



ENGINEERS NEWS

OPERATING ENGINEERS LOCAL 3

STATIONARY ENGINEERS LOCAL 39

VOL. FIVE, No. 5

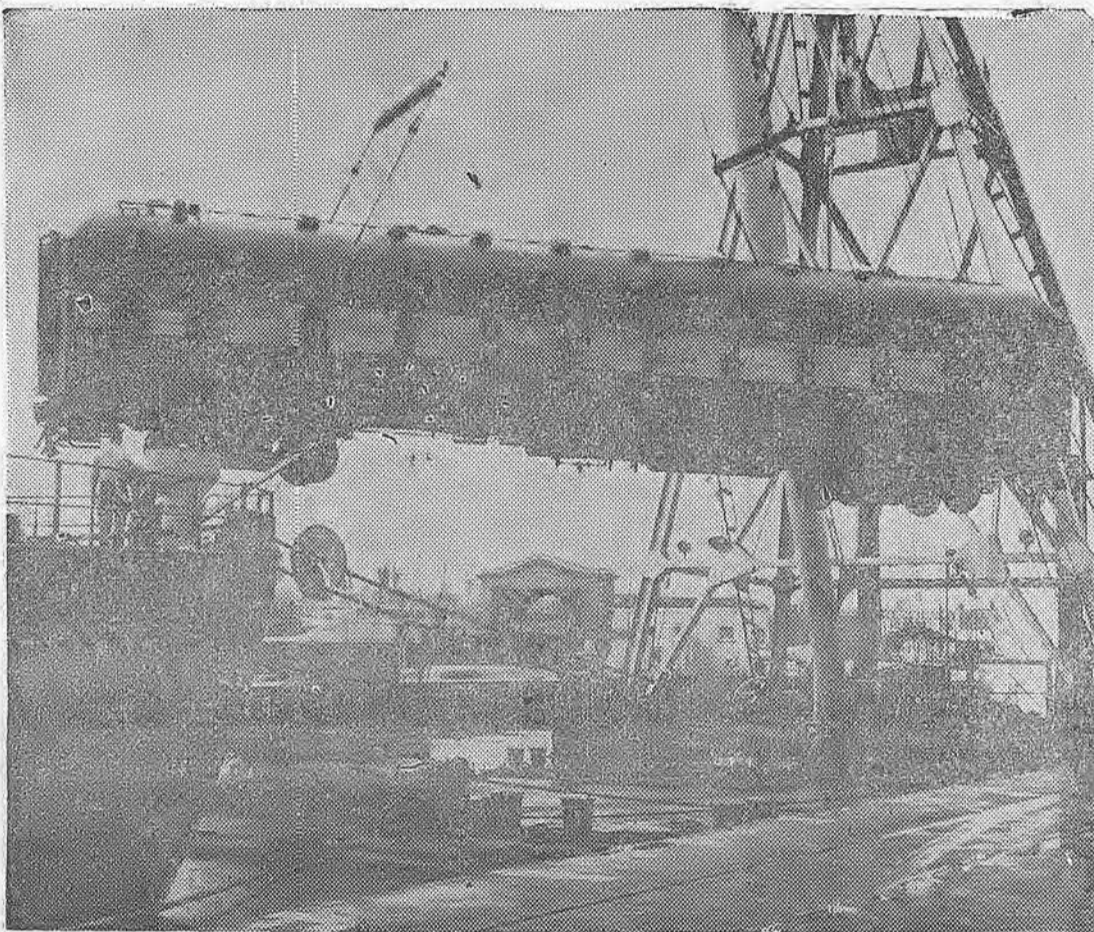
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.



May 16, 1947

LOCAL 3 ASKS SLAVE LAW VETO

San Francisco Street Cars?



No, this is not a San Francisco street car being hoisted from Embarcadero docks onto the Pacific Far East Lines freighter "Midnight" bound for China. But Bro. Vic Swanson thinks that it would be a good way to get rid of the beat-up Muni railway cars.

This is a second-hand Union Pacific coach which has rattled many a prairie mile out of Omaha, one of 50 being shipped from SF and Portland to Shanghai for use on the Shanghai-Nanking run. Shipper is International Engineering Co., an overseas subsidiary of Morrison-Knudsen Co. These cars cost \$6,000. They are part of a large number of cars and locomotives being shipped east and west out of the U. S., to be replaced by new equipment. Out of date here, this car will soon be enjoyed by the Chinese as de luxe equipment.

This car weighs 100,000 pounds. Six were loaded on this ship. Doing the hoisting is a giant floating Smith-Rice barge operated by members of Operating Engineers Local 3.—This photograph by courtesy The San Francisco News.

Electrocutions Rise

From last July to January there were 23 deaths in California from contact of mobile hoisting equipment with high voltage lines. In the previous fiscal year there were only 14 deaths, and 13 the year before. State Safety Orders must be carefully observed. This is the full responsibility of the employer. He may not operate any equipment, including cranes, power shovels, etc., within six (6) feet of high voltage (750 volts or more) lines, unless he has notified the power company and: (1) put up mechanical barriers, or (2) de-energized conductors, or (3) removed high-voltage conductors. The Division of Industrial Safety will act in advisory capacity to any employer contemplating such operations.

