Awesome success of Solidarity Day makes myth of Reagan ‘mandate’

By David Perlman
AFL-CIO News

Solidarity Day brought hundreds of thousands of union members to Washington for a demonstration that destroyed the myth of a Reagan Administration mandate, sent a powerful message to Congress, and left an indelible impression on a city that normally takes rallies and demonstrations in easy stride.

By mid-afternoon on Sept. 19, the official count from the mayor’s office had passed the 400,000 mark, including tens of thousands of participants from the coalition of organizations that responded to the AFL-CIO’s call.

From the Speakers’ platform at the Capitol, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland charged that “your numbers, as far as I can see,” stretched to the shadow of the Washington Monument.

“Look around you. You are not alone. Behold your numbers, as far as the eye can see.”

They saw with pride and awe, these men and women who had risen before dawn, for the most part, to come to their nation’s capital in thousands of chartered buses, in special trains, and in tens of thousands of car pools and van pools.

From the platform, the leaders of their organizations spoke with fervor of the grievances that had summoned such a huge cross-section of mainstream America.

They spoke of the erosion of occupational health standards and of cuts in job safety enforcement. They spoke of the abandonment of compassion for the needy and the aged.

They protested the undermining of prevailing wage laws and cuts in school lunches. They challenged the wisdom of ending unemployment and training programs, slashing funds for libraries and starving public services in order to give the huge campaign funds amassed by the Nixon and Ford had decent relationships with the leaders of organized labor, he noted.

At the outset of his remarks, Mondale charged that the Reagan Administration was pursuing a policy of the “most radical opposition to organized labor of any administration since Herbert Hoover. Even Eisenhower and Nixon and Ford had decent relationships with the leaders of organized labor,” he noted.

Engineers News takes four awards in 1981 ILPA journalism contest

The International Labor Press Association announced this month that, for the third consecutive year, Engineers News has won a number of major awards in the ILPA Journalistic Awards Contest.

In a letter to James Earp, managing editor, ILPA President James Connick announced that Engineers News won the following awards for the year covering 1980 publications: First Award for Best Column by Business Manager Dale Marr; First Award for Best Series of Articles by James Earp; First Award for Unique Performance and an Award of Merit for Best Use of Graphics.

The Local 3 newspaper was in competition with local union publications from throughout the United States and Canada and was the only ILUE publication to receive awards in the contest.

The First Award for Best Column was given for an editorial by Business Manager Dale Marr that appeared in the November 1980 issue of Engineers News, entitled “We have no one to blame but ourselves.” In presenting the award, the ILPA Judges Report stated: “Dale Marr . . . wrote a hard-hitting and brutally frank article on some reasons for the losses suffered by the labor movement in the 1980 elections.”

While recognizing the tactics and the huge campaign funds amassed by the right wing, he faced up to the fact that ‘we have no one to blame but ourselves,’ and the flabby attitude we hold for this sacred privilege—the gift to vote. He wrote of the challenge ahead and the need to ‘button up and shout our enemies how tough we really are.’ Very well written. Anger and regret are expressed, but also determination—and no tears. An excellent job.”

The First Award for Unique Performance is given for “unusual journalistic effort, such as a dramatic promotion of a trade union issue or activity or a special investigative report.” Engineers News received this award for a feature article by James Earp that appeared in the March 1980 issue entitled: “Running on Empty: Is Our State’s Highway Program Headed for a Dead End?”

A crowd of 10,000 jams SF streets for demonstration

A crowd of Solidarity Day demonstrators estimated at 10,000 strong jammed Justin Herman Plaza at the foot of Market Street in San Francisco Saturday to cheer on speaker after speaker who denounced the Reagan Administration’s “take from the poor, give to the rich” domestic policies and called for worker unity to repulse Reagan’s attacks on workers’ rights.

John F. Henning, executive officer of the California AFL-CIO, touched off a loud cheer when he denounced the Administration’s “take from the poor, give to the rich” policies.

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Lights, Camera . . .

“Consensus,” “media spokes” “affinity groups.” They were all a part of the crazy and ineffective blockade put on by the Abalone Alliance last month at Diablo Canyon nuclear plant. Engineers News was behind the scenes for the inside story (see pages 8-9).
I would hazard a guess that before too many more months go by, there won’t be a member of our union who claimed he voted for Reagan. Of course, the statistics show that millions of trade unionists throughout the nation did vote for him, but as the recession has deepened, there is very little hope that workers find themselves without a job, the attitudes will change.

They are changing already. The Solidarity Day demonstration that gathered in the streets of Washington and in other cities throughout the nation last month gave awesome evidence that the rank-and-file union member is telling the Administration: “No, you do not speak for us nor represent our interests. Your actions speak louder than your words. We are being sold out for the sake of supply side economics.”

Ironically, we do have to give some credit to Reagan for the spectacular success of Solidarity Day. He is bringing America together again by threatening to destroy the role of the federal government in promoting the common good.

In the same balanced budget, the Reagan Administration is dismantling and slashing programs that have helped the unemployed, the disadvantaged, the disabled, the elderly and the hungry.

In the name of dubious economic theories, Reagan is using the presidency to shift power and responsibility and regulatory protection from workers and consumers to big business and the rich.

Now the working people of America are shown the line. By the hundreds of thousands, they assembled at the foot of the U.S. Capitol on Sept. 19 to tell Reagan and the 97th Congress that things have gone too far.

If this was the ‘silent majority’ it is silent no longer. Most of them opposed Reagan, but accepted his victory. Many voted for him now regret it.

They were coal miners and steelworkers and auto workers. They were operating engineers, machinists and iron workers. They were teachers and social workers. They were the disabled and the elderly. They were public employees who provide services and maintain public buildings and streets.

These were the people who work hard, pay their taxes and once forged the nation’s best labor movement. And these were the people who have strummed their guitars and sang Solidarity Forever.

It’s taken up almost as long as the new subway system.

For the Solidarity Day rally and the new Washington Post-ABC News survey, it’s time; but you can’t fool all of the people all of the time; you can even fool some of the people all the time, but you can’t fool all of the people all of the time.”

That’s what their placards said and what they said in interviews. Wall Street and the financial markets don’t believe in Reagan’s economic policies of cutting services and demonstarting on Solidarity Day as much in regret as in anger were saying they don’t believe in the Administration, either.

The Reagan Administration has played a crucial role of politics with social security and other vital programs, and the people seem to sense it.

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Hundreds of thousands of labor attend Solidarity Day

By DALE MARR, Business Manager
nationally, California's prices rose only slightly from July to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $116,900. Costs skyrocketed in the San Diego area to $130,500 from $100,400 the previous month. Conversely, the average home price in San Francisco plunged to $113,300 from $131,700. The report noted that monthly figures fluctuate widely, however, and highs and lows for the same period cannot be directly compared. Median prices are now being quoted at between 15% and 18 percent.

Utah pumping plant draws 14

The Bureau of Reclamation has awarded three transportation projects. The winning contractor will install multiport sleeve valves, concrete, priced at $300 per cu yd. The underground bid below seven competitors was about $783,000 below that of the runner-up, Harrison Western Corp., Watsonville, Calif., came in above the $4.1 million engineer's estimate for the work. The winning firm will install multistop sleeve valves, steel manifolds and flow-metering equipment. The job calls for the excavation of 17,500 cu yd of material, priced at $450 per cu yd. Underground's bid, priced at $3,250,300 for the work, was $2.9 million below the engineer's estimate for the project. During discussion of the bill last week, House Public Works Committee Chairman Jim Howard (D.,Calif.) sought to clear up some of the confusion surrounding this issue by pointing to misunderstandings from the FHA. Howard argued that "initial construction," as inserted to original High- way and real estate industries were again buffeted by high interest and inflation rates in August as construction activity declined, and home prices and mortgage rates again reached record highs. Commissioners of the U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee members lopped off the budget item for the new study, "Bridge Bracing: Development of a Standard for Existing Bridges." This became clear last month when the Department of Transportation, this work should not be required. House Appropriations Committee, 111th Congress, 1st Session, Washington, D.C., April 1, 1981.

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Site preparation begins on Eureka sewage project

Site preparation work for the new Eureka sewage treatment plant is finally underway, reported District Representative Gene Lake. Malcolm Drilling of Redwood City has completed the first step of the work installation of a "wicket" type dewatering system. It took them four weeks to vibrate 750,000 feet of wick material into the natural soil under the proposed fill area. If their project is any indication how the rest of the work will go, the entire project should be a snap.

