

# Local 3 Spearheads Anti-Prop. 15 Drive

## ENGINEERS



## NEWS

PUBLISHED TO PROMOTE THE GENERAL WELFARE OF ALL MEMBERS AND THEIR FAMILIES



Guam, Where America's Day Begins • Hawaii, The 50th State • No. California, The Golden State • No. Nevada, Silver State • Utah, Heart Of The Rockies

Special Edition

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

May, 1976

## Labor Is Out To Beat Prop. 15

In an unprecedented drive to insure the economic stability of the state, organized labor has geared up to beat Proposition 15.

Labor committees and conferences are being created from international levels down through the smallest locals in an effort to inform the rank and file union members as well as the general public on the economic effects the measure would have in California.

Proposition 15, known as the Nuclear Initiative will ultimately shut down all nuclear reactors in California and prevent construction of future ones, if it passes in the June 8 ballot. The implications the initiative would have on employment and the economy would be widespread.

William Robertson, executive Secretary-Treasurer of the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor, AFL-CIO told a Los Angeles City Hall news conference, Jan. 16 that part of the high cost of Proposition 15 would be the necessity of replacing existing reactors with conventional, fossil fuel burning plants.

Referring to an independent study made by the U.S. Library of Congress, Robertson said it would cost California consumers at least \$2 billion to pay for the shutdown of existing nuclear power plants.

"That amounts to \$225 for every household in the state," he added.

Robertson noted that the initiative was not really the safety measure it claimed to be. "After carefully analyzing the provisions of this measure we have concluded that it will do absolutely nothing to increase nuclear safety," he said. "What the initiative will do is effectively ban the peaceful use of nuclear energy in this state."

Meanwhile focusing on the state

level fight against Prop. 15 was the recent formation of the "Labor Committee Against Proposition 15" which met in a COPE conference session April 13 in San Francisco.

"The grave threats to our national security, to our precious energy supplies and to this state's expanding employment needs require defeat of Proposition 15" declared John Henning, committee chairman, and executive secretary-treasurer, California Labor

Federation, AFL-CIO.

"We anticipate that, consistent with the strongly stated policy of the national organization on this issue, that many national and international labor unions will actively assist in the campaign to defeat this threatening proposition on California's ballot," he continued.

On the international level, speakers at an Industrial Union Dept. energy conference in Wash-

(See LABOR, Page 8-A)



### Nuclear Initiative Will Cost Big Job Loss



### Labor Gives Warning

In February, the federal Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) published a detailed study on Proposition 15 (Nuclear Initiative), which calculated a total cost of \$40 billion, or \$7,500 for every California household if the initiative was approved on the June 8 ballot.

But the California AFL-CIO recently told a State Senate Committee that ERDA's \$40 billion estimate of the cost of shutting down nuclear power in California "does not even approximate the cost to consumers if income is curtailed or eliminated by the unemployment that will issue" from the passage of Prop. 15.

Patrick Mason, research director of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, said that the nuclear power plants initiative "would inflict a devastating blow to the California economy."

ERDA's \$40 billion estimate "only represents the direct and indirect costs to consumers of

being obliged to rely on alternative energy sources," Mason pointed out.

But "the crux of the issue," he said, is the impact Proposition 15 would have on California jobs.

Noting that more than one million Californians are already jobless and that the state's unemployment rate of 9.5 per cent is far above the natural rate of 7.6 per cent, Mason said.

"At a time when the economy is struggling to pull out of the deepest and most prolonged recession since the Thirties, a recession which was induced in part by severe energy shortages. . . California is being asked by the proponents of the nuclear initiative to inflict itself with another energy shortage."

The economic impact of Proposition 15 would "be borne by those least able to afford it," Mason warned.

This, he explained, is because "lower and middle income working people will pay not only

Spearheading a program against the Nuclear Initiative, Local 3 business manager and IUOE Ninth Vice-President Dale Marr has committed himself to "make as many IUOE members as possible aware of the economic dangers inherent in the passage of Proposition 15."

"Proposition 15 will obviously affect our California members most directly," says Marr, "but we cannot underestimate the importance of informing the brothers in Nevada, Utah and in the Pacific Basin as well. The issue of nuclear power is cropping up everywhere in the nation. People are getting railroaded into opposing nuclear power because of the scare tactics of the few who peddle horror stories about the dangers of nuclear plants."

"We cannot let the people be deceived about nuclear power," he emphasizes. "Nuclear energy is safer, cleaner and cheaper than any other energy now available on a commercial scale. To ban an energy alternative as valuable as nuclear energy would be to commit a cardinal sin in this day of energy shortage."

Endorsing Marr in the campaign against Proposition 15 is J. C. Turner, IUOE president. "If we are going to have full employment, we're going to need three per cent

annual growth in energy," he observed in a recent Industrial Union Dept. conference in Washington, D.C. "Unless we have nuclear energy, we're not going to have three per cent growth in energy."

One of Marr's prime concerns is the number of voters that have no idea of the issues involved in Prop. 15.

"Two recent polls show that a significant number of voters — somewhere between 24 per cent and 66 per cent—who intend to vote 'Yes' on Proposition 15 think they are voting for more nuclear power," Marr observes. "We have to get these people to realize that if they want to prevent a ban on nuclear power, they had better vote 'No' on Proposition 15."

"Another third of the public has not even heard about the Nuclear Initiative," Marr says. "Ignorance on the part of the voters is a very serious matter, especially on an issue as far reaching as this initiative."

In an effort to inform the public on the basic issues concerning Prop. 15, Marr pinpoints the two areas of conflict—safety vs. economics.

"The proponents of the Nuclear Initiative claim that nuclear plants are not safe enough for the public," he observes. "They ignore the perfect safety record of the nuclear industry—not one person has ever been killed in the 20-year history of commercial nuclear power."

"So the backers of this ridiculous piece of legislation have put a petition on the ballots with safety requirements so unrealistic as to be impossible to meet," Marr says. "In fact, there is considerable doubt as to whether some of the clauses are even constitutional."

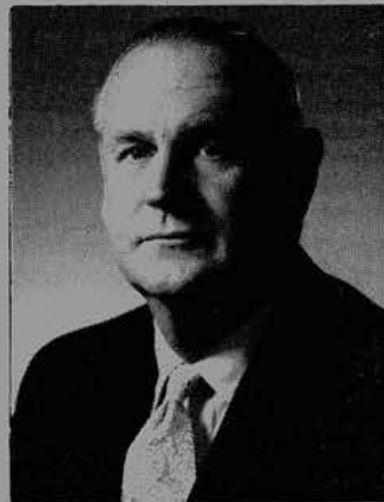
As the only representative of a local union who has ever had the distinction of serving on the Executive Committee of the construction section of the National Safety Council, Marr is not one to minimize the importance of safety in industry. But in his examination of the nuclear industry, he is con-

(See MARR, Page 8-A)



J. C. Turner  
IUOE President

"If we are going to have full employment, we're going to need 3 per cent annual growth in energy."



Dale Marr  
IUOE Local 3  
Business Manager

"The effect of a nuclear plant ban would be felt by nearly every household in the state."

through higher utility bills and consumer product prices, but will pay dearly in terms of the human misery and degradation as well as the loss of income associated with unemployment."

So, he asked, "what do we receive for this price?"

"We receive the security of knowing that the one chance in 300 million—as estimated by Professor Rasmussen of M.I.T.—of anyone being killed by a nuclear reactor accident, has been eliminated."

"The risk to the public from a potential accident is exceedingly small, yet this proposition would ask the state to pay a very certain and heavy price for its reduction," he said.

Mason criticized proponents of the nuclear initiative for failing to "realize that the labor movement is vitally concerned with the health and safety of workers on the job site as well as the state of the environment in which they

(See LABOR GAINS, Page 8-A)



## New Prop. 15 Ballot Wording Says 'Electricity Cost May Rise'

In the face of a lawsuit by Nuclear Initiative backers, Attorney General Evelle Younger recently ruled that the "ballot title description" of Proposition 15 will include a financial impact section that gives a clear impression of the probable adverse cost implications to the public, should the initiative be voted into effect.

The "ballot title description" is the paragraph that will briefly describe the Nuclear Initiative in the polling booths June 8. The Attorney General's opinion supported that of A. Alan Post, California Legislative Analyst, and March Fong Eu, California Secretary of State, who are required by law to include all pertinent facts in ballot materials provided to the voters.

The financial impact section as it was drafted from the state's legislative analyst's office and as it will appear on the June ballot states that if Proposition 15 passes, "ultimate advisory group cost may exceed the amount appropriated" (which is \$800,000), and that if the legislature requires testing in addition to federal government testing, "costs may be several million dollars."

It also points out that "utility districts may experience loss of

investment" and that "the cost of electricity may rise." The financial impact statement ends with assertions that the "extent of state liability, if any, to compensate for public or private loss of investment is unclear," and the "effect on local property tax revenues is indeterminable."

### Lawsuit Filed

When the ballot title and wording on the financial impact section were announced a few weeks ago pro-initiative organizations promptly filed suit to have the words thrown off the ballot.

David Pesonen, Chairman of Californians for Nuclear Safeguards charged that the financial impact section was one-sided, that it was not objective, made speculative assumptions and pointed out the worst possible alternatives to nuclear power.

See BALLOT TITLE Page 6-A

## '15' Backers Accused Of 'Moral Hypocrisy'



While most of the environmental groups have unthinkingly jumped on the Proposition 15 bandwagon against nuclear power, there is at least one prominent environmentalist who has chosen to look at the facts. Kermit Smith, former state political chairman for the Sierra Club has termed the Nuclear Initiative as a "prime example of reverse logic, since most of our environmental problems stem from oil and coal sources of power rather than from nuclear sources."

In testimony before the State Senate Public Utilities Transit and Energy Committee, March 23, Smith accused proponents of the Nuclear Initiative of "moral hypocrisy" for advocating the use of coal-burning power as a substitute for nuclear power plants in California. Citing the disaster earlier in March in which 26 workers died after a series of explosions in the Scotia Coal Company mine in eastern Kentucky, Smith noted that Project Survival, a pro-initiative group has called for an increased reliance on coal to replace electrical energy lost through the shutdown of nuclear power plants.

"Coal's safety record over the last twenty years compares nowhere near commercial nuclear energy's perfect record for the same period," Smith pointed out.

"If those 26 men had died in a uranium mine, or a nuclear power plant, then this campaign would be over. The backers of Proposition 15 would be fierce in their indignation. The lurid details of the accident would appear in all their literature and radio and television commercials."

Smith quoted a recent prediction by Harvard economist, Alan S. Manne that replacing all the energy lost through a nationwide nuclear shutdown with coal-fired power plants would increase the death toll by an additional 5,000 per year by 1985.

"What that chilling statistic shows is that the Proposition 15 debate is not a clash between noble pro-life and sinister anti-life groups," Smith said. "Neither side has a corner on compassion."

Emphasizing that there are costs involved in any energy source, Smith said, "The fact is that there is no risk-free, cost-free, waste-free, pain-free or work-free source of energy available now or in the foreseeable future."

"Proposition 15 does not increase the safety factor in energy production. All it would do is shut down one of our most promising energy options at a time when we need all the options we have and more."

"The attempt to describe Proposition 15 as a safety measure is nothing but a cynical political fraud," Smith stated, "In reality, Proposition 15 has nothing to do with safety. It is a nuclear shutdown pure and simple."



By Edmund G. Brown

Next June, California voters will decide the fate of a ballot measure, entitled the Nuclear Initiative. Its passage can have serious detrimental effects on California's energy supply and economy.

While proponents of the Nuclear Initiative have portrayed it as merely a "safety" measure, close analysis of its key provisions reveal that its effect will be to eventually shut down California's existing nuclear power plants and to prohibit the construction of new plants.

The main provision that clearly leads to a shutdown of existing nuclear power plants is the requirement that the U.S. Congress act within one year of passage of the initiative to repeal the Price-Anderson federal no-fault insurance program, which currently assures \$560 million liability insurance coverage of each existing plant. It is highly unlikely that Congress will take such an action, as demonstrated by the recent 14 to 2 vote of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy to extend the federal nuclear insurance program for another seven years.

However, if Congress does not act within one year, existing California plants must be drastically de-rated and eventually shut down altogether.

Additionally, the initiative requires two separate votes each in the State Senate and Assembly by a two-thirds majority, in which legislators are asked to guarantee the safety of nuclear power plants from various contingencies, including "acts of God" and "social instabilities."

It is obviously ridiculous to submit such imponderables to the state legislature for any kind of vote, much less a two-thirds vote in which just 14 state senators, for instance, can defeat a measure.

In addition, there are legal precedents that indicate the initiative is unconstitutional. In 1972 the United States Supreme Court affirmed the case of *Northern States Power Company vs. Minnesota*, which held that the federal government has executive pre-emptive authority to regulate the construction and operation of nuclear power plants.

The initiative is an unworkable and ill-advised

## Edmund Brown Sr. Opposes Prop. 15

Edmund G. Brown, former California Governor and father of the present governor, is co-chairman of the No on 15 Committee, the major statewide group opposing Proposition 15.

proposal. But beyond that, its passage could have severe repercussions on California's business community and consumers.

The forced elimination of nuclear energy as an integral part of our total energy supply would, of course, necessitate increased reliance on the more expensive fossil fuels, oil and coal. Not only are these fuels more expensive per se; but in the case of oil, our state's economy would become increasingly vulnerable to the pricing vagaries of the OPEC nations.

We have just recently lived through a serious decline in the nation's GNP, no small part of which was due to the oil embargo and subsequent price increases. We certainly do not want to repeat that experience in California.

Since oil generated electricity now costs about twice as much as nuclear generated electricity, the average family utility bills will obviously go up. As an illustration of the savings now flowing from the use of nuclear power, consider Chicago — where nearly one-third of all electricity comes from nuclear power. In 1974 the utility users of Chicago saved nearly \$400 million by having nuclear energy as an alternative to oil.

Finally, raising the emotional campaign issue of nuclear energy safety, as the supporters of the initiative are doing, loses much of its force and validity, when one is reminded of the fact that the commercial nuclear industry has a perfect safety record. No member of the public has been killed or injured as the result of a commercial nuclear reactor accident. It is unwise and dangerous to remove one resource from possible consideration as an answer to present and future needs.)

and dangerous to remove one resource from possible consideration as an answer to present and

In the short run, passage of the Nuclear Initiative will frustrate a rational and sound approach to meeting existing energy needs. In the long run, the initiative will create more needless bureaucratic confusion and an even greater strain on our state's economy.



## 83,412 MAN-YEARS OF WORK WILL BE LOST

**Craftsmen from the building trades will lose nearly \$2 billion in wages and fringe benefits over the next 18 years if Proposition 15 passes.**

**Based on current wage and nuclear plant construction rates, this estimate from the California Building and Construction Trades Council does not even include those reactors that would not have been completed by 1994.**



# Half-Truths, Fear, Is Anti-Nuke's Game

Atomic plants produce deadly radioactive wastes — that can cause cancer and genetic damage.

This is an emotional attack on nuclear power. A nuclear reactor does produce radioactive waste—about 7.4 lbs. or three quarts per day. In contrast, a coal fired-plant produces 830 tons (33-car train-

## HOW SAFE IS NUCLEAR POWER?

**ATOMIC PLANTS PRODUCE DEADLY RADIOACTIVE WASTES.** Atomic power plants produce electricity and deadly radioactive wastes. These radioactive materials can cause cancer and genetic damage. The radiation of the deadliest of these substances—plutonium—lasts 500,000 years.

**THERE IS NO WAY TO STORE THESE RADIOACTIVE WASTES SAFELY.** After 30 years—and billions of dollars in nuclear research—there is still no proven way to store these radioactive wastes safely. Military storage tanks—only 30 years old—have leaked more than 500,000 gallons of wastes into the ground. And used—but still highly radioactive fuel rods are piling up at reactor sites, because there are no commercial reprocessing plants in operation.

**EMERGENCY SAFETY SYSTEMS HAVE NEVER BEEN FULLY TESTED.** The critical emergency safety systems on atomic power plants have never been fully tested. So there's no proof they would work. Scale model tests have failed six times out of six!

**EVACUATION PLANS ARE NOT READILY AVAILABLE.** Atomic plant evacuation plans—in case of an accident—are confusing to the public and to agencies responsible for them.

load) every day in wastes, and that doesn't include the wastes that escape through the stacks to pollute the air.

There is far more danger of getting skin cancer from the sun or genetic damage from a medical x-ray than in the radioactivity that is released from confined reactor wastes. A nuclear plant only adds a fraction of one per cent to the

**INSURANCE COMPANIES WILL NOT FULLY INSURE ATOMIC PLANTS.** Because of the problems and dangers, insurance companies will not fully insure atomic power plants. Total compensation—for all victims of an accident—is \$500 million. And the government—you the taxpayer—pays more than 3/4's of that. If there were a major accident, you might get back only a few cents for each dollar of your damages.

**WE'RE GAMBLING WITH THE LIVES OF OUR CHILDREN AND THE FUTURE.** Right now nuclear power supplies only 8 percent of our country's energy. It would be morally wrong to obligate ourselves to any more nuclear power until the serious safety problems are faced and answered; we're gambling with not only the lives of our children... but with the lives of future generations as well.

**WE DO HAVE ENERGY ALTERNATIVES... WE DON'T HAVE TO RUSH INTO NUCLEAR POWER.** We still have vast natural energy resources left. We have a tremendous source of energy to be realized in conservation. And we have proven, productive, unlimited energy alternatives. In June, 1976, vote for time for a reevaluation of nuclear power... vote YES on the Nuclear Safeguards Initiative.

### HOW THE NUCLEAR SAFEGUARDS ACT WILL HELP:

**SAFETY**

**Problem:** Emergency Safety systems never fully tested. Serious accident could release deadly radiation.

**Initiative:** Requires that safety systems be proven safe in five years.



**WASTE STORAGE**

**Problem:** No safe, permanent storage or disposal of deadly radioactive wastes.

**Initiative:** Requires permanent, safe storage plans within five years.



**INSURANCE**

**Problem:** Existing liability limits don't compensate the public adequately in case of a major accident.

**Initiative:** Requires full compensation within one year.



**EVACUATION**

**Problem:** Evacuation Plans not readily available. Requires publication of plans, annual update.

**Initiative:** Requires publication of plans, annual update.

California Nuclear Power Plants, 1975

- Operating
- Not Operating
- Being Built
- Planned



natural radioactivity to which man has always been exposed.

There is no way to store these radioactive wastes safely.

This is an exaggeration. The only truth in the statement is that no waste has been sent to permanent disposal, which doesn't mean we don't know how. It has been demonstrated that radioactive waste can be made into a glassy solid that can be buried deep in rock that has been stable for over 100 million years.

Military storage tanks have leaked 500,000 gallons.

The military storage tanks that have leaked wastes are not even relevant to present or future waste management. Obsolete tanks buried 40 feet underground at Hanford, Wa. have leaked and contaminated soil a few feet beneath them. The wastes were monitored and cannot reach the public. Newer, double-walled tanks and solidification of wastes have corrected this problem.

There are no commercial reprocessing plants in operation.

This is true, and some of the proponents of Proposition 15 are doing everything they can to prevent reprocessing plants from starting up. Government reprocessing plants have operated for many years and 13 reprocessing plants are operating successfully in foreign countries. Two such plants are under construction in the U.S. One economical sized plant will handle the wastes from 50 reactors, and there are only 57 reactors in the nation at this time.

Emergency safety systems have never been fully tested.

This is false. The only way in

which the safety systems have not been completely tested is by deliberately causing the accident which they are designed to prevent. That would be the same as setting fire to a building to prove that the sprinkling system works. Proof that these systems will work is provided by engineering analysis backed by hundreds of component and mock-up tests.

Scale model tests have failed six times out of six.

This is false. The tests referred to were not models of reactor systems, they were not intended to test safety systems and they were not failures.

Insurance companies will not fully insure atomic plants.

Insurance companies will not issue unlimited liability on anything. Their liability is limited to what their assets enable them to pay. As it is, the amount of coverage insurance companies provide the nuclear industry is the largest commitment covering any single hazard. This obviously represents a vote of confidence in the nuclear industry.

We're gambling with the lives of our children and the future. It would be morally wrong to obligate ourselves to any

more nuclear power until the serious safety problems are faced and answered.

Where is the morality of using up all our coal and oil resources now and leaving nothing to "our children and the future?"

We do have energy alternatives... we don't have to rush into nuclear power.

We have hardly rushed into nuclear power. It has been around for 30 years and the 20-year commercial safety record of the nuclear industry is perfect—no one has been killed. As for energy alternatives, we have only two now—oil and coal. Our supplies of oil are rapidly diminishing and skyrocketing in price, and the complete reliance on coal is hardly a desirable option in view of the effect it would have on the environment.

We have a tremendous source of energy to be realized in conservation.

During the oil embargo and the worst recession months, conservation reduced our energy consumption only three per cent. Even the most optimistic conservation studies show an 80 per cent growth in energy needs by the year 2000. What is going to fill this gap?

## Nuclear Power Best Alternative

PALO ALTO, CAL.—Coal and nuclear power are the most realistic and economical alternatives to rapidly depleting supplies of oil and gas.

So concludes an analysis of U.S. Energy sources for the next 40 years just released by the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI).

Based on an economic model fo-

cusing on the next 20 to 40 years, the study explored options that would enable the United States to switch from its heavy dependence on oil and gas to a more diversified energy economy.

Four options were considered: adopting stricter, more effective energy conservation practices; stimulating increased production of domestic oil and gas; shifting a larger portion of energy demand to more abundant coal and nuclear supplies; and exploiting underdeveloped resources such as geothermal power, solar radiation and nuclear fusion.

The EPRI study was conducted by Peter L. Auer, physicist at Cornell University; Alan S. Manne, political economist at Harvard University; and Oliver S. Yu, engineering-economist in the EPRI planning department.

Their basic findings conclude that "in the absence of reliable knowledge of ultimate coal, gas and uranium reserves, and the cost of coal with increased use, both synthetic fuels and fast breeder reactor technologies represent valuable forms of insurance against future energy sources."

The study also assessed the economic consequences of a nationwide nuclear moratorium. If increased imports of oil are assumed to be undesirable, the only alternatives to nuclear power in the United States for the rest of the century would be a heavy reliance on coal as well as stringent energy conservation. The price tag put on such a coal-based, conservation-oriented society would be more than \$80 billion annually (in 1975 dollars) by the year 2000.

"Nearly half of these costs would be reflected in each month's residential electricity bills," the scientists predicted.

## Realistic View Needed On Nuclear Power

"Unless we stop the further construction of nuclear plants, this country had better start preparing itself for massive radiation poisoning in the next two decades."

"An accident at a nuclear plant could spew death or disease and economic chaos over an area the size of Pennsylvania."

Statements like these, widely circulated by some environmentalists and "concerned scientists" have given nuclear power the image of a monster in the minds of much of the public.

Now, at the point of our nations' first major energy crisis, these fears are being cast into the form of legislation—the California Nuclear Initiative. Rather than insuring the public's safety from nuclear reactors, this initiative could well create the "economic chaos" and "disaster" it was supposedly designed to prevent.

Nuclear energy is cast in an aura of mystery and ignorance. Born in the height of World War II as the most powerful weapon in history, and shrouded in secrecy by the government for nearly 30 years, it is no wonder that the public is afraid of it.

The net result of this fear is that the public has never gained a realistic perspective of nuclear power. While the nuclear industry with its near perfect safety record is placed before the firing squad, the not-so-clean coal and

oil industries have enjoyed a much more peaceful co-existence with the public.

Yet, over 100,000 coal miners have been killed in the U.S. from mining disasters alone. The oil industry is frequently afflicted with the deaths of workers on both on- and offshore drilling rigs.

Coal and oil produce countless tons of unburned wastes and pollution. Strip mining of coal and oil spills from tankers place a severe blight on the environment.

Other industries are equally at fault but seem to escape the blame. As recently as April, the Environmental Protection Agency linked 14 deaths to a severe, four-day November smog in Pittsburgh.

In Toronto, a mother of four says she had herself sterilized to keep her job in a General Motors Ltd. battery plant, because the company fears lead-oxide emissions in the plant would harm unborn children.



VOLUNTEERS worked day and night at Bolinas Beach mopping up oil from an ocean spill, after two oil tankers collided

under the Golden Gate Bridge, January, 1971.



# Diablo Canyon: Billion Dollar Gamble

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

## Proposition 15 Could Shut Down PG&E's 10-Year Nuclear Project

The Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant now nearing completion in San Luis Obispo County may end up a one billion dollar deficit in the pocketbook of its owner, Pacific Gas and Electric, if Proposition 15 (Nuclear Initiative) passes in June.

According to Ed Slingland, PG&E's nuclear information specialist, the requirements which would allow Diablo Canyon to operate are too unrealistic for the plant to "even make it through the first year" without having to reduce its output.

Nevertheless, PG&E at the present time plans to start one unit of the two-reactor plant late this summer, Slingland said, and the other unit is scheduled to start in 1977.

In the local area of the Diablo Canyon project, where controversy would seem to be the strongest, and where the hazards from the plant would supposedly be the greatest, San Luis Obispo County residents have come out in strong support of nuclear power. Two separate polls taken in the latter half of 1975 show that three out of four residents support nuclear power.

The first poll, conducted by Field Research Corp. was a scientifically selected sampling of 1,046 adults in the county who were interviewed between Aug. 11 and 21. The Field poll found that local residents seemed to be fully aware of the concerns of nuclear power, such as waste disposal, radiation hazards and safety procedures. But when these concerns were weighed against California's energy needs and economic situation, 75 percent still favored nuclear power, while 18 percent opposed it and 7 percent remained undecided.

The second poll, conducted by Congressman Robert Lagomarsino was mailed to his constituents. He received an overwhelming response from 25,000 households, 75 percent favoring nuclear power, 16 percent opposed and 9 percent undecided.

On the state level, however, where the nuclear power controversy rages, the decision of California voters in June



**POWER FOR MILLIONS:** Located on the California Coast, 23 miles south of San Luis Obispo, Diablo Canyon will supply Califor-

nia with over 2 million kilowatts of electricity, if Proposition 15 does not shut it down.

will either assure a productive future for Diablo Canyon nuclear plant or will doom it to a premature end.

If the Nuclear Initiative does not pass, Diablo Canyon will provide California with over two million kilowatts of electricity—enough to satisfy the electricity needs of a city nearly three times the size of San Francisco. Each year the plant would save California consumers 10 million barrels of oil.

But if the proposition passes, Diablo Canyon will have to reduce its output to only 60 percent of its capacity by June 1977. Each year its output would then be reduced an additional 10 percent until the plant would finally be forced to close down entirely. And when the great steam-powered turbines finally rolled to a stop, Diablo Canyon would become a silent, awesome testimony of the billion dollar gamble PG&E took and lost in the effort to produce cheaper and more abundant electricity.

## Not A Small Project

The Diablo Canyon nuclear plant is currently the third largest construction project in California. Like all major construction projects, the amount of materials, equipment and labor required to complete Diablo Canyon is mind staggering.

By the time construction is completed, workers will have poured 340,000 cubic yards of concrete and placed 12,000 tons of structural steel. Workers will also have used thousands of miles of electrical wiring and more than 28,000 gallons of paint.