Report from Salt Lake Office of Local 3 reveals that the union defeated CIO Smelter Workers by a vote of 34 to 11 at the Pacific Bridge Co. plant at Park City.

Example in cheer

It's a distinction to be the only member of Local 3 who has lost both legs (about a dozen have lost one leg) in job accidents, but Bro. Robert Petersen has a much greater distinction to his credit, namely the outstanding example of "comeback" and good cheer that he is demonstrating.

Bro. Bob has been in Mary's Help Hospital for the past 18 months, following an accident at Golden West Quarry in which his legs were caught in machinery. Just recently he has gotten artificial walkers and is now practicing on them six hours a day.

But the most notable feature

Attention All Members, Locals 3, 3A, 3B, and 3C

Assessment No. 2 of \$5.00 of the Burial Expense Fund of Local No. 3 is due June 1, 1947 and must be paid not later than July 31, 1947.

Assessment No. 1 of \$5.00 was voted in 1939 and has now been depleted. Out of that fund Local 3 has paid out claims to a total of \$128,000 to the beneficiaries of 254 brothers who have passed away during the last six years. Our by-laws, approved by the unanimous vote of the membership in 1939, provide as follows:

"In every instance in the future when authorized disbursements from such fund shall reduce the fund to \$3,000 or less, then in each of such cases upon approval by the Executive Board, an additional assessment upon each member in the sum of \$5.00 shall be levied." Only one assessment was levied during the first six years. That, of course, has been due to the large increase of members during that time.

This benefit has proven very beneficial and is to the best interest of all members to participate in and it is therefore very urgent that those of you who desire to be covered by same see to it that Assessment No. 2 is paid not later than July 31, 1947.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD, Local Union No. 3.

about Bob is his attitude. Most persons losing both legs at the age of 31 would be pretty well inclined to a glum outlook and self-pity. But not Bob! He is cheerful, happy, and full of enthusiasm, the finest example of learning to appreciate life itself. Engineers are a happy lot, in general, but he takes the lead.

So, we say, hats off to Bro. Bob Petersen, and best wishes to him. May we all take a hint from him and twist that old face into a smile!

Engineer Turns Inventor



This picture shows Bro. Phil Allen demonstrating easy placement of the Wixson Attachable Scarifier, a handy arrangement of detachable teeth fitting on the bit of a scraper which is saving many hours and much hard, dirty work for brother Engineers. This light, easily attached gadget is the invention of Bro. Lawrence Wixson, a member of Operating Engineers Local 3. For more details, see the Oakland report in this issue.

Plea for U.S. Leadership Given Truman

"We ask that you assume the full powers of your office as Chief Executive and lead America back on the road of true democracy from which it has strayed in the blindness of greed, hate, and corruption, before our course is set for inevitable self-destruction in a world of uncertainty."

Thus began a strong statement directed this week to President Truman by the officers of Operating Engineers Local 3, prepared as Congress moved for enactment of the most drastic anti-labor legislation.

"We ask that you veto any and all hate-inspired, wealth-sponsored legislation passed by the Congress at this time, in order that trade unionism may be preserved in its historic role as a bulwark of democracy," the statement continued.

"If you would spread liberty to other peoples, it certainly must be preserved here at home. This cannot be accomplished by the negative and punitive attitude of Congress toward labor. It cannot be accomplished by condemning communism and then adopting legislation that would breed millions of converts to communism.

"The present program of Congress is devilishly contrived as a means of taking public attention from the greatest swindle of profits in our country's history. It would wreck production and fill the nation with industrial strife, a mad conquest of money values over human values.

"Rising profits and falling wages and failure in the common sense of collective bargaining will lead to a depression that will rock our system to its foundations and from which this American system of life will never recover.

"We ask that you choose man before the dollar and tell these facts to the American people in a press that now speaks only the voice of blind, unthinking greed. We ask that you take the helm in this time of crisis to prevent civil war and to restore America to its historic destiny in world leadership."

Sidetrack 6 Cities

Here's the latest score on giant Central California freeway projects now underway or soon to start, truly a glance into transportation's future, as revealed in business agent reports in this issue of the News. This, however, is only a start on California's real highway needs, which are now being sabotaged in Sacramento by utility, oil and truck lobbyists.

Fresno freeway, \$1,750,000, in June on big Monterey Ave. overpass.

San Jose freeway, 30 blocks east of downtown, \$1,500,000, opening in June.

Multi-million dollar Bayshore project, South SF to San Mateo, well underway. Eastshore freeway, south Oakland limits to 6th and Oak, \$1,850,000, underway.

Stockton freeway, by-passing Stockton to the east, four subways, \$2 1/4 million, contracts in June.

Sacramento, no single freeway, but several major, expensive arterials underway.

Bill Fanning is Oldest living member, IUOE

Oldest living member of the International Union of Operating Engineers is Bro. William H. Fanning, who has carried the card just over one-half century, has lived and worked in San Francisco region for the past 40 years, and is a daily visitor at the San Francisco dispatcher's office of Local 3,



bringing cheer and lively humor to the "youngsters" around him. The union is a lifetime fraternity to him.