R & D Watson of San Jose is getting underway with the fill portion of the site work. The dirt will be imported by track so our work will be dozers, loaders and compactors. This job will require much cooperation from the weatherman. It wouldn't take much rain to create such problems as muddy fill, wet pit mud on the highway, etc. The fill will be a surcharge only and will be removed next spring. The cost of the Watson project is $1.3 million with completion about November 1981.

Bidding for the treatment plant will be later this fall with work to begin next spring. The funds available for the plant are now $2 million.

Another sewage collection and treatment system at Miranda is also getting underway. This one is much smaller as it serves a small community about 60 miles south of Eureka. This project was awarded to C. F. Construction of Roseville. Nally Enterprises of Rio Dell will sub the dirt work. The price tag on this one is $1,537,000 with completion around June 1, 1982.

Coast Marine Construction of Coos Bay, Oregon has completed their work on the Humboldt Bay waterfront. During their eleven month stay here in Eureka they completed the berthing docks at the Woody Island Marina and boat launching facility at Fields Landing as well as maintenance work on private waterfront structures.

The paving contractors in the area have had a tough year. Redwood Empire Paving has been trying to keep busy but they have been fighting over laying streets here in Eureka with Mercer Fraser likewise on highway work.

Cal Trans will be opening bids for reconstruction of the College of the Redwoods overpass on Highway 101 which collapsed in November 1980 during a hurricane. A little over a million dollars is available for the project.

The long awaited Hiway 101/Eel River overcrossing should be coming up for bid in mid-November. The structure will be 1,300 feet long with an intersection at the north end of the bridge. The cost is expected to be on the order of $7 million.

Latest information on the proposed $265 million are processing in Del Norte County, is a year delay for environmental considerations. California Nickel Corp. has been informed that their draft environmental impact report did not adequately address the projects' affects on nearby natural resources, including water and wildlife. Construction on the plant is now expected to begin May 1983 instead of a year earlier. The project is expected to take two years to complete.

Work is slow in Redding, but times have been worse

"The work picture in the Redding District doesn't look too bad, if you don't look too close," reports District Representative Ken Green. "We have projects going from Butte Creek Rocks job near Doyle, Ca. to Tokin Construction on a small Black Angus Steers job near Happy Camp. We have Ferrante Construction near Weed, Ca. and Cran-Ger policies on the Alturas Airport "Proposed job. M.C.M. has the bridge job for Ferrante and C.C. Myers Inc. is busy on the Sacramento River Bridge on Hiway Intestate 5 at Dunsmuir."

Yates Construction is busy with the site work for the new Shasta County Jail and Cal-Ore is putting the finishing touches on the grading for the new Memorial Hospital addition. J.F. Shea has been working on an extremely difficult excavation job in Mt. Shasta, Ca. (thanks to the Custom Agreement). North Valley Construction is going hard at it on the new Red Bluff Safeway Shopping Center.

The Redding Out-of-Work List has not gone below 135 "A" Operators this year. There are approximately 100 Brothers who will not get to work at all this year and next year looks even worse for the District. "We can only hope that things improve before winter," Green commented.

August 23rd saw the 9th Annual Voice of the Engineers Barbecue at Anderson River Park. From a modest beginning of one small pig and a little over 100 guests in 1972, the affair has grown to a gathering of almost 1,000 people (two feet deep) and the consumption of two large Black Angus Steers (300 lbs. each on the hoof). It was a grand party and everyone seemed to have had a good time. Shasta, Trinity and Tehama Counties." Green noted. Local

(Continued on Page 5)
More Redding

(Continued from Page 4)

"#3's Business Manager and Inter- national Vice President, Bob Mayfield and Asst. Business Manager and Local Vice President, Bob Mayfield were able to talk to a great many of the Brothers and last night by telephone to sev- eral topics of interest to the Brothers.

An affair of this nature is also a great opportunity for the Officers, Brothers and Contractors to get together with their wives and girlfriends on a friendly no business basis.

"You see each other in a completely different light than out on the job, Green said. "We are going to do it again next year (it'll be our 10th) and we ex-pect to have around 1,200. Hope you and yours are among the crowd."
Vacation Pay: How has this helped you and your Credit Union?

By James "Red" Ivy
Recording- Corresponding Secretary

Vacation Pay: How has it helped the Credit Union and its Members? What is its future with the Credit Union?

Your employers pay your Vacation Pay to the Fund Manager of the Operating Engineers Local Union No. 3 Vacation and Holiday Pay Plan. This has been in place since 1964, when the Credit Union was started.

Starting in 1967, the AGC contract allowed the Fund Manager to transfer Vacation Pay earnings to the Credit Union on a monthly basis. Members with loans at the Credit Union were allowed to transfer their Vacation Pay monthly as long as they had a loan.

Ten years later, monthly transfer was expanded to allow all members who wanted to have their Vacation Pay transferred to the Credit Union monthly to do so—if they wanted to take advantage of the Credit Union's savings programs.

Vacation Pay has meant two things to the Credit Union:
- A convenient direct-deposit savings program for members
- Capital its members can depend on if they need a loan.

Paid to the Fund Manager of the Operating Engineers Local Union No. 3 members, some of whom had trouble saving before, have used the Vacation Pay system to build up nice savings accounts in the Credit Union. They've done this by leaving all or some of their annual Vacation Pay earnings on deposit in their Credit Union share savings accounts.

As savings in the credit union grew, so did the size of the fund that paid its savers more than $14 million. is bringing to Hawaii a great number of state-side contractors. Several major jobs have been held up by “Life of the Land.” These jobs must be let soon to absorb the current unemployed.

Recently the JAC has given a monthly award for the Journeymen who takes pride in training new apprentices so that the industry has a capable new journeyman to take the place of a retiring member. In the month of May, Frank Acasia of Okada Trucking Co., Ltd. received this award. Brother Acasia is also the Job Steward for Okada. He has been a member for over 13 years and has been employed with Okada for more than 8 years.

Frank lives in the Hawaiian Homes in Waianae. He spends his off hours on some of his favorite hobbies—fixing his truck. He is always available to help other brothers on home projects. Frank also has a love for the King of Hawaii “Primo.” Our congratulations go out to Frank and we hope that he will continue to train new apprentices. Our thanks also go out to Sonny Okada for the fine training that our apprentices are receiving. Without the help of employers like Sonny, we would be unable to turn out good journeymen.

Hawaiian Dredging & Construction

Company is currently using concrete grout for Volcanic ground stabilization on their Mauna Lani Hotel project, reports Business Representative William Crozier.

This project is being developed on Volcanic terrain that has its own unusual features and problems. The natural processes of volcanic land buildup results in a given location having many small areas of different load bearing capacities.

As the land mass is built up by succeeding lava flows, there are areas formed of solid rock, and mixed in with the solid formations are pockets or layers of cinder. Another feature found in this type of area would be voids, these are hollow tubes or caves that were formed as the molten lava drained away.

The accepted method of driving piles to support a foundation would not be feasible in this area because of the large amount of solid rock below the surface.

Also excavating down to a very thick and solid layer of rock would be extremely costly resulting in the need to develop a method especially for this area.

The goal to create solid foundation for the proposed hotel at the lowest possible cost resulted in the need to develop a method especially for this new technique.

First, 3½ inch diameter holes are drilled to a depth of 15 to 50 feet depending on the weight of the area to be supported. The average depth being around 18 feet. The spacing of these holes varies from 2 feet to 10 feet apart depending on the amount of voids discovered during the drilling. Then a 2 inch PVC pipe is pushed into the hole until it reaches the bottom. Grout is then pumped into the pipe under low pressure until any voids or cavities at the bottom are filled.

After the crew determines that all voids at the bottom of the pipe are filled, they will raise the pipe about three feet and start pumping in grout again until all voids are filled. This process is repeated continuously until the entire depth of the hole has been completely filled with grout which will result in a solid foundation for the building.

Gloomy work picture prevails in Hawaii

Hard times have fallen upon Kauai's once-booming construction industry, with high unemployment among trade workers and slim picking for contractors, reports Business Representative Ken Kahooni.