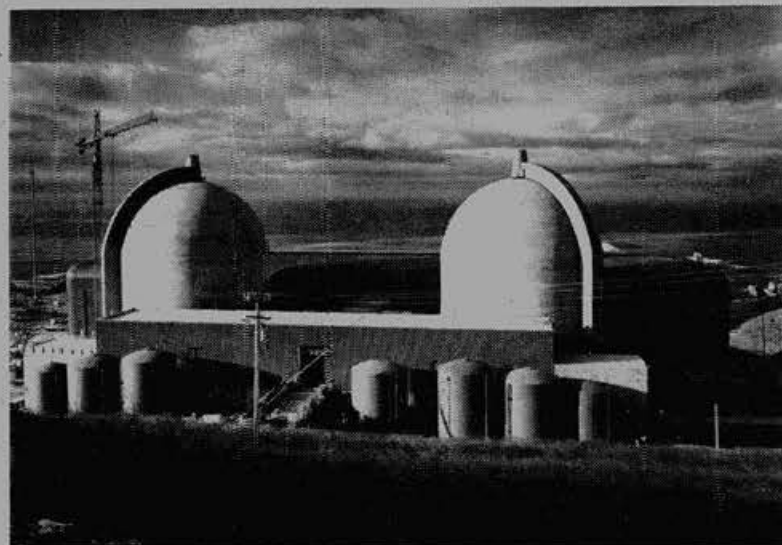
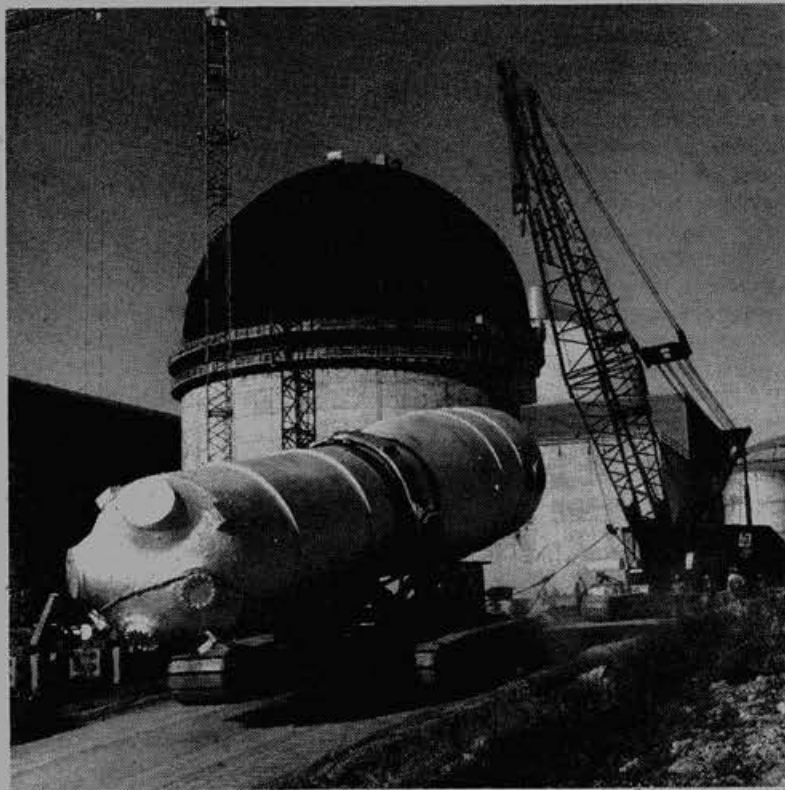
The reinforcing bars used to strengthen the dome-shaped containment structures of each reactor are the largest available in the United States, measuring 2 and one-fourth inches in diameter and weighing 13 lbs. per foot. The 42,500 tons of reinforcing steel used on the project translates to approximately enough bars to reach from San Francisco to Salt Lake City, Utah and back, if they were laid end to end.

A specially designed transporter with 192 wheels was built to move some of the project's heavier components, such as the 345-ton reactor vessels.



**THE COMPUTERIZED** control room will monitor the two-reactor plant.

**LEFT**—One of the 327 ton generators is transported by a specially designed vehicle. **BELOW**—Peak employment at the site topped 2,200 with a monthly payroll of over \$3.5 million.



**HOME IN SIGHT:** The nearly completed nuclear plant overlooks the Pacific Ocean, awaiting scheduled operation late this summer.



# Rancho Seco: A Safe Place To Work

While critics scare the public with horror stories about the dangers of nuclear power plants, employees who actually work at such plants do not seem to share these fears.

In a recent tour of the Rancho Seco nuclear plant owned by the Sacramento Municipal Utility District, two members of the *Engineers News* staff interviewed employees at the site.

Most of those interviewed were permanent employees and many of them had been concerned about the safety of working at a nuclear plant until they gained the experience of working there.

Here is what they have to say about the safety of nuclear plants:



Jack Wheeler, electrical engineer

"The fear about nuclear plants is hysteria more than anything else. Nuclear plants are just about

as safe as you can possibly make them.

"I am a good deal more concerned about normal industrial hazards, such as falling, and the steam from the generators than I am about the nuclear related hazards," says Wheeler.

"There are always things you can do to make a nuclear plant a little safer. But when you ask, 'What can we do to make it safer?' the answer is, you can spend a lot more money. I'm not sure, but that after a point you are spending the money and may not be making it any safer.

"If we had unlimited resources, we could make nuclear power safer than it is now—but we have limited resources, and the degree of safety we have now far exceeds any other industry."



Conny Bachman, data processing

"It's safer working here than it is going to the doctor and getting an x-ray. I am exposed to less radiation working here for weeks

than I am getting one x-ray."

Ms. Bachman did some checking on her own when she first started working at Rancho Seco, including some independent classes on nuclear energy, which helped her to see the hazards of radiation in their proper perspective.

"There are thousands of ways daily in which people are exposed to radiation," she says, "and most people are unaware of them."

"The general public is poorly informed on nuclear energy," she says. "People against nuclear power are not making themselves as informed as they can. There are sources of information available, but too many people are closing their minds to it."

"I think a lot of their fear is a recording they have in their minds that says 'Atomic.'"

have people stick their watches out (to a radiation detection instrument) and say, 'If you're worried about radiation, toss your watches in the barrel before you worry about the radiation in the plant.'"



Ron Knierim, engineering technician

"It's one of the safest places to be, because you have so many different people to check into the designs of the reactor and the workmen. You have a whole health staff just for this plant and state safety inspectors.

"The (safety) requirements are also stricter," Knierim says. "For instance, my watch is hotter than the places I work. That's one of the things I liked to do when we ran tours of the plant — was to



Ron Rodriguez, plant supervisor

Rodriguez expresses concern over the economic factors of Proposition 15. "Just in the Sacramento area, the utility rates to the consumer will go up 30 per cent by next year if it (Prop. 15) passes," he says, "and by 1984 it will be 50 per cent higher."



LOCATED IN a sparsely populated area 25 miles southeast of Sacramento, the SMUD-owned Rancho Seco nuclear plant has the unique quality of being a recreational attraction. The man-made emergency cool-

ing reservoir has been transformed into a recreational lake with adjoining park facilities, and even contains enough fish to attract the sportsmen.

## Nuclear Initiative Will Hit SMUD Hard

The passage of Proposition 15 would hit SMUD (Sacramento Municipal Utility District) harder than any other utility in California.



Linda Luna, secretary

"People are frightened, but it doesn't scare me."

Ron Lawrence, mechanical engineer

"The largest problem confronting the nuclear energy is the politicians. If we could get the politicians to recognize the facts related to nuclear power, and address themselves to those facts in a reasonable fashion, then the majority of our problems would disappear."



Paul Jastraub, mechanic

This is absolutely the safest place I ever worked. They take every precaution to be safe."

Jastraub believes that the expensive, modern equipment and the strict safety programs are the primary reasons that Rancho Seco has such safe working conditions.

"They anticipate problems and correct them before they happen," he says.

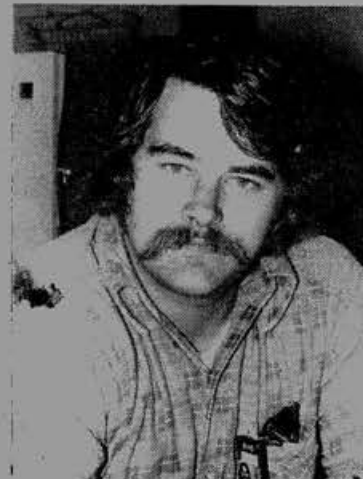


Dave McFarland, utility helper

"I wasn't afraid of working here after it was explained to me. I used to work in an Army depot, and it wasn't that safe there."

McFarland explains that the workers wear dosimeters, a device for detecting radioactivity whenever they are in a hot area.

"I've worked in the reactor and never picked up anything," he says.





# Nuclear Wastes Not A 'Moral' Issue

As the Nuclear Initiative nears decision by the California voters on June 8, the emotional element in the controversial issue is doing anything but subsiding. One of the emotional strings that opponents to nuclear energy continually pull deals with the moral principle: What right does our generation have to leave radioactive wastes from nuclear plants to future generations?

The radioactive wastes referred to are those which form the remainder of the spent uranium fuel once it has been used in the reactor. Taking the form of a radioactive and corrosive

liquid, this waste also contains a significant amount of reusable uranium fuel. Through reprocessing, the uranium can be extracted and used again. What is left of the waste can then be condensed into a solid and stored away permanently. The amount of this "high-level" waste produced by a large (1,000 megawatt) reactor in one year can be stored in a 4-foot cube.

But critics of nuclear power claim that we cannot guarantee at this time that there is a safe way to store these high-level wastes which remain radioactive for thousands of years. Says Ralph Nader, who opposes nuclear plants, "It's rather arrogant of our generation to say, 'We'll only need fission power for 35 or 40 years, but we want you to guard its deadly waste for 100,000 years'."

But advocates of nuclear power discard this kind of statement as alarmist and unrealistic, especially when "we have the technology and experience to handle wastes safely," according to former Atomic Energy Commission chief, Dixy Lee Ray.

"The question about whether we have the 'moral right to leave wastes as a legacy' is academic," Ray says, since we already have a significant amount of nuclear wastes generated, due mainly to military research and development. Only a small portion of our present accumulated radioactive wastes came from commercial plants anyway, she points out, and "adding to the volume, particularly with better management and technology adds little to the existing reality" that the existent wastes will be around for another half million years.

So what is the real moral responsibility we have to our children and their children's children? (See NUCLEAR WASTE, Page 8-A)

"Many critics have spoken about the morality of nuclear power. I would like to recast some of their questions.

"Where is the morality in leaving future generations an insufficient amount of energy...?"

"Where is the morality in squandering our finite supply of fossil fuels to make electricity while ignoring an alternative that is useful for little besides making electricity?"

"Where is the morality in forcing the nation into further dependence on unpredictable foreign nations for its energy supply?"

"Where is the morality in expecting other states to provide California with the energy that it does not want to generate itself?"

"The call for the abandonment of nuclear power, from groups with no responsibility for our energy supply must be recognized as a disservice to the economy and welfare of the state. Our urgent need is for constructive solutions, not for scare tactics, or misuse of our regulatory and legislative procedures to block one of the few energy sources fully developed and available."

Excerpt from statement before the Assembly Committee on Resources, Land Use, and Energy: by John W. Simpson, Chairman, Atomic Industrial Forum December 9, 1975

## 'Dangers' Of Nuclear Power

Excerpt from Paul Harvey News... March 13, 1976

Some of those scientists who were scared to death by Faraday's little black box. . . .

Some of the scientists who dreaded what would happen if his discovery—electricity—were ever let loose on the world. . . .

Were right.

Some people have been electrocuted.

But it is now generally conceded that the hazard was exaggerated, that the benefits were worth the risk.

Today we have some scientists running around shouting warnings about "the inherent dangers of nuclear power."

United States consumption of energy is growing five percent a year and compounding. Within 20 years we'll need twice as much as now. The obstructionists will not prevail.

Over whatever objections, our nation will develop other kinds of energy including nuclear energy.

The nuclear power people are discouraged but they are not defeated.

The increasing costs of nuclear plants is at best worrisome, but when you consider that your investment might get plowed under by environmental lawsuits or governmental checkreins, it's terrifying!

Thousands of scientists are safely engaged in nuclear research and employed in nuclear power facilities but their expressions of confidence can be drowned out by one panic-peddler.

Most vocal of the recent is Robert Pollard, a former project manager of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, who is capturing headlines with his dire diagnosis of "200 generic dangers in all nuclear plants."

He tells the Congressional Joint Atomic Committee that "the potential exists for a large scale loss of life."

That could be said of any chemical factory, any munitions factory, any airliner—but we have learned to live with these acknowledged hazards.

This will not still the alarmists. Atomic physicist, Dr. Harold Urey argues that "the proliferation of atomic power plants will poison the world—threatens death to us all."

This is the same Dr. Harold Urey who, 10 years ago, was saying that, "Man would never be able to land on the moon for both he and his vehicle would be swallowed up in an ocean of dust."



GIMME ALL YOUR REACTORS!

## More On Ballot Title

(Continued from Page 2-A)

But Sacramento Superior Court Judge Loyd A. Phillips disagreed with Pesonen and ruled that the facts as stated in the financial impact section should not be withheld from the voters.

The change in the ballot title wording is a major victory for the pro-nuclear side, because for those voters relying principally on the description of Proposition 15 as it will appear on the ballot for their information, the financial impact section conveys clearly the adverse conditions the Nuclear

Initiative will bring to the state and consumer if it passes.

Proof of this was shown in the latest California Poll (see story this page) which was taken after the wording change had been finalized. All those surveyed were shown a copy of the Nuclear Initiative title paragraph, and those inclined to vote "No" outnumbered those inclined to vote "Yes" by a 5 to 4 margin.

In previous polls taken earlier, the "Yes" voters had outnumbered the "No" voters by a slight margin.

## Public Confused On Prop. 15

Two different polls released in mid-April show that Proposition 15 (Nuclear Initiative), besides being a hotly contested issue, has also created a lot of confusion with the public.

One of the polls, conducted by Cambridge Survey was released by the No on 15 Committee. "Our survey shows that many people who are currently in favor of Proposition 15 are in favor of it because they mistakenly think it is a pro-nuclear measure," said Herman Gallegos, San Francisco Police Commissioner and co-chairman of the No on 15 Committee. "In fact, 66 per cent of those who favor the initiative in a recent poll believed they were voting for more nuclear energy."

The survey revealed that 64 per cent of the people interviewed had heard of the Nuclear Initiative, but only about a third of all the people interviewed felt at least somewhat familiar with it.

Of the people that felt "somewhat familiar" with the initiative, 37 per cent said they would vote for it. Yet when these same people who said they would vote "No" were asked the question, "Would you say your vote is a vote for or against the construction of more nuclear power plants in California?"—66 per cent said their vote was a vote for nuclear power.

The Cambridge Survey results indicate a great deal of confusion about what Proposition 15 would do. However, there is much less doubt in the public's mind over whether or not nuclear energy should be continued in California.

All the people in the survey were asked—"Apart from this specific referendum, do you generally favor or oppose construction of more nuclear plants?" Fifty per cent favored more nuclear plants, 29 per cent opposed them and 22 per cent

were undecided.

"It is obvious that the more people know about this ill-conceived initiative, the more they oppose it," Gallegos said. "But right now, people are confused."

The California Poll, which has taken several surveys on the Nuclear Initiative released its latest survey shortly after the Cambridge poll. It indicated that the level of attention to Proposition 15 is steadily rising, and at this point the number of people who say they are inclined to vote "No" on the proposition outnumber those intending to vote "Yes" by a 5 to 4 margin.

The California Poll corresponded closely to the Cambridge Poll in that 65 per cent of the people interviewed said they had seen or heard something about Proposition 15 when it was described to them as "the initiative measure concerning construction and operation of nuclear power plants which will be on the June ballot."

Last November, less than half of the public had heard of the Nuclear Initiative, and by February the number of people aware of it had risen to barely over 50 per cent. By April however, the percentage had risen to nearly two-thirds, and it is expected that a steadily increasing number of people will hear about Proposition 15 as the June 8 ballot nears.

Among those already aware of the measure, 51 per cent are inclined to vote "No" on the Nuclear Initiative, according to the survey. Only 38 per cent are inclined to vote "Yes." Among those who were not aware of the measure, the "No's" exceeded the "Yeses" by a 47 to 29 per cent margin.

Based on the comments of the people interviewed (See POLLS, Page 8-A)



## On Prop. 15

## You'll Vote No When You Read Between The Lines

NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS  
— INITIATIVE STATUTE

After one year, prohibits nuclear power plant construction and operation of existing plants at more than 60 per cent

of original licensed core power level unless federal liability limits are removed or waived by operators and full compensation assured.

This clause requires either the

federal government or individual utility companies to remove the federal liability limits as stated in the Price-Anderson Act which insures nuclear power plants for \$560 million. The government or the utility companies must then be liable to pay unlimited compensation in the event of a nuclear power plant accident involving injury to the public.

The legality of this clause is in doubt, as stated by A. Alan Post, State Legislative Analyst— "... we are of the opinion that the operator of a nuclear power plant may not waive the federally imposed limits on liability for nuclear accidents..." If the initiative passes, this clause will be challenged by utility companies who own nuclear plants, and much of the burden of the court costs will be paid in taxpayer's dollars.

There is virtually no chance that the federal government will remove the liability limits within the one year allotted, since Congress has just recently extended the Price-Anderson Act another 10 years. This will mean that all nuclear plants in the state will be derated to 60 per cent of their capacity by June, 1977.

After five years, requires derating of existing plants 10 per

cent annually unless Legislature, by two-thirds vote, confirms effectiveness of safety and waste storage and disposal systems.

Under this clause as few as 14 senators can prohibit the future operation of nuclear plants by voting "No" or by simply being absent. It is nearly impossible to get two-thirds of the Legislature to vote on anything, let alone something as complex as the safety of nuclear plant systems. Therefore, this clause would virtually shut down all nuclear plants by 1984 at the latest, and probably earlier, since no power plant would be able to maintain itself even at 20 per cent capacity.

**Appropriates \$800,000 for expenses of public hearings by advisory group and Legislature . . . Ultimate advisory group cost may exceed amount appropriated.**

It may take more tax dollars than advertised to pay for this agency. Proponents of the Nuclear Initiative filed and lost a court suit to keep this and other financial information off the ballot.

**If Legislature requires test-**

**ing in addition to federal government testing, costs may be several million dollars.**

Again, taxpayers' dollars will end up paying for most of the cost of these tests.

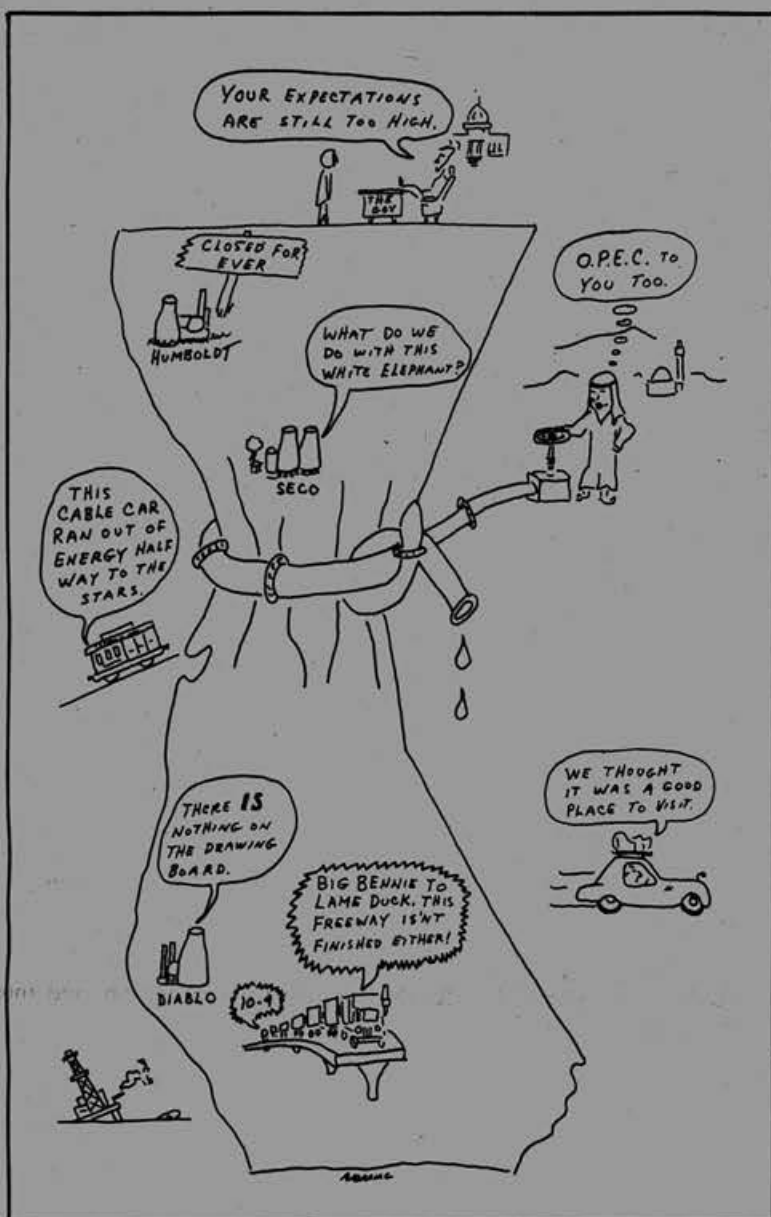
**Utility districts may experience loss in investment.**

Most of this investment loss will ultimately be passed on to the consumer. For example: Just the cost of replacing existing nuclear plants with conventional oil or coal burning plants is estimated to be \$4 billion to \$10 billion, or an average cost of \$550 to \$1350 per family.

**Cost of electricity may rise.**

In a recent ERDA study, it was estimated that the increase in the cost of electricity would cost each family an additional \$325 a year in increased utility bills and costs of goods.

If electricity rates rise, the effect will be detrimental to employment, since the loss of available power will cause many industries to either locate elsewhere or not build in California at all. The California Economic Development Commission predicted that the passage of Proposition 15 would add one million people to the unemployment rolls in California by 1990.

U.S. Oil Imports  
Hit Record High

"Unless U.S. reins in consumption or finds new sources of energy, it will sink even deeper into dependence on foreign oil—importing half of all its needs by 1980."

That is the conclusion of an April 5 U.S. News and World Report, if the United States continues its present trends in oil consumption.

During a one week period in March, the United States for the first time in history imported more oil than it produced. The days of conservation appear to be forgotten as the percentage of U.S. imported oil steadily rises. In 1973 before the Arab embargo, the nation was consuming 16.7 million barrels of oil a day—38 out of every 100 barrels being imported. The demand dropped down to 31 out of every 100 barrels during the recession low in 1975.

But now, shipments of oil from abroad are coming in at full force. In a four week period ending in mid-March, the United States was importing 8.2 million barrels of oil a day—44 per cent of its needs.

And yet, while we continue to buy more and more oil from foreign nations, our own production of the three fossil fuels—oil, natural gas and coal—is dropping. In 1975, the U.S. production of these fuels, which account for nearly all our total energy production, dropped by three per cent.

According to U.S. News, "Soon, virtually all oil shipped into the U.S. from abroad will be from member nations of OPEC—the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. This cartel already furnishes 60 per cent of U.S. oil imports.

Canada is the only major exporter of oil to the U.S. that doesn't belong to this organization, but by the early 1980's, it will have ended all oil exports to the U.S.

## Total Price On '15' Unknown

There are few issues in the world of politics that do not have a price tag on them. In this time of high unemployment and rising costs, money is an emotional subject with the people, and where their tax dollars and paychecks go is of particular concern.

The Nuclear Initiative (Proposition 15) is no exception, since its price tag will undoubtedly be the largest of any initiative voted on in June. It is important then, that the facts about the costs of the alternatives to nuclear power be shown to the voters before they put their pocketbooks on the line when they enter the voting booths.

What is the price tag on Proposition 15 if it passes? How much will it cost each household if nuclear power plants are banned in California? Where will we get the energy that would otherwise be supplied by nuclear power and how much will these alternative sources cost?

The alternative to nuclear power at this point is certain and inflexible. If California places a ban on nuclear plants, it has the option of importing more coal and oil to run conventional fossil fuel power plants as well as placing more stringent controls on conserving electricity.

Just using more coal, or increasing only our oil consumption or conserving energy alone cannot fill the energy vacuum created by a ban on nuclear power. All these options combined seems to be the only possible alternative and it too, has its price. California voters will have to ask themselves if the price of foregoing nuclear power is worth it.

Some of the costs included in the price tag on Prop. 15 have been given in several federally financed studies. One recent study completed by two University of California researchers, R. L. Cooper and Ervin Behrin concludes that if coal were to replace the electric generating needs which otherwise would be met by nuclear power, it would take 30 freight trains a day—each with 100 carloads of coal—to keep the lights on in California by the year 2000.

Cooper and Behrin question whether California can even obtain that much coal in view of environmental concerns about sharp increases in strip mining and air pollution.

If oil were to fill the gap of a nuclear phaseout, California's consumption for just producing electricity would jump from 47 million to 240 million barrels annually by the year 2000. As for oil, the researchers warned that sharp declines in oil and gas production would occur within 25 years, due to steadily diminishing resources of these fuels.

"We cannot look at nuclear power in a vacuum," says Cooper. "We would be taking a very high risk

## THE PRICE TAG ON PROP. 15

\$550-1350	for every household, to close down existing nuclear plants and replace them with coal or oil-fired ones.
\$375	a year for every household in increased utility bills and consumer goods prices.
\$800,000	in tax dollars to finance a legislative advisory group for public hearings and studies.
\$???????	in lost paychecks from increased unemployment.
\$???????	cost to the environment, due to added pollution from increased burning of oil and coal.
\$???????	in tax dollars if utility companies collect from the state on nuclear plant ban.
\$???????	TOTAL

gamble if we become too dependent on coal or oil."

One of the "high risk" gambles associated with oil is its unstable price. California imports 58 per cent of its energy, and much of it is oil from the Middle East and African countries. It is no secret that these countries have and would continue to raise prices of oil or halt exporting of it to the United States for political leverage.

Even at fairly stable prices, electricity from a nuclear plant is cheaper—63 percent cheaper—than oil generated electricity, according to a survey conducted by the Atomic Industrial Forum. The survey also showed that nuclear energy was 30 percent cheaper than coal in generating electricity.

These higher costs will ultimately be born by the consumer. Dale Marr, business manager for the Union of Operating Engineers Local 3 has expressed concern with the costs a ban on nuclear power would have on each family. Referring to a study conducted by the Energy Resources and Development Administration (ERDA), Marr says, "If nuclear power is banned, each household can expect to pay an extra \$7,500—at least half of that in utility bills—over what they would have to pay if nuclear power was used in California. I suppose some people

See more PRICE TAG Page 8-A



# More On Nuclear Wastes

(Continued from Page 6-A)

dren? Do we leave them with a manageable amount of radioactive wastes, which scientists assure us can be safely processed, or do we abandon nuclear power, and as UCLA Dr. Chauncey Starr says, "face the alternative of depleting our fossil fuel resources in the next few generations and then hoping that subsequent generations find other energy sources to replace these fossil fuels?"

On one hand, many opponents to nuclear power place great faith in technology to develop new and alternate energy sources. On the other, they criticize nuclear advocates for allowing production of nuclear wastes, which they say technology may never be capable of safely storing.

But what faith nuclear energy critics lack, most nuclear scientists and engineers have. As Dr. Ralph Lapp, a nuclear physicist and author says, "It is grossly unfair to say that no solution to the waste disposal problem exists. A fair statement is that no decision has been made on a choice of the various alternatives that exist and have been studied."

What are some of the various ways that scientists say nuclear wastes can be stored?

Currently, spent fuel containing wastes and reusable uranium is stored underwater in pools at reactor sites. They are awaiting the time when they will be sent to reprocessing plants where the uranium will be extracted and reused. Two plants are under construction in the United States. Allied General Nuclear Services says its plant at Barnwell, S.C. will be in service next summer. Nuclear Fuel Services is scheduled to open a plant at West Valley, N. Y. in 1978.

After the spent fuel has been processed and the uranium extracted, the remainder of the solid waste must then be packaged into steel containers and stored in a secluded area. Work is currently underway to find areas suitable for radioactive waste storage. These include storing them in deep underground salt deposits, storing them on the ocean floor or below it and sending them into space in rockets.

But the most popular proposal is storing them in underground salt deposits, mainly because these deposits have remained undisturbed for millions of years.

This year the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) has asked Congress to increase its waste management budget from the current \$81.4 million to \$151.8 million for fiscal year 1977, which begins Oct. 1.

This proposed budget increase indicates a renewed effort on the government's part to step up the drive to complete the waste management program.

Robert C. Seamans, ERDA administrator promised that the new program would be conducted openly and with full participation by state and local authorities and the public.

The program under the proposed new budget includes

- continued effort to develop the first experimental underground storage pit in a bedded salt formation 30 miles east of Carlsbad, N.M.

- the search for other deep disposal sites throughout the country so that no single region will become the nuclear waste dump for the entire nation.

- while demonstration disposal sites are still experimental, wastes will be stored so that they may be retrieved again. Once techniques have been proven safe, wastes will be permanently stored in the underground deposits.

- a stepped-up effort to develop "processing and packaging techniques" to convert high-level radioactive materials into concrete or glass-like substances for safe handling, transportation and storage.

- stepped-up efforts to reduce the volume of existing wastes by evaporating the liquids out in preparation for later solidifying them.

With these kinds of programs already in existence and in the process of being accelerated, it seems highly unlikely that any future generation will have the burden of finding ways to take care of nuclear wastes.

Yet at this time, a vote to ban nuclear power is a vote to use

more oil and coal than we ever have in the past. Those who call for a ban on nuclear power on the grounds of nuclear wastes are also admitting whether they like it or not, that the future will get nothing in the way of fossil fuels.

Says UCLA Dr. Chauncey Starr, "No generation of man has ever inherited a world cleansed from all historical burdens. The potential burden of monitoring nuclear wastes is very small compared with the benefit of saving our fossil fuel resources for use by these same generations."

## Prop. 15 Price Tag Mounts

(Continued from Page 3-A)

can afford to pay the luxury of higher utility bills, but most, especially the working people, don't have the money to waste on a bill that could have been cheaper."