Bro. Bill helped build the 555-foot Washington Monument in the nation's capital, where he was born back in 1862, on April 21st. He went to work as a hoisting engineer at the age of 17 and has

(Continued on Page 6)

A Citizen's Guide to Central Valley Project

Reclamation Bureau Tells Story of Most Important Business for California

By RICHARD L. BOKE

Regional Director, Bureau of Reclamation in California

Convention has an iron grip on most public descriptions of vast engineering enterprises. They are commonly presented as the eighth, ninth, or tenth wonder of the world, as either larger or only first smaller than the Pyramids, the Empire State, or the Pentagon Building. They are, in truth, remarkable enough as proof of man's technical genius. But by now we know that these engineering skills are on order. We can even divide, subcontract, and put them together again. It is not here that the special challenge lies.

Suffice it to say that the Central Valley Project as presently authorized is a gigantic engineering undertaking involving the storage of very large quantities of irrigation water, the addition of 450,000 kilowatts generating capacity of hydroelectric power for Northern California, the transfer of water, directly and by a series of exchanges from Shasta Dam to points almost 500 miles distant, the control of ravaging floods, the improvement of navigation, the repulsion of salt water encroachment and the development of much needed municipal and industrial water supplies. The project will bring supplementary water to 500,000 acres of very valuable land and a new and complete supply to an additional 500,000 acres.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

But this is the project only as now authorized. Congress has called for a comprehensive plan for California's interior basin. The Bureau of Reclamation has submitted a program which, if approved by the Congress, will produce 1,700,000 kw. of hydroelectric energy where the presently authorized project produces only 450,000; will bring water to about 3,000,000 acres of new land compared with the 500,000 of the present project. The resources thus developed and preserved will have a decisive effect upon the future of California. With the wise use of this water and this power the ends of a democratic society can be furthered. If they are allowed to reinforce present monopolies, democracy can be thwarted by the very techniques that ought to serve it.

California is a well-settled state and its agriculture is highly developed. Part of the project water stored for irrigation is destined for use upon lands already farmed. These lands, over-developed, pumping much of their water from rapidly dwindling underground supplies, face serious drought with the first extended series of dry years. A major purpose of the project was to bring new water supplies to these highly developed farms. But there is a condition which the Congress first enacted in 1902 and has frequently reenacted since—no land owner shall be entitled to draw Federally-developed water for more than 160 acres. In a community property state such as California this has been construed as entitling a man and wife to water for 320 acres. The condition for the delivery of water to land in excess of 320 acres is an agreement by the landowner to sell the excess portions at appraised prices within ten years after water is delivered.

WATER DELIVERY

This limitation on delivery of water has become an issue of the first importance. The Kern County Land Company, a single owner under the law, holds some 400,000 acres in California. Russell Giffen, who testified before a Congressional Committee that he operated a family-sized farm of 42,000 acres, has sold his family farm to Anderson-Clayton, the world's largest cotton factors. With the entry of the large distillers into California's wine industry new land baronies have come into being. In all, some 50 percent of all the land to be benefited is held by 5 to 10 percent of the owners. The delivery of publicly developed water to the present and developing pattern of privately-owned land would deepen, confirm and for many years fix this pattern of ownership by pledging California's limited unused water resources and the Federal Treasury to its maintenance and support.

doubtedly many more to come. The major ones are worth a brief description.

DIRECT ASSAULT

In 1944, an amendment was introduced to the Rivers and Harbors Bill to repeal the excess-land provisions of Reclamation law as they might apply to the Central Valley Project. The amendment passed the House of Representatives but was defeated in the Senate.

FLOOD CONTROL APPROACH

The Federal Government has long assumed responsibility for the control of damaging floods. The construction of works for the control of flood waters is a function of the U. S. Corps of Engineers. The identical structure may be equally suitable for flood control and irrigation purposes. From one point of view, flood control and irrigation are merely prior and subsequent phases of the same system of water management. There is one school of thought which holds that where irrigation is incidental to flood control as the object for which a Federal appropriation is made, reclamation law does not apply. There is considerable evidence to the contrary and in the recent joint venture of the Bureau of Reclamation and the Engineers in the planning of the Pine Flat Project, it is settled issue. The Army will construct and the Bureau will administer in accordance with Reclamation law. Notwithstanding the weight of the law and more particularly of recent administrative agreements between the two agencies, the flood control tactic still enjoys some popularity.

Against the application of the excess-land provisions, it has been argued that these provisions are unenforceable as they relate to underground water and will therefore result in an inequitable burden of payment falling upon the small farmer. The reasoning goes like this—a substantial part of the project water will be delivered to underground water basins, there to be pumped to the surface by the individual farmer. Since water thus delivered pays no attention to property lines or the presence or absence of signed contracts, much of this water will replenish the underground supplies of excess land owners. If the excess-land provisions of the law are not waived the large land owners will refuse to execute repayment contracts and will simply pump water from wells sunk into their own lands without any payment therefor. The result will be the levying of the entire irrigation charge against the small and complying farmer.