The gloomy forecast is that things will get worse before they get better. Hotel and condominium projects which in recent years created a boom within the industry, have all dried up and prospects for the future are few. Hawaii-based contractors have the remaining projects pretty well sewn up.

Finishing touches are now being put on the island's largest recent project, the $60 million Waikiki Resort Hotel in Poipu, which is owned and operated by Amaile, Robert J. Monroe, Inc. of Honolulu has the contract. At its peak, this project employed approximately 40 engineers.

The remaining existing large projects can be counted on the fingers of one hand. The $23 million Kukui Grove Shopping Center in Pahio, which Ken Shipio Co., Ltd., holds the prime contract and Kauai Builders Ltd., has the sub-contract to build several of the large stores. Longs Drug and Sears are only a few to mention many more.

The $30 million Hanamaulu Beach Villa at Kukui is being done by Haw'n Dredging & Construction Co. The $15 million airmen in Lihue is being done by B.E. Black, Ltd. The $25 million Sheraton expansion at Poipu is nearly-finished and it's being done by Haw'n Dredging & Construction Co., Ltd.

There will be some bright spots in the future and some of these are the airport terminal project, which is estimated at $50 million. The Princeville Marriott Hotel which will be $40 million project and the Nu'okoli Hotel expansion which is also estimated about $10 million. The Poipu Golf Course project is also in process at this time.

There are currently about 300 members unemployed on the Island of Oahu, reports Business Representative Rick Shuff. With the current administration and Federal monies cut, Oahu is in for a bleak year.

The unemployment problem seems to grow each and every day. There have been only a few jobs let. E.E. Black, Ltd. was the low bidder on Wheeler AFB. G.A. Mortensen out of Minn., Minnesota was awarded the renovation of Trippler Army Hospital at a cost of $65 million. On August 27th the Deep Draft Harbor at Barbers Point was bid.

The job consists of moving 7 million cubic yards in a 1,400 day period. This is bringing to Hawaii a great number of Fringe benefits director Art Garofalo explains Local 3's retirement plan to Hawaii members at a recent pre-retirement meeting on the Island.

Brother Frank Acasia, a journeyman who takes pride in training new apprentices, receives a JAC Award from business Manager Dale Marr at a recent district meeting in Honolulu.
Peripheral Canal issue heats up

Special to Engineers News
By Carlyle Reed

CALIFORNIANS ARE ACCUS- tomed to ballots with many intricate measures on which to vote, and to the loud and confusing campaigns to "Vote Yes" or "No" on specific issues so complex they are difficult to understand.

But the long-drawn-out campaign on the referendum on Senate Bill 200 (pertaining to the Peripheral Canal and other water projects) may well take the prize for confusion and misrepresentation. And the real campaign hasn't even started yet!

Difficult as it is to sort out fact from fantasy and outright misstatements, it is important for voters to do just that because most of California is affected one way or another by the outcome.

The first objection is in construction jobs, construction of the Canal itself is expected to create approximately 15,000 man years of work per year for 15 years. These jobs would be in the planning, design and construction period of the Canal.

Operations of the Canal and related facilities would have profound effect on the economy of the state, not only supporting an adequate water supply in the agricultural valleys, but also improving both quantity and quality of the water supply for more than two million residents of the San Francisco Bay Area along with additional millions of urban dwellers in the Southern California Coastal plain. It also would, as one of its major functions, guarantee the stabilization and improvement of the fishing and business and recreational fishing in the Delta.

Historically there has been a "North vs. South" element to water development in California. There is no such thing as "fresh water in California for all purposes and for all areas, most of the water originating in the high mountains of Northern California, while most of the need for water is in the arid flat areas of Southern California." So the old contest about which part of California should be allowed to grow - North or South - is drawn into the discussion.

But the long drawn-out campaign on the Peripheral Canal will cost more than $20 billion in Southern California may be paying up to $100 a month for water and per capita water use will go down significantly. But the Metropolis Water District which serves Southern California urban areas says that the Canal will cost a Southern Californian $8.75 a month.

Supporters say this is equivalent to saying the ocean could be emptied by the engineers and game officials for federal and state fish and game officials for Coastal plain. It also would, as one of its major functions, guarantee the stabilization and improvement of the fishing and business and recreational fishing in the Delta.

The opposition to SB 200 and the Peripheral Canal in particular comes from a strange coalition of interests, each of which opposes the Canal for a different reason.

In the opposition camp are organizations which are usually found opposing development in general and water projects in particular, such as "Friends of the River" and "Friends of the Earth." They base their opposition on the idea that protection for the Delta against excessive exportation of water is not strong enough, and that if construction is stopped by voting down SB 200, environmentalists will be able to "get more" as a "price" for the Canal in some future legislation.

Over two million people from the Bay Area and other Northern California counties will benefit from construction of the Peripheral Canal and its related projects.

Among the strangely confusing statements published regarding the Peripheral Canal is the claim that it represents a $20 billion construction plan that threatens to drain the Delta dry!

Actually, the estimated cost of the Peripheral Canal is $5.80 million. At these 1981 price levels, the State Department of Water Resources estimates the cost of all of the SB 200 facilities that will be built between now and the year 2000 at $2.5 billion. Allowing for inflation at 9 per cent annually, these costs would escalate by the year 2000 to $5.4 billion. This would include Suisun Marsh protection, South Delta Water Quality improvement facilities, relocating the Contra Costa Canal intake, facilities in the western Delta, Los Vaqueros reservoir south of the Delta provided in SB 200 and related Constitutional Amendment (Prop. 8, approved by voters in 1980) is too strong. They also object to provisions in Proposition 8 making the North Coast rivers part of the State "Wild Rivers" system and not available for development. If SB 200 is defeated, Proposition 8 automatically is repealed, and these interests hope to build the Canal later but with "no strings attached!" Joining this latter group is the California Farm Bureau Federation, although at least six county units of that federation are strong supporters of the Canal. These are the County Farm Bureaus in Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura, Riverside and San Diego counties.

Cost of constructing the Canal and other works in SB 200 will be paid, along with all costs of maintenance and operation, by the agencies with which the State has contracted to deliver water from the State Water Project. The costs are NOT paid by state taxes.

Propponents claim that the Peripheral Canal will cost the consumer in Southern California may be paying up to $100 a month for water and per capita water use will go down significantly. But the Metropolis Water District which serves Southern California urban areas says that the Canal will cost a Southern Californian $8.75 a month. The MWD says: "Water is one of the smallest items in most family budgets. That means that the state aqueduct and reservoir system and most of Metropolean's system were built before rampant inflation began."

As to the claim that the Peripheral Canal is, as a brochure for the "California Coalition to Stop the Peripheral Canal" says, so huge that it "could drain 70% of the pure water in the Sacramento River," supporters say this is equivalent to saying that the ocean could be emptied by the engineers and game officials for federal and state fish and game officials for Coastal plain. It also would, as one of its major functions, guarantee the stabilization and improvement of the fishing and business and recreational fishing in the Delta.

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THE CALL for the long awaited arrest and prosecute and convict,” he de- clared that the anti-nuclear movement has resulted in increased costs for the taxpayers.

The idea of hordes of protestors swarming over rocky, wind-swept beaches and barred wire and chain link cyclone fences to mount an all-out assault on PG&E had real media appeal. It also had the emotion of the self-proclaimed Davids of the anti-nuclear movement taking on the Goliaths of PG&E for the final event.

Every media editor within 50 miles of San Luis Obispo envisioned thousands of arrests and wave upon wave of protestors landing from rubber rafts, dropping out of the oak covered back hills at the break of dawn and scaling fences with scaling ladders, it would make great copy.

After all, the sponsoring anti-nuclear group, Abalone Alliance, had promised to blockade until it had obtained “a signed official document from the president and board of directors of PG&E and from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission that Diablo will never be operated as a nuclear facility.”

To accomplish this, Abalone promised the largest anti-nuclear demonstration in American history, with its estimate of upwards of 40,000 protestors.

The media editors pulled all the stops. An army of newspaper and radio reporters, photographers and television crews from far and near, London assembled. Abalone Alliance and its 62 affiliated groups brought in a base camp, a headquarters office, “media spokes,” facilitators, peacekeepers, camp cooks, solar powered showers and numerous “clusters” to mount the blockade. The protestors were assembled in “affinity groups,” such as Mother Bear Alliance, the Radiacive Rock Cods from Mendocino, the Flying Fish, All Us Molkiks, the Chuckleheads, the Unpoisoned Oaks and the Society Against Blatantly Obnoxious Technology.

