sheet of paper, limiting yourself to 30 words or less, including your NAME, complete ADDRESS and REGISTER NUMBER.

● Allow for a time lapse of several weeks between the posting of letters and receipts of your ad by our readers.

● Please notify Engineers Swap Shop as soon as the property you have advertised is sold.

● Because the purpose should be served within the period, ads henceforth will be dropped from the newspaper after three months.

● Address all ads to: Engineers Swap Shop, DALE MARR, Editor, 474 Valencia Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94103. Be sure to include your register number. No ad will be published without this information.

More from Mayfield

(Continued from Page 4)

machinists busy the year round. This company truly has come about as close to being totally self-sufficient as any operation that I've had the privilege to witness.

At this time we have held a first neogtiation with the Heckett Engineering Company in Salt Lake City regarding their operation and plant which handles the Iron Slag portion, a waste product of the U. S. Steel plant located near Orem, Utah. Further negotiations and a hopeful conclusion to them will come in a meeting scheduled for the later part of February.

Immediately ahead (and all in the State of Utah) contracts that will be opened for neogtiation are the Sand & Gravel Industries, Kaibab Industry (lumber and logging), the Utah A.G.C., and Dynalectron. All of these contracts expire within a month of each other, so working very closely with District Representative Tom Bills and his staff, I am looking forward to spending considerable time in those area in the ongoing efforts for successful renewal agreements with all involved companies.

Eureka Crab Feed

The 17th Annual Eureka Dinner-Dance (Crab Feed) for all Operating Engineers, their wives and guests will be held Saturday, March 11, 1978 at the V. F. W. Hall, 10th and H Streets, Eureka.

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 at 8:00 p.m. Dancing will start at 8:30 p.m.

Any person wishing motel reservations for this affair will be handled by your Eureka office (707) 443-7328, by telephoning no later than March 6th.

Tickets are \$6 per person and will be on sale at the Eureka office, 2806 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.

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Location: Masonic Auditorium, 1111 California St., San Francisco, Ca.
Dates: Saturday, July 8th (1:00 p.m.)

DISTRICT AND SUB-DISTRICT MEETINGS

FEBRUARY

2 Oakland, Thur., 8:00 p.m.
7 Stockton, Tues., 8:00 p.m.
14 Fresno, Tues., 8:00 p.m.
28 Sacramento, Tues., 8:00 p.m.

MARCH

1 Salt Lake City, Wed., 8 p.m.
2 Reno, Thur., 8 p.m.
16 San Jose, Thur., 8 p.m.
23 Santa Rosa, Thur., 8 p.m.

DISTRICT AND SUB-DISTRICT MEETING PLACES

San Francisco, Engineers Bldg., 474 Valencia St.

Eureka, Engineers Bldg., 2806 Broadway.

Redding, Engineers Bldg., 100 Lake Blvd.

Oroville, Prospectors Village, Oroville Dam Blvd.

Honolulu, Washington School (Cafetorium), 1633 S. King St.

Hilo, Kapiolani School, 966 Kilauea Ave.

San Jose, Labor Temple, 2102 Almaden Rd.

Stockton, Engineers Bldg., 2626 N. California.

Oakland, Labor Temple, 23rd & Valdez.

Sacramento, CEL&T Bldg., 2525 Stockton Blvd.

Fresno, Engineers Bldg., 3121 E. Olive St.

Ukiah, Grange Hall (opposite 101 Motel), State Street, Ukiah.

Salt Lake City, 1958 W. No. Temple.

Yuba City — Yuba-Sutter Fairgrnds, Arts/Crafts Bldg., Franklin Ave.

Reno, Carpenter's Hall, 1150 Terminal way.

Watsonville, Veterans Memorial Bldg., 215 Third.

Provo, Provo City Power Building, 251 West 800 North, Provo, Utah

Ogden, Ramada Inn, 2433 Adams Ave.

For More Information:

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Have You Checked Your Dues?