IRRIGATION DISTRICTS

Aside from certain unpleasant ethical aspects of this position, the argument is not weighty. Irrigation districts under California law have many powers including the right to incorporate holdings into a district without the consent of individual owners as well as the right to make variable assessments against lands within the district. A careful policy in the sale of the limited supply of project water to irrigation districts—a policy desirable on many other grounds—will seriously limit the supply available to those who may propose to appropriate without payment. Finally, the demand for irrigation water is very much greater than the Project supply and the Bureau will certainly prefer to deliver the water supply to those areas where it will serve the public purposes for which it was developed.

The concern that small farmers be not overcharged for their water is one that the Congress and the Bureau share with the advocates of repeal of the excess-land provisions. Congress has expressly provided that charges for water shall be in accord with the farmers' ability to repay and the Bureau naturally will offer water at rates in direct conformity with congressional enactment.

STATES RIGHTS ISSUE

The Central Valley Project as now authorized and as ultimately conceived, lies entirely within the boundaries of California. The State of California has always shown the liveliest interest in the development and construction of the Central Valley Project. For many years the initiative lay with the State. A Water and Power Act for purposes paralleling those of the C.V.P. was submitted by referendum to the people of California in 1922. The Pacific Gas and Electric Company with the aid of a citizens committee of its own creation and half a million dollars defeated the measure. In 1933, a Central Valley Project Act, passed by the California legislature, was forced to referendum by the same public utility. This time it received a popular majority. However, the revenue bonds authorized by the Act were never issued. Instead, there is a long record of application for Federal aid, commencing in 1931, vigorously pursued at the very time the referendum was before the people and successfully culminating in 1935 when the Central Valley Project, as a result of strenuous efforts by the State, became an official undertaking of the Bureau of Reclamation.

GOVERNOR'S ACTION

In 1939, the Governor of California, with the endorsement of President Roosevelt and Secretary of the Interior Ickes, sought to have the Project turned over to the State of California for operation and maintenance. The Governor's recommendations were embodied in a piece of legislation known as the Pierovich Bill, which, debated under a special rule in the closing days of the Legislature, failed by two votes of the necessary two-thirds majority. The Governor attributed its defeat to the "power trust representatives." The Central Valley Project is a Federal undertaking today largely because powerful private groups within California were unwilling to have it otherwise.

Many of the same groups who, in 1939, successfully opposed State operation are today in the forefront of the move for State control. It seems reasonably clear that State vs. Federal control is a subsidiary issue. The real issue lies with the policies by which and the objectives for which the Project is to be administered.

From one point of view the States Rights argument marks a broadening of the social horizon of those opposed to the provisions of Federal law. The much stricter position has often been taken that the sovereign body should not be the State at all but rather that group of Valley counties where the benefited lands lie, or more particularly the organized Irrigation Districts within those counties. The claims of other groups to an interest in the Project have been regarded as carpetbagging or worse.

OVERLOOK FUNDAMENTALS

This view neglects elementary financial, as well as political, rights. The price at which Central Valley farmers receive their water will be heavily subsidized and the subsidies will be from two sources. The Federal government assumes the cost of that part of the expenditure which might otherwise be justified for flood control and navigation. Since Shasta Dam serves all three purposes—flood control, navigation, and irrigation—the costs of irrigation are substantially reduced. Further, the Federal funds advanced for irrigation do not bear interest and the necessary capital is advanced to the water users without cost for its use. To this Federal subsidy the citizens of the State of New York make a substantially greater contribution than do the citizens of California.

