Foran gas tax bill gains additional support

A bill by State Senator John Foran designed to pull the highway fund out of its financial crisis appears to be making headway through the Senate. SB 215, which would increase the state's 7¢ gas tax by 2¢ and increase other drivers license and truck user fees, received the enthusiastic support of the state building and construction trades when the bill was introduced two months ago.

On March 17, the Senate Transportation Committee gave the bill a "do pass" recommendation, clearing the way for submission to the Senate Finance Committee. SB 215 received only minor amendments from the Transportation Committee.

The bill continues to provide for increases in the tax on gas, driver license fees, registration fees and truck weight fees. Foran accepted a recommendation from the committee that he do everything possible to include intact language in the bill stipulating that the money raised would be used for highways and certain other transportation purposes currently provided for by law.

As SB 215 makes progress through the Senate, it continues to gather support from other sections besides labor. The Associated General Contractors of Northern California gave its formal endorsement to SB 215 last month at its 47th annual meeting in San Francisco.

Last month the California Transportation Commission also gave its formal support to Foran's bill in its biannual report stating that unless new revenues are provided, Californians will find each and every one of their state and local transportation services cut.

In addition, the Commission stated that California will be unable to match federal aid, and beginning next year stands to lose about $400 million a year in construction funds that would otherwise be earmarked for the state. "It's not a question of being able to afford new freeways," said Commission chairman Deane Meyer. "We will be happy when we can manage upkeep on what now have and that will hurt everybody."

Some counties have already begun charging paved rural roads into gravel to save on maintenance. This trend will increase the wear and tear on vehicles using those roads, which will in turn increase the costs of the goods in this house.

The Commission's report also points out that the state's deteriorating road system is in flux and the gasoline tax increases are needed now to bring about the needed change.

The bill was rushed to the Senate by the State Affairs Committee, where labor hopes it will remain until the session ends. A strong grassroots lobbying campaign stymied a right-to-work bill in Idaho this session.

In Pennsylvania, the chair of the Senate Labor and Industry Committee, Sen. Robert B. Kusse (R-Warren), has introduced a repeal bill, S.B. 337. Since the bill has been referred to his committee, it will be difficult to get the bill passed. The Republican-controlled Senate is not anticipated.

In Colorado, the repeal bill has cleared one house so far. But the opposition has plenty of time, since the session will probably last until June. The Texas repealer have not yet reached the floor in either house.

Important Notice

Turn to page 16 for an important notice dealing with a new restriction on the rights of members to resign from Local Union membership.

Striking NTS employees Jeff Yates and Bing Pennington.
Remember when the television industry was a new and glamorous business that mystified and enthralled America? Those were the days, of Walt Disney and Milton Berle, of Ed Sullivan and Dr. Kildare, of Bonanza and Matt Dillon. When American families first started congregating in the living room to spend an evening being entertained by television in the early 1950's, it was seen as another example of American ingenuity creating an industry to satisfy our needs for increased leisure time activities.

Taking a look at the state of the art now, over thirty years into its existence, we find that television is a multi-billion dollar industry. The prime concern of the networks now seems to be locating corporate sponsors willing to spend in excess of $250,000 per minute for commercials during prime time viewing.

Television viewing has also changed over the years. The average television set is now turned on for seven hours each day. Two out of three Americans rely totally on television for all their news. Instead of an opportunity to get the family together for an evening's entertainment, the "boob-tube" is used as a baby sitter, occupying the kids, or as an excuse to sit in silence in an hypnotic trance, afraid to speak for fear of disturbing someone else's television viewing.

Television has become a big-bucks industry. Those with the big-bucks—the major multi-national corporations, the oil companies—control the industry that has such a strong influence on our daily lives. With all the millions and millions of dollars being spent on television advertising, it is no wonder that most of the programming and television coverage begins to take on a corporate slant.

That is why network programming almost totally ignores building tradesmen and other blue collar workers, or portrays them as bumbling idiots with little or no common sense. Occupational prevalence on television is grossly disproportionate to reality. For want of dramatic and comedic stories which are taught to understand and easy to portray, the networks skew their viewers' sense of reality and distort the importance of production jobs to the nation's needs. Butters number production line workers by two to one, and miners by eight to one. There are twice as many witch doctors as welfare workers, and private detectives outnumber production line workers by twelve to one.

Whenever a union or the labor movement is mentioned on network news it is to report a strike or an alleged criminal act. When covering the story of a strike, the newscasters rarely explain the issues behind the strike. Issues of concern to unions like labor law reform or the Davis-Bacon Prevailing Wage Act are cited as examples of "power grabs by big labor that contribute to the inflationary cycle hammering business.'

What can be done to improve the image of network television gives the labor movement? How can we see that labor's position is reported as fairly as that of the corporate board room? Although the Ladies Garment Workers Union has taught America through televised advertising to "look for the union label" it is obvious that we cannot compete with big business in the purchase of expensive television time to get our message across.

Because the airwaves, over which corporate philosophy is broadcast, are publicly owned and regulated by the Federal Communications Commission, we can help decide which type of program goes on the air. The networks have licenses granting them the right to use the public airwaves and that license requires them to do so fairly.

The law under which television stations function requires that they serve the "public interest, convenience and necessity" and that they follow a "strict adherence to objectivity within the limits of accuracy" in dealing with controversial issues of public importance.

To help obtain the facts on the impact that programming has on America's workers, the International Union of Operating Engineers have joined with the International Association of Machinists in a "Media Watch Project." Volunteers from Local 3 in the Bay Area and from Local 18 in Cleveland are monitoring television's prime time broadcasting during the month of April.

After a month of close monitoring and recording observations on a specially developed set of forms, the results will be tabulated and computer-analyzed. With this information in hand, representatives from the International Union will be well armed as they attempt to prove to the network executives that their programming represents a very biased viewpoint.

The IUOE Media Watch Project puts our union out front in the fight for fairness over America's airwaves. Leaders of the television industry, one of the most powerful influences we have, will be sure to prove their point, that they have the right to exist in this country. Along with that right to exist, we also have a right to be portrayed fairly and honestly when broadcast into the living rooms of our great country.
EMBDU considers hydroelectric

East Bay Municipal Utility District will go after federal money for hydroelectric generation in the Sierra foothills as a plan for reaping big energy profits to hold down its customers' water bills. But the board has not yet decided how to begin the planning and permit process on a $140 million project to build two dams on the Mokelumne River in Amador and Calaveras counties. Staff said the board has only given the final go-ahead on the dams, which will face lengthy environmental and economic studies. Hydroelectric generation will enable the district to start feasibility studies and get an edge on competitors eyeing the same project.

The district estimated that the district would reap large profits by storing electricity the district would produce, said Orrin Harder, EMBDU's chief of water resources planning, but he added he would not have specific figures until further studies are done. The energy profits would help the water district hold down bills for its 1.1 million customers in Contra Costa and Alameda counties, EMBDU staff said. Harder estimated the two dams could increase EMBDU's hydroelectric power sales by 50 to 100 million kilowatt-hours a year. One of the dams is projected to cost $350 million, and the other, currently infeasible, is expected to have untreated canal water through two private distribution systems. About half of the householders would be able to use water that is treated, the others use well water.

Flood control job approved

A $2.4 million contract for a project intended to alleviate flooding in Pine Creek southeast of Walnut Creek was approved by the Board of Supervisors last month. The contract was awarded to contractor Ray E. Ladd of Redding. The company's bid of $2.6 million was the lowest of 26 bids received for the project, said county officials. The project will entail the excavation of almost one million cubic yards of earth to widen the base of Pine Creek in the Castle Rock-Northgate area of Walnut Creek near Mt. Diablo. Work is expected to begin in mid-March and be completed within one year, county officials said. The project is a cooperative effort between the City of Walnut Creek, the county, the state Department of Water Resources and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, which is expected to provide 90 percent of the financing. Currently, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is extending bids to firms for a much larger flood prevention project on Pine Creek in downtown Concord. Properly next to the creek has been flooded periodically in past years when the waterway ran over.

Overpass funds fade

Oroville's promised $7.5 million for the Oro Dam Boulevard overpass project may be more a case of local planners outmaneuvering state cash. At a Wrenn, chief of the design branch of the state Department of Transportation (Caltrans), says it is "unlikely" that Oroville will receive the entire $7.5 million promised to it for the widening of Oro Dam and the construction of a new railroad bridge. Oroville Mayor Clayton D'Arcy, however, said that the city is confident that it will receive the $7.5 million promised by the federal government and former Congressman Harold T. "Bix" Johnson. If they estimate that the project will cost $7.5 million, then "we'll take it," the mayor said.