The stage was set and the Abalone Alli- ance estimated thousands of protestors were on their way. Law enforcement agencies, taking Abalone at their word, brought in reserves and evacuation detection facilities PG&E undertook some hasty fence repair and laid in a stock of food and supplies to ring the blockade and the tightly choreographed event got underway.

Abalone’s so-called thousands hit the road for Diablo and 350 media people rented every available motel room in the area. The plant manager, Robert Thornberry, stoutly declared that the blockade would have no effect on Diablo’s operations.

The plant’s nuclear fuel rods had been on-site and in storage since 1975. Dormitory space and field kitchens would sustain plant operators through an indefinite blockade.

The helicopter landing fields would enable PG&E to fly over the blockade. If need be, nothing had to go in or out of any gate. Diablo plant manager Robert Thornberry said the blockade would cause “absolutely no slowdown.”

“Diablo will proceed at its own schedule,” he said. “Even if the blockade lasts forever, it would not stop us. It will only result in increased costs for the taxpayers and the ratepayers.”

San Luis Obispo County Sheriff George Whiting was a little more direct. “Breaking up the blockade is our object. We want to arrest and prosecute and convict.”

The California National Guard brought in 857 men. While not engaged in arrests, they provided camp support, motor pool transport, helicopters, air traffic control over a restricted zone around the plant and communications.

The California Highway Patrol brought in 200 men, SLO Sheriff’s had 120 men. Santa Barbara Sheriff’s had at least 200 and neighboring police departments added another 150 officers. And if events got really hot, another 900 officers were available under mutual aid from other jurisdictions.

Throughout these preparations, Aba- lone was supremely confident, and as events proved, a little too confident. They opened their camp on Wednesday, Sept. 9, for mandatory camping and non-compliance.

Abalone intended to not only surround the entire 735-acre plant but also stop all workers from entering or leaving. Block- aders would also be laddered by raft at sea and scale fences at four points on the plant perimeter fence.

But Abalone was very vague on when the blockade would start. "A matter of days," "within the week" or "possibly this weekend" were phrases the media started to hear. Abalone seemed they were having trouble generating the numbers.

The media did not sense this imminent collapse of their big story ABC and NBC sent two full crews with millions of dollars in equipment. Outside the Diablo front gate, the media was locked in intense competition with each other as they jockeyed for parking space and the best camera position. Everyone began to wonder who was really providing the blockade—the media or Abalone.

By Thursday, Sept. 10, only 200 pro- testers had checked in. Abalone had a formal sign-in and issued a red blockade pass to all participants. To sign-in, pro- testers had to give Abalone a secret code word. I was able to penetrate their sign-in security, get my red button and enter the camp as a participant.

At night I put my button away and went back to formally cover the event as a media person. But the issue of numbers continued to plague the media. One sure fire way to check numbers is to call the plant’s administrative office. After all, that is one service everyone uses. They indicated that only about 1,000 people were using the portable toilets.

I also spent two nights watching Abalone’s dish and gathering information on what was really happening.

ONE THING I quickly learned was that the anti-nuclear movement has its own bureaucracy and its own jargon. For instance, I found affinity groups of from 5–10 people were the basic level; several affinity groups made a cluster.

Sometimes several clusters made a “collective” and the whole collective was sup- posed to be doing something. One cluster was going to the trouble of getting wet and fire fighting.

Regardless of what communal face Abalone tried to present to the rest of the media, I saw a tightly knit, highly organized group of people taking control and directing the entire group with expertise, while claiming all the while not to be doing so.

Sunday night, September 13, a crisis was rippling through the Abalone camp. Many people had come for the weekend festivities and were now leaving. Radio and newspaper editors were pressing on-site representatives for news that was not there. The real facts were that numbers were low, only about 700 everyone, block- aders with the rest “support staff,” and media members. Many people had come for the weekend and were leaving.

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The Diablo Canyon blockade

The Sunburst, Cellidoid Hero and McFarrdy's Spirit affinity groups are holding court in the middle of the road. They are trying to reach a consensus on picking an empowered speaker and these things all take time and deliberation, they say.

As the sun goes down, the wind comes up and it gets cold. The blockaders are complaining it is taking the cops too long to arrest them. The blockaders are claiming to the PG&E people to get the cops down here. The media agrees, the light is getting bad for their pictures.

By 6 pm, the police arrive, cut down the scaling ladders and start to cart off the blockaders. At 8 pm another 100 blockaders arrive to plug up the front of the gate. However, a minor snafu develops. Arrested blockaders are bused to a holding cell, a fenced parking lot, on the bluffs right in front of the protesters from going limp when scarce tax dollars that should have been spent on county services.

The front gate blockaders are incensed, so much so that they do not reach a consensus. The arrests continue until about 9:30 pm and the blockaders are not removed from their freezing perch on the bluff until well after midnight.

Day 1, Tuesday, September 15, 1981: 567 arrests, 650 plant construction workers get into the plant without any delay. No casualties but the blockaders complain of the Sheriff. It seems they have a very effective—and painful—arm lock that prevents the prisoners from going limp when scarce tax dollars that should have been spent on county services.

The arrests were made and filmed.

The blockades staggered on for another week. Arrests over the intervening days were low. The story was now very cold and by Sept. 28, the media had left.

Abalone is now "restrategizing" their protest, presumably waiting for the formal full power license before attempting another protest. Of the 1,942 arrested, only 185 were local people and only 85 chose to get re-arrested. The blockade cost $1.3 million for law enforcement and most county residents. Abalone spokesman Mark Evanoff says, "People are really excited. The energy in the camp is really high." But the CHP reported a diminished flow into the camp and a markedly reduced camp population.

However, the camp was indeed lively. Copters regularly hovered overhead for aerial pictures. Blockaders responded by putting on a human circle and the better of people laid on the ground to spell out "no nukes" for the benefit of the cameras.

"Muntant sponges" gave a preemptive dance performance.

To the delight of news-starved reporters, a group of San Francisco Bay area witches held a bedtime ritual. Meanwhile, area businessmen were sore to see things wind down since the motel and restaurant business hadn't been this good in a long time.

By Day 2, Wednesday, September 16, the blockaders had their first true, but brief victory courtesy of a police communications battle that left the front gate go unguarded as 650 construction workers showed up for work. The Mother Bear Alliance threw themselves in front of the buses.

Ironworkers inside, used to working 3 inch steel re-bar, were not amused, reacting with the universally used and understood hand signal of disagreement.

The media took their mandatory pictures, even crawling under a bus to interview a protester and then after a four hour delay, the routine arrests began. Day 2-200 arrests.

By Day 4, Friday, September 18, arrests were down to 100, with a total barely over 1,000. The camp was virtually empty.

"Bail solidarity" was to be a big issue and no one arrested was supposed to take bail without everyone getting out to rejoin the blockade. However, with a taste of prison life freshly experienced, most either bailed out or paid the fine or sentence. Another Abalone strategy and media presentation fell apart.

The main gate provides everyone with a view of the camp. Scrolling ladders that hinge over the fences are also a part of the camp. The police fall back about two miles to let everyone get in and settled prior to arrest. No one wants to get yanked off someone else's ladder. Gentlemen's rules of demonstration are observed on both sides by all concerned, no violence, easy going familiarity on both sides. A couple of PG&E people and several cops stand around drinking coffee. A couple of police take pictures for their home albums with Instamatic. The National Guard video team shows up to make a Guard movie of this Diablo campaign.

The media is again bored and begins to interview each other and photograph anything that moves. Their editors have to be fed a story and right now any story will do. In fact, the combined numbers of the media and the police outnumber the blockaders almost two to one. The CHP is inside the gate directing traffic so there is limited congestion to inconvenience incoming blockaders.
A closer look at pension improvements

January 1, 1982 marks the first day of the 25th year of the Pension Trust Fund for Operating Engineers—the Local 3 Pension Plan. The Plan stands out among the multipayer plans throughout the country. Growth and development are the result of a sound relationship between labor and management Trustees. Their aim and focus has been to achieve a balance between being fiscally responsible and fortifying the plan for the sake of all engineers.

A review of the changes over the years shows increased benefits and liberalization of the Rules and Regulations of the Plan so that the greatest number of engineers working in Covered Employment find it easier to qualify for lifetime pension benefits—benefits of such value that there is a tendency to thus be secure in his/Her Autumn years.