In recent testimony to the California State Committee on Public Utilities, Transit and Energy, Patrick Mason, research director for the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, testified that ERDA's cost estimate to each household "Only represents the direct and indirect costs to the consumer of being obliged to rely on alternative energy sources."

But the "crux of the issue" he said, is the impact the initiative would have on California jobs.

Another entry on the price tag of a ban on nuclear power is more difficult to transfer into dollars. This is the damage to the environment and on public health that an increase in the coal and oil industries would bring. There can be no dollar value placed on human life, yet the coal and oil industries continue to be far more costly in lives than the nuclear industry has ever been.

Not one death or injury has occurred to the public or to employees in any commercial nuclear plant since the industry began nearly twenty years ago. Yet, "more than 100,000 miners have died in mine

## Polls Show Confusion

(Continued from Page 6-A)

in the California Poll, the public is reacting to the issue's basic conflict: the concern for safety vs. the need for energy.

As with the Cambridge Survey, the California Poll showed there is considerable confusion as to what a "Yes" or "No" vote will do on Proposition 15. Basically, a "Yes" vote on Proposition 15 means opposition to the use of nuclear energy because of concern about safety aspects. A "No" vote indicates a positive position towards nuclear energy—or the concern about safety is outweighed by other reasons.

However, 16 per cent of those who said they would vote "No" on the measure indicated by their comments that they were actually opposed to nuclear power.

But this group is more than offset by the 24 per cent of those who said they would vote "Yes" on Proposition 15, but indicated by their comments that they were actually for nuclear power. In other words, they thought a "Yes" vote on the Nuclear Initiative was a vote for nuclear power.

"In previous California Poll surveys on Proposition 15, those who were aware of the measure were slightly more inclined to vote "Yes" than "No," said Mervin D. Field, head of Field Enterprises, Inc., which has conducted all the California Polls on the Nuclear Initiative."

power is completely safe," he says, "but no present energy source is completely safe, and none of them are as safe as nuclear power."

On the other side of the coin—the economic side—Marr emphasizes that the inevitable nuclear plant shutdown caused by the passage of Prop. 15 would either result in a severe energy shortage, or the price of electricity would rise so high as to force many industries to close down in California and locate elsewhere.

"The effect of a nuclear plant

## Job Loss From Proposition 15 Will Be High, Says Labor

(Continued from Page 1-A)

live daily."

He cited the AFL-CIO's efforts to help upgrade and enforce the standards of the Occupational Safety and Health Act as well as its support for pollution control, mass transit systems and waste treatment facilities as actions demonstrating organized labor's concern with the safety of workers.

Meanwhile, in a Washington, D.C. Industrial Union Dept. en-

ergy conference, Nat Goldfinger, national director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, charged that anti-nuclear advocates are essentially "anti-growth or slow-growth" proponents.

"If you pull the plug on nuclear energy, you're just pulling the plug on the whole economy," he said. Unless the nation moves ahead rapidly to develop nuclear power, "we'll all be in trouble" regarding employment, buying power, living standards and "our whole way of life," he warned.

cave-ins and explosions in this country, and countless miners have had their lives cut short by injury and by 'black lung' disease," wrote eminent nuclear physicist Dr. Ralph E. Lapp in the April 1975 Reader's Digest. "On any realistic basis, coal is a vastly greater killer than nuclear power could ever be," he emphasized.

As recently as March, 26 coal miners lost their lives after a series of explosions in the Scotia Coal Company mine in eastern Kentucky. In April, 13 men died on offshore oil drilling rigs in the Gulf of Mexico during a storm. These are extremely high prices.

Many nuclear critics claim that our energy problems would be solved if the public would only learn to conserve. Conservation is highly important in our energy-consuming society, even with nuclear power, but conservation alone cannot bear the brunt of a ban on nuclear power.

During the Arab oil embargo, the public's energy conservation dropped the United States consumption rate only a few percent. In the next 10 years, conservative estimates place our increased energy need at 80 percent. No amount of conservation can fill this gap.

Conservation also has its hidden costs. The "Scientists' Statement on Energy Policy," published jointly by 32 leading scientists says, "Conservation, while urgently needed and highly desirable, also has its price. One man's conservation may be another man's loss of job. Conservation, the first time around can trim off fat, but the second time will cut deeply."

So the complete price tag on an alternative to nuclear power cannot be completely calculated, though it is already evident that the price will be substantial. Yet some people, fearful of the remote possibility of a nuclear catastrophe would prefer to let the future have a "blank check" for safety insurance to cover the costs of a ban on nuclear power.

To this kind of attitude, Harvard economics professor Alan S. Manne recently responded to a California State Assembly committee, "I doubt that this type of disaster insurance is worth buying. It would make better sense to allocate a fraction of this amount to further improvements in nuclear safety."

The California Commission for Economic Development, which is concerned about the price tags on issues like Prop. 15, sent a public report to Governor Brown April 12, which sums up the investment California voters have at stake in the Nuclear Initiative. Stating that the passage of Proposition 15 would add one million people to the unemployment rolls in California between 1980 and 1990, the commission holds the view that "the adoption of Proposition 15 (the so-called Nuclear Initiative) would substantially inhibit future economic growth in California and would represent a disaster for the working men and women of this state."

## Labor Takes Stand

(Continued from Page 1-A)

ington, D.C. stressed repeatedly that rapid development of nuclear power is a "must," if the United States wants to keep its goal to become energy independent from foreign nations.

"America cannot stand idly by, leaving its well-being in the hands of un dependable, irresponsible foreign sources," AFL-CIO Sec. Treas. Lane Kirkland told some 200 delegates from IUD unions at the two-day conference.

Conference Chairman Peter Bomarito, president of the Rubber Workers, noted in his opening remarks that if the U.S. can get 200 nuclear plants on line by 1985, it will reduce the nation's oil requirements by six million barrels per day.

"That's just about the quantity of oil we're importing now," he said, "so you can see the importance of expanding our use of nu-

clear energy as rapidly as possible."

Keynoting the conference was Rep. Mike McCormack (D-Wash.) who claimed there is neither moral nor intellectual justification for the current obsession with hypothetical hazards of nuclear energy.

"The campaign to undermine nuclear energy is, in effect, a campaign to cause additional unemployment," he declared.

## More From Marr

(Continued from Page 1-A)

fidant in the safety procedures required in the operation of nuclear plants.

"No one can say that nuclear

the Operating Engineers to help in the drive to make the public aware of the implications of Prop. 15.

"We need all the help we can get to inform the public on Proposition 15," he urged. "I'm a firm believer in co-operation, and I feel that if the Operating Engineers will simply take upon themselves the responsibility to read the materials we are making available on the Nuclear Initiative and talk about it with others, we can help California beat this initiative into the ground where it belongs."

ban would be felt by nearly every household in the state," Marr warns. "Especially hard hit would be the middle and low income families who cannot afford to bear the brunt of higher utility bills and increased prices of goods."

"The employment picture would be extremely bleak for the building trades, which always suffer more from economic slowdowns than nearly any other industry," Marr says.

In concluding his remarks, Marr called upon the members of



# No Opposition Seen For Utah Alunite Job

By TOM BILLS,  
District Representative, and  
WAYNE LASSITER, WILLIAM  
MARKUS, DENNIS WRIGHT,  
DONALD STRATE and  
REX DAUGHERTY,  
Business Representatives.

For a welcome change, officials contemplating construction of the \$400 million alunite project in Wah Wah Valley, western Beaver County, Utah, are not encountering objections from environmental groups. Meetings have been held by company officials in Cedar City, Milford and Salt Lake City to learn of any public concern for consideration and incorporation in the Environmental Impact Statement. So far, no opposition has been presented on an environmental basis.

The mine and processing plant site, thirty-five miles southwest of Milford, is in a desolate area and plant emissions will meet Class 2 air quality standards of the area. The nearest sizable recreation area is Cedar Breaks National Monument, 60 miles to the south-east, and the plant will not be visible from the monument. Prevailing winds are north-south at the site and, according to officials, there should be little eastward air movement toward the Cedar Breaks area. The plant complex would be visible only from Highway 21, a two-lane asphalt road crossing Wah Wah Valley.

According to company spokesmen, they would produce 14,000 tons of alunite ore daily in an open pit operation, transporting it by a five-mile conveyor to the processing plant for extraction of 500,000 tons of alumina annually, then shipping the alumina to smelters located in either the Pacific Northwest or Kentucky for conversion into metal aluminum.

There will be two tailings ponds, one for gypsum and one for silica, which will cover an estimated 1,250 acres after twenty-five years of operation.

Construction of the plant will require forty-two months, employing 1,200 to 1,800 workers. Operation of the mine and processing plant will employ approximately 1,000 workers—year around. With necessary Federal and State approvals completed, construction could begin as early as March or April of 1977.

Operation of the plant will be of great value to the Country, as America now imports 88 percent of bauxite and other raw materials from which aluminum is derived. The plant, in full production, would represent output of about 5 per cent of the nation's 1975 aluminum production and could lead to greater American independence of foreign sources.

The Company spokesman also pointed out that this is the first processing plant for alunite in the United States and, if the plant is successful, similar developments at other alunite deposits will undoubtedly follow.

The Utah Department of Transportation has announced they will advertise for bids next summer on a contract to grade and drain a 4.6 mile section of I-70 from Shingle Creek to Mill Creek near the Clear Creek summit. Grading of the roadway will provide access into the area to allow future construction of three large bridges. Contracts can't be advertised on the Sevier Valley section, which

runs from Sevier Junction to Salina, until the right-of-way for the highway has been acquired and the right-of-way can't be purchased until an environmental impact statement has been completed and approved.

Scheduled for construction in the Spring of 1977 is the I-15 section from Nephi to the Sevier River. The project will begin about four miles north of Nephi, loop around the east side of Nephi and then extend southwesterly along the west edge of the Juab Valley to the southern end of West Hills. It will then follow closely the old U.S. 91 alignment. The design calls for four diamond-shaped interchanges with provisions for a fifth interchange with U-132 if warranted at the time of construction. The four planned interchanges will be located two miles north of Nephi, one mile south of Nephi, three-fourths of a mile south of Mills Junction, and one about five miles south of Mills Junction to provide access to the Yuba State Recreation Area.

The bulk of Utah's share of Forest Highway Funds, an estimated \$1,950,000 for 1976 and \$1,090,000 for 1977, is scheduled for surfacing 20.5 miles of U-31 through Huntington Canyon in Emery and Sanpete counties. The grading and draining of about 8½ miles of the highway has been completed, and plans to grade and drain the remaining 12 miles are underway.

M. Morrin & Sons Company has completed approximately 75 per cent of construction on their 24th St. viaduct in Ogden. All the structural beams have been placed to make the final link. About half of the concrete surfacing on the mile and one-half viaduct has been completed.

Gibbons & Reed Company has called back most of their personnel for their custom and construction jobs at Hillfield Airforce Base, Lake Side Gunnery Range and various other jobs in Weber County.

A pre-job conference has been held with R. J. Shea Construction from Walnut Creek, California, who has been awarded the \$26,000,000 contract on the Vat Tunnel. This contractor should start moving onto the construction site for the preliminary work by the 1st of May. The tunnel mole will not be put into operation until sometime in August.

This should be the big year for the Currant Creek Dam. S. J. Grove Construction is planning to kick off on a two-shift basis. Shift schedules will be at 5 and 10 with nine hours on Saturday. On the initial phase the Zone 1 material is clay and must be dry when placed. There was at least 12 inches of snow and another 12 inches of mud in mid April on this construction site. Hopefully we will get some good drying weather so this job can get underway soon.

Peter Kiewit Sons' Company kicked off their \$1,353,000 job on I-215 at 3100 South in Salt Lake County. The contract includes two structures and approaches and concrete grade. Sub contracts were let to Miya Brothers on seeding and Utah Pacific on structures. Project Manager is Claude Spencer and Cotton Abbott, grade foreman.

Jack Parson Construction Company is putting the final touches on their I-215 job at 6400 South and

## In Nevada

# Winter Still Causing Problems

By LENNY FAGG,  
Mine and Safety Representative

As usual, old man winter has rushed back in just about the time we were getting spring fever and looking for work to really get moving. But, hopefully, by the time you read this article the weather will have turned good and some of the jobs planned will already be

Acme-Vickery is moving in to finish the concrete. Acme Vickery will also lay the concrete on their joint venture with Gibbons & Reed on the I-215 section from 1800 South to approximately 5000 South. Objections to the I-215 section east of State Street to the Wasatch Blvd. have been filed by residents and environmentalists.

Fluor Engineers & Constructors have been awarded a job at National Lead at Rowley on a cost-plus basis. This job is similar to a large shut-down at a refinery with alterations, new construction and new design. Job is to be completed by next October.

We would like to remind the Brothers that the Salt Lake City office is open until 8:00 p.m. every Thursday for those of you who can't make it into the office during working hours. Grievance Committee meetings are held on Thursday evenings also.

Peter Kiewit Sons' Company has been awarded the \$3,462,000 asphalt job on I-15 at Holden in southern Utah and have already moved in their crusher. The project will require 284,000 tons of surface course and 146,000 tons of gravel. The job will employ approximately thirty engineers for 140 working days.

Peter Kiewit Sons' Company has also started the overlay job on I-15 at Black Ridge, south of Cedar City. This project is fifteen miles long and will use 115,000 tons of black top. However, they first have to remove 2½ inches off the old surface.

Corn Construction is going full blast on their job on U-95 between Hanksville and Blanding. The members are working fifty to sixty hours a week and, inasmuch as this job is located in Area 2, they are taking home good paychecks.

James Reed Company is finishing up on the road job in Millard County and will soon be moving on to their job on the settling ponds for Cedar City. James Reed Company has moved their crusher to Corn Construction's job at Soldier Summit where they will be crushing the asphalt gravel for Corn.

out of the ground and moving.

Brunzell has received final approval and is preparing to go on the 16 story Kit Carson Casino in downtown Reno, and rumor has it that Harrahs' Auto World, hotel, park, golf course, grand prix race track, etc. will start soon.

Huber, Hunt and Nichols have broken ground on the \$60 million Tahoe Palace at South Lake Tahoe and Oliver's Hotel just across Highway 50 from the Tahoe Palace may start soon. In addition, Corrao Construction is getting to start Phase II of the Harvey's expansion which will cost an estimated \$12 million.

Moving back down to the Reno area, Leroy Miller and Associates will be starting construction of a one story, 270,000 square foot, shopping center housing Mervin's and Gemco department stores, located at the corner of Kietzke and Moana Lane and low bidder on the Desert Research Institute facility adjacent to the new community college site near Sun Valley is McKenzie Const. at just under \$2 million.

In Humboldt county, bids have been called for 4/22/76 for approximately 15 miles of overlay on F.A.S. Rt. 619, between the Cordera mine and McDermitt and 611 and the Oregon border. Also, in Mineral County, bids have been called for 4/29/76 for another approximately 15 miles of overlay on Montgomery Pass, west of Basalt. In May, the State plans on letting a section of I-80 at Silver Zone for approximately \$2 million and a smaller section on I-80 at West Wendover.

Working between snow flurries, S. J. Groves has recalled 25 operators at I-80 in Winnemucca, but is nearing completion as is Jack Parsons at Silver Zone. Max Riggs has 16 operators working on the first phase of the dirt excavation on I-80 at Carlin but will soon cut back to 6 when this is done. Tannenbaum Construction, sub contractor for R. N. Bertleson, is working on the extension of Rye Patch Dam near Lovelock. At Hawthorne, Boecon is trying to start back in full swing along with Kincaid and Porter Engineering. Sierra Paving will start to pave as soon as weather permits. Still no word on Phase III of the demilitarizing of the Navy base.

At the Lake, Contri is progressing on the Crystal Bay project and is preparing to submit their bid on Phase II. The Incline Village General Improvement District, which is signatory, has purchased the

Japan Golf, Inc. properties and we will be negotiating a contract shortly. Robert L. Helms is starting on the Highway 50 job in near-by Carson City and they have the hot plant and gravel plant busy. Their Cat and Truck shops in Sparks are working two shifts to keep up with repairs. The 395 S. project, located at the Nevada Aggregate pit, now has about a four foot lift with seventy feet to go. Rodoni Construction of Saratoga has cut back on the M.G.M. Grand Hotel site preparation at the pit to finish the 395 N. job between the state line and Hallelujah Junction. Nevada Aggregates will soon close to make room for the hotel and may move to the 102 Ranch located 15 miles east of Reno. Harker-Harker and Walker Boudwin are keeping busy on their jobs at the University of Nevada and R. E. Ferretto has already started on the sewer improvement in Sun Valley.

We have scheduled pre-negotiation meetings with Wells Cargo truck shop employees whose contract terminates June 30. Sierra Engineering employees have voted to refuse company proposals and strike April 30 when their contract expires.

In the mining industry, copper has a new lease on life as the price of copper has increased to .70 a pound and the copper futures have also increased. Anaconda has hired back almost all of the 80 hands laid off at their Yerington mine. April 1, 1976, Local 3 assumed from Local 12 full representation of employees working for Basic Refractories in Gabbs, Nevada, the reason being the geographical location of the property could be better serviced by Local 3. The Chief Steward for the Operating Engineers Cap Keller and Job Steward Tony Amarel have been outstanding in helping the staff of Local 3 get acquainted on the property. Basic Refractories is a magnesite mine that primarily produces refractories for furnaces. There are approximately 200 hourly employees working there.

On a sad note, Brother Jerry Mungia of Cortez Gold Mine turned a 35 ton haul-pak over, breaking his back in three places. We wish him a speedy recovery.

Brothers, remember this is the year for elections so let's get involved and be sure to vote and let's be sure to donate to E.P.E.C. and S.E.L.F.E.C. so our Union can support candidates who will work for the construction industry.

## Get Yours!

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



WORK IS MOVING along on the 16 story Tahoe Palace Casino Hotel at Stateline, Nevada. The job, being built by Huber, Hunt and Nichols, is estimated to cost over \$60 million when completed.



# San Felipe Bids To Be Opened May 20

By MIKE KRAYNICK,  
District Representative,  
TOM CARTER, Assistant  
District Representative, and  
JACK BULLARD,  
BOB FLECKENSTEIN  
and NATE DAVIDSON,  
Business Representatives

The first segment of the San Felipe Project that will bring water stored in San Luis Reservoir to Santa Clara and San Benito Counties via Pacheco Tunnel is up for bid. Estimated cost for the 8.5 mile long tunnel under the Diablo Range that separates the huge storage lake and the project service area is between \$50 million and \$100 million. Bid opening is set for May 20. The 11-foot diameter tunnel lined with reinforced concrete, will take just over five years to complete. The drill and blast excavation will take out an estimated 278,000 cubic yards of dirt. Project specifications were due to be mailed on April 9. Let's keep our fingers crossed that the president's council on Environmental Quality doesn't hold up formal approval of the environmental impact statement submitted earlier this month.

Bids have been called for construction of a long-awaited \$1.5 million improvement project along a two-mile stretch of Berryessa Creek. Construction is scheduled to begin toward the end of May. Improvements along the stretch will include concrete reinforcements of the existing channel and construction of earth beams alongside to safeguard against flooding. The project's primary goal is to protect the area surrounding the creek against flooding and thereby open the way for development of the city's town center in Milpitas.

The culmination of Colla's crusade was the big bus-in to Sacramento—but he has declared his intention to continue to fight for state funding of San Jose's unfinished freeways.

Many thanks to all of you who supported us!

Invitation for bids went out on March 19 for the San Felipe Tunnel Project and the bid opening is scheduled for May 20th.

This job will be a concrete tunnel 11 feet in diameter and about 8½ miles long with an access shaft on the lake side of the tunnel. The shaft will be a concrete lined structure about 20 feet in diameter. The west end of the tunnel will be located about half way between Gilroy and Hollister on the Pacheco Creek. This job will take 2 years to complete and working on a three shift basis will employ a large number of engineers. This job will be the first section of the total San Felipe project which will take about 8 to 10 years to complete with a final cost of over \$200 million.

Another job which will help the employment situation in this area is the first section of the Guadalupe Expressway. This job is scheduled to go to bid this year and it is hoped that construction will start by early summer. This section will extend north from Interstate 280 to Julian St. The cost of the project will be over \$5 million and will take about a year to complete.

It is that time of the year again when a lot of the contracts start expiring. A couple of contracts that will keep this writer busy for a while are ARO, INC. out of Moffett Field and also the Kaiser Permanente Agreement which also covers the Moss Landing and the Natividad Plants in the southern part of our District.

The procedures, negotiations and meetings involved in these 2 contracts are indeed interesting. The last contract with ARO, INC. ended up in a 2 week strike before it was settled.

Representing Local No. 3 in the negotiations with Kaiser Corporation are Bob Fleckenstein, Jack Bullard and Mike Kraynick. This

is a very involved contract due to the fact that there are 14 locals and 17 different unions involved in it.

The negotiation meetings are held twice a week and they are usually all day sessions which on occasions go well into the night. In 1974 during the last contract negotiations with Kaiser we started them in April and we finished them at about 5:00 a.m. of a Sunday morning in August!

The work picture in general for the Santa Clara Valley is starting to pick up some and has enabled us to get a few brother engineers off the out of work list.

One of the big jobs that got under way within the last month and helped create quite a few jobs, was the addition to the San Jose Sewage Treatment Plant located just off of Zanker Road, West of Milpitas in the Northern part of Santa Clara County.

The main contractor on this job is Wastewater Construction Co., and the contractor in charge of the excavation is J. W. Sabat, Inc. out of Concord. They have hired a couple of sub-contractors to help move the dirt because their rigs are tied up on other jobs. The sub-contractors they hired locally are Galeb Paving, Geo Garcia, Inc. and Bellicitti & Pellicioti. Galeb Paving will also have a part of this job in the final stages of this project by June 1978. The total estimated cost of this entire project is about \$59 million.

In Monterey County the silence of dirt jobs not happening is deafening. Granite Construction Salinas is beginning a \$109,000 Central Avenue improvement job, and that's about all they have. Monterey Mechanical is installing steel steam lines at the Point Sur Lighthouse. The job finishes end of May 1976, only one operator required.

Problems continue at Granite-rock Aromas, this time it's a beef about poor workmanship. The

Brother involved is so conscientious in his work it boggles the mind. We completed the continued Board of Adjustment Tuesday March 30, got an award where management personnel were performing work within the bargaining unit. The overall situation there is far from settled down...

Jim Crosley, with Roy Alsop Pump, is in serious condition at Valley Memorial Hospital in Salinas. We wish him the best.

Larry Chapman will have gone North to Alaska as you read this.

There's one new job beginning on Alvin Drive South of Main Street in Salinas. California Hawaii is building 138 units. Tule Construction is grading it, may do the underground. We have an agreement, and Joe Jaksik runs blade.

Rubicon Construction is grading just off Alvin Drive near Hwy. 101.

J & J Steel contract is up for negotiation again. Dave Salinas is back with them, he's a welcome face.

Arbitration proceedings were finally held on Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA), between Union and Kaiser Permanente, Natividad-Moss Landing. Held April 7th, 1976, at Los Gatos Lodge. We may have received the decision as you read this.

Union won the S.U.B. arbitration with Kaiser, that was a happy day!

As you read this, Kaiser will have received the Union contract proposal for the new agreement beginning July 1, 1976.

The S.U.B. proposal for the new agreement will be for improvements over and above the advances gained in the S.U.B. arbitration we won. This will involve some interpretation.

Kaiser Pension proposals are also due July 1, 1976. These proposals are based on 1) The 1974-1976 Pension Agreement, and 2) The January 1, 1976 pension

changes which are being made to conform to new U.S. Pension law. Yes, Brothers, it is confusing.

The work picture has picked up a great deal since my last article. Fort Ord will have close to \$100,000,000 worth of contracts going in the next three months. Quiller Construction Co., out of Santa Monica has the hangar and parking facilities at Fritz Field; Dickman Const. Co. has the E M Barracks and the tactical shop facilities; Dickman Builders has the Post Main Exchange enlargement and the new Post Office; Daniels & House Co. is in charge of building the First Tactical Facilities Shops and the new Dental Clinic; Fred Arnold & CCC, a joint venture which might go open shop, got the job of remodeling the E M Barracks.

The Operating Engineers and the rest of the building trades will make every effort to see this job going union.

Highway 183 from Castroville to Salinas should be coming up for bid June 1st. West Valley Const. is presently moving telephone and power cables underground for the widening of this section of highway.

The San Felipe Tunnel should be advertised for bid within the next couple of months. When this happens, it will mean 25 years worth of work for our brother engineers in District 90.

There are quite a few jobs going on in the Santa Cruz Area at the present time. Granite Const. Co., out of Santa Cruz is keeping busy doing a lot of streets improvement work right in Santa Cruz.

Reese Const. Co. has been awarded the Rolling Hills School job for \$497,450.00. Dapont Const. Co. was awarded with the construction of the Capitola City Hall and the Aptos High School additions to Rosewall & Sons Const. Co., also a contractor from this area.

## 'Hard Dollar' Keys Pay Increases

(Continued from Page 4)

01.04.00 Foreman  
Wage Rate  
Effective  
7/1/76  
\$12.60

### SCHEDULE I CLAMSHELL AND DIPPER DREDGING (NEW CONSTRUCTION)

Classifications	Wage Rate Effective 7/1/76
Group 1	
Area 1	\$ 8.69
Area 2	9.66
Area 3	9.94
Area 4	10.22
Group 2	
Area 1	10.31
Area 2	11.29
Area 3	11.56
Area 4	11.84
Group 3	
Area 1	10.71
Area 2	11.68
Area 3	11.96
Area 4	12.24
Group 4	
Area 1	11.41
Area 2	12.39
Area 3	12.67
Area 4	12.94
Group 4-A	
Area 1	12.48
Area 2	13.46
Area 3	13.74
Area 4	14.01

### SCHEDULE II HYDRAULIC SUCTION DREDGING AND ALL OTHER CLAMSHELL AND DIPPER DREDGING

Classifications	Wage Rate Effective 7/1/76
Group A-1	
Area 1	\$ 8.67
Area 2	9.64
Area 3	9.92
Area 4	10.20
Group A-2	
Area 1	9.60
Area 2	10.58
Area 3	10.86
Area 4	11.13

Group A-3		
Area 1	10.25	
Area 2	11.23	
Area 3	11.51	
Area 4	11.78	
Group A-4		
Area 1	11.09	
Area 2	12.07	
Area 3	12.35	
Area 4	12.62	
Group A-5		
Area 1	\$2252/mo.	
Area 2	\$2362/mo.	
Area 3	\$2409/mo.	
Area 4	\$2464/mo.	

### NEVADA MASTER CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT

	Wage Rate Effective 7/1/76
Group 1	
Area 1	\$ 8.75
Area 2	9.90
Group 2	
Area 1	9.12
Area 2	10.27
Group 3	
Area 1	9.32
Area 2	10.47
Group 4	
Area 1	9.84
Area 2	10.99
Group 5	
Area 1	10.05
Area 2	11.20
Group 6	
Area 1	10.17
Area 2	11.32
Group 7	
Area 1	10.34
Area 2	11.49
Group 8	
Area 1	10.72
Area 2	11.87
Group 9	
Area 1	10.94
Area 2	12.09
Group 10	
Area 1	11.17
Area 2	12.32
Group 10-A	
Area 1	11.29
Area 2	12.44
Group 11	
Area 1	11.46
Area 2	12.61
Group 11-A	
Area 1	12.54
Area 2	13.69

01.03.02 Steel Erectors

Group 1		
Group 2		
Group 3		
Group 4		
Group 4-A		
Group 5		
Group 6		
Group 6-A		
Group 7		

01.03.03 Pile Drivers

Group 1		
Group 1-A		
Group 1-B		
Group 2-A		
Group 2-B		
Group 3		
Group 3-A		
Group 4		
Group 5		
Group 6		

01.04.00 Foreman

Area 1		
Area 2		

Last available data from the Employment and Training Administration show that 278,000 apprentices are registered in programs covering a wide range of occupations.

Recording Corresponding Secretary James R. Ivy has announced that the next semi-annual meeting of the membership will be held on Saturday, July 10, 1976 at 1:00 p.m., at the Masonic Auditorium, 1111 California Street near Taylor, in San Francisco.

## More From Redding

(Continued from Page 8)

without regard for their own safety—using their heads and shovels managed to dig out enough sludge to extricate Brother Curtis Fowler. Brother Fowler asked me to be sure and thank those men for saving his life. He is currently recuperating from a broken back sustained in the accident and we wish him a very speedy recovery.

Piombo Construction has worked off and on all winter on the Hiway 97 job at Deer Mountain Lodge at a very reduced level—but now is going full bore for completion this Fall. This has been a rough job due to the unforeseen amount of rock requiring blasting, then the shortage of fines to finish with. Piombo's I-5 job at Dunsuir—on the other hand has plenty of fines; it's just that they are a little damp due to the many springs in the area requiring sub-drains to bleed off the excess water.