The money had been promised by the U.S. government last December and had been confirmed by a regional representative of the department. Now, however, Wrenn claims that the project in question is covered by the Federal Highway Administration and that no funds have been designated for any project in the Oroville area. Instead, he said, the expected amount of Economic Growth Center funds for California this year, will be spread out among the three counties of Contra Costa, Marin and Alameda.

SF Outfall bid call due April

Bids for San Francisco's $200 million South West Ocean Outfall project are expected to be advertised in April—the largest of eight over-$1 million jobs which public works agencies have scheduled for advertising during the month, according to the Dept. of Labor Bay Area Construction Committee's new 1981 "Bid Calendar." The project is the major contributing factor to the $245,576,000 worth of jobs, 86 in number, which gives the largest total monthly valuation of bids called scheduled in the calendar (DPE, Jan. 23st al).

The seven other big April projects are:

- Contra Costa County Dept. of Water Resources Control Board project, a sewer treatment plant for San Mateo County, $3,150,000.
- Cal/Trans, erosion control measures, China Basin 1 viaduct and bridges, San Francisco, $280,000, $31,000.
- Cal/Trans, modify interchange and roads, east Castro Valley Blvd., Alameda County, $6,135,000.
- Cal/Trans, install corrosion protection system, Richmond-San Rafael Bridge, Marin County, $1,278,000.
- Contra Costa County Dept. of Public Works, Oakley-Booth Island sub-regional wastewater treatment plant and reclamation facility, $3.5 million.
- San Mateo County Dept. of Public Works, reconstruction of Bay Road, Phase II, $1 million.
- U.S. Navy, P-742 jet engine test cell, Naval Air Test Facility, Alameda, $3 million to $5 million.

Bid packages for convention center project

Bid packages for the $33.3 million Oakland Convention Center project, which is expected to be the only one of its size to be built near a Class-A convention hotel, the $44 million Hyatt Regency-Oakland with its own restaurant, cocktail lounges, coffee shop and gift shops. ELS Design Group, Berkeley, is the architect for the center hotel project, to be located in an area bounded by Broadway, 10th, 11th and Clay Sts. Surrounding are planned projects of Hong Kong/USA, Victorian Row and Preservation Park. Some 1400 are expected to be available during the prime construction period. Permanent jobs are expected to be open at the project's completion.

Oakland Hilton Extension Ok'd

Board of Port Commissioners have approved a conceptual design plan for a $3.5 million extension to the Hilton Hotel Corp.'s $8.5 million Oakland Hilton International Airport. Ted Connolly, president of the Oakland Board of Port Commissioners, said that the Hilton Hotels Corp. plans to construct the hotel addition with 73 rooms, just south of one of the three existing three-story buildings included in the present Hilton Hotel Complex. Parking facilities will also be increased, he said. The ground floor of the new hotel building will contain an elevator lobby, meeting rooms totalling 7,500 square feet, and nine guest rooms. The second and third floors will contain 64 guest rooms.

Highway gas tax "trade off?"

The Reagan administration is considering a proposal to raise the federal fuel tax four to five cents a gallon to help pay for the keeping the diminishing Highway Trust Fund solvent. At the end of that period, it is expected that states would widely increase the existing 16-cent federal tax for road improvements, including bus service. The Department of Transportation Secretary Andrew Lewis indicated that the trust fund would continue, with some other increased user fees, such as higher truck taxes, phased in.
We just concluded the round of District Meetings in Utah, Nevada and Northern California and appreciated the good attendance at all of the meetings. Also want to again express my personal congratulations to the Grieveance Committee members elected at each of these meetings, and to Grieveance Committee members who are relatively dedicated to helping the sister and brother members and get very little "Thank You's" for a job well done!

California AFL-CIO leaders have been invited to address the three-day Joint Legislative Conference to be held in Sacramento April 6-8 by the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, the State Building & Construction Trades Council of California and the California State Council of Carpenters.

Featured speakers expected to address the conference include: Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Senator president Pro Tem David Roberts, Assembly Minority Floor Leader Carol Bättger, and Senate Minority Floor Leader William Campbell.

At this conference your officers and Delegates will review labor's position on scores of measures affecting working people and work with state legislators on a wide range of issues of importance to workers both as trade unionists and as consumers.

U.S. Senator Orrin Hatch (R-Utah), the new chairman of the Senate Labor Committee has introduced legislation to let employers pay workers under the age of 20 just 75 percent of the minimum wage.

The current federal minimum wage pegged at $3.35 an hour, this would result in 1,700,000 workers under age 20 could be paid just $2.5144 an hour.

Back in the 10 established service centers located across the United States and on foreign soil, Morgan mechanics are currently on assignment in countries such as Papua New Guinea, Israel, the Philippines, Venezuela, Okinawa and Indonesia, to name a few.

Closer to home, Morgan Equipment employs some 24 members in its new service center located adjacent to the Port of Sacramento. Although they are not newcomers to the Sacramento area, some 20 years ago, Morgan recently moved onto the new property just west of the city.

The new building, occupying 22,000 square feet, opened for business in October, 1980. The structure includes a 15,000 square foot shop, a 5,000 square foot parts department and 4,000 square feet of office space.

Bobby Garrett, a 1968 graduate of the Operating Engineers Apprenticehip program, is the manager of Morgan's service department. His 20 mechanics are spread throughout the shop which has 12 service bays, with 20 feet wide by 45 feet long. The shop has 3 central tube stations and is serviced by two five ton P&H overhead cranes.

The Sacramento shop specializes in repairing and rebuilding P&H cranes, Euclid front and rear end dump trucks, Clark-Michigan loaders and scrapers, and other heavy equipment. In addition to a huge loading ramp, the service center also has 200 feet of rail line of its property for shipping and receiving.

Garrett says that he currently is in the process of rebuilding six Euclid R50 trucks being used on the Sugar Pine Dam job in the Sierras. He is expecting another six to eight 85-ton Euclids to arrive soon.

Our new service center in the Santa Rosa area is starting to move along quite well with the Warm Springs Project putting a number of men back to work, repairs and upgrading were done through the lagging economy. We appreciate so much the many calls and kind letters from the retirees and their lovely wives. We received our check for January and it was so nice to get the much needed raise. We do appreciate our Union and the officers that are in there now. We hate to see the officers getting close to retirement age but we like the great jobs you do for the Union. (Fishing isn't any good how.)

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Thanks a lot for the great job you are all doing.

Sincerely,

Jimmie W. Dorris
"Cotton"

Warm Springs Dam going once again

Work in the Santa Rosa area is starting to move along quite well with the Warm Springs Project putting a number of men back to work, repairs and upgrading were done through the lagging economy. We appreciate so much the many calls and kind letters we receive from the retirees and their lovely wives. We received our check for January and it was so nice to get the much needed raise. We do appreciate our Union and the officers that are in there now. We hate to see the officers getting close to retirement age but we like the great jobs you do for the Union. (Fishing isn't any good how.)

Thanks a lot for the great job you are all doing.

Sincerely,

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"Cotton"

Morgan Equipment works into new shop

If you are a member for Morgan Equipment, you better keep your bags packed. That according to Homer Holmes, Vice President, and Business Manager of Morgan Equipment. The reason for the necessary preparation is Morgan's world-wide market place. With service stores located in such faraway places as Papua New Guinea, Saudi Arabia and Australia, Morgan's mechanics are constantly being sent overseas to service the heavy equipment that is a trademark of operating engineers.

In addition to the 10 established service centers located across the United States and on foreign soil, Morgan mechanics are currently on assignment in countries such as Papua New Guinea, Israel, the Philippines, Venezuela, Okinawa and Indonesia, to name a few.

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Pictured above at Morgan Equipment's shop in Sacramento are (left to right): Lorenzo Montoya, Al Canet, Ambrosio Franco, Arine Ellis, Buzz Lardis, Ted Kalis, Lee Haas, Tom Ewing, Leonard Simmonds (shop steward), Reggi Baccocini, Ed Husmann and Geoff McMurray.
Walker Boudwin gets S&L project in Reno

Nevada Business Agent Dave Young reports that Walker Boudwin Construction was low bidder on a construction job in Reno. Boudwin had recently completed a portion of the Nevada State Journal building in Carson City, and in his opinion, this so called public hearing may have just as well been called a public farce (or fleecing), because that is the way it appeared to me in all ways. Other projects have followed to the end of the day—averaged at least 7 to 1, due in part to the light rain. Others included those in the stacked deck, begins with Governor Brown and McCarthy. I was able to work through January’s bad weather. This has been a good cause he is working, hopefully. * I most recently attended a so called public hearing on Tract 53 (five separate drilling lease sites located off the Northern California coast near San Mateo). The purpose of the hearing was to include a cattle feed additive. The bill would tend to reduce unemployment benefits and give us a mandatory waiting week,” Young said. “We are currently trying to face down Senate Bill #386 by Senator Neal which amends provisions for granting unemployment compensation after discharge or misbehavior. We would like to see this act not only be amended but abolished.”