When the Social Security picture is so disheartening, when there is so much talk about lowered expectations, the Pension Plan changes of January 1, 1982 for the Employee anticipating retirement—stand in sharp contrast.

Let’s look at the details:

Basically there have been three types of Pension—Regular, Early and Disability.

Effective January 1, 1982: The Regular Pension will be paid at 62. The Early Pension will be paid between the ages of 55 and 62. The Disability Pension will be paid at any age, however benefits will be adjusted for ages between 55 and 62.

The age 62 replaces age 65 as the focal point for Regular, Early and Disability Pensions.

Let’s suppose you decided to work for your own information refer to the Annual Pension Statement which you received at the end of this year.

Let’s suppose your statement showed that you had an accumulated benefit of $400.00 payable at Regular Retirement age. Let’s also suppose that as of January 1, 1982 you will reach the age of 57 years and 6 months. The table shows 80%. If you filed an application and met all of the other requirements for Early Pension you would begin receiving $80.00 x .80 or $64.00 per month in Pension Benefits on January 1, 1982.

For Disability Pension

There are reductions from age 56 to age 61 and 11 months. The reductions are 6% per year from 56 to 60 and 3% per year from 60 to 62. The Early and Disability Table prepared by one of our Union Trustees shows the adjusted percentages payable at the applicable ages.

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Let’s suppose you decided to work until age 60 and earned an additional $200.00 in Benefits and then retire. Having met all other requirements you would receive 94% of the accumulated benefit or $100.00 x .94% or $94.00 per month.

Service Pension

The Service Pension comes of age January 1, 1983. The Service Pension means that 100% of the benefit earned can be paid to the Engineer who has reached age 60 and earned 30 "credits".

To be eligible for the Service Pension:

- the Engineer must have ceased working in the industry.
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- he has not previously retired on an Early Pension from this Fund
- he must be at least age 60
- he must have earned at least 30 credits under this Plan (without a Permanent Break in Service), exclusive of any Credited Future Service earned in Continuous Non-Covered Employment.

Benefits for Early Pension

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Ground breaks on City outfall job

San Francisco officials broke ground this month on a $165 million project designed to treat sewage 4½ miles out to sea, amid controversy that federal funds for the $870 million super-sewer program are in jeopardy.

Earlier this month, the State Water Resources Control Board announced that it was temporarily withholding 30 percent of the program's $310 million bond and state financing because of a devastating financial audit.

The audit by the inspector general of the Environmental Protection Agency found that $226 million in federal funds could not be accounted for.

The city declared that no new grants would be issued to San Francisco and gave city officials 120 days to resolve problems raised by the audit.

The General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of Congress, is also reviewing the project for cost efficiency, contract irregularities, cost overruns and cheaper alternatives.

"The main objective is to find out if government money is being spent efficiently," said Lester Farrington, group director of four full-time investigators who expect to issue a final report next spring.

Speaking at the dedication ceremony at Ocean Beach—which offered guests free construction helmets, free lunch and entertainment by Hawaiian dancers—the city's Chief Administrative Officer Roger Boas contested the EPA findings.

"In my opinion they are way off base," he said. "We couldn't have sold the project if our accounting was any good.

When asked about the federal investigations, Boas said: "This program is constantly being audited. They won't come up with anything to show us out of whack.

Boas noted that the GAO investigation was requested by Representative Robert Dornan, a candidate from Southern California, working to take the Hispanic American primary, who feels his district is getting "short-changed" on sewer grants.

But GAO officials said they had already planned to investigate the project because it was such a major expenditure and because it has been under fire by a who's who of federal grants in sewer projects across the country.

The city's Clean Water Program, which is the largest public works project in San Francisco history, was originally designed to cost $2.3 billion, with federal funds covering 75 percent of the cost. Federal budget cuts have now reduced it to a "bare bones" $870 million.

President Reagan has proposed slashing the multi-billion-dollar sewer grants program, slang for new initiatives.

"The GAO report is a complete "red herring,"" Boas said.

"It seems to me it is a matter of common sense that the federal government will have to continue funding," he said.

Boas noted that Congress does not appropriate additional grant money for a $100 million sewer treatment plant near the zoo and a nearby $30 million pumping station, then the sewer outfall project will become a white elephant.

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More from Red Ivy

(Continued from Page 6)

use it mainly as a quick way to get their money. Many of these members take their money out on the 10th of each month, as soon as it's deposited in the Credit Union.

The entire cost created by this excessive withdrawal activity is paid for by the Credit Union. Therefore, it's paid for by the other 23,000 members of the Credit Union.

Since no income is earned by the Credit Union for money left on deposit for such a short time (it can't be lent to members for their personal use), this withdrawal activity is a pure cost to Credit Union members...to those 23,000 members.

Since these withdrawal costs have soared in recent years and promise to keep climbing, the Credit Union must find a way to discourage the costs or recover them. The withdrawal activity has already meant a reduction in service quality to those members seeking to use more of the services of their Credit Union.

Your Board of Directors will advise you well in advance of any changes or charges that could happen in the monthly transfer program.

In the meantime, we ask for the cooperation of members who withdraw their Vacation Pay each month. They can help the Credit Union cut costs by reducing their withdrawals to no more than one per quarter.

When we work together, we make the Credit Union work best for each of us.

If you have any questions on your Vacation Pay and the Credit Union, you should call (415) 829-4400.

WHAT SOME PEOPLE DON'T KNOW ABOUT POWER LINES IS SHOCKING.

There are two ways to build construction workers can find out about overhead power lines.

The easy way. And the hard way.

The easy way is PG&E's public safety information program called "Why Bet Your Life?"

This free program is designed to show construction contractors and their employees how to avoid accidents and injuries when working near overhead and underground power lines. It handles high-voltage equipment, boom cranes, machinery, and construction materials, so they don't become dangerous electrical conductors. And how to handle emergencies, if ever.

All you have to do is call your nearest PG&E office. We'll arrange for your group to have a 50-minute color slide show and receive our free power safety pamphlets.

English and Spanish language versions of all materials are available.

Now that you know there's an easy way to find out about power lines, give PG&E a call.

Why wait to find out the hard way?

DOUG FORREST

PG&E'S "WHY BET YOUR LIFE" PROGRAM

PAGE 12/ENGINEERS NEWS/OCTOBER 1981

WITH SAFETY IN MIND

By JACK SHORT, Director of Safety

Workers get hurt because they do not seem to believe that an accident can happen to them. It is the same way with guards. Most workers caught in machinery left the guards off, or took them off, or misused them in one way or another. They did not believe they would get caught. When an accident occurs as a result of a fault of leaving a guard off, we are given many alibis; such as, "The guard slowed me down;"

"I couldn't get the guard back on;" or "I wanted to try it out first." A favorite of mechanics is, "I didn't have time to put the guard back right then. I had to go to another job."

Sometimes the alibi is, "I don't have time to look for the guard bolts now, I'll just wire it on and bolt it later." Often, later never comes. Probably the most common alibi is, "I just forgot." This alibi means one thing for sure, this operator was not thinking of safety on the job.

All of these alibis come from accident reports of injuries resulting from the misuse of guards. There is a direct line to an accident. However, it would be hard to live with this excuse knowing because of your own negligence a coworker lost a hand.

Naturally, a machine should be put back into operation as quickly as possible but only within the time required to make it function properly and safely.

No repair job is complete until guards and other safety devices have been replaced in the first class condition in which they were installed.

Many injuries that are reported involve employees being caught in, struck by, or pinched by machines on which they work. This includes both machine operators and maintenance personnel.

Some of these accidents can be avoided if we become aware of the guards and precautions needed around machinery.

Most machine designs include guards to protect the moving parts so that you cannot get caught by these parts. It also includes proper guard rails and toe boards.

Wearing the proper clothing around machinery is an important factor. Loose sleeves, pant cuffs, open shoes, or any other part that can be a falling part of any machine. The use of safety hats, glasses, shoes, belts, and lines are also important in positions where they are required. We sometimes overload the guards that come between us and the machine that can keep us from becoming another injury statistic.

A good practice is to check your machine when you go on shift to see that all guards are in place and operative. Some of these mistakes should be checked:

1. Guards placed around moving parts, such as pulleys, flywheels, gears, sprockets, chains, belts, keys, collars, set screws, and clutches. These guards must be in place and in correct adjustment to come between you and the moving part.