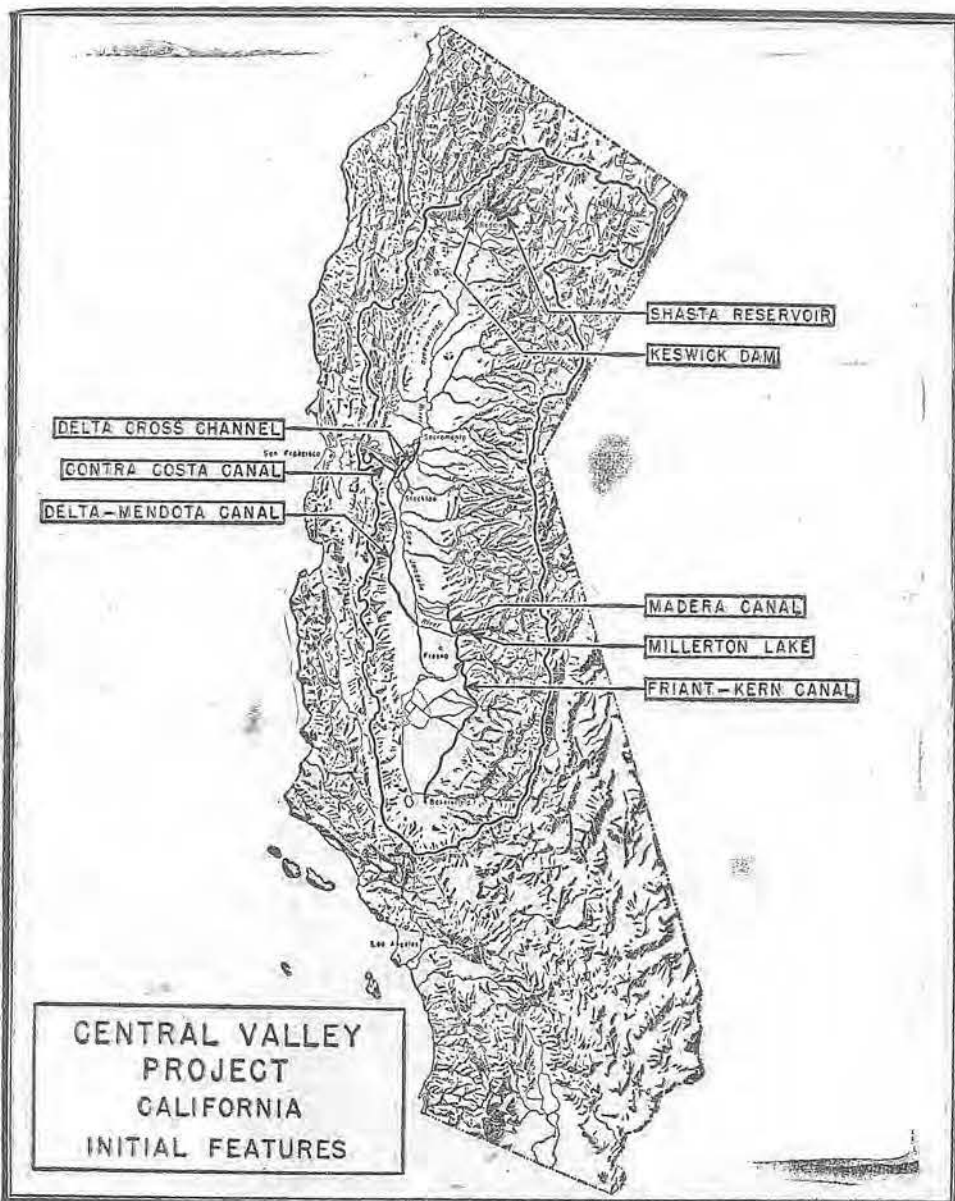
The second major source of subsidy to the water users of the Valley comes from the users of electric power. The rates governing the sale of power, although substantially lower than those of the private utility, are still high enough to contribute nearly \$100,000,000 to the subsidization of the users of irrigation water. The consumers of electric power, although often inarticulate, have a clear interest in the policies of the Project.

The major instrument by which the Bureau of Reclamation applies Federal law is the water contract. This is an agreement entered into between the Secretary of the Interior and an Irrigation District which sets forth the amount of water to be delivered, the price, the obligation of the District to enforce the excess-land provisions of the law and other rights and mutual obligations. Contract negotiations have proceeded at a lively rate throughout the Valley and two contracts have been completed, with others in various stages of negotiations.

These are not the ordinary contracts which the Bureau offers because this is not the ordinary project. The contract offered to the Irrigation Districts contemplates neither the conferring of absolute water rights nor the transfer to the Districts of Shasta and Friant Dams, and the hundreds of miles of major canals, each the equivalent of a fair-sized river.

For this and other reasons (particularly their application of the excess-land law) the contracts have been vigorously attacked by representatives of the Irrigation Districts Association and others. Leaving aside for the moment the interesting question of what individual

(Continued on Page Five)



A Citizen's Guide to Central Valley Project

(Continued from Page 4)

Irrigation Districts would propose to do with Shasta Dam if they owned it, it is worth looking briefly at the water management problems involved in a basin-wide operation of this magnitude.

SHASTA DAM WATER

The water stored at Shasta Dam is obligated to a large number of separate but intimately related purposes. The release of water from the Dam must be intricately regulated to meet the commitment to the Districts to deliver irrigation water at the appropriate time, maintain power delivery to its power customers, maintain the depth of the Sacramento River for navigation, and furnish the supply of municipal and industrial water which has been contracted for. In addition, the Project must be in a position to store water when flood hazards are present and release it when they are absent. The claimants to the same water and power supply may be in areas as widely separated as Redding in the North and Bakersfield 450 miles to the South, and the task of administration is the very complex one of using and reusing the same storage capacity and the same water supply for the many beneficial purposes and the numerous separate customers of the Project. It is readily apparent these purposes could be more efficiently achieved by a single agency than by a coalition could ever be achieved.

The second objection to the current contract is more plausible. The individual water user does not acquire an absolute right to own water, although it is inconceivable that, after the forty years of use guaranteed by the present contract, the right to continuous beneficial use would be impaired.

PRICE OF WATER

Notwithstanding the substantial subsidy from power users and the Federal government, Central Valley water will not be cheap. If the conventional contract were executed requiring amortization in 50 years, a period incidentally which is much less than the useful life of the Project, the resulting water rates would quite probably exceed the long time capacity of the farmer to pay. A substantially lower rate can be offered under the present procedure. The point is widely understood among the working farmers of the Valley who would pay no great price for a small share in the physical possession of Shasta Dam.