Basic Inc. at Gabbs, NV, reports that it is the new process to include a cattle feed additive. The new process, called Mag Ox, is expected to boost chemical production sales back up. It has lagged due to current market conditions. A contract with Basic Inc. was reached earlier this year which will include 50,000 acres of land. There were many language changes and wage and health adjustments and continuation of the existing COI and LMRP.

San Jose kept busy during winter rains

Most of the grading and paving contractors in the area were able to work through January. They were subs by the thousands of paving and a mainstay of the work opportunities for Nevada State Journal. Earl Walker Boudwin gets S&L project in Reno. By BOB MAYFIELD, Vice-President (Continued on Page 12)
Reagan's budget proposal
A threat to American jobs

Jobs and Training

The most direct and greatest impact of the Reagan Administration Budget in creating unemployment would occur in the jobs and training programs of various programs under the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act (CETA), youth employment and training programs, and National Endowments for the Arts and the Humanities which would abolish opportunities for the training and entry experience employment for hundreds of thousands of people who would be added to the numbers of unemployed.

COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT & TRAINING ACT (CETA)
Budget Cut: $1.1 Billion
Job Loss: 340,000
CETA Titles II, D and IV would be terminated. These programs provide training and public service jobs in state and local government agencies for workers or welfare or who have been unemployed at least 10 weeks and whose family income was below $10,000. About 340,000 workers are currently employed in these programs. These jobs would be terminated by the Reagan Administration proposal and the workers would not be eligible for unemployment because of recent changes in the law. Many would be forced on welfare. A scarcity of permanent public service jobs could be transferred to state and local budgets.

LABOR ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS

The Administration is proposing that there would be cuts in two programs to reduce the full-time permanent employment levels of agencies that regulate labor standards and workers health and safety. These cuts would reduce employment levels for Fiscal Years 1981 and 1982 to 250 or 9 percent over two years. The Mine Safety & Health Administration would be reduced by 250 or 9 percent over two years. The Mine Safety & Health Administration would be reduced by 5 percent. The Employment Standards Administration would be reduced by 300 employees of 6.1 percent. The Administration is proposing an 8 percent reduction of 10 percent in the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission, 7 percent in the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, and 2 percent in the National Labor Relations Board.

STATE EMPLOYMENT & TRAINING AGENCIES
Budget Cut: $50 million
Job Loss: 5,000
Grants to states to help unemployed workers find jobs will be reduced by $150 million in 1982 and further reductions made in subsequent years. The aim is to reduce staffing levels from the present 30,000 to less than 25,000 in the state agencies, a cut of 17 percent.

Transportation

Transportation—by road, rail, air, and water—is of central importance to the nation's "infrastructure." Federal government programs in the Department of Transportation—supply money to the states to help develop transportation systems, highways and ports, railroads and airports and ocean-going merchant ships. The National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak), supported mainly through federal funding, is the nation's most important source of consistently subsidized long-distance intercity passenger rail service. The Consolidated Rail Corp. (CONRAIL) receives federal subsidies for operating freight and commuter trains in the northeast and midwest. The total reduction in outlays for transportation is $1.7 billion, about 6 percent. Job losses probably exceed 100,000.

FEDERAL HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION
Budget Cut: $423 million
Job Loss: 44,000
Current outlays would be reduced by 5 percent, and construction would be curtailed by 2 percent from budget authority. This would allow the $3 billion in highways in 1981 to be devoted to maintenance and construction. Ten percent of the interstate system needs resurfacing, many bridges need rehabilitation and new area developments demand increased road capacity. Shifting responsibility to state and local governments would require about a 25 percent increase in state gasoline taxes. If highway construction is curtailed by 2 percent, the Reagan Administration would be lost.

MASS TRANSIT
Budget Cut: $42 million
Job Loss: 3,300
A 15 percent cutback ($420 million) is proposed in mass transit capital outlays, accumulated by a 15 percent ($1.3 billion) reduction in budget authority. Grants for new construction would be discontinued entirely after 1982. A $1.3 billion cut for construction would mean a loss of about 3,300 million years of work. Operating subsidies would not be reduced in 1982 but would be entirely phased out by 1985.

AMTRAK
Budget Cut: $384 million
Job Loss: 10,000
Amtrak would be eliminated by about one-third in 1982. Fares would be increased and the financial burdens shifted to passengers. An estimated 11 million passengers will be eliminated, hurting the economies in less populated areas. As Amtrak equipment has been improved on-line routes, a greater capacity ratio has been achieved. This cut would allow the deterioration of the most efficient long-distance transportation, and the fixed and rolling capital that is already invested.

AIRPORT CONSTRUCTION
Budget Cut: $56 million
Job Loss: 6,000
A reduction of 8 percent is proposed in 1982 outlays for the airports construction program. There would also be a $300 million cut in budget authority for airport expansion and improved safety.

MARITIME SHIP CONSTRUCTION
Reduced levels of subsidy of construction of new privately-owned commercial ships in ocean foreign commerce would result in a $40 million cut in 1982. Budget authority is reduced by $107 million leading to continued low-level of support for modernization and expansion of the U.S. merchant fleet.

Education

Major federal education support programs would be sharply reduced. Through proposed consolidations and cutbacks of programs, there would be reductions for Elementary & Secondary Education (Title I), HEW Title IV, Federal Student Assistance in Federally Affected Areas and Student Loan Assistance programs. Education activities at all levels from elementary through higher levels, would suffer serious financial setbacks.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION (EDA)
Budget Cut: $481 million
Job Loss: 116,000
Programs of EDA, regional commissions and development corporations would be terminated. This would greatly reduce economic development in some of the most depressed areas. Recent EDA program experience suggests that its loans and grants result in the creation of about 116,000 new construction, Small Business Administration and National Consumer Cooperative Bank lending, economic development and rural electrification.

STUDENT LOAN MARKETING ASSOCIATION
Budget Cut: $200 million
STUDENT LOAN MARKETING ASSOCIATION (SALMA) Off-budget Cut: $1,400 million

Budget Cut: $481 million
Job Loss: 116,000
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Government National Mortgage Association

There is no significant change in GNMA (below market interest rate) housing finance outlays for 1982. However, it has been proposed that after making mortgage purchase commitments in 1981, GNMA for new low-income housing mortgages for projects already under development, the "lender of last resort" program would be discontinued. If market interest rates remain at high levels, the absence of lender of last resort plan financing would result in substantially increased interest rates of federally subsidized low-income rental housing, which would leave many families ill-housed and add to construction unemployment.

STUDENT LOAN ASSISTANCE
Budget Cut: $844 million
A $230 million reduction is proposed in 1982 for higher education assistance to students and parents. The assumption is that Pell Grants that families must contribute to the support of a student in college and a $500 self-help contribution from students going to college is now required. The proposed parental loan subsidy will be reduced by $2 million.

Guaranteed student loan changes would push out of college an estimated one million students, or 30 percent of those currently benefiting. This program has been frozen until final details of the cuts are worked out. The total cost of attending public colleges in 1981 was $2,500 for residents and $3,000 for non-residents.
PUBLICATIONS MODERNIZATION
Budget Cut: $500 million
Job Loss: $13,000
Another 30 percent of this 1982 cut will be imposed on the Administration on an assumption that there would be a reduction of inflation-caused increases in operating costs for public housing. For the longer run, it will mean further deterioration of a valuable public asset.

PUBLIC HOUSING MODERNIZATION
Budget Cut: $500 million
Job Loss: $13,000

The Administration proposes to cut outlays for 1982 rent subsidies by $19 billion, increasing rental costs of low-income tenants. This is a 14 percent reduction from the level of the budget proposed in January, a variety of reductions, including cuts in public transportation, emergency community development and municipal waste grants. The budget proposal would also eliminate the Federal Land purchases and elimination of major grant programs for recreation land acquisitions, development and historic preservation.

WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
Budget Cut: $20 million

The Administration proposes a 15 percent reduction in paleographed construction for water resources programs, primarily involving recreation area, flood control and irrigation deliveries. About one-fourth of all projects would be delayed. Funding would be eliminated for the National Institute of Water Resources Council and the Office of Water Research & Technology.