Geo. Reed Company still has a few weeks work left on their Hiway 395 job near Madeline to complete the overlay started last Summer—which was curtailed by the Winter snows.

O'Hair Construction may go double shifts on their crushing

operation near Stewart Springs in Siskiyou County in order to stockpile enough material for their paving operations on both Piombo's Hiway 97 and I-5 jobs.

Leo David Construction is at present erecting the false work for the Klamath River bridge job he has near Hornbrook, California.

Brothers be sure to check your re-registration date and don't go 085.

The Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA) sets up funding, participation, and vesting requirements for pension plans and makes termination insurance available for most pension plans, according to the U.S. Department of Labor.

The next regular quarterly district meeting for San Jose district 90 will be held in Watsonville, on Thursday, May 20 at 8:00 p.m. The meeting will be held in the Veterans Memorial Building at 215 Third Street, Watsonville.



# Contra Costa Work Starting To Pick Up

By **BOB SKIDGEL**,  
District Representative, and  
**RON BUTLER**,  
Assistant District Representative,  
**GIL ANDERSON**,  
**BUFORD BARKS**,  
**BILL DORRESTEYN**,  
**CHUCK IVIE**,  
**JIM JOHNSTON**,  
**DEWITT MARKHAM**,  
**BOB MARR** and  
**HANK MUNROE**,  
Business Representatives

At long last work is starting to go in Western Contra Costa County. Gallagher & Burk has started the next phase of their big dirt moving job for Centex Homes at Hercules. Mike Krawesky and George Machado are ram rodding this job. Luckily a grand bunch of top Local 3 dirt hands are on the spread to keep Mike and George from messing up too badly. Some of the dirt movers on this job are Mike and Ted Perry, Rod Farnum, Pat Rollins, Ernie Cox, Manuel Vincent, Jesus Hill, Paul Thompson, E. M. Bollinger, Darwin Lucio and Arnie Lindgren. Curly Campbell is the steward on this job and Bob Larkin the field mechanic.

After many false starts and a slow beginning Vickrey Enterprises is paving on Highway 80 in the Hilltop area of Richmond. This company from Dixon, California has had concrete paving jobs all over the world. Their Operating Engineers have just completed a job in Florida and are really proud to be back in Local 3 territory.

**CRANES**—Work in truck cranes is a little slow because of the rains and slow starts of projects at this writing.

One crane company whose outlook must be for a good year is San Jose Crane & Rigging, as they are putting in two new yards, one in Castroville and one in the Oakland area. I will write more on this as it progresses.

Reinholm is doing a lot of work at the Port of Redwood City loading scrap and also loading containers for Alaska. They are looking for more work on this project as the year goes on.

Rosendahl is slow doing lots of small jobs in Oakland, Fairfield, and the Vallejo area.

Baker is picking up a lot of small stuff along with Marin Van & Storage.

Sheedy is doing fair in San Francisco and even had a crane or two down south. They are doing quite a bit of dock work now.

Bigge Crane is doing fair and looks good for a while. They are moving whirley cranes from Hunter's Point to Mare Island and erecting and testing these cranes. They are also still up at Sacramento on a job with two 140 P & H Cranes.

Bean is slow but still moving a few cranes. I heard Tex Bean is retiring soon—maybe just a rumor.

**M & M Crane** in the Stockton area is doing a little work as is Kier Crane in Modesto. I heard Dave Jensen bought a few cranes from Lauritzen and is out on his own, and also bought a 75 Ton American from a Reno contractor.

Economy Crane has moved back to Los Angeles and maybe for good as the competition here is a bit rough.

Bigge has a few jobs in Santa

Clara and they are using most crews from that yard. They had a 30 Ton P & H at Marriott's "Great America" as a safety measure and also a hydraulic centermount.

Reliable is all over the place, but are a little slow right now along with Valley Crane and Wilkin's Crane Service.

Crane rental is still a very good job as always as the cranes do move all over the place, in and out of sub areas and also a lot of overtime. I'm looking for work to pick up this summer in the Bay Area.

Work in Southern Alameda County is beginning to pick up a little bit.

Oliver DeSilva just picked up a contract to redo Ruus Road in Hayward. This job will last the summer. Long range plans are for Ruus Road to run all the way across to Whipple Avenue.

Quite a few small water lines and sewer reconstructs are keeping some of the brothers busy.

Fremont is planning to build up their industrial park areas which will mean a lot of work for the brothers.

Fremont is also starting to push the Northern Plain area again, and this is great news.

S. J. Groves has put on a 2nd shift on 580 and plans to keep it going all year.

Meetings are now underway in regards to the sewer line that will run from the Livermore Amador Valley over the hill to San Leandro, eventually tying into Super Sewer.

Thanks for the help on the different meetings for proposed projects. Please keep coming and bring friends.

**SHOPS**—Work in the shops is still slow, with most of them just managing to keep their crews busy.

Williams and Lane in Berkeley is anticipating getting in another Muni Bus job.

Peterson Tractor Company is back and forth between four and five days.

Alcan Metal Powders in Berkeley has called all their crew back and is back in full production.

**SAND & GRAVEL PLANTS**—The plants are producing more than is being shipped, however, the stock piles are not too large. It seems that the sand is the main product, with 3/4" and larger. Rock products are at a standstill.

The plants are running 3 and 4 days with some major repair and expansion of operations — with conveyor belts for Rhodes & Jamieson, and Lone Star hoping to increase production and reduce the harvest equipment cost, with all the employees being placed somewhere else in the operations.

Th Steel Mill and Forge are running at a minimum with one open hearth furnace alternating the mills as before to meet customer demands. The Forge is running special orders in the Ball Department. The forging department seems to be slow to steady, with the members that are working steady.

Remember you must exercise your right to vote and defeat anti work legislation. Be sure you study your ballot and learn what the environmental nuts are doing to the economy of the state and country. We must defeat Proposition 15, the Nuclear Shutdown.

# Marin Cty. Still Dry

By **W. A. "LUCKY" SPRINKLE**,  
Assistant District Representative

The work picture in Marin County has not changed since the last report, water rationing is still with us, and the hookup moratorium within the District. It makes us wonder that the North Marin Intertie, approved by the voters in 1970 should have been negotiated and constructed. Instead the resulting water shortage was used as a weapon for pushing a no-growth position in the county. We were hoping that the newly constituted Water Board would put aside planning matters which should rightfully be controlled by the county and the cities and concentrate its efforts on its water conservation program, the construction of the Intertie, increasing the capacities of Nicasio and Kent Dams and remove the moratorium which has compounded Marin's economic problems.

Let's move full speed ahead on starting the Intertie, removing the moratorium and instituting other water conservation and water development programs.

Grading is underway on the 72-unit Shelter Hill moderate income housing project in Mill Valley. This \$3.2 million complex is sponsored by a group of Southern Marin churches known as the "Interfaith Housing Foundation."

Maggiore-Ghilotti have picked up a sewer line replacement job in Fairfax.

Ghilotti Brothers are getting started again, having called back a few Operators.

M.G.M. Construction Company from Concord were recently awarded a sewer line replacement job in San Anselmo.

Santa Fe-Pomeroy at their Hopper Street Extension Yard located in Petaluma conducted a one day First Aid Course for their employees on April 10th, and the participants are entitled to carry a valid Standard First Aid Course Card. Among those attending were Brother Doug Norman from the Pt. Molate job. Instructing was Sandy Hill who did a good job.

The U.S. Department of Labor and the Internal Revenue Service share in administration of the Employee Retirement Security Act of 1974 (ERISA), and the pension plan termination insurance program is administered by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

# New Office For San Mateo

By **DICK BELL**,  
Assistant District Representative,  
and **HARVEY PAHEL**,  
Business Representative

The San Mateo dispatch office has been moved to 1730 South Amphlett Blvd. in San Mateo, as most everyone knows by this time (it was announced in last month's *Engineers News*.)

Our new office is in the complex of new office buildings called One Peninsula Place—facing Bayshore Freeway just north of the junction with Highway 92 (Half Moon Bay—Hayward Highway) which puts us right next to the Royal Coach Inn Hotel which is easy to recognize from either highway.

Work in the San Mateo area at this time is very slow but should pick up in the very near future, with some residential development already started in the Foster City area.

Some of our local contractors are busy with survey work—street grading and underground installation at this time.

Development in the Redwood Shores area should get going again this season, but so far this year it has been very slow at Redwood Shores with the exception of one or two small jobs at Marine World with Anza Engineering.

San Francisco Airport has several jobs going at this time with a partial slowdown of construction due to San Francisco City employees picket lines.

Lathrop Company and Homer Olsen Company have two of the largest contracts at the Airport with several more contractors at different locations at the Airport.

Overaa Company on the Daly City BART terminal parking garage seems to be making progress, the job is being done mostly by various sub-contractors from nearby Peninsula communities.

C.A.P. Concrete Company's big new batch plant is nearly completed and will be going into operation before many days are past. M.S.B. Company Inc. of Santa Cruz are the contractors of this new plant in Redwood City, adjacent to the existing C.A.P. concrete batch plant, which will be discontinued as a batch plant and used mainly for storage as soon as the new plant is in operation.

Turner Construction Company has begun construction on their Stanford Research Institute Building in Menlo Park, with the basement excavation completed at this time. Excavation was done by Ferma Corporation.

The widening of Hillsdale overpass is nearing completion with Piombo Construction the prime contractor on this project. The same is true for the widening of the Millbrae Avenue overpass with Hensel Phelps Company of Burlingame the contractor. These two overpass widenings will eliminate two of the worst traffic problems on the Peninsula, both are overpasses that cross over and dump into Bayshore freeway and in the past have backed up commute traffic for blocks in the morning and evening commute hours.

Outside of a very small amount of county road patching and some city street work, there is no highway work going on in the county at this time.

## Questionnaire to Determine Qualification for Registration

under

Section 02.15.00 of the Master Agreement

for

Tech Engineers and General Surveying

Print Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone No.: \_\_\_\_\_  
SS No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Place in the appropriate box the number of hours worked during the PRECEDING THREE (3) YEARS:

	Senior Tech	Chainman
Chief of Party	Instrmt. Man	Rodman
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Name of Employer where hours were worked: \_\_\_\_\_

Address of Employer: \_\_\_\_\_

I hereby certify under penalty of perjury that to the best of my knowledge, all statements made in this application are true.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Applicant: \_\_\_\_\_

If "Qualification" is claimed under Section 02.15.02, then the Employer will verify the hours.

I hereby verify the work hours reported on this Questionnaire.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Employer: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_



## Johnson On Water Works

Emphasizing that investments in water and power resource development reaped substantial economic and environmental benefits, Northern California Congressman Harold T. (Bizz) Johnson has called on Congress to continue a solid program of design and construction by both the U.S. Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation.

In testimony presented before the House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations, Representative Johnson urged timely completion of the Auburn Reservoir, the Tehama-Colusa Canal and related distribution systems, and a new look at flood control needs in the Sacramento River watershed, including the Cottonwood Project.

"Public works development represents a sound investment in the future," Congressman Johnson testified. "This investment is returned in many ways through protection from flood hazards, through making available water-based recreation opportunities for our people, through the development of adequate sources of water for our homes, our businesses, our industries, and our farms, and by far, not the least of which, is through the development of hydro-electric energy, the cleanest, most pollution-free source of energy available to us with our present technology."

For the most part, Congressman Johnson supported the President's budget submitted to the Congress earlier this year, noting that it was far more realistic in the field of conservation and wise utilization of our water and power resources than most such proposals during the past decade.

However, he cited some deficiencies, most of which involve relatively small amounts of money, but all of which would yield substantial returns. Highlighted were:

The Cottonwood Project, authorized several years ago, but not funded. Congressman Johnson urged that some \$375,000 be appropriated to initiate design of flood control works on the last uncontrolled major tributary to the Sacramento River.

Chico Landing to Red Bluff, where work is continuing with funds made available by Congress last year. Ten new sites have been identified for bank protection work along the Sacramento as a result of a Johnson-encouraged study. He urged \$2,000,000 be appropriated to perform the needed work at these locations. A total of \$75,000 for additional erosion studies along the river was requested also.

Susanville Geothermal, where preliminary studies by the Bureau of Reclamation have demonstrated a need to drill exploratory wells in the region. A total of \$275,000 was requested.

Kanawha Water District distribution system, a fourth unbudgeted item supported by Congressman Johnson. The proposal is for the Bureau of Reclamation to make a supplemental small project loan in the amount of \$1,500,000 to permit continued development of an adequate distribution system to serve the District from the Tehama-Colusa Canal.

# San Felipe Project Will Help Fresno Work

By CLAUDE ODOM,  
District Representative and  
BOB MERRIOTT,  
JERRY BENNETT and  
HAROLD C. SMITH,  
Business Representatives

A tunnel is going to be punched through the coastal foothills from the San Luis Reservoir to Santa Clara County. Work is expected to start by July.

Known as Reach 2 of the Pacheco Tunnel, it is a major feature of the \$175 million San Felipe Division of the Central Valleys Project and will provide supplemental water for Santa Clara, San Benito, Monterey and Santa Cruz Counties.

The first 1.9 mile reach of the Pacheco Tunnel was constructed in 1968 before the San Luis Reservoir was filled. Reach 2 which will be 8.5 miles long, will continue to a point on Pacheco Creek a half mile south of Highway 152 between Bell Station and the State Pacheco Pass Highway maintenance yard in Santa Clara County.

Bids for Reach II will be opened at the Bureau of Reclamation office in Gilroy May 20th and the contract will be awarded about a month later. Before any blasting or drilling can start, a vertical construction shaft will have to be built where the present Reach I section of the tunnel ends just beyond the edge of the reservoir near Dinosaur Point. The shaft will be 250 to 300 feet deep and a minimum of 20 feet in diameter. All excavated material from the end of the tunnel will come out through the shaft.

Another aspect of the job will involve excavation of a huge hole to construct a control center near Dinosaur Point. It will be about

as long as a football field, as high as a three-story building and 300 feet underground. The concrete building will house large high pressure control gates and a meter to measure the amount of water that flows through the tunnel. Another means of controlling the flow through the tunnel will be at Tunnel Island, however, this gate will be used only in emergencies as a backup to the main control gates and underground control center.

Building the tunnel, which is expected to take more than five years, is not going to be an easy job. A total workforce of 400 for the contractor is estimated. The first 1.8-mile section was extremely difficult. The biggest problem is broken rock. The reason for this, the material there gets soft and tends to squeeze together. When a hole is drilled through it, the top and sides all want to squeeze into the middle of the hole. In order to counteract this problem, the sides and top have to be supported with steel supports. The tunnel is classified as a potentially gassy one which could mean much more work and expense and hazard, however, to what extent will only be known as actual construction progresses.

A pre-job conference was held with W. M. Lyles of Fresno for their \$4,530,000 job in the San Luis Water District for construction of 27 miles of pipeline.

A pre-negotiation meeting has been held with Employees of B. J. Carney Pole of Madera for their forthcoming contract.

E. Pestana has finished laying pipe on Highway 140 from El Portal to the Yosemite Valley floor and has approximately two miles of pipeline to lay in the

Valley and finish road surfacing of Highway 140.

Roy Ladd shut his job down on Highway 49, south of Mariposa and shipped his equipment south, but will be returning sometime in May.

Jaxon Baker and Gentz Construction have started up with a small crew in the Bass Lake area after being down a short while because of late snow.

Brewer Construction has started their job on the Ash and Berenda Sloughs and have nine operators working at this time.

McGuire and Hester was low bidder at \$10,985,719 for constructing approximately 100 miles of irrigation pipeline for the Westland Water District near Mendota. This project has a completion date of two years with work to start as soon as possible.

Bids will be opened May 6th for Laterals 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31, Contract 14-B Westlands Water District. This contract calls for approximately 50 miles of pipeline located in Fresno and Kings Counties. The completion time is 400 days at a cost of \$5 to \$10 million.

Three D Construction Co. is nearing completion on their Highway City sewer job. This has been steady work for 12 engineers for the past eight months.

Fargo Construction has started work on their Jensen Avenue job and is moving along ahead of schedule with the help of Erickson Equipment Rental's 633 Scrapers.

A pre-job was held with Rogers & Davis on their sewer line project in North Fresno and work was scheduled to begin April 14th.

A. J. Construction of San Bernardino is scheduled to begin work

in the Sherman Pass area east of Johnsondale as soon as the snow melts. This is a timbersale job and calls for 1 mile of main line and 3 miles of spur roads. This company has worked the last two seasons in the Kennedy Meadows area in Eastern Tulare County, accessible only from Highway 395 through Nine-mile Canyon.

Kasler Corporation moved their C.T.B. and paving spread to the Highway 41 project north of Le-moore and will be starting soon on this 5 mile section.

Brewer Construction Co. of Fresno was the low bidder to the City of Porterville for construction of Plano Street. The contract calls for grading and paving between Putman Avenue and Henderson Avenue. Brewer has started construction on this project.

Erickson Equipment Rental has a crew working on levees and sludge ponds at the Visalia sewage treatment plant for Kaweah Construction Co. who is the prime contractor on this \$4.5 million job.

Lee's Paving Co. has almost finished their road job on the Avenal cutoff. Comparing this job with the first section constructed by Kings County Employees a few years back, both projects are approximately the same size. Lee McClatchey will finish his project in approximately three months from the start. It took 1-1/2 years for Kings County to finish the dirt work on their job and then hired Pacific Western to do the paving. WELL DONE . . . Lee McClatchey, Leonard Bly, Ralph Goble, Don Berry, Bob Flint, Bob Standlee, Leon Avery, Clarence Harris, Gene Browne and Lewis Beach.

## In Spite Of Cranston

# Auburn Dam Work To Continue On Schedule

By CLEM HOOVER, District Representative, TOM ECK, Assistant District Representative and AL SWAN, BILL MARSHALL, BILL BEST, AL DALTON, Business Representatives

The new Auburn Dam overlook will be constructed partially underground and will appear as a knoll along the American River Canyon wall. A concrete roof will support the landscaped area above the center. The new facility will include two theaters, a viewing area, and closed circuit television showing of work in progress and various models and exhibits. The building will be a tremendous addition to the city of Auburn.

Officials of the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation were optimistic this week that work on the Auburn Dam can proceed on schedule despite U. S. Senator Alan Cranston's recent move to delay key funding pending a study of the project's ability to withstand an earthquake.

Bill Cassidy, Chairman of the Auburn Dam Committee, declared there is no doubt that the Auburn Dam will be completed despite the outcries of doomsday predictors, but at outrageous cost due to delays.

Representative Harold T. (Bizz) Johnson, D-Placer County, a principal author of legislation authorizing the Auburn Dam, said he and other congressmen did

not learn of Cranston's eleventh hour position until after the Senator concluded his testimony before a Senate Public Works Appropriations Subcommittee. In a letter to Cranston, Johnson stated frankly, it is my feeling that the Bureau of Reclamation did a thorough job of looking into the seismic questions, which have been raised about the dam. Auburn area public officials and supporters of the vast development were quick to side with Johnson and the U.S.B.R.

Work is proceeding on schedule for a \$856,000 Pacific Telephone project to lay underground telephone cable from downtown Auburn along Highway 49 to Dry Creek Road.

West Valley Const. Co. and Smith Horizontal Boring are doing the work. The most interesting aspect of the local project is that workers are having to drill holes under Interstate 80 and Highway 49. Laying the underground cable should be finished by October of this year.

Hansen Brothers Const. Co. of Grass Valley was low bidder on some reservoir work for N.I.D. Delta Const. Co. was awarded a \$67,418 contract for widening of Auburn-Folsom Road.

Contri Const. Co. is making good progress on the Combie North Phase II aqueduct project.

The Placer County Board of Supervisors applied renewed pressure this week for realization of

the long planned widening of Highway 49 in North Auburn.

In Grass Valley, Clayton "Shorty" Abbott, manager of the North Star Rock Products, Inc., was all smiles as his son Harry Abbott filled out his application for membership in Local No. 3. Shorty Abbott is a long time member of Local No. 3; his daughter Linda is also a member of Local No. 3 and a very good all round operator. Brother Abbott's wife Irene runs the scale house, so this makes it a complete family operation.

L. D. Folsom is in the finish stage on the excavation work for W. M. Lyles at the Lincoln treatment plant. Superintendent George Shoemaker said that job was moving along at a good pace.

Madonna Construction is working on the Salmon Falls Road job and have a fair size crew of brothers engineers working. Also, this company has rented a few pieces of equipment from Joe Vicini, Inc. and Ordway Brothers Excavating. This job should keep a number of our brothers working for a good part of the year.

Lone Star Industries, their Folsom plant, is working good hours and are hoping to get moved into their new plant someday soon.

Subdivision work in the Sacramento area has been good.

Granite Const. kicked off their job right next to Teichert's project on Old Auburn Road, an-

other unit of the fast growing Oak Creek development. Brother Ray Langdon who is heading up that project for Granite says he has probably one month to six weeks work out there for quite a few of the brothers. At present he has 12 to 15 rigs going. Brother Ray is fresh out of the hospital from a hernia operation. Lots of luck in your recovery Ray and take care.

There has been quite a lot of subdivision work going on in that area; we hope there is a lot more. We could sure use the work. Many of the brothers and their families are hurting badly from the lack of work. Even though this has been a better winter than most, we are still very short on work for the amount of people in the area. We need a lot more to go around.

C. V. O'Neill Const. has been doing very well throughout the season. They have picked up several subdivisions, underground, and paving jobs. O'Neill is moving right on up to the Big League as far as construction in the Sacramento area. They have a fairly large crew at present with about six engineers going at a steady pace.

Cen-Vi-Ro Pipe Manufacturing of Sacramento division has just about completed a large contract for Granite Const. They will start shipping pipe to Stockton very soon. At present they are waiting for other bids to come up.



## Obituaries

Business Manager Dale Marr and the Officers of Local Union No. 3 offer their sympathy and condolence to the families and friends of the following deceased.

Austin, Allan (Lela, Mother)	4-4-76
2074 Walnut Street, Livermore, Calif.	
Bollschweiler, Carl (Kay Ovard, Foster Daughter)	3-20-76
20 E. Wilson Ave., Murray, Utah	
Brun, Vernon (Margaret, Wife)	3-16-76
P.O. Box 166, Kalaheo Kauai, Hi.	
Burton, Lewis (Era, Wife)	3-19-76
2378 Jonquil Way, Redding, Calif.	
Carter, Paul P. (Helen, Wife)	4-9-76
Space 65 E St., Concord, Calif.	
Clark, Larry (Judy, Wife)	4-10-76
16638 Kent Ave., San Lorenzo, Calif.	
Clendenin, Dewey (Gladys, Wife)	4-8-76
1251 Biggs Ave., Oroville, Calif.	
Culbertson, Henry (Kathleen, Wife)	3-19-76
1529 - 2nd Ave., San Mateo, Calif.	
Dorresteyn, Richard (Dorothy, Mother)	3-25-76
2882 Tara Hills Dr., San Pablo, Calif.	
Dougherty, Hugh (Bob Lux, Nephew)	4-1-76
1949 Grant Ave., Mt. View, Calif.	
Gay, Tom Z. (Elsie, Wife)	3-25-76
P.O. Box 867, Redding, Calif.	
Gelford, John J. (James Naismith, Friend)	3-29-76
Box 5641, Redwood City, Calif.	
Grove, Albert (Irene, Wife)	3-29-76
1244 Maryann Drive, Santa Clara, Calif.	
Harris, A. J. (Linwood Johnson, Stepson)	4-13-76
1814 Dean Street, Eureka, Calif.	
Hill, Michael (Brothers and Sisters)	3-22-76
618 - 14th St., Marysville, Calif.	
Humphrey, David (Mary Facey, Sister)	3-22-76
6132 Main St., Orangevale, Calif.	
Hutchings, Richard (Elizabeth, Wife)	4-5-76
526 Maple St., Redwood City, Calif.	
Mangum, James E. (Pearl, Wife)	3-7-76
3215 Central Ave., Eureka, Calif.	
Monk, Walter E. (Alise, Wife)	4-1-76
848 Lassen, Modesto, Calif.	
Nolan, William J. (Margaret, Wife)	4-2-76
P.O. Box 425, Vida, Oregon	
Quarnberg, James (Ruby, Wife)	3-19-76
P.O. Box 31, Scipio, Utah	
Sikes, Jonas M. (Bertha, Wife)	3-22-76
2327 - 5th St., Livermore, Calif.	
Stevens, Delmar (Mary L., Wife)	4-11-76
Box 170 Campbell Lane, Yerington, Nevada	
Tuckness, Leslie (Rita, Wife)	3-20-76
P.O. Box 74, Coolin, Idaho	
Van Winkle, L. R. (Ann, Wife)	3-19-76
2615 Fremont Dr., Sonoma, Calif.	
Wallace, Earl (Marjorie, Wife)	3-26-76
6665 Sebastopol Ave., Sebastopol, Calif.	
Warren, Ira (Selma, Wife)	4-12-76
1845 "D" St., Merced, Calif.	
Woodward, Maurice (Betty Hultman, Daughter)	3-26-76
P.O. Box 361, Little River, Calif.	

### DECEASED DEPENDENTS

Chase, Irene—Deceased: March 16, 1976
Deceased Wife of Ralph Chase
Majors, Verna—Deceased: March 23, 1976
Deceased Wife of Jack P. Majors
Norbert, Lois E.—Deceased: March 14, 1976
Deceased Wife of Melvin Norberg
Paden, Evelyn G.—Deceased: July 15, 1975
Deceased Wife of Joe Paden
Thomas, Martha Maxine—Deceased: March 21, 1976
Deceased Wife of Vernon Thomas
White, Bobby J.—Deceased: February 29, 1976
Deceased Husband of Barbara White
Woods, Lois—Deceased: March 22, 1976
Deceased Wife of Sonny Woods
Wyman, Dorothy M.—Deceased: March 7, 1976
Deceased Wife of Henry Wyman

## Warm Springs—A Long Way Off

By RUSS SWANSON,  
District Representative, and  
BILL PARKER and  
STAN McNULTY,  
Business Representatives.

Further court proceedings on Warm Springs Dam lawsuit were delayed until September 9th as opponents predicted it won't come to trial before summer 1977.

At a status conference with U.S. District Court Judge Spencer Williams, attorneys for the U.S. Army Corp. of Engineers, disclosed full review proceedings will be undertaken on environmental impact statement amendments.

Paul Kayfetz, attorney for environmentalists seeking to block construction of the \$160 million Sonoma County project, predicted it would be October or November before the final amendments are ready.

Co. H. A. Flertzheim disagreed with Kayfetz and dam opponents, estimating a trial by December 1976 or January 1977. The delaying tactics by the environmentalists are just one more example of statewide organized groups attempting to shut down all construction in California. The time has come to fight back and fight back hard. Why does your Dispatcher or Representatives have to ask you to attend hearings in the evenings affecting your work? Why not volunteer? Have you circulated a petition asking for repeal of the Coastal Initiative stopping all work on the Coast? Just another reminder that on June 8th be sure to vote and be sure to vote "NO" on Proposition 15 and tell all of your friends do the same. If this proposition passes it will mean a lot of lost jobs and a big cost increase of electricity for you, me and everyone else in California. Some of the people who

are for this proposition say we can use solar power. The only thing they don't tell you is that the nearest projected time solar power could be developed for general use is after the year 2,000. If we had to wait that long, you can be sure that you would have a lot of dark nights, cold days and very high electric bills. SO BE SURE TO VOTE NO ON PROPOSITION NO. 15. Also, are you displaying a "No on 15" bumper sticker on your car, pick-up or horse? We need your support and lots of it, don't let the other guy do it for you because the other guy doesn't care.

The work outlook continues to improve from 1975's depression levels. Sonoma County building permits for residential developments and commercial sites is over double last year's rate even with the uncertainty generated by the General Plan discussions. The March figures are even more impressive with \$5.5 million in permits issued vs. \$1.4 million in March of 1975. Mendocino County suffered a bad blow to the job outlook when the passing lane from the cookie factory in Ukiah to the freeway was deleted from this year's budget. The Cummings slipout will provide work for a few brothers and K. G. Walters should be in full swing at Westport by press time.

The Wednesday morning meetings in Ukiah continue to be quite lively with Bro. John Bottani helping to stir the pot. Our many thanks are due to everyone helping with the current organizational effort at Lake Pillsbury. Don't forget the District Meeting at 8:00 p.m., Thursday, June 3rd at the Grange Hall in Ukiah.

Work in the Santa Rosa area is finally starting to move but not

nearly as quickly as desired. Some of the contractors have found that even with the small amount of rain we've had it is still very wet and in some areas too wet to work.