This, then, is the outline of the land and water controversy. But this is only one of two major controversies. The second involves the no less important question of who shall have the benefits of the public power generated at Shasta and Keswick Dams.

Here, too, there is clear and unequivocal Federal policy. Congress has enacted and reenacted a policy of public preference in the sale of public power. According to this policy, municipalities, irrigation districts, cooperatives, and other public bodies shall have a prior right to purchase power. There are many municipalities in California in a position to benefit. Some already own their distribution systems. Other undoubtedly would acquire them.

PURPOSE OF ACT

In theory, the Federal government and the State of California do not differ on this point. One of the stronger statements of public power policy is contained in California's Central Valley Project Act of 1933, which presumably governs the policies of the State and the California Water Project Authority which was created by the Act to give force to those policies.

Neither Federal nor State enactments, however, have proved sufficient to accomplish their purposes. All energy generated by the Project is being sold to the Pacific Gas and Electric Company for resale under such terms as it and the California Railroad Commission deem proper. The circumstances responsible for the present anomalous state of affairs are worth recording.

The situation today can be described simply. A large quantity of hydroelectric energy is generated at Shasta and Keswick Dams.

Transmission lines are required to distribute that energy to the va-

rious consumers. Without transmission lines the energy is wasted, bottled up at a point where it can have no conceivable function or use. The Pacific Gas and Electric Company has a network of transmission lines. During the war, it would have been unthinkable to permit the waste of Project power. Consequently, a contract was signed with the private utility disposing of the entire output of Central Valley power.

The Project is still without the means to bring its power to those whom Congress and the State of California have declared the preferred beneficiaries. An appropriation has provided for a single transmission line which, at best, can carry only a portion of the energy generated. **The Pacific Gas and Electric Company remains the principal beneficiary of this investment of public funds. As matters stand, even the large power requirements of the Project itself—power needed to operate the large pumps by which water will be transferred from the Sacramento to the San Joaquin Valley—must be secured through facilities of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.**

POWER CO. OPPOSITION

The principal opponent of public power in California is, of course, the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. Its opposition has been unremitting, resourceful, and well-adapted to the changing situation. Mention has already been made of the role of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company in earlier initiation and referendum measures. There has been a marked change in the tactics of the conflict but the objectives remain unaltered. A review of the major tactical positions may be useful as a guide through the contemporary phases of the struggle.

DOCTRINE OF "GLUT"

During the years prior to 1936, the keystone of the argument against public power was the assertion that the supply of power in Northern and Central California was plentiful, that no market could possibly be found for any additional supply, that the delivery of power from Boulder Dam would make an already bad situation worse and that the generation of additional power by the Central Valley Project would simply glut a market that was already oversupplied. As late as 1941, a substantially similar position was urged by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company in testimony before an appropriations committee of Congress. At virtually the same moment, the same company was urging the Federal Power Commission

to grant it permission to develop additional power at new sites within the area.

The Pacific Gas and Electric Company was in error on two counts. Even before the war it was perfectly apparent to most observers, as it should have been to the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, that far from a glut there was an impending shortage of power even at the rates then prevailing. The company's application for additional power generation facilities suggests that it was not irrevocably wedded to the doctrine of glut.

In addition, the economic preconceptions of the utility were questionable. One of the well established characteristics of the power market is the great increase in the use of power which accompanies a reduction in the rate at which it is sold. The public distribution of Shasta power would accomplish very substantial rate reductions.

The evidence points unmistakably to a market for power more than ample for both the present output of the private utility and the output of the Project.

PUBLIC POWER FIGHT

The arguments mentioned heretofore had for their object the prevention or impairment of public power generation. About 1936 the tactics changed. In this year and for every year thereafter the company announced itself as reconciled to the public generation of power and, as evidence of its desire to cooperate, offered to purchase the entire output of Project power and, as a further evidence of good faith, offered an attractive price for the lot.

Thus begins the second phase. The position of willing customer had much to recommend it. It lent itself to much more flexible use. To begin with it was pointed out that the Federal government would secure larger revenues by sale to the Pacific Gas and Electric Company than by sale to municipalities. A special appeal was made to farmers based on the erroneous supposition that the greater the sum that could be secured from power the less the charge for water. In this argument it was made to appear that the farmer of the Valley was the natural enemy of public power despite the fact that power is one of his major costs. Before Congress it was argued that publicly-owned transmission lines would be an indefensible duplication of existing facilities owned by the company. The while this argument was being pressed, the Pacific Gas and Electric Company announced the commencement of a

large scale program for the construction of new transmission lines paralleling the proposed public lines. Having failed to maintain a monopoly in the generation of power, the company has retired to a second and so far partially successful position of exclusive ownership of the distribution facilities.

The situation has much of the Alice-in-Wonderland about it. The seller, the Federal government in this case, offers its power at a reasonable price, the buyer, the P. G. and E. prefers a high one. If the Federal government has entered the power field with the ordinary objectives of a private entrepreneur the Company's offer would have been irresistible. A public power program, however, exists for a wholly different purpose—to bring cheap and plentiful power to the people in the area it serves.