WATER PURIFICATION
Budget Cut: $290 million
Job Loss: 91,000

The Administration proposes to reduce funding for the federal water pollution control fund by $290 million, a 29 percent cut from 1981. This would result in 91,000 job losses in 1982.

SOLAR ENERGY
Budget Cut: $380 million
Job Loss: 2,500

A 69 percent cut would be made in solar research, development, and demonstration projects. This would eliminate 2,500 jobs in 1982.

NUCLEAR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Administration proposes to cut 90 percent of the total funds for nuclear research and development projects. This would result in the elimination of more than 20,000 jobs.

ALCOHOL FUELS/BIOMAS ASSISTANCE

Budget Cut: $120 million
Job Loss: 2,700

The Administration proposes to cut 80 percent of the funds for alcohol fuels and biomass energy projects. This would result in the elimination of more than 2,700 jobs.

SOLAR FUEL SUBSIDIES
Budget Cut: $789 million
Job Loss: $91,000

Outlays of $263 million for fiscal 1981 would be reduced to $65 million in 1982. This would result in the elimination of 91,000 jobs.

Synthetic Fuels

Budget Cut: $422 million
Job Loss: 13,000

Energy conservation programs would be cut by 59 percent. The Administration would not accelerate support for oil price control to induce conservation. Programs affected include technology development from urban waste, advanced consumer products, and improved automotive engines and industrial processes. Funds would also be eliminated for some home weatherization assistance, which alone would cost 12,000 jobs.

MEDICAID
Budget Cut: $944 million
Job Loss: 4,600

A 31 percent cut would be imposed on Medicaid, the health program most directly targeted to the needy. More than half of its recipients have other health services that can be purchased below the poverty level of about $3,600 for a single person and $7,900 for a family of four. If Medicaid is slashed, the inability of low-income persons to pay for health care could increase chronic illness, poverty, disability, and particular of children. This would affect 22 million persons, rather than 12 million as in 1981.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY & HEALTH

Budget Cut: $27 million
Job Loss: 1,000

One million cutback would constitute a one-third reduction in the funds available to the National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health. This might ring false to some union leaders, and in fact is not as large as the administration first implied that it would be. Instead, it represents a 24 percent reduction from 1981.

While the official budget reduction is estimated at $380 million, actual Labor Dept. estimates are that $1,456 million is more realistic.

Construction faces big budge cuts

Despite heavy criticism from the building and construction trades, President Reagan is forging ahead with a budget plan that would create unprecedented cuts in federal construction programs. In his address to the Congress last month, the President declared that he plans to cut federal dollars in each of three federal construction accounts—highways, municipal wastewater treatment grants, and synthetic fuel plants. He also called for substantial reductions in mass transit and municipal waste treatment grants, and proposed development and community development grants. Reagan’s plan would rely on accelerated oil and gas price decontrol to induce conservation, programs affecting the textile industry, and the leasing of additional existing units. Funding would be eliminated for some home weatherization assistance, which would cost 12,000 jobs.

Despite the President’s declaration, there remains a challenge for the Administration to implement its budget cuts. The Administration has proposed to cut $120 million in support for alcohol fuels and biomass energy projects. This would result in the elimination of more than 2,700 jobs.

The Administration proposes a 15 percent cut in income assistance programs. Even more than $1 billion in cuts would be imposed on Medicaid, the health program most directly targeted to the needy. More than half of its recipients have other health services that can be purchased below the poverty level of about $3,600 for a single person and $7,900 for a family of four. If Medicaid is slashed, the inability of low-income persons to pay for health care could increase chronic illness, poverty, disability, and particular of children. This would affect 22 million persons, rather than 12 million as in 1981.

The Administration proposes a 15 percent cut in water resource development programs. This would result in the elimination of more than 13,000 jobs.

The Administration proposes a 15 percent cut in solar energy research and development programs. This would result in the elimination of more than 2,500 jobs.

The Administration proposes a 90 percent cut in nuclear research and development programs. This would result in the elimination of more than 20,000 jobs.

The Administration proposes a 80 percent cut in alcohol fuels and biomass energy projects. This would result in the elimination of more than 2,700 jobs.

The Administration proposes a 31 percent cut in Medicaid, the health program most directly targeted to the needy. More than half of its recipients have other health services that can be purchased below the poverty level of about $3,600 for a single person and $7,900 for a family of four. If Medicaid is slashed, the inability of low-income persons to pay for health care could increase chronic illness, poverty, disability, and particular of children. This would affect 22 million persons, rather than 12 million as in 1981.

The Administration proposes a 24 percent cut in the National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health. This might ring false to some union leaders, and in fact is not as large as the administration first implied that it would be. Instead, it represents a 24 percent reduction from 1981.

The Administration proposes a 24 percent cut in the Federal Land purchases and elimination of major grant programs for recreation land acquisitions, development and historic preservation.

The Administration proposes a 15 percent reduction in paleographed construction for water resources programs, primarily involving recreation area, flood control and irrigation deliveries. About one-fourth of all projects would be delayed. Funding would be eliminated for the National Institute of Water Resources Council and the Office of Water Research & Technology.

The Administration proposes to reduce funding for the federal water pollution control fund by $290 million, a 29 percent cut from 1981. This would result in 91,000 job losses in 1982.

The Administration proposes to cut 90 percent of the total funds for nuclear research and development projects. This would result in the elimination of more than 20,000 jobs.

The Administration proposes to cut 80 percent of the funds for alcohol fuels and biomass energy projects. This would result in the elimination of more than 2,700 jobs.

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Northern Truck strike drags on

(continued from Page 1)

that maybe they ought to leave. At that
point three of them got up and left the bar.
As they exited, they were accompanied by
hundreds of drunks and miscreants.
A few minutes passed and then Herb
and Shirley Bales walked over to the pool
table, which was being used as an abuse
table, in a way to which they both seemed
language. Then she took her beer mug
and poured the contents over Rhoemel-
ner's head. Herb Bales quickly ushered
her out of the bar. A few minutes later Jim
Sandridge came over.
"I could tell he was drunk," Rhoemel-
er said. "I had two drinks and two glasses
of coke in my lap. Rhoemel-ner quickly
stood up to exit, but Sand-
ridge stood in his way. 'You must be
prepared to associate with exorbitants,' he
shouted.
Rhoemel-ner asked him what he meant
by that. Sandridge said that some Local 3
member had threatened his family. About
that time, several Local 3 members sup-
ported by Local 3 members screening a batch
of T-shirts embazoned bad about unions.
Sandridge said one of them was the one
who had made threats.
Sandridge walked over to the man. An
argument followed, which quickly
turned into a scuffle as Rhoemel-ner tried
to shove his beer mug into the Local 3
member's face. The man flinched and
slammed it back into Sandridge's face
and then made for the door.
At that point all hell broke loose. Shirley
Bales, who at that moment was stand-
ing behind Local 3 member Frank Her-
ner, struck him just above the eye with a
beer bottle. This broke the man's nose
and poured out, Herrera struck out in self
defense, landing a punch on Shirley Bales
which caused her to fall to the floor.
Someone else grabbed a pool cue and
made a fling for a Local 3 business agent.
From there the fight poured out into the
street. The Local 3 people and strikers were outnumbered by at least 40 people.
"I tried to help as many of my friends
as I could," Rhoemel-ner recalls, "and
then get back to the motel. Some of the
men grabbed the beer bottles and started
interferring with an officer. The rest of the
mob dispersed. Four injured people
including Frank Herrera, who was hit
with the beer bottle, and Herb and Shirley
Bales — were taken to the hospital for
stitches and treatment of minor injuries.
The "St. Patrick's Day Riot" has already
achieved a place of distinction in the annals of Williams' history. Never before
can anyone recall an event of such mag-
nitude in this small farming community.
One enterprising entrepreneur even silk
screened a batch of T-shirts emblazoned
with the words: "I participated in the St.
Patrick's Day Riot."
This account of that evening's event
was taken from written statements and
interviews of striking NTS employees and
Local 3 members. NTS employees offer a different version, saying
that they were struck by Local 3 members
"with provocation." However, they give
no expression in written statements as to
how the whole altercation began.
In any event, the brawl epitomizes the
growing violence that has accompanied
the strike. The Geyers, "would run us off the
area."
Northern Truck Service, together with
its companion firm, Northern Truck Inc.,
employs about 40 to 45 drivers and me-
chins. It has yards in Rio Vista, Yolo,
that they were struck by Local 3 members with these employees and by last Octo-
ber 1980. A few NTS employees that night.
Herb Bales and found a list of 10 or 15
names on his desk. At the top of the list
were the words: "Union Activists."