2. Guard rails and toe boards placed on catwalks, platforms, scaffolds, balconies, and other places where falls may take place. These rails and toeboards must be sufficiently strong and properly placed and maintained to prevent any serious injury.

3. Protection is also required where falling materials may be present, such as overhead belts, tramways, buckets, etc.

4. Operators should make a special check of the guards if any maintenance has been made to the machine to insure that all guards have been replaced in the proper manner.

Several projects in Marysville

Business Representative Dan Moates says that A.B.C. Service from Anderson is doing the guard rails to Paxton. They have set up the Hot Plant in Twin. Apex Fence Company from Yuba City is doing the guard rails on Highway 70 along with Modern Allen from San Ramon.

G.B. Misty is about to wrap up the $230,000 70-foot realignment project at Blaidsen with Granite Construction doing the paving. Ray Bertelsen, Inc. from Marysville is doing the guard rails on the Quincy sewage system rehabilitation project. L. C. Craig of Oroville is the contractor for the underground work.

Lawson Mechanical from Sacramento was low bidder on the Quincy sewage system rehabilitation project. The entire cost created by this extension was $ 5 million. Rugen Construction Company from Sacramento is right on schedule on the bridge project in Oroville.

Business Rep. George Morgan reports that Copenhagen utilities Construction, Inc., of Clackamas, Oregon is trying to get its 10-mile irrigation piping running from 30' to 8', hopefully, before the rains. This project went for $1,830,000. They are planning to have it completed by November 30, 1981.

There was a Pre-job with William Lyles Company on August 27, 1981 for their $7.6 million job, which is 16 miles of irrigation piping running from 6' through 20'. Also, four pumping plants, two steel regulating tanks and four concrete lined reservoirs. Kaweah Construction is the sub-contractor on their project for the 16 miles of pumping plants. This project is scheduled to start in September and completion set for September 1982.

Robinson Construction is just finishing up with their Highway 20 job with just a few brothers left. Baldwin Construction is putting the "finishing touches" on the Highway 20 job. Ernest E. Pestana is in full swing on the water line project out of Artois.

Failure to utilize machine guards can lead to injury

Fringe Benefits Forum

(Continued from Page 10)

ment check should not be cashed but instead should be immediately returned to the credit union. We will try to reverse the stop-payment process.

4) If the original check is lost in the future it should not be cashed, but should be returned to New York Life.

The most frequent question from Engineers who have applied for pension is: When can a new retiree expect his first check? When an Engineer meets all of the requirements for a Pension—benefits are due and payable as of the first of the month following the month in which his application is filed. Processing a pension takes time.

Research of an Engineer's work history goes beyond Trust Fund Records. These are usually complete and up to date as evidenced by the annual pension statements. Past Service Credit, however, involves records not immediately available such as Social Security, Union Membership and Employer Verification. Yet they are essential to establish all of the credit to which an Engineer may be entitled.

When the research necessary to document an engineer's work history is complete and the application has been processed and approved, the applicant is then advised of the several options of payment available to him.

From the date that the Trust Fund office receives the completed application from the Applicant it takes approximately two weeks for the delivery of the first check. After that, mailing follows the schedule outlined immediately above. Because of the length of time to complete the necessary research, an engineer should apply in advance of his expected date of retirement—thereby receiving his first check close to the first day of retirement.
Teaching Techs

The California State Department of Transportation (CALTRANS) is on the move again, and in the same vein as that when the money gets a little tight in their budget, they hold out an excess number of contracts that are not needed for normal activities of CALTRANS by contracting with some of the county councils for Engineering services and the like, including Surveying.

The practical effect is to diminish the number of hours available to N.C.S. Apprentices in the private sector and the number of contribution hours paid into the Training Fund because apparently CALTRANS is exempt from the Labor Code Sections effecting private firms performing Public Works.

Three jobs were found in a matter of days that indicated the need for this action and are one in Calaveras, Merced and Del Norte Counties. Gene Lake, District Representative in Eureka got hold of one actual contract for the N.C.S. Apprenticeship Training Fund filed complaints with the State Administrator of Apprenticeship under Sections of the Labor Code, demanding that CALTRANS be treated exactly the same as any other contractor performing Public Works.

The matter was brought to the attention of Local Union No. 3 Business Manager, Dale Marr.

Mr. Marr arranged for a meeting in the Governor's Office and led a delegation speaking for the Surveying & Engineering Industries including the Association of Northern California Testing and Inspection Agencies, California Council of Civil Engineers and Land Surveyors Association, the Counties Civil Engineers and Land Surveyors Association, Inc., Operating Engineers, Local No. 3 Technical Engineers Department, Northern California Surveyors Joint Apprenticeship Committee, Northern California Surveyors Training Fund and of course Dale represented the entire membership of Local Union No. 3 CALTRANS at first admitted to only minimal participation in contracting with other Public Agencies and then, after a lot of prodding, admitted to regularly budgeting for overtime expenses and even to a contract-amounted millions of dollars contract with the County of Sacramento to take over the engineering design, engineering and management of a complete system. All in all, there was a great deal of hemming and hawing by CALTRANS.

There was no discernible hemming or hawing from the representatives of the Engineering Industry. Labor and Management, representatives as they depicted their responsibility, availability and political potential.

When the dust had settled a bit and adversaries began to talk with each other instead of engaging in other agreements, the meeting was adjourned. The main points were:

CALTRANS would be limited to negotiating similar contracts by a small dollar amount ceiling or cap for any one job. In addition, an upper limit of person days of employment per year will be established for the completion of all jobs. Facilities to manage and facilitate the enforcement of the limitations, a small committee was formed to perform the required activities at the earliest possible time.

The effort was a clear victory for the Labor-Management coalition and can mean many jobs for Journeyman & Apprentices in the private sector.

More deficiencies letters were mailed this month than at any time since the inception of the program. There are persons standing in line for the opportunity to learn this occupation and if there is not a great deal of action in a hurry there will be vacancies they can fill.

Had an all day meeting with Dwight Underwood who is the Administrator of the Operating Engineers Training Program in Eastern Washington and Idaho. He made a special trip here to gather as much information as possible regarding Surveyor Training.

Dwight was particularly impressed by the training activity of Journeymen Surveyor members of Local Union No. 3 and will be recommending to his superiors that they give local a head start and begin training on a moment's notice by utilizing the NCSJAC material.

In October the national Operating Engineers Apprenticeship Committee meets in California. We have been asked to participate in those meetings by conducting a seminar on Surveyor Training. We will be explaining the nuts and bolts of the program, of course, but customers will be there and it is an excellent product that will sell itself. The Certified Chief of Party in Northern California is the best example.

The California State Division of Labor Statistics has completed a wage survey of virtually all Survey Firm in the 46 Counties of northern California. It is our understanding that the Union wage is the single rate being paid the largest number of employees in 44 of the 46 Counties. We are going to be the Prevailing Rate of Pay that applies to all Public Works.

Because the cost factor to all employers will be the same for any one job, the non-exempt non-union firms, the fair firms will have a better shot at the jobs. All things being equal, the labor pool of the fair firms have been trained and should be more productive, again giving them an edge.

This should open up more job training possibilities for Apprentices and Journeymen.

When training produces a few more jobs, then it has been worth the extra effort.

Talking to Techs

THE WORK PICTURE. As most of you who are aware, the work picture is not at all rosy! The high interest rates have kept a large number of construction (especially housing) from moving forward.

Nevertheless, the California State Division of Labor Statistics has compiled data indicating that there are over 200,000 people employed in the fair firms in Northern California. This represents the fair firms with a better shot at the jobs. The work picture is not all that rosy. The interest rates are to blame. They only listen to the experts in the management of the country, they are sitting in line for the opportunity to work.

The Census Bureau has approved a plan to make hundreds of homes available to middle-income and first-time home buyers at below market mortgage rates.

The City Council has authorized top officials to take the first steps in a plan to sell $50 million in tax-exempt mortgage bonds which could make mortgage available to home buyers in the city. The purpose is to provide affordable housing in the community and to have mortgages at a lower than market rate. Because these bonds to finance the mortgages are tax free, the mortgages could be provided at about 2 1/2% less than prevailing market rates even when, because rates are so high now, they can still have a difficult time selling the bonds. Hopefully not, because this would certainly give the already hurting housing industry in San Jose a break.