Siri Const. is doing some subdivision work and as the season progresses will be doing considerably more. Soiland has two small jobs going but not much on the boards. Ghilotti Bros. are doing one small sewer job in Rohnert Park and have just started up on their job near the Community Hospital in Santa Rosa. W. M. Lyles Co. is going right along with the water line in Cotati, and, thank God, without any more accidents such as the one last month.

Empire Tractor is busy at this time even though they were slowed down to the point where the Brother mechanics were having to take time off. Now, however, a lot of business has come their way and once again the mechanics are busy. Let's hope it stays that way.

The sand and gravel business in the area is very strange—Kaiser S & G has shut down their plant for a week or two, with the stock piles built up to capacity. However, on the other hand, Basalt S & G has started to gear up for the season in a big way. Here's hoping both companies get more business than they can handle.

Napa Valley is starting to move a bit at this time but just as stated last month the contractors there are looking forward to a good year.

Berglund, Inc., the cat dealer, is still very busy and looking for a very good year, at least it looks that way according to the amount of work scheduled.

## San Francisco Sewer Project Started

Installation of a 3,500-ft. precast concrete sewer line along San Francisco's Arthur Avenue is being handled by a mobile rubber tire straddle crane to avoid obstructing traffic as the pipe is unloaded and placed in the trench.

The sewer line, with a maximum diameter of 84 inches, is being installed under a \$1.3 million contract by Homer J. Olsen, Inc., of Union City, Calif. It passes through an old dump ground 16 feet below the surface level of nearby San Francisco Bay. The presence of salty, oily water and the anticipated difficulties of controlling seepage into the trench would have affected the installation of the cast-in-place pipe orig-

inally planned for the job. For this reason, the contractor sought and won approval to use the pre-cast pipe.

For unloading the pipe from incoming trailers, moving it along the jobsite and placing it in the trench without obstructing traffic, the contractor chose a Model 500AI Droot Travelift.

In order to support the heavy pipe in unstable ground, 900 wood bearing piles 65 feet long were driven into pre-drilled holes along the sewer right-of-way. With the piling driven to eight feet below existing street level, the trench was excavated, and sheet piling and walers were placed along the open trench walls. The pilings

were then cut to support precast concrete pile caps that cradle the pipe.

The 84-inch pipe was cast in 20-foot lengths near the jobsite. A total of 1,273 feet of the line is 84-inch pipe, with the remaining 2,226 feet being made up of 57-inch, 51-inch and 30-inch ID pipe. Despite periodic flooding by oily salt water that seeps through the old dump grounds, the contractor has been able to maintain his schedule of completing one section of pipe per day as the project passes the halfway mark.

Olsen personnel on the job state that the use of precast pipe has eliminated the need for constant dewatering of the trench that would have been necessary if the originally specified cast-in-place pipe had been used. They also report that the mobile straddle crane has spared them innumerable congestion and handling problems. With two-point load suspension and the stability of carrying the load between its four wheels, the crane is able to straddle the trench and trailers and move the pipe without tying up traffic.

The firm's management is so pleased with the results that they are already planning to use the crane on a similar project in another part of San Francisco, where a 66-inch sewer line will be constructed along city streets.

know there are some questions that need to be answered. You can also contact your hiring halls.

## California Oilfields Are Back To Normal

The patch is about back to normal with most of the hands back on the road living in their travel trailers, motel and hotel rooms, and eating wherever feasible. The new contracts are in the doghouses or the Driller has one. The pocket size will be out shortly and we will see that every member has one. There are a couple of new Job Stewards within the industry. I would like to welcome them to the program. They are Bob Wise, who works on Rig No. 2 with Hunnicutt & Camp located on Union Island, and Tom Williams who is working on the same rig. The tool pusher on this rig is U. E. Summers. Gary Drilling has a small

portable rig in the Lockwood area in Monterey County. Most of these good members are from the Bakersfield area.

There is still some misunderstanding about the Hiring Halls. It is a must that all new employees have a dispatch in the pocket before going to work. During business hours of the hiring hall and if hired after hours, the driller or pusher or the office must call the dispatch hall and procure a dispatch for you the following day that it is open. Roughnecks can still rustle their own jobs, but we want you to go through the hiring hall. You can be requested by name off the list. The hiring halls

for the oilpatch are:

Santa Rosa (District 10), 3900 Mayette, (707) 546-2487.

Sacramento (District 80), 8580 Elder Creek Road, (916) 383-8480.

Salt Lake City, Utah (District 12), 1958 W. N. Temple, (801) 532-6031.

Reno, Nevada (District 11), 185 Martin Avenue, (702) 329-0236.

I would like to convey some important items which we are all interested in. The most important one is Proposition 15. This is something that will be messing with our livelihood, not only we ourselves, but our kids also. So get out and vote No on Proposition 15. It directly involves the energy

situation. Another is a bill introduced in the Senate—S. B. 1827. This deals with drilling wells—indemnity bonds which would increase \$5,000 to \$25,000 on each well for oil, gas and geothermal, and from \$2,500 to \$250,000 for operations involving more than one well. This would be quite a boost for companies drilling new wells. This is a little help.

The new insurance that R. B. Montgomery and Camay have is new to these employees and if you have any trouble with your claims, please contact George Morgan at (415) 581-3430 or Frank Townley at (916) 824-5785. It has been in effect for a while and I



## With Safety In Mind

Nuclear Reactor  
Safety Not An Issue

As Director of Safety for Operating Engineers and a member of the California Occupational Health and Safety Standards Board, I am concerned with everything from the roll-over-protective structure on



Jerry Martin

a loader to the air we breath when we're on vacation. Safety and Health is an all encompassing field that is involved with conditions on the job and off the job as well. We in the field of safety are even mindful of the standard of living maintained in this country. Health, after all, is definitely related to our standard of living. That's why I want to take this opportunity to talk to you about Proposition 15, the nuclear-power initiative.

If Proposition 15 passes, it would essentially close down all the existing nuclear-power plants in California and prohibit new ones from being constructed. What does that mean to us?

a) It means the loss of construction jobs to build the plants and the loss of jobs for people to operate the new plants after they are completed.

It also means those who are now employed at nuclear-power facilities will be laid off and join the list of unemployed.

b) It means California will be faced with a power shortage. The nuclear power supply we now depend on for electricity will not be available nor will there be power to supply future growth. Industry needs electricity to operate, and if California has a shortage then industry will simply have to locate somewhere else... this again means a loss of future jobs.

The demand for increased residential use of power as the population grows and adds new work saving appliances to homes will just be out of luck.

Passage of the nuclear energy shutdown initiative would also require the use of an additional 38 million barrels of oil (or its equivalent) annually, seriously setting back U.S. energy independence goals... and setting us up for another oil embargo like the one we contended with in 1973.

c) It will mean that utility bills will increase in California. Oil generated electricity costs about twice as much as nuclear generated electricity. In the first 3 quarters of 1975, nuclear power produced 8.5 per cent of all U.S. electricity and saved consumers \$1.3 billion.

d) It will mean that we pay for another costly but useless bureaucracy. The nuclear initiative commits \$800,000 of your tax money to an advisory group—required to be two thirds non-experts in nuclear science. This group would duplicate functions of the Energy Commission as well as the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

e) It means that California would be set back a matter of many years as a productive state. Without nuclear power, we would be faced with using other alternative sources of solar, wind and geothermal energy which cannot produce major amounts of electricity for at least 15 to 25 years... even if we invest all possible resources in their development.

The list of problems is endless that would be created by the loss and prohibition of nuclear power plants in California.

The main opposition to the use of nuclear power in California revolves around safety and the fear of exposure to radioactive material from an accident. But AS A PERSON WHO IS INFORMED ON THE SAFETY FEATURES OF NUCLEAR POWER, AND AS AN ACTIVE MEMBER OF THE STATE AND NATIONAL FIELD OF SAFETY, I WOULD LIKE TO ASSURE YOU THAT THESE FEARS ARE UNREALISTIC. My job and the job of others in the field is to work for the safest environment possible—it is our job and our interest. Now, what would be the sense in our supporting a nuclear power plant if it was NOT safe?

The odds against an American dying from a nuclear-power accident are 300 million to one! These are the kind of odds you can bet on! Nuclear experts have analyzed every valve, every pipe, control mechanism and pump in a nuclear reactor that might conceivably fail and fed the information into a computer to arrive at these odds. I don't know of anything else we come into contact with on a daily basis that has been subjected to such a safety study as nuclear power plants.

The nuclear power critics are right in one way—we MUST make sure that power plants are safe. But the critics are wrong in another way—and that is we ARE making sure the plants are safe.

So, vote NO on Proposition 15 and encourage the operating engineers you work with to vote "no," too. Our jobs depend on it.

REGISTER TO VOTE — AND VOTE

At its meeting on April 25, 1976, the Executive Board granted Honorary Memberships to the following:

Name	Reg. No.	Initiated	by Local No.	Dist.
Warren Blake	293328	11/16/40	3	2
Johan Edin	238761	11/15/36	45	2
Walter L. Freylach	214385	3/26/34	59A	10
Yates Hammett	238281	10/ 5/36	59B	
George Haywood	255447	11/ 5/37	210	2
Joseph Hood	302227	4/ 5/41	3B	3
Louis Manuel	302230	4/ 5/41	3B	2
Harry Schnell	300593	3/15/41	3	8
Wm. T. Simpson	280953	12/ /39	3	8
Herbert Weaver	302223	4/ 5/41	3A	10

Marysville  
Work Moving

By A. A. CELLINI,  
District Representative,  
and JOHN SMITH and  
GEORGE HALSTED,  
Business Representatives

Things have picked up considerably in the last month, most of the work being small jobs, but it has put several fellows to work. H. F. Lauritzen has a couple of crews working at Oroville working on a surge line for the Department of Water resources. P & P Building wreckers has a couple of jobs, one in Oroville and one in Marysville, and have their fellows working here.

Baldwin Contracting Company has all of their work cranked up, putting most of their fellows back to work. They are working in the river bottom on the first phase of the park.

Robinson Construction Company of Oroville has all of their fellows back to work and have hired several new fellows with work scattered all over Oroville and up at Berry Creek; they are going strong on the Simpson Lane Project in Marysville.

R. & D. Watson at Chester has everything cranked up putting about 20 of the Brothers back to work. Ladd & McConnel is going strong at Indian Valley on their realignment project there.

Yuba Gold Field's, Inc. is doing real well at Hammonton with about 25 Brother engineers working there. If things keep going well, it is hopeful they will be building or revamping another dredge and put several more fellows to work.

Tenco Tractor is going real well at the present time. We are currently in negotiations with them.

Work in general has picked up over the last few weeks on the West Side Area. Butte Creek Rock was low bidder on jobs at Lassen Avenue in Chico and Clark Road in Paradise. The Directors of the Paradise Irrigation District (PID) have given approval to detailed plans and specifications for enlargement of Paradise Dam and replacing of Magalia Dam outlet Works. The plans were presented Thursday afternoon by the engineering firm of Harlan and Associates of San Francisco. Richard Harlan presented details of the bid specifications, which permit potential contractor bidders to bid separately on the Paradise and Magalia Dam Projects, or to submit a combined bid on both. Bidders will be asked to present alternates on methods of continuing water service to people within the District. One alternate is a provision of a temporary pipeline along Magalia Lake shoreline from a diversion dam at the upper end of the lake. The other is a provision of a booster pump system to put water into the district from a small dam within Magalia reservoir and boosting the pressure at a point near the chlorinator building. An additional alternate, but not required of bidders, is construction of a coffer dam around the outlet works of Magalia Reservoir. Harlan and Directors feel this will be more costly and provide no more assurance of turbidity than the booster system, but if a bidder feels he can do the work with a coffer dam system at less cost, he will be entitled to submit bids. Covered in the bid specifications are works involving \$3,167,000.00 in State Davis-Grunsky Act loan funds and \$400,000.00

## Stewards' NEWS

by Ray Cooper, Job Steward Director

Stewards are in the front lines of union representatives and one of the duties of the job is to be a communication link. Nearly 6,000 bills a year are introduced in Sacramento and some of them clearly affect operating engineers but it would take a mastermind to work a full time job and be on top of all the issues in the state as well. But, when an issue does come to our attention, then it's up to the Stewards to make sure all the members they work with also have this information.



Ray Cooper

One of these important bills is facing us now—it's the California Job Opportunity Act of 1976 introduced by Assemblymen Bill Lockyer and Ken Maddy and supported by the Brown Administration. This bill is a strong stab at organized labor and if passed, it may affect every one of our jobs.

Billed by the Brown Administration as an "innovative way to stimulate employment," the measure allocates \$25 million of state and federal money for publicly-funded work projects to be done by private contractors. The work will employ a corp of skilled and union craftsmen to supervise a select group of welfare recipients who volunteer for the jobs.

The goal of the Act is to create jobs and lower unemployment, but in fact, the end result may undermine union labor and the gains we've made through the years. For instance, the Act calls for:

• MAINTENANCE AND DEVELOPMENT OF SKILLS OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

Most building trades unions have existing Apprenticeship Programs and Affirmative Action Programs already in operation. This section of the Act bypasses our programs that lead to membership in the Union, and future employment through the Union, while using Union members to insure performance standards and technical supervision of the unskilled people.

• MINIMUM OF 75 PER CENT OF THE EMPLOYEES WILL BE APPLICANTS OR RECIPIENTS OF AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

Unemployment is running too high in the building trades to pass up trained journeymen in order to hire unskilled workers in a job that requires technical knowledge! Hiring unemployed workers who are trained to do the job is more sensible and efficient.

• PARTICIPANTS FROM THE WELFARE PROGRAM WILL BE PAID WAGES OF UP TO \$8,000 ANNUALLY WHILE RETAINING THEIR WELFARE ELIGIBILITY.

Some of our own Union members don't earn \$8,000 annually due to the lack of jobs! In addition, the Davis-Bacon Act requires prevailing wages be paid for government financed construction projects and the fact that the AFDC participants will receive less appears to be in direct violation of this Act.

• WILL PROVIDE INTENSIVE JOB PLACEMENT.

Labor fought a long and bitter struggle in the past to establish their right to have hiring halls which perform this service of job placement.

This Act pits the unskilled and skilled against each other in competition for jobs and undermines the gains of labor!!!

Stewards, we need to write the proponents of this bill and tell them we DO NOT SUPPORT the California Job Opportunity Act of 1976. Encourage every operating engineer on your job to write a postcard and voice a loud NO to this anti-unionism.

The price of a 13-cent stamp used to mail a postcard may be the best investment we ever made to keep our jobs and our Union safe.

Please write to:  
Governor Edmund Brown, Jr.  
State Capitol  
Sacramento, California 95814  
Assemblyman:  
Bill Lockyer  
14895 East 14th Street

San Leandro, California 94578  
Assemblyman:  
Ken Maddy  
1221 Van Ness Avenue  
Fresno, California 93721

of PID funds, for a total project of \$3,567,000.00 to enlarge the water storage capacities for the district and improve the delivery system. Bids will be opened at 10:30 a.m. May 19, 1976. It will be reviewed following official opening by the attorney and engineers, with award of contracts to be made at the regular meeting of the Board after 1:30 p.m. on the same date. Some concerns are voiced by directors and Harlan regarding possible costs of the water delivery systems while construction is ongoing for the balance of the year. Harlan feels the bypass pipeline and diversion dam proposed may be estimated at \$200,000.00 or more and the booster pump system will cost over \$100,000.00. A final decision awaits the results of bids received on the total project, officials agreed.

## BLOOD BANK

Our sincere thanks to the following individuals for their donation to the blood bank—it is sincerely appreciated. The blood bank is in

need of these donations: H. O. Blackwelder, Gerald P. Davern, William K. Fretz, Nathaniel P. Tolbert, Barbara Mock, Willie Mock, Jr. and Jerry C. Tolbert.

If there is anyone else who would like to donate blood, it would certainly be appreciated. You may donate at any of the following locations — and please remember this is District 60 when you are donating:

## Chico:

Every Monday—3:00-6:00 p.m.  
Every Tuesday—8:00-11:00 a.m.  
and 1:00-4:00 p.m.  
Every Friday—8:00-11:00 a.m.  
(At the Chico Donor Center—169 Cohasset Road, Chico)

## Marysville:

2nd Tuesday of each month:  
1:00-7:00 p.m. (at the Marysville Art Club)

## Oroville:

1st Thursday of each month:  
1:00-6:00 p.m. (New Location:  
Municipal Auditorium, Montgomery and Myers—Oroville)



# Personal Notes

## EUREKA

It is with deep sorrow we report the passing of our retired brother A. J. (Shorty) Harris who passed away very suddenly on April 13th. Our deepest sympathies to his family and friends.

We would like to extend our condolences to Brother Jack Majors on the passing of his wife, Verna on March 23rd.

## MARYSVILLE

Our deepest sympathies to the families and friends of deceased Retired Brothers Dewey Clendenin and Charles Shellenberger.

Our deepest sympathy to the family and friends of deceased public employee Hershel Koller.

## REDDING

Our deepest sympathy is extended to the family and many friends of Brother Lewis Burton. Brother Burton was a member of Local No. 3 for many, many years. At the time of his death he was retired with a total disability. He worked in and around Redding for many years—his last employer was J. F. Shea Gravel Plant, Redding.

Heartfelt sympathies to the family and friends of Brother Tom Gay. Brother Gay was very ill for over a year—he was retired with Local No. 3, with a total disability also. He also worked for many contractors in the Redding area—he last worked for O'Hair Construction.

Sincere sympathy to the family and friends of Brother Harvey Huey. Brother Huey worked in and around Redding—his battle with cancer lasted for many years but he seemed never to give up. He will be sorely missed.

Our deepest sympathy is extended to the family and friends of Brother Wallace Freshour. Brother Freshour was retired with Operating Engineers—in his heyday he worked out of the Redding hall for many contractors in the northern part of California.

## SACRAMENTO

Our sympathies are extended to Ralph Chase on the passing of his wife, Irene.

We would like to express our deepest sympathies to the family and friends of deceased Brother David C. Humphrey.

## SAN JOSE

We would like to express our deepest sympathy to the families of the following deceased members: Hubert Grove, Harry Eubanks, Mrs. Myrtle I. Calabrese, Apolimario J. Galanza and Henry A. Lawrence.

We wish a speedy recover and our best to the following members: Al Gaske, who had to go back in the hospital due to his back injuries.

Tom Bauer's wife, who is in the hospital at the present time.

Chuck Lettunich, who is recuperating from a stroke. All the brothers in the area are waiting for him to come back to work.

Our most sincere appreciation to the following members who have donated blood recently: Francisco C. Alvarez, Robert E. Goodnight, Ralph Perez, Leonard W. Moldenhauer.

The San Jose Office staff wishes to thank very sincerely all those members who participated, donated their blood, and their time during our last "Blood Drive" held in Dist. 90. There were 66 pints of blood given to the Blood Bank, as a result of this drive.

Also many, many thanks to those members who donated food for the victims of the earthquake in Guatemala, Central America. Due to the limited space it's impossible to mention everyone, but we wish to express our sincere appreciation for your generosity.

## SPECIAL NOTICE

The San Jose Office, Dist. No. 90 will conduct a "Blood Drive" Thursday night, June 10th from 5:00 to 8:00 p.m. There is no need to drive to the Blood Center since the Bloodmobile unit will be parked right in our own parking lot!

## SAN RAFAEL

Congratulations to our Apprentice Ron Slagill on his recent marriage. Get well wishes go to Brother John Van Drunen, recent retiree, who is back in Marin General.

Our deepest sympathy to Brother John West and family on the recent passing of his mother.

Brother Ralph La May, who has been on pension for the past few years passed away on April 14th. Our deepest sympathy to his wife, Lillian.

Our congratulations to Apprentice Brother Jim Vandall who has attained Journeyman status effective April 12th.

Brother Jim DeLaMontanya is Owner-Master of the "Nobilis"—anyone interested in chartering or spending a day on the Bay with Captain Jim can contact him at Black Point—Phone No. 415-897-4076.

## SANTA ROSA

Herb Freitag is now home from the hospital and recuperating nicely. Sure glad to hear you're felling better, Herb. And to all of his friends, Mike Pritchard is in Community Hospital in Santa Rosa and would appreciate a card or call from you.

## STOCKTON

Brothers Paul Davis, Charlie Whitman, Fred Probst, Elmer Thorpe, Harvey Widener and Charles Curtiss were either hospitalized or under a doctor's care during the past month. A speedy recovery is wished for all.

# SWAP SHOP CORNER: Free Want Ads for Engineers

**FOR SALE: 1974 JOHN DEERE**, 410 Loader and backhoe, 1300 hrs. \$15,000. Ph. 415/934-7931 or 415/676-4151. James, 1263 Las Juntas Way, Walnut Creek, Calif. 94596. Reg. No. 15721. 3-1.

**FOR SALE: 24' TRAILER HOUSE**, 1973 Shasta, fully self-cont. Oversized re-frig. w/freer, heater, carpeting. Will sleep 6. See to appreciate. \$3,750. J. Killian, 236 E St., Redwood City, Calif. 94063. Ph. 415/591-3253. Reg. No. 1509108. 3-1.

**FOR SALE: 1975 THUNDERBOLT Jet Drive 18'**, 465 Olds engine, trailer, only used 5 times, seats 6. License & engine tags paid, \$6,000. Ph. 916/489-3560 after 5 Monday-Saturday. R. Dunton, 2922 Walnut Ave., Carmichael, Calif. 95606. Reg. No. 0708240. 3-1.

**FOR SALE: NATIONAL PRESSURE COOKER**, 14 qt. or 18 pint jars, cast aluminum, never used. \$20. Mr. Merstead, 2667 18th Ave., San Francisco, Calif. 94116. Ph. 415/731-7607. Reg. No. 276799. 3-1.

**FOR SALE: 1971 CHRYSLER NEWPORT**, 4 dr. vinyl top, p.s., p. disc brakes, a/c, 360 engine, body perfect inside and out, needs engine work. \$850 firm. W. West, 4419 Gertrude Dr., Fremont, Calif. 94536. Ph. 415/797-0572. Reg. No. 1634806. 3-1.

**FOR SALE: 160 ACRES IN TRINITY COUNTY**, California. Plenty of water, timber, good hunting. \$150 per acre—low down, balance at 7 percent. Easy terms. M. Sykes, 1674 Granet Lane, Concord, Calif. 94519. Ph. 415/682-5683. Reg. No. 1087611. 3-1.

**FOR SALE: 2 TANDUM AXLE EQUIP. TRAILERS**, 62 Chev. 2 ton truck bit up for moving tractors, etc. 70 Chev. 18 ft. van w/lift gate. A. Strasser, 5409 Brophy Dr., Fremont, Calif. 74536. Ph. 415/797-8738. Reg. No. 0647495. 3-1.

**FOR SALE: SERVICE STATION/GIFT SHOP/MOTEL**. Hwy frontage close to Norfolk Lake. \$85,000 full price for business and property. J. Ball, Box 618, Salem, Arkansas 72576. Ph. 501/895-3106. Reg. No. 1142907. 3-1.

**FOR SALE: 19' JET BOAT**, 454 LS7 Chev. Tantom trailer, Beesme Fiber-glass hull, 17' Silverline Dolphin Open 17 sailboat. 22' Anodized Aluminum Mast, 163 sq. ft. 575 lbs. Dacron Sails. Brand new. Ph. 415/757-5914 after 5 p.m. Reg. No. 1637625. 3-1.

**FOR SALE: REG. 1/2 ARABIAN FILLY**. Bay coloring, good comp., gentle, nice showing prospect. \$500. T. Gardner, 3070 Oro-Bangor, Oroville, Calif. 95965. Ph. 916/534-6644. Reg. No. 1091194. 3-1.

**FOR SALE: 9,000 LB. PULL ELECTRIC WINCH**. Hickey Sidewinder almost new \$360. Belt driven winch in good condition \$250. 4 — 15" Ford wheels \$40. Redwood burl table, oblong 6', all natural sides, root base \$200. L. Green, 15211 Mitchell Creek Dr., Ft. Bragg, Calif. 95437. Ph. 707/964-3622. Reg. No. 1351433. 3-1.

**FOR SALE: APPX. ONE ACRE IN LOOKOUT**, California. Modoc County, good hunting and fishing area. \$150 cash or trade for self-cont. camp trailer. Ph. 916/243-4169. Reg. No. 0813772. 3-1.

**FOR SALE: 1972 ELCONA**, 12 x 60, 3 BR mobile home w/10 x 14 expando, new cpts. skirting, 100 pressure pads, awning, \$6,000. J. Batten, Box 212, Shingle Springs, Calif. 95682. Ph. 916/622-8593. Reg. No. 1153059. 3-1.

**FOR SALE: 1968 ROLLS ROYAL**, 19 1/2' self-cont. trailer w/shower \$1,500. J. Batten, Box 212, Shingle Springs, Calif. 95682. Ph. 916/622-8593. Reg. No. 1153059. 3-1.

**FOR SALE: 1969 TC 200 SUZUKI**, 4,000 miles \$250. J. Batten, Box 212, Shingle Springs, Calif. 95682. Ph. 916/622-8593. Reg. No. 1153059. 3-1.

**FOR SALE: STARLINE CAMPER SHELL**, 6' x 8', needs some repair. Also, Kenmore automatic washer, 3 yrs. old. Priced to sell. H. Roberts, 3145 61st Ave., Oakland, Calif. 94605. Reg. No. 228736. 3-1.

**FOR SALE: HOME IN SAN FRANCISCO**, 26 Sargent for \$2,500 total down pymt. incl. closing costs, plus assume Operating Engineers Credit Union loan of appx \$17,000. Mo. pymts. of \$154.45 — no 2nd loan. Call 415/584-7045 anytime. Reg. No. 1195123. 3-1.

**FOR SALE: TWO 5 ACRE LOTS** in Apple Valley, California. Will sell all or part. also will consider trade for right location. Ph. 209/964-3474. B. Gilcrease, Star Rt. Box 161, Jamestown, Calif. 95327. Reg. No. 0654165. 3-1.

**FOR SALE: ONE BLACK ANGUS**, 1 yr. old, artificial insemination, bred to black angus, will calve 10-25-76. One white face, 3 1/2 yrs. old, artificial insemination, bred to beefalo, will calve 4-3-76. One part Charlois, 3 yrs. old, artificial insemination, bred to beefalo, will calve 7-2-76. One part Charlois heifer, 9 mos. old. V. Sorensen, 17871 Andrea Way, Anderson, Calif. 96007. Ph. 916/357-2704. Reg. No. 0251990. 3-1.

**FOR SALE: BEAUTIFUL LOT** on Colorado River, Earp, Calif. All waterfront privileges, water & elect. on lot, paved streets. Lot No. 607, Track No. 7422, \$4,000. D. Collins, 6370 N. Temperance, Clovis, CA 93612. Reg. No. 0998883. 4-1.

**FOR SALE: 1948 STUDEBAKER CHAM-PION**, new upholstery, tires, motor & license, runs like a top. \$2,000. Ph. 209/289-3817 (Clovis, Calif.) Reg. No. 0998883. 4-1.

**FOR SALE: CAT 12-99E**, Series 7527, safety enclosed cab, heater, 12' sliding moldboard, 1400 x 24 tires. Machine in very good cond. W. Ogden, 5538 1/2 Old Oasis, Redding, CA 96001. Ph. 916/243-4552. Reg. No. 0750170. 4-1.

**WANTED: SAND & GRAVEL SCREENING PLANT** w/stacker conveyors to buy or lease. M. Williams, P. O. Box 1552, Gilroy, CA 95020 or phone collect 408/623-4616. Reg. No. 1414682. 4-1.

**FOR SALE: CHOICE LAKE WILD-WOOD property** in Smartsville, CA. owner may carry. F. Harley, 354 San Miguel St., San Francisco, CA 94112. Ph. 415/584-7647. Reg. No. 1419455. 4-1.

**FOR SALE: 8' COUCH**, black naugahyde, exc. cond. \$200. G. E. mobile maid port. dishwasher \$75. K. Prener, 6036 Loran, San Jose, CA 95123. Ph. 408/226-1963. Reg. No. 1528272. 4-1.

**FOR SALE: 1966 AIRSTREAM TRAILER**, 27' all self-cont., roll up awning, radio, window shades, wheel covers, exc. cond. Reasonable. V. Moore, 3437

Jupited Dr., Yuma, Arizona 85364, Ph. 602/783-8960. Reg. No. 0752821. 4-1.

**FOR SALE: 14 ACRES ON WINTERS FREEWAY**, zoned for 5 acres, good 255' well and pump house, beautiful view. R. Woody, 460 N. Jefferson, Dixon, CA 95620. Ph. 916/678-3268. Reg. No. 0347177. 4-1.