To the NTS employees, this labor dispute is not some-
thing out of a history book. It is very real. They have
put their jobs and their livelihoods on the line for better
wages, fringe and working conditions.

Most of the drilling firms are repre-
sented by Local 3, but up until now, the
NTS employees have remained
unorganized. The outcome of contract
carage negotiations at NTS will undoubtedly affect
both companies and their employees.
"Secondly, NTS is not carrying
this fight alone. They have retained the serv-
cices of a Santa Rosa law firm well known for
its success in winning the right of its clients to
negotiate with the union."
As negotiations commenced on the
derailing, the oil and gas energy activ-
ity, NTS has become a focal point for ev-
everything that is going on in the drilling
industry today. The trends of an entire
industry are being reflected in the struggle
that these employees are experiencing in
generating a new contract they can live with.
And what are those trends? To begin
with, the drilling industry in California is
booming. Dereliction and the escalat-
tion of the energy crisis have created a frenzied
search for oil and gas in California and
American business as well in business for drilling companies, as
well as transport firms like NTS.
By December, the company's anti-
uunion tactics became so obvious that their
attorney advised them to post a notice to
all employees, repudiating the unfair labor
practices they had already committed.
"Once these anti-union tactics were stepped up.
One employee was fired and unfair labor
practices were filed by Local 3."
Another employee was fired after
alleging the firing was because of his union
activity. On another occasion an employee
went in to discuss a matter with owner
Rohmoller and found himself in a list of
names on his desk. At the top of the list
were the words: "Union Activists."
Kapiloff twists put in Peripheral Canal issue

By Mary Kelly

After 15 years of tortuous maneuvering through the legislative process, the peripheral canal received yet another twist last month. AsSEMBLYMAN Larry Kapiloff (D-San Diego), who spearheaded one successful passage of SB 200 last year has submitted four new “alternative” bills in an effort to get environmentalists to back off from their opposition to the project. The bills submitted are:

• AB 1481 which would build dams in the San Francisco Bay;
• AB 1482 authorizing a barrier plan in the Carquinez Straits;
• AB 1483 for construction of a series of flow diverters in the Delta channels; and

It is Kapiloff’s intent with these bills to “smoke out” the true concern of the canal’s opponents and show them that the alternatives are far less desirable than construction of the Peripheral Canal.

This latest move could influence the decision by Governor Brown, who must determine when to hold an election to ratify SB 200, the Water Facilities Bill, signed into law in the legislature and approved by the governor last year. Enough signatures were collected to get the bill on the ballot, but the debate is whether a lawsuit against the Peripheral Canal will go on. The governor, however, has set the date for voting on the initiative.

If SB 200 is ratified by the state’s voters, a Canal construction project that construction began on the Canal and reservoirs, and a multi-billion dollar project that would complete the State Water Project to provide a reliable source of water for the state under any conditions. The project is regulated by the bill made into law by the voters last November, Proposition 8. Under Prop. 8, legal actions to block construction of the Canal would have to be brought to court within one year, and those cases would be given priority during the appeals process. A no vote would also mean serious water supplies will be cut, suggesting that the Canal would be an easy funnel for water from north to south. Proposition 8, however, does not appear to be enforceable by the combination of legal challenges and the alternative water supplies available. In any event, it doesn’t seem likely that the water supply problem can be resolved merely by building a Peripheral Canal or not. The governor, however, isn’t about to give up the fight now. They’ve fought too long and come too far to give in now. Their latest move is an attempt to keep the canal plan alive.

Democratic Party repeal of the Water Resources Agency, which they seek. They were made tremendous political gains, it is a matter of who has the power to make them. Employees began signing authorization to work at the company which had little indication until now that any legal action would be taken. The NTS story is a familiar one. It has been repeated thousands of times throughout the history of American trade unionism. The names of                                            

company men drove through the picket lines brandishing firearms in a threatening manner. The tension came to a head at the St. Patrick’s Day riot. Following that incident, Local 3 House Counsel Larry Miller, who had been leading the legal battle to stop the pill warring on both sides, said “Maybe that decision came when the workers learned that the company and the union restructuring order was to be dissolved. On April 6, the TRO was lifted in Colusa County Superior Court when the company failed to provide compelling evidence that the striking employees had engaged in any illegal activity. On April 10, separate preliminary injunctions were signed by a Superior Court judge in Lakeport against both the company and the union restructuring. The report contains several recommendations relating to both employees and employers. The report recommends the collection, maintenance and sharing of information to prevent employees from organizing, but the company, the employees, the community. But somewhere along the line rationality and common sense seem to have been thrown out the window. Someone along the line, NTS made the decision to draw a hard line. Maybe that decision came when the employees began signing authorization cards and a union election became imminent. Perhaps it came when the employees voted to go out. Or perhaps it came when NTS fired its San Francisco attorney and hired on a union-busting firm to do its negotiating.

Regardless of when that decision was made, the clear message has been very clear: “No union, no job.” Negotiations have come to a standstill. The trucks aren’t moving. The drilling rigs sit idly in the yard. The company men drive through the picket lines brandishing firearms in a threatening manner. The tension came to a head at the St. Patrick’s Day riot. Following that incident, Local 3 House Counsel Larry Miller, who had been leading the legal battle to stop the pill warring on both sides, said “Maybe that decision came when the workers learned that the company and the union restructuring order was to be dissolved. On April 6, the TRO was lifted in Colusa County Superior Court when the company failed to provide compelling evidence that the striking employees had engaged in any illegal activity. On April 10, separate preliminary injunctions were signed by a Superior Court judge in Lakeport against both the company and the union restructuring.

Labor Roundup

In other convention actions, the ABC Board of Directors on Monday by the House Subcommittee on Labor Relations, signed by all 12 Democrats on the subcommittee during the 96th Congress, the report focuses primarily on the role of labor-management relations in union organizing and includes sharp criticisms of the role played by some consultants. Consultants are often retained by employers at a great cost to improve their labor-management relations and to improve the chances of winning elections.

ABC Sets Davis-Bacon as Target

At its annual convention of more than 2,000 non-union contractors last month in New Orleans, the Associated Builders and Contractors launched an “all-out” campaign to force the total repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act. Newly installed ABC President Frank van E. J. C. Turner to deliver a heated response to the NTS story is a familiar one. It has been repeated thousands of times throughout the history of American trade unionism. The names of number of employees and the location may vary, but the plot remains the same. Methods used by employees to bust the NTS story is a familiar one. It has been repeated thousands of times throughout the history of American trade unionism. The names of number of employees and the location may vary, but the plot remains the same. Methods used by employees to bust the NTS story is a familiar one. It has been repeated thousands of times throughout the history of American trade unionism. The names of number of employees and the location may vary, but the plot remains the same. Methods used by employees to bust the
This month we want to talk with our Retirees who are covered under the Pensioned Operating Engineers Health and Welfare Trust Fund. It has been brought to our attention that some Retirees and their wives may be having difficulty filling claims and receiving payment. The problem seems to be with paperwork.

Apparently, some Retirees are not quite sure how to file their Health & Welfare claims. Some members complain about their doctors who won’t fill out claims forms, and others are bothered by Medicare delays. Here is a step-by-step guide for our Retirees and wives to follow in submitting your Health and Welfare claims for payment.

**MEDICARE**

If you are eligible for Medicare benefits you must file your claims first with them. Any portion not paid can then be submitted to the Trust Fund Office for payment under our Retiree Welfare Plan. This includes the Medicare Deductibles.

Hospitals will usually bill Medicare for you and in turn, Medicare will pay the hospital directly. You will then receive a Medicare advice of payment notice that will show charges submitted by the hospital, what was covered under Medicare and what they paid.

Doctors and other health care providers usually will not bill Medicare on your behalf. They will ask the doctor for an itemized bill of his services and fees, along with a diagnosis.

Attach a copy to a completed Medicare claim form and submit for payment. Medicare will issue payment to you or the doctor as you specify. They will also send you an advice of payment form again showing the charges billed that were reimbursed and what was paid.

Hospitals and Doctors charges that are not covered or not paid by Medicare should be submitted to the Trust Fund Office. The Trust Fund Office will provide a completed copy of Medicare’s advice of payment notice to a completed Retiree Welfare medical claim form and submit for payment.

**NON-MEDICARE**

If you are not eligible for Medicare benefits file all claims with the Trust Fund Office.

Hospitals and Doctors charges should be submitted by attaching an itemized billing to a completed claim form. Remember, the Trust Fund Office will need a diagnosis of the illness or condition before they can process the claim. You will receive an Explanation of Benefits from the Trust Fund Office when they issue payment.

Vision Care claims are filed with Vision Service Plan using their Request for Benefits form.