OUR DEEPEST SYMPATHY is extended to Mrs. Wallace Hargreaves and family on the death of Mr. Wallace J. Hargreaves Civil Engineers. Jim passed away August 24, at the age of 57, in Concord, California. For those of you who knew Jim, there is no need to say what a fine person he was. A resident of Concord for 30 years; a native of Salt Lake City, he was drafted into the Army during World War II; married August 3, 1946 in Salt Lake City.

Jim was a member of Bay County Land Surveyors and Civil Engineers, also United Sportman's Club, Concord Elks Lodge #914, Contra Costa Geology, and a past member of Kiwanis Club, Concord. A member of the First Lutheran Church of Concord, he was survived by his daughter Kathy Hargreaves of Los Angeles and son Jim Hargreaves of Concord. Also, his mother-in-law Ida Meier of Concord, sisters, Helen Wright and Joyce Duprey, both of Utah and a brother Harold Hargreaves of Hemet, California.

Testing and Inspection ORGANIZING... We would like to welcome another firm to our ranks — Capitol Inspection Services Inc. out of Sunnyvale. This is a newly formed corporation with some very bright faces. The owner has been a member of Local 3 for quite a few years and wants to run his company with Union people because of the skills and knowledge that Local 3 Tech Engineers possess.

We are currently putting in a lot of time and organizing effort into Pursell Rhodes and Associates. A majority of their employees have signed authorization cards designating Local 3 as their exclusive bargaining representative, bargaining unit agreed.

The Employer has already committed all labor practices which we have already filed with the N.L.R.B. These employees knew, in that it would not be easy for the Union to gain acceptance as bargaining representative. They knew the Employer would fight and scratch to keep his employees from receiving Union wages. Benefits and Working Conditions. They felt they had nothing with but their Union activities as a bargaining unit.

Eventually, the Employer is going to have to sit down at the bargaining table and negotiate a contract with Local 3. We know this because we simply don’t give up. We will be here as long as the laws in this country allow workers to organize into unions for the benefit of all concerned. We especially admire these people because of their courage and strength to take on a battle they knew would not be easy for the Union to win.

They are bringing up the rear with some very smart people. They are hanging tough and sticking together like good Union members. We will keep you informed in this company and their Union status.

The N.L.R.B. will continue to have hearings in progress with Western States Testing out of Modesto. The Employer has recognized Local 3 as exclusive bargaining representative for his Testing and Inspection Employment. N.L.R.B. has come down to two or three issues left unresolved. The outlook for wrapping up these negotiations very soon looks promising.

News from San Joaquin Valley

In Calaveras and Alpine Counties, Jeffries and Wiebe and Associates and Fred Kett Survey are working together on the control and preliminary survey for Bechtel Engineers. About the first of November should finish up the survey for this year, with construction on the North Fork Project starting in the spring (1982).

In the Fresno and Visalia areas organizing work is beginning to take hold. Surveys in this area are now ready to make the necessary steps to be organized by signing authorization cards which will let Local 3 represent them. At this time there are five firms ready to change their standard of living through a Local 3 contract.

Union firms in Fresno are still holding their own, with Wilson Hanna and Associates, Blue Skies Surveys and R.S.I. Survey doing the biggest portion of the work in this area.

ON OUR ORGANIZING EFFORTS, the Tech Department would like to welcome Tucker and Associates from Calistoga and H. Diederich Surveyers associated with Justice and Associates of Sacramento, California.
**Peripheral Canal issue heats up**

(Continued from Page 7)

Times, Tim Brick, Southern California field manager for "Fair Water Policy," said it is an example of the lack of credibility of such information.

A Northern California group, "Bay Area Citizens for Water," has also come out in support of the Canal and SB 200. It takes the position that SB 200 and Proposition 8 would do the most to protect the citizens of Northern California and the Delta. Brick said it is a question of credibility for people in these areas as to whether or not the canals in Imperial Valley are viable, nor would it have any reason to expect that it could get the water saved if they were not viable. The Supreme Court decision on the Colorado River gives highest priority for the use of Colorado River water to farming use in Imperial Valley—not to urban use in the Southern California coastal plain which is served by MWD.

Oliver DeSilva, the Department of the Interior's top policy analyst, has directed his Department to handle the repair of San Luis Dam in California as a "top priority." However, the storage capacity at San Luis Dam could mean substantial parts of the San Joaquin Valley's irrigated agriculture could receive the State's water supply. In Southern California, a lack of water could be short of water supplies next year, Watt said. The Bureau of Reclamation (an Interior Department agency and builder of San Luis Dam) has been given instructions that repair of the Dam is a top priority. The Bureau has also been instructed to examine emergency operations to utilize the Colorado River for Southern California users.

Huge San Luis Dam slide gets 'top priority' for repair work

A 400,000-cu-yd slide discovered last month on the uppermost face of the Bureau of Reclamation's San Luis Dam near Gilroy, Calif., will prevent filling of its critically important, 2.5-million-acre-ft reservoir during the winter rainy season while state and federal engineers try to determine the cause of the slide.

The reservoir, fed by runoff into the San Joaquin River, provides water for the San Joaquin Valley and is the main regulatory reservoir for the California Aqueduct and Bureau of Reclamation's Central Valley Project.

Normal summer drawdown and repair work on a section of the aqueduct feeding the reservoir earlier this year have left only 262,000 acre-ft in storage behind the 385-ft-tall dam. The reservoir will be at or near 1913 levels when the dam was given a five-year inspection from San Jose do their digging. They have 150,000-cu-yd of embankment material to put in place. Liton Construction is handling the local residents, City of Gilroy, California, is already onsite.

"The San Luis Reservoir provides water to a million acres of San Joaquin Valley farmlands through the Federal and State projects," said Watt. "One water district alone faces a threat to half a billion dollars worth of irrigated crops next summer. This problem deserves the same great attention of the Department of the Interior." Watt added, "The Interior Department is working with Valley Congressional representatives to get legislation to ensure sufficient funds will be available when needed for the repairs." Reclamation already has $1.3 million in outstanding loans and contracts with a total of $4.1 million from other Reclamation programs are possible sources of funds, as well as $5.5 million in Minority Business Enterprise funds.

Broadbent said the Bureau's Engineering and Research Center in Denver has already been utilized for work on repair of the dam. "We expect some engineering answers by the middle of October," he said. "A job like this would take three to six or more months." Broadbent said Reclamation dam design engineers, geologists, and technical construction and management personnel had been drawn from other Reclamation programs.

Moreover, the constitutional guarantees contained in Proposition 8 for Delta Bay in the future, and the agricultural interests in the Delta, the health of our economy.

Long-term observers of the water picture in California generally believe that the commodities market is simply a "trade for a cross-Delta facility in the future, and the agricultural interests in the Delta, the health of our economy.

"Loss of the storage capacity at San Luis Dam could mean substantial parts of the San Joaquin Valley's irrigated agriculture could receive the State's water supply. In Southern California, a lack of water could be short of water supplies next year, Watt said. The Bureau of Reclamation (an Interior Department agency and builder of San Luis Dam) has been given instructions that repair of the Dam is a top priority. The Bureau has also been instructed to examine emergency operations to utilize the Colorado River for Southern California users.

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Further, there were large upgrades and increases in the Health and Welfare Plans, as well as a bonus. The property now has to my knowledge the only Life Insurance Plan (the 1st $15,000 is paid by the employer), further, the deductible the employees must pay on health claims is 5% lower than any other plan in the non-ferrous industry that we are aware of.

Substantial increase in the time off for Vacation, as well as a formula for counting vacation money paid out is at or near the top of this industry. Certainly, this writer and our entire committee are real proud of the effort, and I am sure our membership involvement over the long term will realize they are working now that we have the job so far. Sig- nettesting Lab. was also hired to do the tests on the concrete under the direction of Bissell & Karn who is doing the survey work.

Eddie Pestana Company has 6,000,000 of ponding area. New Mountain Construction has the rest of the storm drain to place. Liton Construction from San Jose has some curvets and crossings to put in. They will have Bob Smith Excavators from San Jose do their digging.

We have a new contract with the local residents," Casey added. "The men wanted to start at 7:00 A.M. and we had set the job up that way, but the men who had gone to bed had to go back to 8:00 A.M. start.