**FOR SALE: MACK 401 Gas motor complete**, \$250. International 6-cyl. Red Diamond motor complete w/carturetor, head, pan, water pump \$550. L. Mulhair, 97 Southridge Way, Daly City, CA 94014. Ph. 415/333-9006. Reg. No. 1547371. 4-1.

**FOR SALE: ONE HALF ACRE w/2 mobile homes**, close in, near market. Rent out or retire. E. Stevens, 2280 Poole Way, Carson City, Nevada 89701. Ph. 702/882-6554. Reg. No. 1212581. 4-1.

**FOR SALE: WHITE CAP**, new w/12 volt air filtering unit, complete \$300. Also, used White Cap \$65. Ph. 415/455-4014. Reg. No. 1136940. 4-1.

**FOR SALE: ANTIQUE CAR PARTS**, 1951 Cadillac series 60S, 4 d. Flemish giant rabbit breeding stock. Ph. 916/273-3338. Reg. No. 924990. 4-1.

**WANTED: MOTOR HOME** or Camper van in trade for 2 acres w/ 10' x 50' mobile home. Good well, fenced & cleared, fruit trees, garden, no equity on vehicle trade. R. Pounds, P. O. Box 246, Garden Valley, CA 95633. Reg. No. 0367255. 4-1.

**FOR SALE: 27' TRAILER**, 1973 Winnebago 5th wheel, fully self-cont., 4 Kw generator, many extras \$8,000. Ph. 209/722-8765. J. Mitchell, 2230 Orchard Lane, Merced, CA 95340. Reg. No. 1027908. 4-1.

**FOR SALE: 1970 DODGE SUPERBEE**, firm good interior, motor has 18,000 miles, \$700. L. Nelson, 3700 Hilltop Rd., Soquel, CA 95073. Ph. 408/475-1610. Reg. No. 1195021. 4-1.

**FOR SALE: HOME** appraised for \$27,000, will sell to right party for \$25,000, with \$4,000 down, bal. through bank. Ph. 801/375-5018 eves. H. W. Joanson, 810 W. 2000 N., Provo, Utah 84601. Reg. No. 0386054. 4-1.

**WANTED: AUGER HEADS** for Williams drill, 2 1/4 sq. inch drive. Six inch to 32 inch needed, single or long flight. State size and price. J. Pawson, 1109 Dix St., San Mateo, CA 94401. Ph. 415/345-3193 after 8 p.m. Reg. No. 0660993. 5-1.

**FOR SALE: 1967 CHEVY SERIES 70** hvy duty 2 axle dump, custom hel. 6 yd. box, 6V53 Detroit diesel, 5 + 3 trans plus 2 spd axle, full air, looks almost new. B. Ginochio, 4501 Glen Haven Rd., Soquel, CA 95073. Ph. 408/475-3014 or 476-1643. Reg. No. 1451566. 5-1.

**FOR SALE: 5 or 10 ACRE parcels**, 30 miles east of Fresno, Calif. nr Kings Canyon Nat. Park on Deer Creek. Owner will finance all or part. P. Tepssa, 504 Doyle Rd., San Jose, CA 95129. Ph. 408/252-0540. Reg. No. 0538760. 5-1.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE: GRADALL** 2460, good cond., good rubber, 3-71 upper, 4-71 down, can be seen at Rancho Murietta. Will trade for S.C. late model tr. trailer. P. Tepssa, 504 Doyle Rd., San Jose, CA 95129. Ph. 408/252-0540. Reg. No. 0538760. 5-1.

**WANTED: FOREIGN COINS** and post-cards pre 1930, war medals, badges and pistols, match boxes, snuff boxes. Fair prices paid. L. Reeve 302 East 39 Ave., San Mateo, CA 94403. Ph. 415/345-0868. Reg. No. 1051351. 5-1.

**FOR SALE: VIBRATORY SHEEPS-FOOT**, 72" Essix Duetz dielise; engine, pull type, exc. cond., \$3500. 6" Barnes trailer mounted pump, diesel engine with 20' suction hose \$3,500. Parking lot lights—30' pole, double 15' arms, 400 watt mercury vapor light fixtures, 220 volt with photo electric cell. \$1,200 each. 1963 Dodge 4x4 power wagon, V-8 3 1/2 T, good shape. \$1,400. 1970 Chevrolet Blisqayne, \$1,000. 1960 GMC bobtail dump truck, V-8 engine 5 spd trans, good cond., \$2,600. 1966 Mack 10-wheel dump truck, 335 Cummins engine, jake brake, new dump box, radial front tires, exc. cond., \$18,500. V30 ditch witch only 30 hrs., 4 wheel drive, dozer blade, like new cond., \$6,200. Ph. 702/782-3530. Reg. No. 1115311. 5-1.

**FOR SALE: 1958 EDESEL RANGER**, no motor or radiator, but in good shape, \$300. 7 pc. his n' hers bedroom set, two dressers, over 70 yrs. old, in good shape, \$750. P. A. Lachney, P.O.

Box 612, Project City, CA 96079. Ph. 916/275-1395. Reg. No. 0628190. 5-1.

**FOR SALE: 1974 HARLEY DAVIDSON SPORTSTER**, 10,000 miles, fully custom & chrome, \$2,300. Ask for Jeff Blumenthal, 2339 - 46th Ave., San Francisco, CA 94116. Ph. 415/661-3326. Reg. No. 1627864. 5-1.

**FOR SALE: HW5G A.C. LOADER**, good cond., undercarriage like new \$3,950. L. Goltz, 3624 Haven Ave., Redwood City, CA 94063. Ph. 415/369-3453. Reg. No. 0698364. 5-1.

**FOR SALE: 1974 SUZUKI MOTORCY-CLE** 185 trial & street, 5 speed, 1,500 miles. 80 mpg. \$550. exc. cond. 21" front wheel, one owner, R. Crowell, 2810 Corabel Ln. No. 35, Sacramento, CA 95821. Ph. 916/488-4200. Reg. No. 1301535. 5-1.

**WANTED: AGRI CAT** complete or parts. also need tracks, sprockets and any other drive train parts for Agri Cat. R. Marks, P.O. Box 458, Concord, CA 94522. Ph. 415/825-9147. Reg. No. 1175074. 5-1.

**FOR SALE: 1972-22' PROWLER TRAILER** will sleep 6, fully self-cont. very clean/one owner. Asking \$3,200. R. Fleckenstein, 1153 Johnson Ave., San Jose, CA 95129. Ph. 408/255-2532 or 408/295-8788. Reg. No. 1001691. 5-1.

**FOR SALE: 12'x60' MOBILE HOME w/ expando**, 2 lots, 3 sheds, lge trees—30 mi. E. Red Bluff. Above valley heat, below deep snow—fishing—hunting. T. J. Cecil, P.O. Box 592, Los Molinos, CA 96055. Ph. 916/287-2712. Reg. No. 0307920. 5-1.

**FOR SALE: 1966-450 CASE TRACK LAYER**, backhoe-loader combination. Good cond. Also, 20 acres in Lassen County. A. C. Bryce Jr., P.O. Box 294, Lower Lake, CA 95457. Ph. 707/994-5216. Reg. No. 1597726. 5-1.

**FOR SALE: 1972 ALJO TRAVEL TRAILER**, 26 ft. self-cont. Eye-level oven, freezer-top refig., forced air heat, fully carpeted other extras, exc. cond. \$3,700. Ph. 415/676-8860 or 209/552-5640. Reg. No. 0682624. 5-1.

**FOR SALE: GENERAL ELECTRIC WILL PUMP**, Model - 5K254XA71A, HP-5, Tuccuzi Bros. Inc., Serial No. NCD-1096. 300. 4170 Rose Ave., Marysville, CA 95901. Ph. 916/742-0949. Reg. No. 0779761. 5-1.

**FOR SALE: Approx. 5 1/2 acres** near Stockton, ideal family setup. Close to lakes, gas pump, store, 3 bedroom living quarters in rear, 60x80 dance floor, 40 ft. bar license, 2 cabins—fenced. May take part trade in farming land. Write: Property, 223 MacArthur Ave., Pittsburg, CA 94565. Reg. No. 0413422. 5-1.

## RULES FOR SUBMITTING ADS

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Engineers Get I-5 Money Approved

Operating Engineers, working with Assemblyman John Garamendi, were able to convince the Brown Administration and the State Highway Commission to approve funding of Interstate 5 between Stockton and Sacramento. The gap in the freeway, over 14 miles long, is located between Highway 12 in San Joaquin County and Lambert Road in Sacramento County. It is the only remaining part of the highway yet to be constructed between the Canadian and the Mexican borders.

Robert Adams, assistant director for financial management with Cal/Trans, indicates that the Highway Commission released \$1.2 million in state money, to be matched by over \$9 million in federal funds, to start grading the

gap. The Commission also agreed to appropriate the rest of the money needed to fill the gap during the next fiscal year, which starts June 30. Construction of the freeway is expected to take about 2 1/2 years.

According to Garamendi, in whose district the gap lies, the bids for the grading will be called by the State Department of Transportation in November.

Garamendi said the Commission was able to come up with the needed I-5 money and still fulfill the mandatory 60-40 split in highway funds between Northern and Southern California. State law requires the state to spend 60 percent of its highway construction funds in the state's 16 southern counties.



## 1976 SCHEDULE OF SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING

**JULY** held at the Masonic Auditorium,  
10 San Francisco, Saturday, 1:00 1111 California Street, near Tay-  
p.m. Semi-annual meeting will be lor, in San Francisco.

## DISTRICT &amp; SUB-DISTRICT MEETINGS

**MAY** **JULY**  
4 Sacramento, Tues., 8 p.m. 13 Eureka, Tues., 8 p.m.  
6 Oakland, Thurs., 8 p.m. 14 Redding, Wed., 8 p.m.  
11 Stockton, Tues., 8 p.m. 15 Oroville, Thurs., 8 p.m.  
18 Fresno, Tues., 8 p.m. 21 Honolulu, Wed., 7 p.m.  
20 Watsonville, Thurs., 8 p.m. 22 Hilo, Thurs., 7:30 p.m.  
28 San Francisco, Wed., 8 p.m.

**JUNE**

3 Ukiah, Thurs., 8 p.m.  
4 Provo, Fri., 8 p.m.  
5 Reno, Sat., 8 p.m.

## DISTRICT AND SUB-DISTRICT MEETING PLACES

**San Francisco, Engineers Bldg., 474 Valencia St.**  
**Eureka, Engineers Bldg., 2806 Broadway.**  
**Redding, Engineers Bldg., 100 Lake Blvd.**  
**Oroville, Prospectors Village, Oroville Dam Blvd.**  
**Honolulu, Washington School (Cafetorium), 1633 S. King St.**  
**Hilo, Kapiolani School, 966 Kilauea Ave.**  
**San Jose, Labor Temple, 2102 Almaden Rd.**  
**Stockton, Engineers Bldg., 2626 N. California.**  
**Oakland, Labor Temple, 23rd & Valdez.**  
**Sacramento, CEL&T Bldg., 2525 Stockton Blvd.**

**Fresno, Engineers Bldg., 3121 E. Olive St.**  
**Ukiah, Grange Hall (opposite 101 Motel), State Street, Ukiah.**  
**Salt Lake City, 1958 W. No. Temple.**  
**Reno, Musicians Hall, 124 W. Taylor Street.**  
**Marysville, Elks Hall, 920-D Street.**  
**Watsonville, Veterans Memorial Bldg., 215 Third.**  
**Santa Rosa, Veterans' Memorial Bldg., 1351 Maple.**  
**Provo, Carpenters Hall, 600 South, 600 East.**  
**Ogden, Ramada Inn, 2433 Adams Ave.**

## Business Offices and Agents Phone Listing

\*Indicates Home Phone

**OFFICERS**  
Dale Marr, Business Mgr. \*415/359-5351  
Harold Huston, President \*415/791-1107  
Robert Mayfield,  
Vice President \*415/365-2509  
James R. Ivy,  
Rec. Corres. Secty. \*415/933-0814  
Harold J. Lewis,  
Finan. Secty. \*808/395-5013  
D. R. Kinchloe,  
Treas. & Spec. Rep. \*415/837-7418

**DISTRICT 01—SAN FRANCISCO**

Dispatch Office:  
470 Valencia St., Office—415/431-5744  
Ralph Wilson, Dist. Rep. \*415/355-8142  
Charles Snyder \*415/479-2113  
Phil Pruett \*415/359-0385

**Pipeline & Drilling**

George Morgan,  
Organizer \*415/581-3430  
Frank Townley \*916/824-5785

**DISTRICT 02—SAN RAFAEL**

76 Belvedere St., 94901 ... 415/454-3565  
Wayne Sprinkle,  
Asst. Dist. Rep. \*415/892-5958

**DISTRICT 03—SAN MATEO**

1730 So. Amphlett Blvd.,  
Room 110 94402 ... 415/345-8237  
Dick Bell, Dist. Rep. \*415/359-8887  
Harvey Pahel \*415/349-5198

**DISTRICT 04—VALLEJO**

404 Nebraska St., 94590 ... 707/644-2667  
Hugh Bodam \*707/677-1780

**DISTRICT 20—OAKLAND**

675 Hegenberger Rd.,  
Oakland 94621 ... 415/638-7273  
Robert Skidgel,  
Dist. Rep. \*415/937-3186  
Ron Butler,  
Asst. Dist. Rep. \*415/686-0653  
Dewitt Markham \*415/820-0309  
Jim Johnston \*415/582-3305  
Buford Barks \*415/797-4819  
Robert Marr \*415/791-2170  
Charles R. Ivie \*415/798-3362  
Henry F. Munroe \*415/686-6016

**Truck Cranes**

Wm. Dorresteyn \*415/229-4503

**Dredging**

Gil Anderson \*415/797-4457

**DISTRICT 30—STOCKTON**

2626 North California, 95204  
209/464-7687  
Walter Talbot, Dist. Rep. \*209/477-3210  
Al McNamara \*209/464-0706

**DISTRICT 31—MODESTO**

401 "H" Street, 95354 ... 209/522-0833  
Jay Victor, Asst. Dist. Rep. \*209/883-0148

**DISTRICT 40—EUREKA**

2806 Broadway, 95501 ... 707/443-7328  
Robert Wagnon, Dist. Rep. \*707/725-5345  
Eugene Lake \*707/443-5843

**DISTRICT 50—FRESNO**

3121 East Olive Street, 93702  
209/485-0611  
Claude Odom, Dist. Rep. \*209/439-4052  
Bob Merriott \*209/733-4892  
Harold Smith \*209/222-8333  
Jerry Bennett \*209/224-2758

**DISTRICT 60—MARYSVILLE**

1010 Eye Street, 95901 ... 916/743-7321  
Alex Cellini, Dist. Rep. \*916/674-3927  
John Smith \*916/673-3583  
George Halsted \*916/673-6702

**DISTRICT 70—REDDING**

100 Lake Boulevard, 96001 916/241-0158  
Ken Green, Dist. Rep. \*916/347-4097  
Robert Havenhill \*916/241-3768

**DISTRICT 80—SACRAMENTO**

8580 Elder Creek Road, 95828  
916/383-8480  
Clem Hoover, Dist. Rep. \*916/428-1458  
Al Dalton \*916/622-7078  
Al Swan \*916/487-5491  
Wilbur Marshall \*916/687-6494  
Wm. Best \*916/985-2724

**DISTRICT 81—KINGS BEACH**

8645 N. Lake Blvd. Rm. 2,  
P.O. Box 1589,  
Kings Beach, Ca. 95719 ... 916/546-5968  
Tom Eck, Asst. Dist. Rep. \*916/546-3479

**DISTRICT 90—SAN JOSE**

760 Emory Street, 95126 ... 408/295-8788  
Mike Kraynick, Dist. Rep. \*408/266-7502  
Tom Carter,  
Asst. Dist. Rep. \*408/779-3863  
Jack Bullard \*408/476-1962  
Bob Fleckenstein \*408/255-2532  
Nathan Davidson \*408/722-3781

**SALINAS**

(Area 408) 422-1869  
Hrs. 3-5 p.m. Mon., 4-8 p.m. Thurs.  
117 Pajaro, Salinas 93901  
Jack Bullard \*408/476-1962

**DISTRICT 10—SANTA ROSA**

3900 Mayette, 95405 ... 707/546-2487

Russell Swanson, Dist. Rep.

\*707/545-4414  
Stanley McNulty \*707/433-1567  
Bill Parker \*707/545-8441

**NEVADA****DISTRICT 11—RENO**

185 Martin Avenue, 89502 702/329-0236  
Dale Beach, Dist. Rep. \*702/882-6643  
Paul Wise \*702/882-1004  
Dave Young \*702/359-2662

**UTAH****DISTRICT 12—SALT LAKE CITY**

1958 W.N. Temple, 84116 ... 801/532-6081  
Tom Bills, Dist. Rep. \*801/255-6515  
Wayne Lassiter \*801/272-6535  
Wm. Markus \*801/255-5227  
Dennis K. Wright \*801/336-2541

**DISTRICT 13—PROVO**

125 E. 300 South, 84601 ... 801/373-8237  
Donald R. Strate \*801/377-4440

**DISTRICT 14—OGDEN**

520 - 26th Street, 84401 ... 801/399-1139  
Rex Daugherty \*801/621-1169

**HAWAII****DISTRICT 17—HONOLULU**

2305 S. Beretania, 96814 ... 808/949-0084  
Wallace Lean, Dist. Rep. \*808/941-3456  
Gordon MacDonald \*808/488-9876  
Richard Shuff \*808/833-4184  
Kenneth Kahoonel \*808/259-5617  
Harold J. Lewis, Jr. \*808/524-4674

**Hilo—Lycurgus Bldg.**

56 Walaue, 96720 ... 808/935-6316  
Wm. Crozier \*808/959-6664

**GUAM****DISTRICT 06—AGANA**

P.O. Box E-J 96910 ... 734-9064  
Eustaquio Punzalan, Asst. Dist. Rep.  
\*646-1018  
Virgilio Delin \*632-0500  
Moises Flores \*546-2427

**PROPERTY MANAGER**

George Baker,  
Director of Transp. &  
Communications \*415/431-1566  
\*415/239-5697

**SAFETY DEPARTMENT**

Jerry Martin, Director ... 415/431-1568  
\*415/443-5285  
Samuel Coburn ... 209/522-0833  
\*209/529-5838  
Jack Short ... Office—916-383-5011  
\*916/878-1651  
Lenny Fagg 702/329-0236 \*702/635-2419  
Vance Abbott \*801/798-7123  
James Rowland, Jr. \*808/923-7702

**JOB STEWARD DIVISION**

Ray Cooper ... 415/431-1568 \*415/349-5664

**DELINQUENT EMPLOYERS**

F. Walker ... 415/431-1568 \*415/897-754

**PUBLIC RELATIONS**

Ken Erwin, Director &  
Managing Editor ... 415/431-1568  
\*566-1194

Al Venning, Audio-Visual \*408/252-8928  
John McMahon, Eng. News, CCC &  
Vote ... 415/431-1568  
James Barp ... 415/431-1568

**Pensioners, SELFEC & EPEC**

Wm. E. (Bill) Metz ... \*415/992-2530

**TECHNICAL ENGINEERING DIV.**

Technical Engineering Center  
675 Hegenberger Rd.,  
Oakland 94621 ... 415/638-9353  
Mike Womack, Director ... 916/383-2401  
Office—916/383-2401  
\*916/933-0300

Paul Schissler ... 415/638-9353 \*828-5355

Harold (Gene) Machado ... 408/295-8788  
\*408/923-2457

**NO. CAL.-NEV. SURVEYOR'S JAC**

675 Hegenberger Rd.,  
Oakland 94621 ... 415/638-7225  
A. A. Pennebaker, Adm. ... \*415/254-8681

**PUBLIC EMPLOYEES DIVISION**

675 Hegenberger Rd.,  
Oakland 94621 ... 415/638-7710  
Dan Senechal, Director ... \*415/837-5664  
Walt Norris, Spec. Rep. (Oakland)  
\*415/447-5108

Ronald L. Ward (Oakland)  
\*415/462-3574

Gary Fernandez (Oakland) \*415/237-6788  
Robt. J. Criddle, Jr. (Marysville)  
916/743-7321

\*916/743-6929

Larry Wolfe (Marysville) \*916/674-3682

Allen Boyd (Fresno) ... 209/485-0611

\*209/875-8082

Stanley Glick (Stockton) ... 209/466-7141

\*209/948-2544

**SAN JOSE PUBLIC EMPLOYEES**

510 N. 1st St., San Jose, CA 95110

408/295-0514

Steven Dunkin (San Jose) \*408/257-7534

Loran Rudder (San Jose) \*408/475-8778

**FRINGE BENEFITS SERVICE CENTER**

474 Valencia St.,  
San Francisco 94103 ... 415/431-1568

Art Garofalo ... \*415/582-6002

**TRUST FUND SERVICE CENTER**

50 Francisco St.,  
San Francisco 94133 ... 415/391-4440

**CREDIT UNION**

6300 Village Pkwy.,  
Dublin 94566 ... 415/829-4400

P.O. Box 2082, Dublin 94566

Dale Hanan, Mgr. ... 415/255-8850

## Open-Shop Attempt Fails At State Level

The building trades in California have survived yet another attempt by the Associated General Contractors to turn California into an open shop state. The latest move, turned down by State Department of Industrial Relations Director Don Vial, called for establishment of a new construction worker apprentice training plan that would have cut across traditional craft lines to the benefit of "open shop contractors."

The proposal came to Vial via Donald Trungate, A.G.C.'s new director of Open Shop Services. The A.G.C.'s Non-Traditional Apprenticeship Program would have a standard term of 8,000 hours, with a minimum of hours for the trainees in each work process. Under the proposal, such apprentices would train in many crafts such as carpentry, concrete and masonry work, iron work, painting, equipment mechanic and equipment operations.

Local 3 Business Manager Dale Marr blasted the proposal as "another attempt by management to break the backs of organized labor. We in the building trades

have always had to look out for moves such as the latest proposal. This attempt, referred to as an innovative new approach to job training, is nothing other than another move by management to get organized labor. We will not agree to such union-busting moves."

In rejecting the proposal, Vial said that "if an innovation of such far-reaching consequence to the future of apprentices were to be approved, it could serve more than the interests of open shop contractors. It must also be compatible with the needs of other segments of the construction industry."

Vial complained that the A.G.C. proposal would lead to a "floating" concept of wages, hours and working conditions and declared, "this disturbs me both as a labor economist and a state official charged with promoting the welfare of working people."

"For example," he said, "a construction worker apprentice, at some given level of progress in the program, might receive different rates of pay as he followed an open shop contractor from project to project in separate labor markets. This would also be true if the apprentice moved within the same labor market from a private job to a public works project where law requires payment of prevailing union rates."

The state director declared, "One of the strongest features of traditional craft apprenticeship programs is that wages, hours and working conditions are an integral part of standards governing training and work processes by virtue of their linkage to collective bargaining agreements."

**IMPORTANT**

Detailed completion of this form will not only assure you of receiving your ENGINEERS NEWS each month, it will also assure you of receiving other important mail from your local Union. Please fill out carefully and check closely before mailing.



REG. NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
LOCAL UNION NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
SOC. SECURITY NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
NEW ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY \_\_\_\_\_  
STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

Clip and mail to Engineers News, 474 Valencia St., S. F., Calif. 94103.  
Incomplete forms will not be processed.

### CREDIT UNION OPERATING ENGINEERS LOCAL UNION NO. 3 6300 Village Parkway Dublin, California 94566 Telephone: 415/829-4400

Please send me information as indicated below:

- ☐ Membership.  
☐ Dividends.  
☐ 7% Investment Certificates.  
☐ Signature Loan.  
☐ Share Secured Loan.  
☐ New/Used Automobile Loan.  
☐ New/Used Motor Home Loan.  
☐ New/Used Mobile Home Loan.  
☐ New/Used Boat/Motor/Trailer Loan.  
☐ Travel Trailer/Camper Loan.  
☐ First Mortgage Loan.  
☐ Second Mortgage Loan.  
☐ Assistance in refinancing Automobile Loan.  
☐ Accident and Health Insurance for Loans.  
☐ Life Savings Insurance on Share Deposits.  
☐ Loan Protection Insurance on Loans.  
☐ Share Insurance Protection on Share Deposits.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_  
SOC. SEC. NO \_\_\_\_\_ TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_

**MEETING DATE CHANGES**

At its meeting on the 21st the Executive Board approved the following changes in the dates of regular quarterly membership meetings.

Dist.	Change to	Meeting Place	Changed From
8	Tuesday, May 4	C.E. L. & T. Bldg., 2525 Stockton Blvd., Sacramento, CA	May 25
9	Thursday, May 20	Veterans Bldg., 215 3rd Street, Watsonville, CA	June 17
12	Friday, June 4	Carpenters Hall, 600 South, 600 East, Provo, Utah	June 11
11	Saturday, June 5	Musician's Hall, 124 W. Taylor, Reno, Nevada,	June 12



# Local 3 Spearheads Anti-Prop. 15 Drive

## ENGINEERS



## NEWS

PUBLISHED TO PROMOTE THE GENERAL WELFARE OF ALL MEMBERS AND THEIR FAMILIES



Guam, Where America's Day Begins • Hawaii, The 50th State • No. California, The Golden State • No. Nevada, Silver State • Utah, Heart Of The Rockies

Special Edition

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 40 May, 1976

## Labor Is Out To Beat Prop. 15

In an unprecedented drive to insure the economic stability of the state, organized labor has geared up to beat Proposition 15.

Labor committees and conferences are being created from international levels down through the smallest locals in an effort to inform the rank and file union members as well as the general public on the economic effects the measure would have in California.

Proposition 15, known as the Nuclear Initiative will ultimately shut down all nuclear reactors in California and prevent construction of future ones, if it passes in the June 8 ballot. The implications the initiative would have on employment and the economy would be widespread.

William Robertson, executive Secretary-Treasurer of the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor, AFL-CIO told a Los Angeles City Hall news conference, Jan. 16 that part of the high cost of Proposition 15 would be the necessity of replacing existing reactors with conventional, fossil fuel burning plants.

Referring to an independent study made by the U.S. Library of Congress, Robertson said it would cost California consumers at least \$2 billion to pay for the shutdown of existing nuclear power plants.

"That amounts to \$225 for every household in the state," he added.

Robertson noted that the initiative was not really the safety measure it claimed to be. "After carefully analyzing the provisions of this measure we have concluded that it will do absolutely nothing to increase nuclear safety," he said. "What the initiative will do is effectively ban the peaceful use of nuclear energy in this state."

Meanwhile focusing on the state

level fight against Prop. 15 was the recent formation of the "Labor Committee Against Proposition 15" which met in a COPE conference session April 13 in San Francisco.

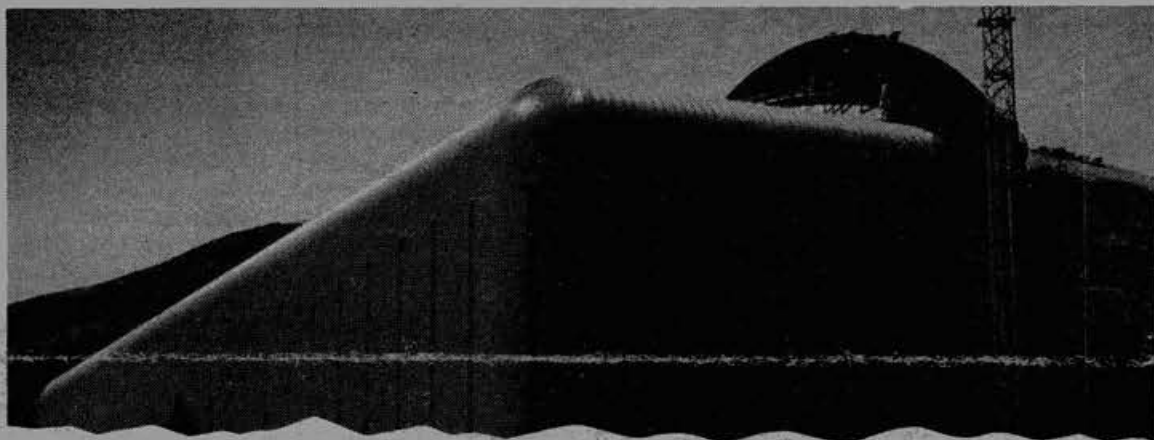
"The grave threats to our national security, to our precious energy supplies and to this state's expanding employment needs require defeat of Proposition 15" declared John Henning, committee chairman, and executive secretary-treasurer, California Labor

Federation, AFL-CIO.

"We anticipate that, consistent with the strongly stated policy of the national organization on this issue, that many national and international labor unions will actively assist in the campaign to defeat this threatening proposition on California's ballot," he continued.