Prescription Drugs and Hearing Aid claims are filed directly with the Trust Fund Office using their prescribed claims forms.

**NEED ASSISTANCE?**

We realize that many doctors and other health care providers refuse to complete claim forms for either Medicare or the Retiree Welfare Trust Fund. In these cases, demand itemized statements of their services and charges and make sure Medicare is informed as soon as possible.

Medicare claims service varies from community to community. For the most part the lumber companies and railroads should be able to deal with Medicare promptly and properly.

There will undoubtedly be some instances where claims do get fouled up. The paperwork can get to be too much or too confusing and complicated. By all means please contact the Fringe Benefits Center for help. We will assist you whenever and wherever possible.

Next month we look at how to file claims in Utah, Nevada and Hawaii.

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**Trust Fund devises new medical form**

The Trust Fund Office has developed and is now using a new form to advise Operating Engineers in the Northern California and Retiree Welfare Plans about their claims payments. The new Explanation of Benefits (EOB) form is sent to a member whenever the Trust Fund Office completes a hospital, surgical or medical claim submitted for payment. The new form is designed to provide you with much more detailed information about the claims and how they were processed. Operating Engineers and their families will now receive a complete itemized record of all claims activity.

The new EOB form is part of a fully computerized claims payment system in use at the Trust Fund Office. Under this system, the computer controls the claims processing and checking claims for completeness and accuracy. If additional claimant or medical information is needed to process the claim, the computer automatically generates a letter requesting the necessary data. Hospital, surgical and medical claims are processed on-line by the computer assuring accuracy and timely payment. The EOB form is sent out at the same time payment is made.

The Operating Engineers and their families will now find it much easier to keep track of their medical claims.

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**Marriott Hotel on schedule in Salt Lake**

Christiansen Brothers are running about 1,900 tons of concrete for the Marriott Hotel in downtown Salt Lake City, reports Asst. District Rep. Don Strate. The structure will contain 516 rooms.

There is also a mammoth project scheduled to get underway this year in downtown Salt Lake City, which is the proposed Marriott at Block 58. This development is to have a price tag of approximately $80 million and will consist of a large hotel, residential condominiums, and a commercial complex.

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**Summary of charges and payments**

**OPERATING ENGINEERS HEALTH & WELFARE TRUST FUND**

**IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION**

**SUMMARY OF CHARGES AND PAYMENTS**

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(Continued on Page 14)
**Statistics indicate 1980 not good year for Hawaii**

Signs indicate that 1980 was not a blockbuster year for the Construction Industry, reports Hawaii District Congresswoman, Lt. Com. Leh. Although final statistics are expected to show that the value of construction completed increased by about 13% over 1979 to an estimated $1.5 billion, this increase is only about half the gain realized during 1979.

Cement consumption is a major indicator of construction activity. In 1980, monthly cement consumption fell below the previous year's levels in eight months of the first three quarters. In the early months of 1980, a combination of unfavorable weather conditions, six-week strike at a major cement manufacturing plant, and a work stoppage at another, delayed multi-million dollar project, even said the project received many false site, Kauai Judge Kei Hirano after a meeting, that the group argued, to be considered substantial.

The project on land owned by Lone Star near the intersection of Highway and Keolu Drive is planned for construction in increments over a 10-year period. Besides the 191 single-family homes and 218 duplex units, Lone Star would build into the project open spaces, playgrounds, parks, and waterways. Pearson said the project received many favorable comments from land use commissioners. The project also avoided high marks for its aesthetic qualities from the Kailua neighborhood.

On the Island of Kauai

The development of a major resort at Nukoli'i can continue in spite of a referendum in which the people voted 21-11 to downzone the site, Kauai Judge Kei Hirano ruled.

The circuit judge said the developer's acquired vested rights to complete their project months before the referendum went to the voters. Project architect Michael Davis said he was ecstatic about the ruling. It will allow the redevelopment, which has been proceeding tentatively, to move ahead full steam. A representative of Save Nukoli'i Committee said, after a meeting, that the group would appeal Hirano's ruling. Despite what happens in court, the Save Nukoli'i Committee will seek to prove that the people really do have control over zoning on their lots.

The Committee is determined to see that the Nukoli'i project doesn't survive. That means, for instance, boycotts of the resort, not doing business with the developers and their financing, and convincing people not to buy units in the project. Judge Hirano ruled there were no real questions of the facts in the case. The question was therefore subject to a summary judgment, a decision by the judge based on the legal arguments and without a trial. The Committee challenges the way the county issued building permits for the project, but Hirano said the county wasn't involved and legally issue the various permits.

Mayor Malaip of Kauai said he is pleased with the decision which vindicates the position this county has taken from the outset.

The key question was the vesting of rights. Under the state law, a referendum shall not affect vested rights. The property owner has a right to the referendum. The developer's position was clarified. He said the Committee raised the money the developers spent before the referendum went to fulfillment. The Committee didn't see the money that could be refunded.

The Committee argued that sales fell from 7.4% to 6.7% in November and December, and the national unemployment rate for December was 7.4%, and was 7.7% in June. The county-by-county unemployment rate during December showed Oahu's was down from 5.4% in November last month.

The Big Island of Hawaii rate fell from 7.8% to 7.2% in September and Maui remained the same as in November, 5.1% and 6.7% respectively.

**Enchanted Lake OK'd**

Hilo to Waikoloa

On Tuesday, the State Land Use Commission has approved the application of Lone Star Hawaii to build a 609-unit residential development in Enchanted Lake. A condition of the approval is that Lone Star is to build 10% of the homes—or about 41 units—for low- and moderate-income families. Pearson, head of the architectural firm designing the proposed development, accepted the condition, but the low and moderate-income families have to be sold for "less than cost."

With state approval of the project, Lone Star is preparing for a long series of applications to carry agencies, and public hearings are required for each step along the way.

The next step will be to ask the city for approval of alignment of one part of the development to include one additional acre of land. Pearson said this step ordinarily would be "a clean step two," but it is complicated by the fact that the land is in preservation. The same land in existing plans is designated residential. The city department of General Planning approves the new alignment and addition of one acre, Lone Star must then go before the Department of Land Utilization for the actual rezoning of the land from preservation to residential use. Lone Star has said that it may be two to three years before ground will be broken for the multi-million dollar project, even if all governmental hurdles are overcome.

The project on land owned by Lone Star near the intersection of Highway and Keolu Drive is planned for construction in increments over a 10-year period. Besides the 191 single-family homes and 218 duplex units, Lone Star would build into the project open spaces, playgrounds, parks, and waterways. Pearson said the project received many favorable comments from land use commissioners. The project also avoided high marks for its aesthetic qualities from the Kailua neighborhood.

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If the description ‘deceptive’ can be extended to include the use of a deceptive title, it is clear that the reader may be misled into thinking that the document presents a factual analysis of the matter. In reality, the document is a piece of advocacy work, designed to sway public opinion in favor of a particular viewpoint.

The document contains a series of statements that are intended to support a particular legal argument. These statements are often presented in a way that suggests a higher degree of certainty or objectivity than is actually the case. For example, the statement “We had presented photos of the site to the City of Morgan Hill. The City issued a work contract to the Grounds Stability Construction Inc. of San Jose for the repair” implies a level of factual support that is not actually there.

The reader is encouraged to evaluate the document critically, keeping in mind the potential for deception and the need for a more balanced and objective presentation of the facts.
Teaching Techs

Many Local No. 3 members and employers are acquainted with Ed Milstead, the Administrator of the Southern California Surveyors Joint Apprenticeship Committee. Ed Milstead is retiring from that position after over 20 years of service to apprenticeship. During that time, Ed has been a strong advocate for the growth of the Southern California Surveyors Joint Apprenticeship Program. He has contributed significantly to the success and viability of the program. Ed's dedication and commitment to the apprenticeship program have been invaluable.

The importance of regularly communicating about the upcoming meetings and upcoming events cannot be overstated. These meetings are crucial for members and employers to stay informed about the latest developments and trends in the industry.

Part of the meeting's agenda is to discuss the progress made in building the two training programs for the finest Surveyors anywhere. California Operating Engineer trained Surveyors have become the goal of excellence wherever a good day's work is required. The work outlook for Northern California is about the same in most areas. Our involvement in the public works area takes us to many cities and counties. In conversations with various city engineers and public works directors, they all agree that the work picture for public works projects will be improving within the next few months.

With the cost of home financing starting to decline, home buying appears to be on the increase. Many developers that we have talked to feel that subdivisions will be increasing in the latter part of 1981 and they are anticipating 1982 as a very good year in the housing industry. We hope that their predictions are accurate.