There has been no turnover in per- sonnel on this job. There are many old timers on the iron and on the ground as gradecheckers. This makes for a real good project.

**Rigging Lines**

(Continued from Page 5)

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The comments I have been receiv- ing from all of our district officers, re- garding the announced Pension changes effective January 1, 1982, have been over-whelmingly positive, and to be effective on this date has been a ma- jor addition to the Plan. Some say, "Better late than never," others say, "It's about time," or just plain "All right." The new formu- la of 2.1% of gross, and the normal re- tirement age dropped from 65 to 62, and the minimum age for early retirement is 60 (record high rates), the trustees, a year from now may be able to make some further pension improvements.

**Oliver DeSilva starts big industrial complex**

Oliver DeSilva has started what will now be the biggest dirt job done in this area this year, reports Business Represent- ative Noris Casey.

The job is 380 acres on Hwy. 580 and Hopyard Rd. in Pleasanton covers an area of 500 acres. When developed it will be an office and industrial area. It is being developed by Prudential Insurance Company.

There are about 2 million yards of dirt to be removed this year. This will consist of primarily drainage ditches, preliminary grading and installing flood control pipe, etc. There will be a lot of work for the local residents at this writing. There are 19 scrapers running with all the backup equipment on DeSilva's payroll. This crew is headed up by Brother Larry Ashworth who is superintendent. Brothers David Houck and Walt Haws are foremen.

The project located at hwy. 580 and Hopyard Rd. is a $300,000,000 job so far. Sig- nettesting Lab. was also hired to do the tests on the concrete under the direction of Bissell & Karn who is doing the survey work.

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Swamp Shop: Free Want Ads for Everyone

For Sale: To Doublewide Mobilehome All Elec., 2 BR, 2 full bath, deck & awnings. 1 mi. from Descanso Creek City boat harbor bet. Klamath & Smith Rivers. $30,000. For Sale: 2BD 2BA House, 1 car garage in Anderson, Ca. Obl car garage, paved road. $50,000. 15 ft. fiberglass boat w/trailer $2,000. 15 Parsons Trend, 0 hrs. on rebuilt engine. 1609-1609. Reg. #1535345. 10/81.


FOR SALE: JD 555, 450 hrs. on engine. 4 in 1 rippers, $1,250. Ph. 415/447-2267. Reg. #0786950. 9/81.


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ATTEND YOUR UNION MEETINGS

November
3rd Stockton: Engineers Bldg., 2626 N. California St.
5th Concert: Elias Lodge #1994, 3994 Willow Pass Rd.
9th Fresno: Laborers Hall, 5431 E. Hedges
17th Sacramento: Woodlake Quality Inn, Hwy 198 & Canterbury Rd.
19th Ukiah: Grange Hall, 740 State St.

DUES SCHEDULE
10/1/81-9/30/82

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LOCATION CHANGES

LOCAL 3 MEMBERS—Save dollars on your Disneyland trip. Ask for your free membership card. Mail this coupon below to:

Attn: M. Kelly, Operating Engineers Local Union No. 3, 474 Venice St., San Francisco, California 94103

Please send me: A Membership card for the Magic Kingdom Club
My name is: _____________________________

SEND ME THE FOLLOWING BROCHURES, KITS OR APPLICATIONS.

☐ Phone-A-Loan Application
☐ Tax-Savers Certificate
☐ Vacation Pay Kit
☐ Easy Way Transfer
☐ Local Union No. 3

☐ Membership Card
☐ Money Market Certificate
☐ Save From Home Kit
☐ Loan Plus

City, State & Zip Code ____________________________________________
Social Security Number __________________________________________

CREDIT UNION INFORMATION

Dear Credit Union:

Send me the following brochures, kits or applications.

☐ Phone-A-Loan Application
☐ Tax-Savers Certificate
☐ Vacation Pay Kit
☐ Easy Way Transfer

☐ Membership Card
☐ Money Market Certificate
☐ Save From Home Kit
☐ Loan Plus

☐ Credit Union Information

CITY & STATE: ____________________________________________
ADDRESS: _______________________________________________

S.F. DEMONSTRATION

(Continued from Page 1)

for the interests of working men and women. But this year over 6,000 miles away the word ‘solidarity’ takes on a new meaning because it is the name of the union that has been courageously organized in Poland against the protests of the police state of Poland.

In summing up his charges against the Reagan Administration, Mondale said:

“This year they have pursued a policy of enacting a $750 billion tax cut geared to the wealthiest in America, a $1.6 trillion defense budget and as a result they have opened up the most gaping year after year deficits in American history.

The result is all time high interest rates that are killing the housing industry, killing the auto industry, slaughtering small businesses and farmers and threatening the jobs of every American because of the slowdown in the American economy.

A similar rally that attracted more than 8,000 participants to MacArthur Park in Los Angeles, Governor Brown described the Reagan economic policies as a ‘streamroller’ that must be stopped.

“It is you who are the guinea pigs in the economic experiment conceived of by the monetary zealots that surround Ronald Reagan,” Brown declared.

“Today we are gathered here to tell the President of the United States and his administration: ‘Enough!’

“We’ve had enough. Enough of the Reagan plan to cut back on social security and undermine the Occupational Health and Safety Administration.

“Enough of spending billions of dollars on a mass transit system for missiles to blow the world into a billion pieces while our health system, our schools, our research, NASA, mass transit for people, solar and conservation and scores of other programs are undermined by a president who does not understand the future,” Brown said.

SOLIDARITY DAY A HUGE SUCCESS

(Continued from Page 2)

served as master of ceremonies, came astonishingly close to the goal.

Mayor George G. Higgins gave the invocation. Being one of the most popular of the audience had never heard a Father Higgins invocation before. They gave it a hearty round of applause, as a good speaker deserves, which is something that a lot of union convention goers have often wanted to do.

The speeches were short enough so that people listened to them—in between claring their necks to get another look at the size of the gathering.

Television teams and reporters picked their way through the crowds, interviewing the people who, as Kirkland noted, “have given up their family day off and spent long and tiring hours in buses, trains and cars, from every part of this land, as an act of devotion and testimony.”

Solidarity Day Coordinator John Perkins was an all-walking committee, getting reports from 60 key staffers with walkie-talkies. Organization & Field Services Director Alan Kistler and Legislative Director Ray Ray had the best seats in the house earlier in the day, the two cherry pickers near the Washington Monument grounds from where they made decisions on how to slot groups into the line of march.

As the program neared its close, a small group of Solidarity Day participants made their way to the fenced-in speakers’ area carrying a large carton.

DISTRICT MEETING LOCATION CHANGES
At its meeting on October 18th the Executive Board encouraged delegate members to change the location of the Stockton District Membership Meeting scheduled to be held Tuesday, November 3, 1981, as follows:

FROM: Engineers Building, 2626 N. California Street, Stockton
TO: Engineers Building, 1916 N. Broadway, Stockton

ILPA AWARDS
(Continued from Page 1)

The judges noted that “this extraordinary account of an unsanctioned rally was very well researched and beautifully photographed. Members of the union, who worked on the roads and the general public must be concerned and interested in the situation described here.”

In connection with this article, Engineers News also gave an Award for Best Use of Graphics. “The photographs accompanying the award-winning story were used expertly and effectively,” stated the judges. “A fine example of use of graphics.”

The fourth and final award was a First Award for a series of articles by James Earp profiling the presidential candidates and issues in the August 1980 through October 1980 issues. “Good research is evident in this in-depth series of profiles,” observed the judges report. “The analysis in each of these articles is excellent and the writing is certainly very good.”

The ILPA awards will be presented at the ILPA Constitutional Convention in New York on November 13.

They had taken up a collection for the PATCO Family Fund, to help the families of striking air traffic controllers. When they had finished, and white hands and black hands clasped.

May our society of solidarity be temporary, be urgent, asking blessings for the millions who work “and the millions who want to work.”

“Ye Lord,” a voice in the crowd urged, “Please Lord.”

“Go forth with courage,” the Rev. Pruitt concluded.

And then as the crowd followed the signs to the subway station nearest them, George Shirley, the Metropolitan Opera singer joined Bayard Rustin, the architect of the civil rights March on Washington 18 years ago, in singing Solidarity Forever.

But the name has been given up for a purpose. The stirring “We Shall Overcome.”

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