The record is not only one of obstacles. It is equally a record of obstacles surmounted. The final chapter has yet to be written but the present inventory is by no means discouraging. Public power is being generated. A portion of it can be transmitted over public power lines now being built. Contracts have been signed with Irrigation Districts providing not only for the sale of water but the enforcement of the excess-land provisions of Reclamation law. Most encouraging of all is the growing public understanding of the issues. For each advance in public understanding has been a period of growth for the project.

The struggle is an old one. Much of American history is written in its terms. It is the struggle to maintain economic opportunity, the struggle against concentrations of power. It is the struggle against the proletarianization of rural society, the struggle to keep alive in one large and important segment of our economy that fondest of American dreams—free access to economic opportunity, the right to choose an occupation and progress in the chosen field and finally, and perhaps most important, the right to be one's own master, secure in the possession of a share of the nation's resources.

There is undoubtedly much that is sentimental in this dream. The great expanses of arable land that once nourished it are now well settled. The new frontiers are opened only with the aid of gigantic structures of steel and concrete, mammoth dams and vast networks of expensive canal. But it is a dream with power to compel. It has deep meaning for millions of war workers and veterans. And

it is a dream to the fulfillment of which the Central Valley Project is pledged.

Hangs up record for dirt-moving in Shasta region

By E. A. HESTER

Representative, Local 3

Redding—A record has been broken and a miracle performed under the direction of Brother Russell (Andy) Webster, Supt. for M. N. Ball and Son, on the Shasta Road job, where he has finished moving over 500,000 yards of rock and muck, with about 75 Engineers involved.

Through the whole construction of the project there was not one complaint made by any one of our members. Again I say, a miracle performed. Congratulations are in order for Brother Webster and his entire crew of Engineers. It has been said by all of his men that he is well qualified for the position that he holds. An orchid for Miss Thelma Stevenson, paymaster, for trying to please everyone.

It seems that Barmon Bros. of Sacramento are taking over in this district. They are now moving in on their million-yard job, leading out from Shasta Dam to Summit City. We expect to have about 75 engineers on the job soon. They are also about ready to go on their six-mile surfacing and paving job between Shasta and Wiskeytown. They were recently awarded another 21-mile repair, surfacing and blacktop job between Camby and Alturas, Modoc County. They are also involved in a lot of federal road work near Hayfork, Trinity County.

\$200,000 Redding Job

Fairy Hammons and Pete Farish were awarded the Whitmore job at \$200,000. The job is situated about 12 miles east of Redding, on Highway 44. They were also low bidders on about 27 miles of surfacing and blacktop between Doris and Tulalake, Siskiyou County.

Morrison and Knudsen Construction Co. have completed their Fall River Mills dam project, and are now moving their equipment in on their road job at Red Bluff, Tehama County.

James I. Barnes Construction Co. of Santa Monica, California, are now all set for action on the bridge job across the Sacramento River in Redding. Phoenix Construction Co. are increasing their force at Cottonwood. Also E. B. Bishop, Cedarville, Trisdale and Parsons, Wixon and Crow continue to hire men for their P. G. & E. clearing job and pole line between Cottonwood and Eureka. There is about 150 miles left to go.

Bids on the highway and underpass at Hornbrook, Siskiyou County, were opened April 30. This is to be a large job. Information is not available as to who was low bidder.

We expect to see a lot of activity in the neighborhood of Hayfork, Trinity County, very soon. A lot of federal road work is coming up. Barrett & Hilp are tied up on account of right-of-way. Brother Bill Bacon is placing the pin stock for Eichley at Shasta Dam, with 150-ton derrick. Brother Edward Lynch is looking after the equipment, while Brother Art Garzet pours the oil on.

The Bureau of Reclamation is doing a lot of work on the Keswick and Shasta Dams. All equipment is manned by operating engineers who are receiving the construction scale.