As we have discussed before, there is substantial work in the public works areas, which brings to mind one noteworthy job in particular, we are talking about the Oakdale Irrigation District. It is currently applying for a $15 million dollar Federal loan to extend and rehabilitate their water system. As a direct result of a two-year study, the engineering consultants feel that if an added sixty miles of pipeline would be constructed, it would save 16,000 acre feet of water resulting from evaporation and seepage.

It is these contributions that Big Gene is pursuing. It has been a rather heavy lift for Gene. There is much antagonism in the valley area because the Surveyors are in regular contact with the local Councils of Governments. The contributions that will be covered by sections of the California State Labor Code. In many communities a school has never operated. The experience indicates that apparently certain employers that claim to be furnishing Professional Services are ripping off the consumer with cheaply paid and untrained employees.

Important reasons that Sections 1777.5 of the Labor Code came into effect were to furnish a method by which employers could take advantage of training opportunities, mandate that employers provide training and require employers to make contributions to the ongoing Training Fund whether or not they engage in training efforts. It is these contributions that Big Gene is pursuing with increased interest. Relevance of the employer, antagonism of the Public Agencies that let contracts, haphazard bureaucracy and just plain obility on the part of some individuals with responsibility for Labor Standards Enforcement, complex the effort of enforcing compliance.

Some Civil Servants with responsibility toward monitoring the training and benefits are performing in an excellent manner and should be applauded for their extra effort and insistence on fair application of the law—others are apparently not. This section requires that they now move out of a lazy, lethargic position and perform the job that the taxpayer pays them to do.

The program that Gene has taken on is not an easy one. Court Orders everywhere, litigation over there, antagonism, bureaucratic bungling and just plain laziness, ego trips, philosophical differences, political pressures, etc., etc., are all everyday experiences that Gene confronts. In spite of all the road blocks, we are winning.

Talking to Techs

Work Outlook

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This is just one of the many public works projects that are being considered for federal grants. Be assured that all the representatives of Local No. 3 will be attending various Planning Commission Hearings, Public Works Hearings, etc., etc., to fight for these necessary public works projects that are both environmentally necessary and economically feasible.

ALL Senate Bill #206

On March 6, 1981 your Tech Engineers representatives met with Local No. 3 union legislative advocate Ron Wood at the State Capitol in Sacramento to attend a hearing and to present the Local's position on Senate Bill 206. As you are aware, in past articles of Engineers News we have reported on the activities of the Board of Registered Construction Inspectors. This is an update of their most recent activities.

Through the Board's Legislative lobbyist, Senate Bill 206 was presented to the Senate Education Committee. This bill, in effect, would have extended the July 1, 1981 Sunset date for another 6 years. Several public hearings were held and a letter was written by the Coordinating Council extending the life of the Registered Construction Inspectors Licensing Bd. Operating Engineers Local No. 3 and Local #12, plus Employers from the Testing Labs were there to present our opposition to the extension of this organization.

On March 9th, SB 206 was not introduced to the Senate, but instead was held over to be introduced on March 23, 1981. It seems the Board of R.C.I. Lobbyist felt there was not enough support in the Senate at this time for the Bill to be successfully passed into law. We will be present again at the State Capitol on March 23 to keep abreast of SB 206. We will keep you informed of any further developments.

Politics

For the first time in history, Contra Costa County has a Congressman who has risen high enough in the congressional power structure to gain a committee chairmanship. George Miller of Martinez, a Democrat, was named as Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Labor Standards.

This Committee's primary function is concerned with enforcement of the Labor Standards Act. This will put Miller in the middle of most of the major controversies over labor and unemployment and working conditions.

Miller has always been interested in the worker and his problems. As a labor committee chairman, this should enhance his position among rank and file workers.

Organizing

The Tech Department would like to report on our recent organizing activities. In the Sacramento area, a newly organized firm is Sturgis and Associates located in Lincoln, California. In the Vacaville area we effectively organized Evans Land Surveyors. Moving a little closer to the immediate Bay Area, Trans World Testing Laboratories Inc. recently signed a Non-Destructive Testing Agreement, but only after an extensive organizing effort.

Moving south to Monterey, we would like to report that after a lengthy organizing drive, we won an N.L.R.B. election with Bay Area Engineers. Negotiations have been scheduled to commence in the latter part of March.

Negotiations

Negotiations for the Council of Engineers and Laboratory Employers Associations Inc. has been completed. The contract was presented to the membership on February 26, 1981 at the Holiday Inn on Hagerberg Road in Oakland. This meeting was by far the largest turnout yet for Testing and Inspection members. The contract was presented to the members and ratified by a 2 to 1 margin. Below is the breakdown of the newly negotiated wage and fringe benefit package.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rate</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trainee</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tech I</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tech II</td>
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<tr>
<td>E.T.</td>
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<tr>
<td>S.E.T. II</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pension</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pensioned Health &amp; Welfare</td>
<td>$0.15</td>
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</tbody>
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Pictured above is the ratification meeting for the Council Engineers and Laboratory Employers Assn., Inc., recently held in Oakland. Bottom photo: Les Saddler, Tech Engineers Director Paul Schissler and Larry Tavares discuss newly ratified agreement.
McMains, George (Alice—wife)  2-8-81
13401 San Paolo #67, San Pablo, California

Moor, Donald (Diane Nef—who)  2-8-81
1072 Topaz, Manteca, California

Morris, Willard (Grace—wife)  2-8-81
943 Hazel St., Chico, California

Nichols, George (Sue—wife)  2-8-81
5913 York Glen Way, Sacramento, California

Oakes, Gary (Dorothy—wife)  2-8-81
11615 Mays Avenue, Los Gatos, California

Perkinson, Golda (Alice—wife)  2-7-81
P.O. Box 219, Pioneer, California

Purcell, W. C. (Mary—wife)  2-7-81
P.O. Box 66, Glendale, Utah

Jenkins, James A. (Margaret—wife)  2-7-81
P.O. Box 299, South of Consequences, New Mexico

Lucas, Stephen G. (Margaret—wife)  2-1-81
219 S. Shastra St., Willows, California

NAME/ADDRESS DECEASED

Brannum, Lawrence R. (La Von—wife)  2-21-81
P.O. Box 126, Oakley, Utah

Carney, Joseph R. (Carol Gonz—daughter)  2-13-81
384 W. Whisman Rd., Mountain View, California

Carney, Wally D. (Marcella—daughter)  2-8-81
1615 Mays Avenue, Los Gatos, California

Furgerson, Golda (Alice—wife)  2-27-81
P.O. Box 219, Pioneer, California

Jack, Cleon R. (Eunice—wife)  2-27-81
P.O. Box 66, Glendale, Utah

Jenkins, James A. (Margaret—wife)  2-27-81
P.O. Box 299, South of Consequences, New Mexico

Lucas, Stephen G. (Margaret—wife)  2-1-81
219 S. Shastra St., Willows, California

DECEASED

87 Deceased Members December 1, 1980 through February 25, 1981

Industrial Accident December 1, 1980 through February 25, 1981

DECEASED DEPENDENTS

Brown, Jennifer Lynn—Dir. of James Brown  2-4-81
California, Lorraine—wife of William Calhoun  2-1-81
Geo. — son of John Calhoun  2-5-81
Hammersmith, Muriel — wife of Walter  2-6-81
Laughlin, Ruth — wife of Ray Laughlin  2-4-81
Veith, Thomas W (Virginia—wife)  2-10-81
Valverde, Florentino, Jr. — son of F. Valverde, Sr. 2-15-81

Phans move ahead on Crescent City plant

(Continued from Page 12)

LOCAL BUSINESS

Livestock prices and prices in the auction market are currently well above the December levels. "The cattle market is better than it was last year," said Richard Grob, who owns a large feedlot in Crescent City. "The drought has relieved the pressure on feedlot operators, and prices are up." Grob estimates that cattle prices in Crescent City are currently about $1.50 higher than prices in other parts of the state.

The continued improvement in the livestock market is good news for local farmers, who have been hurt by the drought. "We need rain," said Bob Johnson, a local farmer. "The soil is dry, and the crops are going to suffer." Johnson said that he is planning to plant a crop of winter wheat, which is less sensitive to dry conditions than other crops.

In addition to the improvement in the livestock market, the local economy is benefiting from an increase in local construction. "We have a lot of new housing developments going on," said Johnson. "This is good news for the local economy." Johnson said that the increase in construction is due to the improved local economy, which is attracting new businesses to the area.

Local businesses are also benefiting from the improved economy. "Business is good," said Joe Smith, owner of a local hardware store. "People are spending more money, and this is good for our business." Smith said that he is keeping busy with the increased demand for tools and materials.