On the international level, speakers at an Industrial Union Dept. energy conference in Wash-

(See LABOR, Page 8-A)



## Nuclear Initiative Will Cost Big Job Loss



### Labor Gives Warning

In February, the federal Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) published a detailed study on Proposition 15 (Nuclear Initiative), which calculated a total cost of \$40 billion, or \$7,500 for every California household if the initiative was approved on the June 8 ballot.

But the California AFL-CIO recently told a State Senate Committee that ERDA's \$40 billion estimate of the cost of shutting down nuclear power in California "does not even approximate the cost to consumers if income is curtailed or eliminated by the unemployment that will issue" from the passage of Prop. 15.

Patrick Mason, research director of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, said that the nuclear power plants initiative "would inflict a devastating blow to the California economy."

ERDA's \$40 billion estimate "only represents the direct and indirect costs to consumers of

being obliged to rely on alternative energy sources," Mason pointed out.

But "the crux of the issue," he said, is the impact Proposition 15 would have on California jobs.

Noting that more than one million Californians are already jobless and that the state's unemployment rate of 9.5 per cent is far above the natural rate of 7.6 per cent, Mason said.

"At a time when the economy is struggling to pull out of the deepest and most prolonged recession since the Thirties, a recession which was induced in part by severe energy shortages. . . California is being asked by the proponents of the nuclear initiative to inflict itself with another energy shortage."

The economic impact of Proposition 15 would "be borne by those least able to afford it," Mason warned.

This, he explained, is because "lower and middle income working people will pay not only

Spearheading a program against the Nuclear Initiative, Local 3 business manager and IUOE Ninth Vice-President Dale Marr has committed himself to "make as many IUOE members as possible aware of the economic dangers inherent in the passage of Proposition 15."

"Proposition 15 will obviously affect our California members most directly," says Marr, "but we cannot underestimate the importance of informing the brothers in Nevada, Utah and in the Pacific Basin as well. The issue of nuclear power is cropping up everywhere in the nation. People are getting railroaded into opposing nuclear power because of the scare tactics of the few who peddle horror stories about the dangers of nuclear plants."

"We cannot let the people be deceived about nuclear power," he emphasizes. "Nuclear energy is safer, cleaner and cheaper than any other energy now available on a commercial scale. To ban an energy alternative as valuable as nuclear energy would be to commit a cardinal sin in this day of energy shortage."

Endorsing Marr in the campaign against Proposition 15 is J. C. Turner, IUOE president. "If we are going to have full employment, we're going to need three per cent

annual growth in energy," he observed in a recent Industrial Union Dept. conference in Washington, D.C. "Unless we have nuclear energy, we're not going to have three per cent growth in energy."

One of Marr's prime concerns is the number of voters that have no idea of the issues involved in Prop. 15.

"Two recent polls show that a significant number of voters — somewhere between 24 per cent and 66 per cent—who intend to vote 'Yes' on Proposition 15 think they are voting for more nuclear power," Marr observes. "We have to get these people to realize that if they want to prevent a ban on nuclear power, they had better vote 'No' on Proposition 15."

"Another third of the public has not even heard about the Nuclear Initiative," Marr says. "Ignorance on the part of the voters is a very serious matter, especially on an issue as far reaching as this initiative."

In an effort to inform the public on the basic issues concerning Prop. 15, Marr pinpoints the two areas of conflict—safety vs. economics.

"The proponents of the Nuclear Initiative claim that nuclear plants are not safe enough for the public," he observes. "They ignore the perfect safety record of the nuclear industry—not one person has ever been killed in the 20-year history of commercial nuclear power."

"So the backers of this ridiculous piece of legislation have put a petition on the ballots with safety requirements so unrealistic as to be impossible to meet," Marr says. "In fact, there is considerable doubt as to whether some of the clauses are even constitutional."

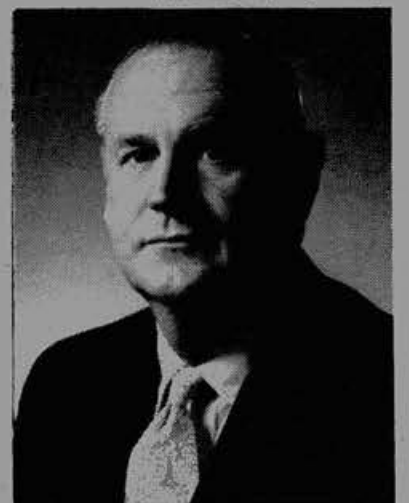
As the only representative of a local union who has ever had the distinction of serving on the Executive Committee of the construction section of the National Safety Council, Marr is not one to minimize the importance of safety in industry. But in his examination of the nuclear industry, he is con-

(See MARR, Page 8-A)



J. C. Turner  
IUOE President

"If we are going to have full employment, we're going to need 3 per cent annual growth in energy."



Dale Marr  
IUOE Local 3  
Business Manager

"The effect of a nuclear plant ban would be felt by nearly every household in the state."

(See LABOR GAINS, Page 8-A)



## New Prop. 15 Ballot Wording Says 'Electricity Cost May Rise'

In the face of a lawsuit by Nuclear Initiative backers, Attorney General Evelle Younger recently ruled that the "ballot title description" of Proposition 15 will include a financial impact section that gives a clear impression of the probable adverse cost implications to the public, should the initiative be voted into effect.

The "ballot title description" is the paragraph that will briefly describe the Nuclear Initiative in the polling booths June 8. The Attorney General's opinion supported that of A. Alan Post, California Legislative Analyst, and March Fong Eu, California Secretary of State, who are required by law to include all pertinent facts in ballot materials provided to the voters.

The financial impact section as it was drafted from the state's legislative analyst's office and as it will appear on the June ballot states that if Proposition 15 passes, "ultimate advisory group cost may exceed the amount appropriated" (which is \$800,000), and that if the legislature requires testing in addition to federal government testing, "costs may be several million dollars."

It also points out that "utility districts may experience loss of

investment" and that "the cost of electricity may rise." The financial impact statement ends with assertions that the "extent of state liability, if any, to compensate for public or private loss of investment is unclear," and the "effect on local property tax revenues is indeterminable."

### Lawsuit Filed

When the ballot title and wording on the financial impact section were announced a few weeks ago pro-initiative organizations promptly filed suit to have the words thrown off the ballot.

David Pesonen, Chairman of Californians for Nuclear Safeguards charged that the financial impact section was one-sided, that it was not objective, made speculative assumptions and pointed out the worst possible alternatives to nuclear power.

See BALLOT TITLE Page 6-A

## '15' Backers Accused Of 'Moral Hypocrisy'



While most of the environmental groups have unthinkingly jumped on the Proposition 15 bandwagon against nuclear power, there is at least one prominent environmentalist who has chosen to look at the facts. Kermit Smith, former state political chairman for the Sierra Club has termed the Nuclear Initiative as a "prime example of reverse logic, since most of our environmental problems stem from oil and coal sources of power rather than from nuclear sources."

In testimony before the State Senate Public Utilities Transit and Energy Committee, March 23, Smith accused proponents of the Nuclear Initiative of "moral hypocrisy" for advocating the use of coal-burning power as a substitute for nuclear power plants in California. Citing the disaster earlier in March in which 26 workers died after a series of explosions in the Scotia Coal Company mine in eastern Kentucky, Smith noted that Project Survival, a pro-initiative group has called for an increased reliance on coal to replace electrical energy lost through the shutdown of nuclear power plants.

"Coal's safety record over the last twenty years compares nowhere near commercial nuclear energy's perfect record for the same period," Smith pointed out.

"If those 26 men had died in a uranium mine, or a nuclear power plant, then this campaign would be over. The backers of Proposition 15 would be fierce in their indignation. The lurid details of the accident would appear in all their literature and radio and television commercials."

Smith quoted a recent prediction by Harvard economist, Alan S. Manne that replacing all the energy lost through a nationwide nuclear shutdown with coal-fired power plants would increase the death toll by an additional 5,000 per year by 1985.

"What that chilling statistic shows is that the Proposition 15 debate is not a clash between noble pro-life and sinister anti-life groups," Smith said. "Neither side has a corner on compassion."

Emphasizing that there are costs involved in any energy source, Smith said, "The fact is that there is no risk-free, cost-free, waste-free, pain-free or work-free source of energy available now or in the foreseeable future."

"Proposition 15 does not increase the safety factor in energy production. All it would do is shut down one of our most promising energy options at a time when we need all the options we have and more."

"The attempt to describe Proposition 15 as a safety measure is nothing but a cynical political fraud," Smith stated, "In reality, Proposition 15 has nothing to do with safety. It is a nuclear shutdown pure and simple."



By Edmund G. Brown

Next June, California voters will decide the fate of a ballot measure, entitled the Nuclear Initiative. Its passage can have serious detrimental effects on California's energy supply and economy.

While proponents of the Nuclear Initiative have portrayed it as merely a "safety" measure, close analysis of its key provisions reveal that its effect will be to eventually shut down California's existing nuclear power plants and to prohibit the construction of new plants.

The main provision that clearly leads to a shutdown of existing nuclear power plants is the requirement that the U.S. Congress act within one year of passage of the initiative to repeal the Price-Anderson federal no-fault insurance program, which currently assures \$560 million liability insurance coverage of each existing plant. It is highly unlikely that Congress will take such an action, as demonstrated by the recent 14 to 2 vote of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy to extend the federal nuclear insurance program for another seven years.

However, if Congress does not act within one year, existing California plants must be drastically de-rated and eventually shut down altogether.

Additionally, the initiative requires two separate votes each in the State Senate and Assembly by a two-thirds majority, in which legislators are asked to guarantee the safety of nuclear power plants from various contingencies, including "acts of God" and "social instabilities."

It is obviously ridiculous to submit such imponderables to the state legislature for any kind of vote, much less a two-thirds vote in which just 14 state senators, for instance, can defeat a measure.

In addition, there are legal precedents that indicate the initiative is unconstitutional. In 1972 the United States Supreme Court affirmed the case of *Northern States Power Company vs. Minnesota*, which held that the federal government has executive pre-emptive authority to regulate the construction and operation of nuclear power plants.

The initiative is an unworkable and ill-advised



## 83,412 MAN-YEARS OF WORK WILL BE LOST

**Craftsmen from the building trades will lose nearly \$2 billion in wages and fringe benefits over the next 18 years if Proposition 15 passes.**

**Based on current wage and nuclear plant construction rates, this estimate from the California Building and Construction Trades Council does not even include those reactors that would not have been completed by 1994.**

## Edmund Brown Sr. Opposes Prop. 15

Edmund G. Brown, former California Governor and father of the present governor, is co-chairman of the No on 15 Committee, the major statewide group opposing Proposition 15.

proposal. But beyond that, its passage could have severe repercussions on California's business community and consumers.

The forced elimination of nuclear energy as an integral part of our total energy supply would, of course, necessitate increased reliance on the more expensive fossil fuels, oil and coal. Not only are these fuels more expensive per se; but in the case of oil, our state's economy would become increasingly vulnerable to the pricing vagaries of the OPEC nations.

We have just recently lived through a serious decline in the nation's GNP, no small part of which was due to the oil embargo and subsequent price increases. We certainly do not want to repeat that experience in California.

Since oil generated electricity now costs about twice as much as nuclear generated electricity, the average family utility bills will obviously go up. As an illustration of the savings now flowing from the use of nuclear power, consider Chicago — where nearly one-third of all electricity comes from nuclear power. In 1974 the utility users of Chicago saved nearly \$400 million by having nuclear energy as an alternative to oil.

Finally, raising the emotional campaign issue of nuclear energy safety, as the supporters of the initiative are doing, loses much of its force and validity, when one is reminded of the fact that the commercial nuclear industry has a perfect safety record. No member of the public has been killed or injured as the result of a commercial nuclear reactor accident. It is unwise and dangerous to remove one resource from possible consideration as an answer to present and future needs.)

and dangerous to remove one resource from possible consideration as an answer to present and

In the short run, passage of the Nuclear Initiative will frustrate a rational and sound approach to meeting existing energy needs. In the long run, the initiative will create more needless bureaucratic confusion and an even greater strain on our state's economy.



# Half-Truths, Fear, Is Anti-Nuke's Game

Atomic plants produce deadly radioactive wastes — that can cause cancer and genetic damage.

This is an emotional attack on nuclear power. A nuclear reactor does produce radioactive waste—about 7.4 lbs. or three quarts per day. In contrast, a coal fired-plant produces 830 tons (33-car train-

## HOW SAFE IS NUCLEAR POWER?

**ATOMIC PLANTS PRODUCE DEADLY RADIOACTIVE WASTES.** Atomic power plants produce electricity and deadly radioactive wastes. These radioactive materials can cause cancer and genetic damage. The radiation of the deadliest of these substances—plutonium—lasts 500,000 years.

**THERE IS NO WAY TO STORE THESE RADIOACTIVE WASTES SAFELY.** After 30 years—and billions of dollars in nuclear research—there is still no proven way to store these radioactive wastes safely. Military storage tanks—only 30 years old—have leaked more than 500,000 gallons of wastes into the ground. And used—but still highly radioactive fuel rods are piling up at reactor sites, because there are no commercial reprocessing plants in operation.

**EMERGENCY SAFETY SYSTEMS HAVE NEVER BEEN FULLY TESTED.** The critical emergency safety systems on atomic power plants have never been fully tested. So there's no proof they would work. Scale model tests have failed six times out of six!

**EVACUATION PLANS ARE NOT READILY AVAILABLE.** Atomic plant evacuation plans—in case of an accident—are confusing to the public and to agencies responsible for them.

load) every day in wastes, and that doesn't include the wastes that escape through the stacks to pollute the air.

There is far more danger of getting skin cancer from the sun or genetic damage from a medical x-ray than in the radioactivity that is released from confined reactor wastes. A nuclear plant only adds a fraction of one per cent to the

**INSURANCE COMPANIES WILL NOT FULLY INSURE ATOMIC PLANTS.** Because of the problems and dangers, insurance companies will not fully insure atomic power plants. Total compensation—for all victims of an accident—is \$500 million. And the government—you the taxpayer—pays more than 3/4's of that. If there were a major accident, you might get back only a few cents for each dollar of your damages.

**WE'RE GAMBLING WITH THE LIVES OF OUR CHILDREN AND THE FUTURE.** Right now nuclear power supplies only 8 percent of our country's energy. It would be morally wrong to obligate ourselves to any more nuclear power until the serious safety problems are faced and answered: we're gambling with not only the lives of our children—but with the lives of future generations as well.

**WE DO HAVE ENERGY ALTERNATIVES . . . WE DON'T HAVE TO RUSH INTO NUCLEAR POWER.** We still have vast natural energy resources left. We have a tremendous source of energy to be realized in conservation. And we have proven, productive, unlimited energy alternatives. In June, 1976, vote for time for a reevaluation of nuclear power . . . vote YES on the Nuclear Safeguards Initiative.

### HOW THE NUCLEAR SAFEGUARDS ACT WILL HELP:

**SAFETY**

**Problem:** Emergency Safety systems never fully tested. Serious accident could release deadly radiation.

**Initiative:** Requires that safety systems be proven safe in five years.



**WASTE STORAGE**

**Problem:** No safe, permanent storage or disposal of deadly radioactive wastes.

**Initiative:** Requires permanent, safe storage plans within five years.



**INSURANCE**

**Problem:** Existing liability limits don't compensate the public adequately in case of a major accident.

**Initiative:** Requires full compensation within one year.



**EVACUATION**

**Problem:** Evacuation Plans not readily available. Requires publication of plans; annual update.

**Initiative:** Requires publication of plans; annual update.

California Nuclear Power Plants, 1975

- Operating
- Not Operating
- Being Built
- Planned



natural radioactivity to which man has always been exposed.

There is no way to store these radioactive wastes safely.

This is an exaggeration. The only truth in the statement is that no waste has been sent to permanent disposal, which doesn't mean we don't know how. It has been demonstrated that radioactive waste can be made into a glassy solid that can be buried deep in rock that has been stable for over 100 million years.

Military storage tanks have leaked 500,000 gallons.

The military storage tanks that have leaked wastes are not even relevant to present or future waste management. Obsolete tanks buried 40 feet underground at Hanford, Wa. have leaked and contaminated soil a few feet beneath them. The wastes were monitored and cannot reach the public. Newer, double-walled tanks and solidification of wastes have corrected this problem.

There are no commercial reprocessing plants in operation.

This is true, and some of the proponents of Proposition 15 are doing everything they can to prevent reprocessing plants from starting up. Government reprocessing plants have operated for many years and 13 reprocessing plants are operating successfully in foreign countries. Two such plants are under construction in the U.S. One economical sized plant will handle the wastes from 50 reactors, and there are only 57 reactors in the nation at this time.

Emergency safety systems have never been fully tested.

This is false. The only way in

which the safety systems have not been completely tested is by deliberately causing the accident which they are designed to prevent. That would be the same as setting fire to a building to prove that the sprinkling system works. Proof that these systems will work is provided by engineering analysis backed by hundreds of component and mock-up tests.

Scale model tests have failed six times out of six.

This is false. The tests referred to were not models of reactor systems, they were not intended to test safety systems and they were not failures.

Insurance companies will not fully insure atomic plants.

Insurance companies will not issue unlimited liability on anything. Their liability is limited to what their assets enable them to pay. As it is, the amount of coverage insurance companies provide the nuclear industry is the largest commitment covering any single hazard. This obviously represents a vote of confidence in the nuclear industry.

We're gambling with the lives of our children and the future. . . . It would be morally wrong to obligate ourselves to any

more nuclear power until the serious safety problems are faced and answered.

Where is the morality of using up all our coal and oil resources now and leaving nothing to "our children and the future?"

We do have energy alternatives . . . we don't have to rush into nuclear power.

We have hardly rushed into nuclear power. It has been around for 30 years and the 20-year commercial safety record of the nuclear industry is perfect—no one has been killed. As for energy alternatives, we have only two now—oil and coal. Our supplies of oil are rapidly diminishing and skyrocketing in price, and the complete reliance on coal is hardly a desirable option in view of the effect it would have on the environment.

We have a tremendous source of energy to be realized in conservation.

During the oil embargo and the worst recession months, conservation reduced our energy consumption only three per cent. Even the most optimistic conservation studies show an 80 per cent growth in energy needs by the year 2000. What is going to fill this gap?

## Nuclear Power Best Alternative

PALO ALTO, CAL.—Coal and nuclear power are the most realistic and economical alternatives to rapidly depleting supplies of oil and gas.

So concludes an analysis of U.S. Energy sources for the next 40 years just released by the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI).

Based on an economic model fo-

cusing on the next 20 to 40 years, the study explored options that would enable the United States to switch from its heavy dependence on oil and gas to a more diversified energy economy.

Four options were considered: adopting stricter, more effective energy conservation practices; stimulating increased production of domestic oil and gas; shifting a larger portion of energy demand to more abundant coal and nuclear supplies; and exploiting underdeveloped resources such as geothermal power, solar radiation and nuclear fusion.

The EPRI study was conducted by Peter L. Auer, physicist at Cornell University; Alan S. Manne, political economist at Harvard University; and Oliver S. Yu, engineering-economist in the EPRI planning department.

Their basic findings conclude that "in the absence of reliable knowledge of ultimate coal, gas and uranium reserves, and the cost of coal with increased use, both synthetic fuels and fast breeder reactor technologies represent valuable forms of insurance against future energy sources."

The study also assessed the economic consequences of a nationwide nuclear moratorium. If increased imports of oil are assumed to be undesirable, the only alternatives to nuclear power in the United States for the rest of the century would be a heavy reliance on coal as well as stringent energy conservation. The price tag put on such a coal-based, conservation-oriented society would be more than \$80 billion annually (in 1975 dollars) by the year 2000.

"Nearly half of these costs would be reflected in each month's residential electricity bills," the scientists predicted.

## Realistic View Needed On Nuclear Power

"Unless we stop the further construction of nuclear plants, this country had better start preparing itself for massive radiation poisoning in the next two decades."

"An accident at a nuclear plant could spew death or disease and economic chaos over an area the size of Pennsylvania."

Statements like these, widely circulated by some environmentalists and "concerned scientists" have given nuclear power the image of a monster in the minds of much of the public.

Now, at the point of our nations' first major energy crisis, these fears are being cast into the form of legislation—the California Nuclear Initiative. Rather than insuring the public's safety from nuclear reactors, this initiative could well create the "economic chaos" and "disaster" it was supposedly designed to prevent.

Nuclear energy is cast in an aura of mystery and ignorance. Born in the height of World War II as the most powerful weapon in history, and shrouded in secrecy by the government for nearly 30 years, it is no wonder that the public is afraid of it.

The net result of this fear is that the public has never gained a realistic perspective of nuclear power. While the nuclear industry with its near perfect safety record is placed before the firing squad, the not-so-clean coal and

oil industries have enjoyed a much more peaceful co-existence with the public.

Yet, over 100,000 coal miners have been killed in the U.S. from mining disasters alone. The oil industry is frequently afflicted with the deaths of workers on both on- and offshore drilling rigs.

Coal and oil produce countless tons of unburned wastes and pollution. Strip mining of coal and oil spills from tankers place a severe blight on the environment.

Other industries are equally at fault but seem to escape the blame. As recently as April, the Environmental Protection Agency linked 14 deaths to a severe, four-day November smog in Pittsburgh.

In Toronto, a mother of four says she had herself sterilized to keep her job in a General Motors Ltd. battery plant, because the company fears lead-oxide emissions in the plant would harm unborn children.



VOLUNTEERS worked day and night at Bolinas Beach mopping up oil from an ocean spill, after two oil tankers collided

under the Golden Gate Bridge, January, 1971.



# Diablo Canyon: Billion Dollar Gamble

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

## Proposition 15 Could Shut Down PG&E's 10-Year Nuclear Project

The Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant now nearing completion in San Luis Obispo County may end up a one billion dollar deficit in the pocketbook of its owner, Pacific Gas and Electric, if Proposition 15 (Nuclear Initiative) passes in June.

According to Ed Slingland, PG&E's nuclear information specialist, the requirements which would allow Diablo Canyon to operate are too unrealistic for the plant to "even make it through the first year" without having to reduce its output.

Nevertheless, PG&E at the present time plans to start one unit of the two-reactor plant late this summer, Slingland said, and the other unit is scheduled to start in 1977.

In the local area of the Diablo Canyon project, where controversy would seem to be the strongest, and where the hazards from the plant would supposedly be the greatest, San Luis Obispo County residents have come out in strong support of nuclear power. Two separate polls taken in the latter half of 1975 show that three out of four residents support nuclear power.

The first poll, conducted by Field Research Corp. was a scientifically selected sampling of 1,046 adults in the county who were interviewed between Aug. 11 and 21. The Field poll found that local residents seemed to be fully aware of the concerns of nuclear power, such as waste disposal, radiation hazards and safety procedures. But when these concerns were weighed against California's energy needs and economic situation, 75 percent still favored nuclear power, while 18 percent opposed it and 7 percent remained undecided.

The second poll, conducted by Congressman Robert Lagomarsino was mailed to his constituents. He received an overwhelming response from 25,000 households, 75 percent favoring nuclear power, 16 percent opposed and 9 percent undecided.

On the state level, however, where the nuclear power controversy rages, the decision of California voters in June



**POWER FOR MILLIONS:** Located on the California Coast, 23 miles south of San Luis Obispo, Diablo Canyon will supply Califor-

nia with over 2 million kilowatts of electricity, if Proposition 15 does not shut it down.

will either assure a productive future for Diablo Canyon nuclear plant or will doom it to a premature end.

If the Nuclear Initiative does not pass, Diablo Canyon will provide California with over two million kilowatts of electricity—enough to satisfy the electricity needs of a city nearly three times the size of San Francisco. Each year the plant would save California consumers 10 million barrels of oil.

But if the proposition passes, Diablo Canyon will have to reduce its output to only 60 percent of its capacity by June 1977. Each year its output would then be reduced an additional 10 percent until the plant would finally be forced to close down entirely. And when the great steam-powered turbines finally rolled to a stop, Diablo Canyon would become a silent, awesome testimony of the billion dollar gamble PG&E took and lost in the effort to produce cheaper and more abundant electricity.

### Not A Small Project

The Diablo Canyon nuclear plant is currently the third largest construction project in California. Like all major construction projects, the amount of materials, equipment and labor required to complete Diablo Canyon is mind staggering.

By the time construction is completed, workers will have poured 340,000 cubic yards of concrete and placed 12,000 tons of structural steel. Workers will also have used thousands of miles of electrical wiring and more than 28,000 gallons of paint.

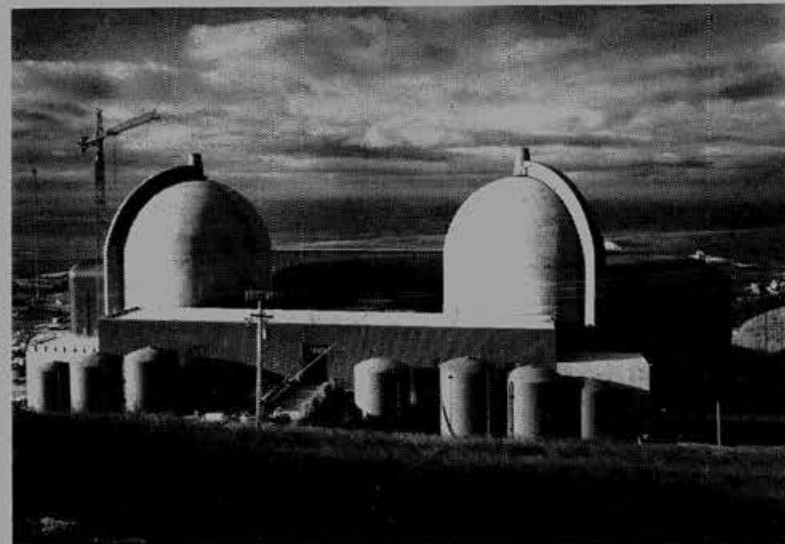
The reinforcing bars used to strengthen the dome-shaped containment structures of each reactor are the largest available in the United States, measuring 2 and one-fourth inches in diameter and weighing 13 lbs. per foot. The 42,500 tons of reinforcing steel used on the project translates to approximately enough bars to reach from San Francisco to Salt Lake City, Utah and back, if they were laid end to end.

A specially designed transporter with 192 wheels was built to move some of the project's heavier components, such as the 345-ton reactor vessels.



**THE COMPUTERIZED** control room will monitor the two-reactor plant.

**LEFT**—One of the 327 ton generators is transported by a specially designed vehicle. **BELOW**—Peak employment at the site topped 2,200 with a monthly payroll of over \$3.5 million.



**HOME IN SIGHT:** The nearly completed nuclear plant overlooks the Pacific Ocean, awaiting scheduled operation late this summer.



# Rancho Seco: A Safe Place To Work

While critics scare the public with horror stories about the dangers of nuclear power plants, employees who actually work at such plants do not seem to share these fears.

In a recent tour of the Rancho Seco nuclear plant owned by the Sacramento Municipal Utility District, two members of the *Engineers News* staff interviewed employees at the site.

Most of those interviewed were permanent employees and many of them had been concerned about the safety of working at a nuclear plant until they gained the experience of working there.

Here is what they have to say about the safety of nuclear plants:



Jack Wheeler, electrical engineer

"The fear about nuclear plants is hysteria more than anything else. Nuclear plants are just about

as safe as you can possibly make them.

"I am a good deal more concerned about normal industrial hazards, such as falling, and the steam from the generators than I am about the nuclear related hazards," says Wheeler.

"There are always things you can do to make a nuclear plant a little safer. But when you ask, 'What can we do to make it safer?' the answer is, you can spend a lot more money. I'm not sure, but that after a point you are spending the money and may not be making it any safer.

"If we had unlimited resources, we could make nuclear power safer than it is now—but we have limited resources, and the degree of safety we have now far exceeds any other industry."

than I am getting one x-ray."

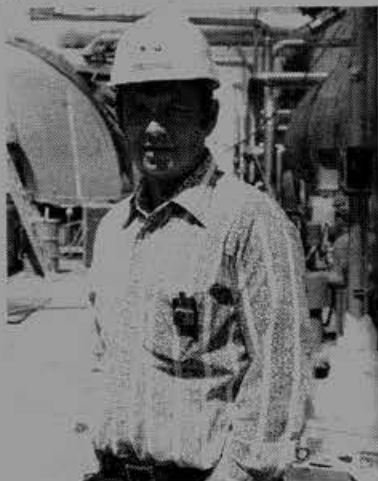
Ms. Bachman did some checking on her own when she first started working at Rancho Seco, including some independent classes on nuclear energy, which helped her to see the hazards of radiation in their proper perspective.

"There are thousands of ways daily in which people are exposed to radiation," she says, "and most people are unaware of them."

"The general public is poorly informed on nuclear energy," she says. "People against nuclear power are not making themselves as informed as they can. There are sources of information available, but too many people are closing their minds to it."