Dues Schedule for Period 10-1-77 through 9-30-78

Local 3	\$81.	(Per Qtr.)
Local 3A	\$78.	(Per Qtr.)
Local 3B	\$78.	(Per Qtr.)
Local 3C	\$78.	(Per Qtr.)
Local 3E	\$78.	(Per Qtr.)
Local 3R	\$78.	(Per Qtr.)
Local 3D	*Variable by Unit	

Please Note: An amendment to Article VI — Dues of the Local Union By-Laws adopted by the members at the semi-annual meeting held on July 9, 1977 deletes the provision that a member can pay dues in advance of an increase at the "old" rate (the rate in effect prior to the effective date of such increase). **Therefore, the dues rates for the periods as indicated above apply regardless of when payment is made.**

*Due to the variation in the wage structures of the 3D and Industrial Units, the members will be notified of applicable dues for their respective units.

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Putting Real Perspective in 'Human Rights'

A POLITICAL ANALYSIS

Art Of The Possible

BY KEN ERWIN



After years of dealing with "new politics" politicians, whose favorite rhetoric is "we don't claim to have all the answers", 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 affairs and is providing both short and long term solutions to real problems.

Despite nitpicking and carping from single issue groups and politicians who see their safety and survival in cause without substance, President Carter has entered the arena for basic human rights built on economic and social justice and has established this tenet 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, when "human rights," individual and collective, becomes the underlying principle in both foreign and domestic 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 foreign policy, international economics, 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 when he told a convention of International Ladies Garment Workers that part of the program for protecting human rights everywhere should be the establishment of a "living wage" for workers worldwide. In effect, what Marshall was suggesting was an international minimum wage. He was also pointing out to the ILGW that with garment workers in Korea making 32 cents an hour and workers in Taiwan making 41 cents an hour, protective tariffs and quotas under international agreements were not a 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 then was that if nature was allowed to take its course as in Europe and Japan, the gap would naturally narrow as foreign wage demands went up and inflation on raw materials and counter imports went higher. In effect, "Let us get what we can while we can within the framework of cheap labor, protective tariffs and unlimited exports abroad."

There were a number of jingoist editorials in the New York Times, the Wall Street Journal, and other eastern establishment media expressing feigned horror at this attempt by Secretary Marshall and the Carter Administration to dictate some economic justice for free world workers. Even Bob Strauss, Carter's special ambassador for trade negotiations, when questioned about a world minimum wage at the International Industrial Conference held in San Francisco last October, told an *Engineers News* reporter, "go back to college where academics discuss things like that in the clouds."

By November, the clouds began to thicken and they were no longer academic. The value of the dollar was declining almost daily in the international market and the increasing deficit in balance of payments 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 they were increasing the balance of payments, some \$10 billion to Japan alone, decreasing the value of the dollar, exporting more American technology overseas, and keeping employment excessively high even in the middle of a profit boom for American based multinationals and their subsidiaries. In all of this the buying power of the American worker was diminishing far faster than wage increases.

Moving to provide some protection for the American worker, George Meany called for a tough new trade policy that would "balance America's need for jobs and a strong, growing economy" saying that "fair trade and reciprocal relations . . . should be based on the needs of the U.S. economy, not political expediency." This significant resolution which went on 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 avert a trade war since Congress was calling for stiff quotas and tariffs to hold down the growing billions in deficit trade spending. Minor concessions were made in some areas as the Japanese agreed to increase their quota of such imports as American beef and oranges, which will have little impact in a promised 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 Basin with the support of American dollars, filling a vacuum left when Korea, Taiwan and the Philippines, which had extracted billions of American construction dollars under slave wage conditions until the Department of Labor under the Carter Administration moved in to enforce American labor law and alien employment standards. We will write in more detail about this at another time.

Meanwhile, Ray Marshall was moving with a full tide when he announced that the Labor Department was studying new proposals that would require foreign importers to meet certain minimum standards or face import quotas and trade restrictions when they do business with the U.S. Besides minimum wage based on the import value, the restrictions could also apply to hours, safe working conditions and application of child labor laws. Wow!!! Talk about the application of Carter's human rights principles as the key factor in realigning world trade and world economy while protecting American technology and the job market, and you can see the exciting potential for solving such problems as illegal aliens, multinational labor agreements, and international standards that protect the consumer-taxpayer of every free country.

Marshall had said in June that we should press for a worldwide minimum wage through such groups as the International Labor Organization, International Monetary Fund and the Organization for Economic Development. We have since withdrawn our participation in the I.L.O. because of politicalization by the left, but we believe that other vital organizations can and will become involved in this great humane idea whose time has come. Despite all "isms" of both left and right, real freedom, a freedom that promises working people just living and working conditions, offers the best promise for a free and peaceful world.