In conclusion, the local economy is improving, and this is good news for the community. "We need more businesses and more people," said Johnson. "This is what will make our community strong." Johnson said that he is planning to work with the local government to attract new businesses to the area.

R. E. Schenck, President

More Utah (Continued from Page 10)

Jelco has four Engineers on the shutdown at the Huntington Power Plant, which should last until the end of March. Rasmussen & Wel- fendorf, the Design Engineers on line at the Huntington Power Plant. Seventy to eighty brother en- depense will be employed by San Francisco, Los Angeles, California and Alaska. "It is nice to know the employer was satisfied with the quality of work our Brothers did to keep them on the payroll," Johnson said.

J & W Pipelines of San Jose is picking up another 25,000 yards of surfacing for another two or three shifts. As long as there is a demand for surfacing, there will, therefore, remain at the project (Brown & Root) is three to four months, the price for the new housing developments is expected to remain high. ``We had a good year in 1980 with 2275 units for 6,000 people," Jinkins said. "We are planning for another 2500 units in 1981, and we are looking to expand our operations in other areas of the state as well." Jinkins said that the company is expanding its operations into other areas of the state as well, including the San Francisco Bay Area and the Central Valley.

Local businesses are also benefiting from the increased demand for new housing. "We have a lot of new businesses opening up," said Bob Johnson, a local businessman. "This is good news for the local economy." Johnson said that the increased demand for new housing is good news for businesses in the area, as well as for the local economy.

In conclusion, the local economy is improving, and this is good news for the community. "We need more businesses and more people," said Johnson. "This is what will make our community strong." Johnson said that he is planning to work with the local government to attract new businesses to the area.

R. E. Schenck, President
FOR SALE: LAPIDARY UNIT. Box 2, glasses, 3049 1/2, 4, 000, 315/447-4452. Ed. E01. 1952-10/4-22. 0.13. 2 Reg., 1930-09-29. 50 Reg. #0709139. 2.5.1.


FOR SALE: SWAPSHOP:~ Plans for construction of two Pumping Plant. Will be located on the South Fork of the Mokelumne. The site would be about 4 miles downstream from its confluence with the Buttes. The project will be approximately at the point where California Pines has a new reservoir. Box 103. 1930-11/28-29. 0.13. 2 Reg., 1929-12/23. 3.1.


FOR SALE: SWAPSHOP:~ at the upper end of the present Par- project. The site would be about 4 miles downstream from the confluence with theSelective Fork of the Mokelumne. The project will be approximately at the point where California Pines has a new reservoir. Box 103. 1930-11/28-29. 0.13. 2 Reg., 1929-12/23. 3.1.


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Attend Your Union Meetings

All District Meetings convene at 8 p.m., with the exception of Honolulu and Maui, which for the month of April only will begin at 6 p.m.

April
7th
Eureka: Engineers Bldg., 2806 Broadway
8th
Redding: Engineers Bldg., 100 Lake Blvd.
9th
Yuba City: Yuba-Sutter Fairgrounds, Arts/Crafts Bldg., 442 Franklin Road
16th
San Mateo: Electricians Hall, 300 8th Ave.
20th
Honolulu: Washington Intermediate School, 1663 S. King St., Honolulu
22nd
Hilo: Kapiloani School, 966 Kilauea Ave.
24th
Maui: Cameron Center Auditorium, Rm. 1 2 & 95 Mahalani St., Wailuku
May
5th
Stockton: Engineers Bldg., 2626 N. California St.
7th
Richmond: Point Marina Inn, 915 W. Cutting Blvd.
12th
Fresno: Engineers Bldg., 1911 E. Olive St.
19th
Sacramento: Woodlake Quality Inn, Hwy. 160 & Canterbury Road

Semi-annual Mtg:
Saturday, July 11, 1 p.m. Seafarers International Union Auditorium, 350 Fremont Street, San Francisco, CA.

DUES SCHEDULE FOR PERIOD 10/1/80—9/30/81

Local 3 $120. (Per Qtr.)
Local 3A $117. (Per Qtr.)
Local 3B $120. (Per Qtr.)
Local 3C $120. (Per Qtr.)
Local 3E $117. (Per Qtr.)
Local 3R $117. (Per Qtr.)
Local 3V $117. (Per Qtr.)

Variable by Unit

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.

GIVE ME THE TAX BREAK

Dear Credit Union:

I'd like to take advantage of the upcoming tax break. Please send me the following:

☐ Easy Way Transfer
☐ Save From Home Kit

Grievance Committee Elections

At its meeting on March 9th the District 11 membership elected Brother Glenn Lein chairman and Brothers Robert Baldwin and Howard Luzier to serve on its Grievance Committee for the ensuing year.

At its meeting on March 4th the District 10 membership re-elected Brothers Lynn Reese, Earl Jolley and Nor- man McDonald to serve on its Grievance Committee for the ensuing year.

At its meeting on March 12th the District 9 membership re-elected Brothers Les Crane, Dean Harlan and Pat Morgan to serve on its Grievance Committee for the ensuing year.

At its meeting on March 19th the District 9 membership re-elected the following to serve on its Grievance Committee for the ensuing year:

Brothers Harold Batye, Local 11
Richard Weigel and James Wadron.

Marysville work still lagging behind

Business Representative Dan Moloney reported that the River Bridge Replacement Project, expected to start this spring, is scheduled to start this spring. One phase is a 16 inch heated pipeline alongside existing 7 mile-long line from McKinley in western Kern County to California City in Fresno County. Leone said the existing 12 inch line has capacity of 50,000 barrels daily. But 16 inch line capacity will be 95,000 barrels a day.

The other major project will be construction of four booster pump stations on the 175 mile, 20 inch heated line from Coalinga to the Bay Area. By doubling the number of pump stations, Getty expects to increase line's daily capacity from 145,000 to 220,000 barrels.

 Getty spokesman Jack Leone, said contracts have not been awarded, but a 37-mile project is scheduled to start this spring.

Fresno

(Continued from Page 1)

reaches 13 mph and shuts off automatically when the wind reaches 35 mph. That range is where the potential hazard zone is, he said. However, the generator will function first as a motor, turning the two 14 inch blades clockwise at 80 rpm until the wind takes over.

 Getty Oil Company has announced plans for a $40 million expansion of its crude oil pipeline facilities linking Kern County oil fields to refineries in the San Francisco Bay area.

 Getty's expansion is expected to increase that line's daily capacity by 150,000 barrels.

The employees have been on strike for the past 34 days, after having won an NLRB election against the company.

New support for Ferll bill

(Continued from Page 1)

San Bernardino County provides a good example. Since 1974, labor costs in the area have increased 105 percent, gasoline costs 300 percent and road oil prices have jumped 600 percent. But revenues for transportation have increased only 21 percent.

State highway construction has already cut 85 percent below the 1970 level. The state is now ranking near the very bottom of all the states in amount of money spent per capita to build and maintain its highways and roads.

Local 3 Business Manager Dale Marr emphasizes that now is the time to deal with the highway funding problem. The politicians have been showing this problem back into a corner for years now because they were afraid to take the bull by the horns," he charges. Fortunately Senator Foran has now taken the initiative and it is our responsibility to give him all the help we can to see that this bill becomes law.

"Every week the American public gets hit with new gasoline price hikes from the oil companies," Marr continued. "I cannot see why anyone would attack a 2¢ increase in the gas tax when it will once again bring financial stability to our highway fund and provide millions of dollars in construction employment that will ripple throughout the state's economy.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

On April 5, 1980, the delegates to the 31st Convention of the International Union of Operating Engineers, passed a Resolution amending Article XXIV, subdivision 7 of the International Constitution. The amendment added a new Section (j) which added to the Constitution for the first time a restriction on the rights of members to resign from Local Union membership.

Because of the importance of this amendment, the new Section (j) is reprinted in its entirety.

"Section (j), Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, members shall have the right to resign from membership subject to the following conditions:

Notice of the intent to resign must be given to the member's Local Union no less than thirty (30) days prior to the effective date of the resignation.

No resignation shall be accepted unless all of the member's financial obligations within this International Union are paid and all charges brought against that member have been heard and determined.

Locals have the right to delay the effective date of resignation of any member whose resignation is tendered within fifteen (15) days prior to the commencement of a strike by that Local or during the pendency of a strike, but in the event of such delay the resignation shall become effective immediately after the strike is ended.

No member who has resigned shall be reinstated to membership except upon his payment of the current initiation fee, the payment of all financial obligations. This project was Local at the time of his resignation and compliance with such other reasonable requirements imposed by his Local as a condition of reinstatement."