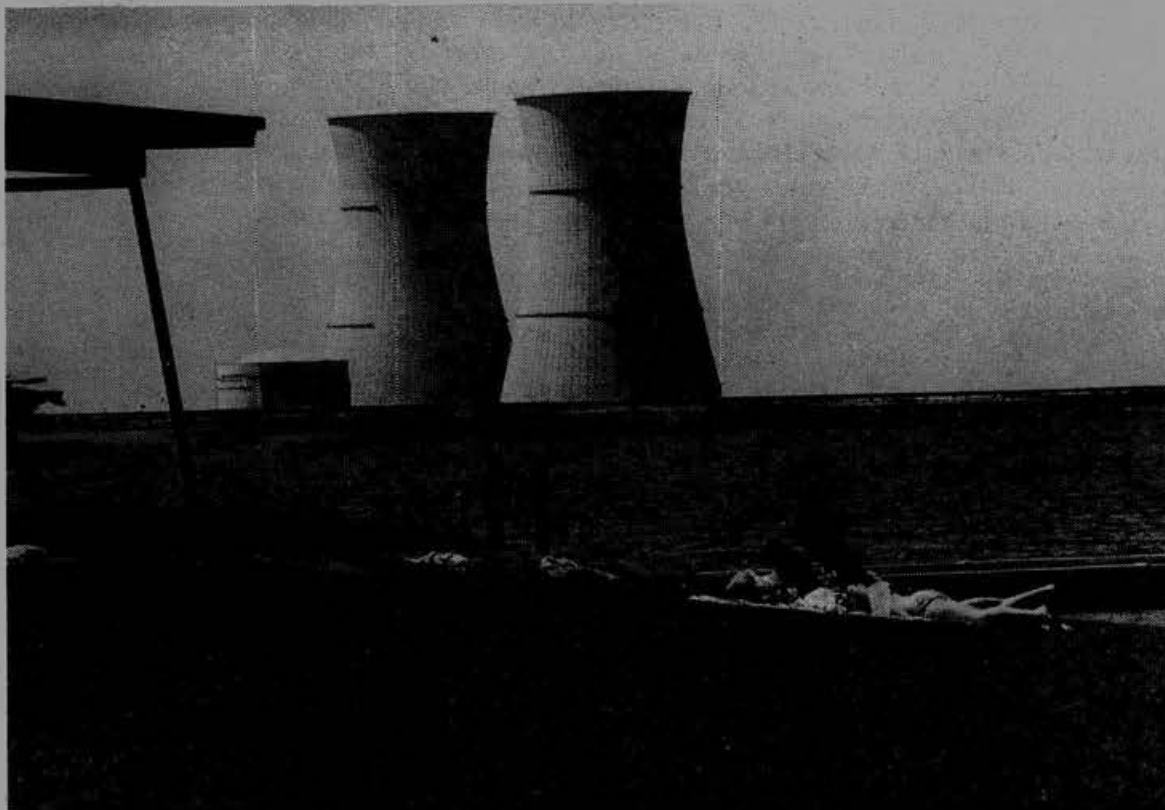
"I think a lot of their fear is a recording they have in their minds that says 'Atomic.'"

have people stick their watches out (to a radiation detection instrument) and say, 'If you're worried about radiation, toss your watches in the barrel before you worry about the radiation in the plant.'"



Ron Rodriguez, plant supervisor

Rodriguez expresses concern over the economic factors of Proposition 15. "Just in the Sacramento area, the utility rates to the consumer will go up 30 per cent by next year if it (Prop. 15) passes," he says, "and by 1984 it will be 50 per cent higher."



LOCATED IN a sparsely populated area 25 miles southeast of Sacramento, the SMUD-owned Rancho Seco nuclear plant has the unique quality of being a recreational attraction. The man-made emergency cool-

ing reservoir has been transformed into a recreational lake with adjoining park facilities, and even contains enough fish to attract the sportsmen.

## Nuclear Initiative Will Hit SMUD Hard

The passage of Proposition 15 would hit SMUD (Sacramento Municipal Utility District) harder than any other utility in California.

SMUD derives nearly half of its total energy output from its Rancho Seco nuclear plant. Therefore, a 40 per cent reduction in the plant's output within the next year would have grave effects on SMUD's customers.

This 40 per cent reduction would occur if Proposition 15 passed in the June 8 ballot. The liability clause which requires Congress to revoke within one year the \$560 million liability limits set by the Price-Anderson Act, also requires that all California's nuclear plants be reduced to 60 per cent of their licensed output if that condition is not met.

Since Congress has just recently extended the Price-Anderson Act another 10 years, there is virtually no chance that the liability limits will be revoked for the sake of California.

Therefore, within one year, customers of SMUD particularly can expect some serious effects on

their electricity consumption, if Proposition 15 passes.

What exactly would this mean to SMUD and its customers?

The utility would have to install non-nuclear generating units, while at the same time paying its bills on the idled \$375 million Rancho Seco plant. Officials estimate this would mean a 30 per cent increase in utility rates by the summer of 1977 and an additional 50 per cent hike by 1985.

The additional 50 per cent hike would be caused largely by Prop. 15's requirement that the State Legislature pass by two-thirds vote the complete effectiveness of nuclear safety systems and waste disposal methods by 1981—which is also unlikely to occur.

The reduction of 360 megawatts of SMUD's capacity may require forced brownouts and blackouts during Sacramento's hot summer months by the early 1980's, according to SMUD officials.



Linda Luna, secretary

"People are frightened, but it doesn't scare me."

Ron Lawrence, mechanical engineer

"The largest problem confronting the nuclear energy is the politicians. If we could get the politicians to recognize the facts related to nuclear power, and address themselves to those facts in a reasonable fashion, then the majority of our problems would disappear."



Paul Jastraub, mechanic

"This is absolutely the safest place I ever worked. They take every precaution to be safe."

Jastraub believes that the expensive, modern equipment and the strict safety programs are the primary reasons that Rancho Seco has such safe working conditions.

"They anticipate problems and correct them before they happen," he says.

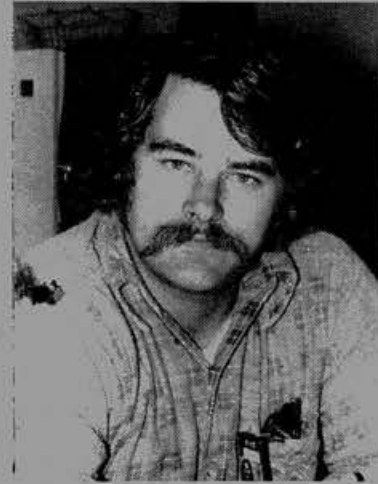


Dave McFarland, utility helper

"I wasn't afraid of working here after it was explained to me. I used to work in an Army depot, and it wasn't that safe there."

McFarland explains that the workers wear dosimeters, a device for detecting radioactivity whenever they are in a hot area.

"I've worked in the reactor and never picked up anything," he says.



Ron Knierim, engineering technician

"It's one of the safest places to be, because you have so many different people to check into the designs of the reactor and the workmen. You have a whole health staff just for this plant and state safety inspectors.

"The (safety) requirements are also stricter," Knierim says. "For instance, my watch is hotter than the places I work. That's one of the things I liked to do when we ran tours of the plant—was to



# Nuclear Wastes Not A 'Moral' Issue

As the Nuclear Initiative nears decision by the California voters on June 8, the emotional element in the controversial issue is doing anything but subsiding. One of the emotional strings that opponents to nuclear energy continually pull deals with the moral principle: What right does our generation have to leave radioactive wastes from nuclear plants to future generations?

The radioactive wastes referred to are those which form the remainder of the spent uranium fuel once it has been used in the reactor. Taking the form of a radioactive and corrosive

liquid, this waste also contains a significant amount of reusable uranium fuel. Through reprocessing, the uranium can be extracted and used again. What is left of the waste can then be condensed into a solid and stored away permanently. The amount of this "high-level" waste produced by a large (1,000 megawatt) reactor in one year can be stored in a 4-foot cube.

But critics of nuclear power claim that we cannot guarantee at this time that there is a safe way to store these high-level wastes which remain radioactive for thousands of years. Says Ralph Nader, who opposes nuclear plants, "It's rather arrogant of our generation to say, 'We'll only need fission power for 35 or 40 years, but we want you to guard its deadly waste for 100,000 years'."

But advocates of nuclear power discard this kind of statement as alarmist and unrealistic, especially when "we have the technology and experience to handle wastes safely," according to former Atomic Energy Commission chief, Dixy Lee Ray.

"The question about whether we have the 'moral right to leave wastes as a legacy' is academic," Ray says, since we already have a significant amount of nuclear wastes generated, due mainly to military research and development. Only a small portion of our present accumulated radioactive wastes came from commercial plants anyway, she points out, and "adding to the volume, particularly with better management and technology adds little to the existing reality" that the existent wastes will be around for another half million years.

So what is the real moral responsibility we have to our children and their children's children? (See NUCLEAR WASTE, Page 8-A)

"Many critics have spoken about the morality of nuclear power. I would like to recast some of their questions.

"Where is the morality in leaving future generations an insufficient amount of energy...?"

"Where is the morality in squandering our finite supply of fossil fuels to make electricity while ignoring an alternative that is useful for little besides making electricity?"

"Where is the morality in forcing the nation into further dependence on unpredictable foreign nations for its energy supply?"

"Where is the morality in expecting other states to provide California with the energy that it does not want to generate itself?"

"The call for the abandonment of nuclear power, from groups with no responsibility for our energy supply must be recognized as a disservice to the economy and welfare of the state. Our urgent need is for constructive solutions, not for scare tactics, or misuse of our regulatory and legislative procedures to block one of the few energy sources fully developed and available."

Excerpt from statement before the Assembly Committee on Resources, Land Use, and Energy: by John W. Simpson, Chairman, Atomic Industrial Forum December 9, 1975

## 'Dangers' Of Nuclear Power

Excerpt from Paul Harvey News... March 13, 1976

Some of those scientists who were scared to death by Farrady's little black box. . . .

Some of the scientists who dreaded what would happen if his discovery—electricity—were ever let loose on the world. . . . Were right.

Some people have been electrocuted.

But it is now generally conceded that the hazard was exaggerated, that the benefits were worth the risk.

Today we have some scientists running around shouting warnings about "the inherent dangers of nuclear power."

United States consumption of energy is growing five percent a year and compounding. Within 20 years we'll need twice as much as now. The obstructionists will not prevail.

Over whatever objections, our nation will develop other kinds of energy including nuclear energy.

The nuclear power people are discouraged but they are not defeated.

The increasing costs of nuclear plants is at best worrisome, but when you consider that your investment might get plowed under by environmental lawsuits or governmental checkreins, it's terrifying!

Thousands of scientists are safely engaged in nuclear research and employed in nuclear power facilities but their expressions of confidence can be drowned out by one panic-peddler.

Most vocal of the recent is Robert Pollard, a former project manager of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, who is capturing headlines with his dire diagnosis of "200 generic dangers in all nuclear plants."

He tells the Congressional Joint Atomic Committee that "the potential exists for a large scale loss of life."

That could be said of any chemical factory, any munitions factory, any airliner—but we have learned to live with these acknowledged hazards.

This will not still the alarmists. Atomic physicist, Dr. Harold Urey argues that "the proliferation of atomic power plants will poison the world—threatens death to us all."

This is the same Dr. Harold Urey who, 10 years ago, was saying that, "Man would never be able to land on the moon for both he and his vehicle would be swallowed up in an ocean of dust."



GIMME ALL YOUR REACTORS!

## More On Ballot Title

(Continued from Page 2-A)

But Sacramento Superior Court Judge Loyd A. Phillips disagreed with Pesonen and ruled that the facts as stated in the financial impact section should not be withheld from the voters.

The change in the ballot title wording is a major victory for the pro-nuclear side, because for those voters relying principally on the description of Proposition 15 as it will appear on the ballot for their information, the financial impact section conveys clearly the adverse conditions the Nuclear

Initiative will bring to the state and consumer if it passes.

Proof of this was shown in the latest California Poll (see story this page) which was taken after the wording change had been finalized. All those surveyed were shown a copy of the Nuclear Initiative title paragraph, and those inclined to vote "No" outnumbered those inclined to vote "Yes" by a 5 to 4 margin.

In previous polls taken earlier, the "Yes" voters had outnumbered the "No" voters by a slight margin.

## Public Confused On Prop. 15

Two different polls released in mid-April show that Proposition 15 (Nuclear Initiative), besides being a hotly contested issue, has also created a lot of confusion with the public.

One of the polls, conducted by Cambridge Survey was released by the No on 15 Committee. "Our survey shows that many people who are currently in favor of Proposition 15 are in favor of it because they mistakenly think it is a pro-nuclear measure," said Herman Gallegos, San Francisco Police Commissioner and co-chairman of the No on 15 Committee. "In fact, 66 per cent of those who favor the initiative in a recent poll believed they were voting for more nuclear energy."

The survey revealed that 64 per cent of the people interviewed had heard of the Nuclear Initiative, but only about a third of all the people interviewed felt at least somewhat familiar with it.

Of the people that felt "somewhat familiar" with the initiative, 37 per cent said they would vote for it. Yet when these same people who said they would vote "No" were asked the question, "Would you say your vote is a vote for or against the construction of more nuclear power plants in California?"—66 per cent said their vote was a vote for nuclear power.

The Cambridge Survey results indicate a great deal of confusion about what Proposition 15 would do. However, there is much less doubt in the public's mind over whether or not nuclear energy should be continued in California.

All the people in the survey were asked—"Apart from this specific referendum, do you generally favor or oppose construction of more nuclear plants?" Fifty per cent favored more nuclear plants, 29 per cent opposed them and 22 per cent

were undecided.

"It is obvious that the more people know about this ill-conceived initiative, the more they oppose it," Gallegos said. "But right now, people are confused."

The California Poll, which has taken several surveys on the Nuclear Initiative released its latest survey shortly after the Cambridge poll. It indicated that the level of attention to Proposition 15 is steadily rising, and at this point the number of people who say they are inclined to vote "No" on the proposition outnumber those intending to vote "Yes" by a 5 to 4 margin.

The California Poll corresponded closely to the Cambridge Poll in that 65 per cent of the people interviewed said they had seen or heard something about Proposition 15 when it was described to them as "the initiative measure concerning construction and operation of nuclear power plants which will be on the June ballot."

Last November, less than half of the public had heard of the Nuclear Initiative, and by February the number of people aware of it had risen to barely over 50 per cent. By April however, the percentage had risen to nearly two-thirds, and it is expected that a steadily increasing number of people will hear about Proposition 15 as the June 8 ballot nears.

Among those already aware of the measure, 51 per cent are inclined to vote "No" on the Nuclear Initiative, according to the survey. Only 38 per cent are inclined to vote "Yes." Among those who were not aware of the measure, the "No's" exceeded the "Yeses" by a 47 to 29 per cent margin.

Based on the comments of the people interviewed (See POLLS, Page 8-A)

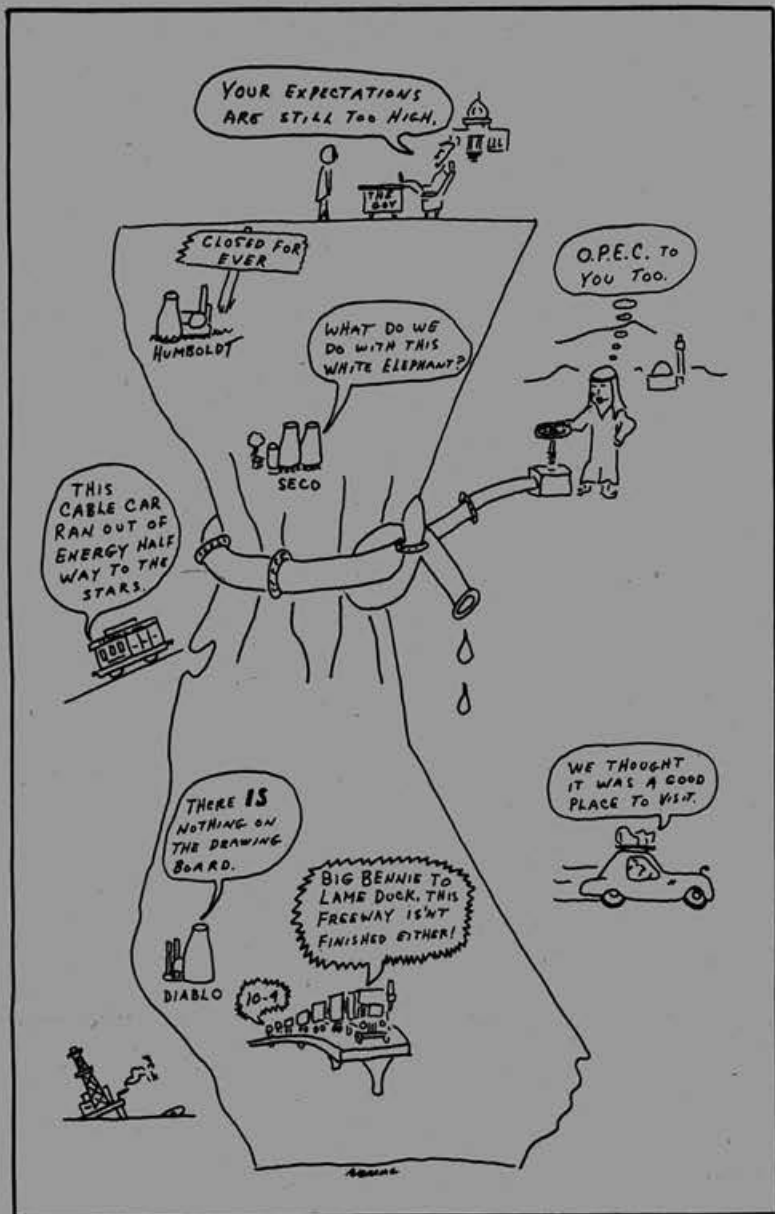


# You'll Vote No When You Read Between The Lines

This clause requires either the

**If Legislature requires test-**

If electricity rates rise, the effect will be detrimental to employment, since the loss of available power will cause many industries to either locate elsewhere or not build in California at all. The California Economic Development Commission predicted that the passage of Proposition 13 would add one million people to the unemployment rolls in California by 1990.



## Total Price On '15' Unknown

"We cannot look at nuclear power in a vacuum," says Cooper. "We would be taking a very high risk

\$550-1350	for every household, to close down existing nuclear plants and replace them with coal or oil-fired ones.
\$375	a year for every household in increased utility bills and consumer goods prices.
\$800,000	in tax dollars to finance a legislative advisory group for public hearings and studies.
\$????????	in lost paychecks from increased unemployment.
\$????????	cost to the environment, due to added pollution from increased burning of oil and coal.
\$????????	in tax dollars if utility companies collect from the state on nuclear plant ban.
\$????????	TOTAL

See more PRICE TAG Page 8-A



# More On Nuclear Wastes

(Continued from Page 6-A)

dren? Do we leave them with a manageable amount of radioactive wastes, which scientists assure us can be safely processed, or do we abandon nuclear power, and as UCLA Dr. Chauncey Starr says, "face the alternative of depleting our fossil fuel resources in the next few generations and then hoping that subsequent generations find other energy sources to replace these fossil fuels?"

On one hand, many opponents to nuclear power place great faith in technology to develop new and alternate energy sources. On the other, they criticize nuclear advocates for allowing production of nuclear wastes, which they say technology may never be capable of safely storing.

But what faith nuclear energy critics lack, most nuclear scientists and engineers have. As Dr. Ralph Lapp, a nuclear physicist and author says, "It is grossly unfair to say that no solution to the waste disposal problem exists. A fair statement is that no decision has been made on a choice of the various alternatives that exist and have been studied."

What are some of the various ways that scientists say nuclear wastes can be stored?

Currently, spent fuel containing wastes and reusable uranium is stored underwater in pools at reactor sites. They are awaiting the time when they will be sent to reprocessing plants where the uranium will be extracted and reused. Two plants are under construction in the United States. Allied General Nuclear Services says its plant at Barnwell, S.C. will be in service next summer. Nuclear Fuel Services is scheduled to open a plant at West Valley, N. Y. in 1978.

After the spent fuel has been processed and the uranium extracted, the remainder of the solid waste must then be packaged into steel containers and stored in a secluded area. Work is currently underway to find areas suitable for radioactive waste storage. These include storing them in deep underground salt deposits, storing them on the ocean floor or below it and sending them into space in rockets.

But the most popular proposal is storing them in underground salt deposits, mainly because these deposits have remained undisturbed for millions of years.

This year the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) has asked Congress to increase its waste management budget from the current \$81.4 million to \$151.8 million for fiscal year 1977, which begins Oct. 1.

This proposed budget increase indicates a renewed effort on the government's part to step up the drive to complete the waste management program.

Robert C. Seamans, ERDA administrator promised that the new program would be conducted openly and with full participation by state and local authorities and the public.

The program under the proposed new budget includes

—continued effort to develop the first experimental underground storage pit in a bedded salt formation 30 miles east of Carlsbad, N.M.

—the search for other deep disposal sites throughout the country so that no single region will become the nuclear waste dump for the entire nation.

—while demonstration disposal sites are still experimental, wastes will be stored so that they may be retrieved again. Once techniques have been proven safe, wastes will be permanently stored in the underground deposits.

—a stepped-up effort to develop "processing and packaging techniques" to convert high-level radioactive materials into concrete or glass-like substances for safe handling, transportation and storage.

—stepped-up efforts to reduce the volume of existing wastes by evaporating the liquids out in preparation for later solidifying them.

With these kinds of programs already in existence and in the process of being accelerated, it seems highly unlikely that any future generation will have the burden of finding ways to take care of nuclear wastes.

Yet at this time, a vote to ban nuclear power is a vote to use

more oil and coal than we ever have in the past. Those who call for a ban on nuclear power on the grounds of nuclear wastes are also admitting whether they like it or not, that the future will get nothing in the way of fossil fuels.

Says UCLA Dr. Chauncey Starr, "No generation of man has ever inherited a world cleansed from all historical burdens. The potential burden of monitoring nuclear wastes is very small compared with the benefit of saving our fossil fuel resources for use by these same generations."

## Prop. 15 Price Tag Mounts

(Continued from Page 3-A)

can afford to pay the luxury of higher utility bills, but most, especially the working people, don't have the money to waste on a bill that could have been cheaper."

In recent testimony to the California State Committee on Public Utilities, Transit and Energy, Patrick Mason, research director for the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, testified that ERDA's cost estimate to each household "Only represents the direct and indirect costs to the consumer of being obliged to rely on alternative energy sources."

But the "crux of the issue" he said, is the impact the initiative would have on California jobs.

Another entry on the price tag of a ban on nuclear power is more difficult to transfer into dollars. This is the damage to the environment and on public health that an increase in the coal and oil industries would bring. There can be no dollar value placed on human life, yet the coal and oil industries continue to be far more costly in lives than the nuclear industry has ever been.

Not one death or injury has occurred to the public or to employees in any commercial nuclear plant since the industry began nearly twenty years ago. Yet, "more than 100,000 miners have died in mine

## Polls Show Confusion

(Continued from Page 6-A)

in the California Poll, the public is reacting to the issue's basic conflict: the concern for safety vs. the need for energy.

As with the Cambridge Survey, the California Poll showed there is considerable confusion as to what a "Yes" or "No" vote will do on Proposition 15. Basically, a "Yes" vote on Proposition 15 means opposition to the use of nuclear energy because of concern about safety aspects. A "No" vote indicates a positive position towards nuclear energy—or the concern about safety is outweighed by other reasons.

However, 16 per cent of those who said they would vote "No" on the measure indicated by their comments that they were actually opposed to nuclear power.

But this group is more than offset by the 24 per cent of those who said they would vote "Yes" on Proposition 15, but indicated by their comments that they were actually for nuclear power. In other words, they thought a "Yes" vote on the Nuclear Initiative was a vote for nuclear power.

"In previous California Poll surveys on Proposition 15, those who were aware of the measure were slightly more inclined to vote "Yes" than "No," said Mervin D. Field, head of Field Enterprises, Inc., which has conducted all the California Polls on the Nuclear Initiative.

power is completely safe," he says, "but no present energy source is completely safe, and none of them are as safe as nuclear power."

On the other side of the coin—the economic side—Marr emphasizes that the inevitable nuclear plant shutdown caused by the passage of Prop. 15 would either result in a severe energy shortage, or the price of electricity would rise so high as to force many industries to close down in California and locate elsewhere.

"The effect of a nuclear plant

## Job Loss From Proposition 15 Will Be High, Says Labor

(Continued from Page 1-A)

live daily."

He cited the AFL-CIO's efforts to help upgrade and enforce the standards of the Occupational Safety and Health Act as well as its support for pollution control, mass transit systems and waste treatment facilities as actions demonstrating organized labor's concern with the safety of workers.

Meanwhile, in a Washington, D.C. Industrial Union Dept. en-

ergy conference, Nat Goldfinger, national director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, charged that anti-nuclear advocates are essentially "anti-growth or slow-growth" proponents.

"If you pull the plug on nuclear energy, you're just pulling the plug on the whole economy," he said. Unless the nation moves ahead rapidly to develop nuclear power, "we'll all be in trouble" regarding employment, buying power, living standards and "our whole way of life," he warned.

cave-ins and explosions in this country, and countless miners have had their lives cut short by injury and by 'black lung' disease," wrote eminent nuclear physicist Dr. Ralph E. Lapp in the April 1975 Reader's Digest. "On any realistic basis, coal is a vastly greater killer than nuclear power could ever be," he emphasized.

As recently as March, 26 coal miners lost their lives after a series of explosions in the Scotia Coal Company mine in eastern Kentucky. In April, 13 men died on offshore oil drilling rigs in the Gulf of Mexico during a storm. These are extremely high prices.

Many nuclear critics claim that our energy problems would be solved if the public would only learn to conserve. Conservation is highly important in our energy-consuming society, even with nuclear power, but conservation alone cannot bear the brunt of a ban on nuclear power.

During the Arab oil embargo, the public's energy conservation dropped the United States consumption rate only a few percent. In the next 10 years, conservative estimates place our increased energy need at 83 percent. No amount of conservation can fill this gap.

Conservation also has its hidden costs. The "Scientists' Statement on Energy Policy," published jointly by 32 leading scientists says, "Conservation, while urgently needed and highly desirable, also has its price. One man's conservation may be another man's loss of job. Conservation, the first time around can trim off fat, but the second time will cut deeply."

So the complete price tag on an alternative to nuclear power cannot be completely calculated, though it is already evident that the price will be substantial. Yet some people, fearful of the remote possibility of a nuclear catastrophe would prefer to let the future have a "blank check" for safety insurance to cover the costs of a ban on nuclear power.

To this kind of attitude, Harvard economics professor Alan S. Manne recently responded to a California State Assembly committee, "I doubt that this type of disaster insurance is worth buying. It would make better sense to allocate a fraction of this amount to further improvements in nuclear safety."

The California Commission for Economic Development, which is concerned about the price tags on issues like Prop. 15, sent a public report to Governor Brown April 12, which sums up the investment California voters have at stake in the Nuclear Initiative. Stating that the passage of Proposition 15 would add one million people to the unemployment rolls in California between 1980 and 1990, the commission holds the view that "the adoption of Proposition 15 (the so-called Nuclear Initiative) would substantially inhibit future economic growth in California and would represent a disaster for the working men and women of this state."

the Operating Engineers to help in the drive to make the public aware of the implications of Prop. 15.

"We need all the help we can get to inform the public on Proposition 15," he urged. "I'm a firm believer in co-operation, and I feel that if the Operating Engineers will simply take upon themselves the responsibility to read the materials we are making available on the Nuclear Initiative and talk about it with others, we can help California beat this initiative into the ground where it belongs."

## Labor Takes Stand

(Continued from Page 1-A)

ington, D.C. stressed repeatedly that rapid development of nuclear power is a "must," if the United States wants to keep its goal to become energy independent from foreign nations.

"America cannot stand idly by, leaving its well-being in the hands of undependable, irresponsible foreign sources," AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland told some 200 delegates from IUD unions at the two-day conference.

Conference Chairman Peter Bomarito, president of the Rubber Workers, noted in his opening remarks that if the U.S. can get 200 nuclear plants on line by 1985, it will reduce the nation's oil requirements by six million barrels per day.

"That's just about the quantity of oil we're importing now," he said, "so you can see the importance of expanding our use of nu-

clear energy as rapidly as possible."

Keynoting the conference was Rep. Mike McCormack (D-Wash.) who claimed there is neither moral nor intellectual justification for the current obsession with hypothetical hazards of nuclear energy.

"The campaign to undermine nuclear energy is, in effect, a campaign to cause additional unemployment," he declared.

## More From Marr

(Continued from Page 1-A)

fident in the safety procedures required in the operation of nuclear plants.

"No one can say that nuclear