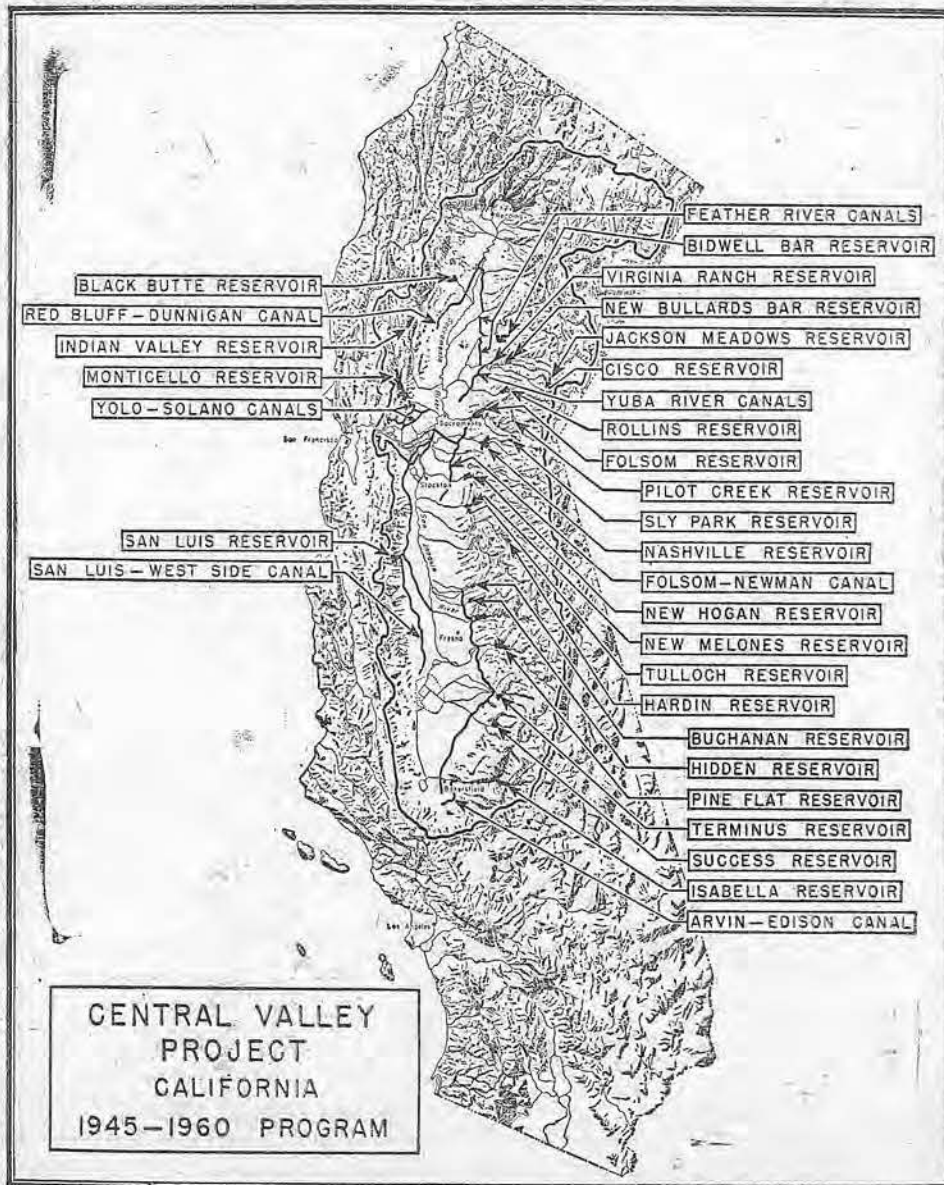
I regret to report that on April 22 our good Brother Dan Leslie met with a fatal accident while working for Trisdale and Parsons, near French Gulch, Calif. His tractor turned over and rolled down a hill. He leaves a wife, Mrs. Pearl Leslie, and two children, James, 22, and Viola, 19.

★ ★ ★

San Francisco office of Local 3 reports the boys are traveling far and wide these days. Brothers are coming from, going to, or writing from such faraway points as Guam, Okinawa, Alaska, Mexico, Venezuela, Hawaii, the Philippines.

★ ★ ★

Many persons who pose as fountains of knowledge are intellectually nothing more than little squirts.—SHANNON FIFE.



A FREE AMERICA CANNOT EXIST WITHOUT FREE LABOR!

A 1947 APPEAL TO REASON

The first step toward totalitarianism starts with the shackling of labor. It so started in Germany under Hitler . . . in Italy under Mussolini. And when government assumes comprehensive control over labor, the complete regimentation of business must follow. It is merely the other side of the same coin. And this is totalitarianism.

You Must Decide Now

The next few days may decide the destiny of America . . . and with it your future and that of your children. You now have the cold choice between productive prosperity or another dismal depression. The hour of decision is here.

This Vicious Anti-Labor Bill Will Hurt You

The pending Taft-Hartley anti-labor program would destroy free enterprise by destroying labor. To you personally it would deny well-recognized rights, impose hampering restrictions, and lay down strait-jacketing rules. It is un-American and so unfair that, if ever enacted, it would surely increase rather than decrease industrial strife. It is designed to destroy labor by powerful reactionary interests and written in a spirit of blind vindictiveness. It is an open invitation to national disaster.

You Don't Want Communism

The enslavement of the working man in America, by prohibiting free bargaining among freemen, would wreck our Nation's position as the defender of democracy and the champion of freedom in the fight to halt further expansion of Communism. It takes free labor to check the menace of Communism, which always thrives amid chaos, disorder and oppression. The proposed anti-labor bill would surely bring chaos, disorder and oppression to

America. It would recruit more people into the ranks of those opposed to the American way of life than the Communist Party itself could ever hope to deliver. You, as an American, have no use for the hateful doctrines of Communism or any other form of totalitarianism. Only reactionary Fascists would even consider any bill which makes freemen work against their will.

Slave Labor Is Never Productive Labor

The productive force of free labor brought America victory and prosperity. Have some Americans already forgotten the heroic fight for freedom made by labor on both the home and the fighting fronts? Surely, you haven't forgotten! You know well how free American labor outfought and outproduced the slave labor hordes of Hitler and Hirohito! Now, in victory, will labor's reward be the shackles of slavery?

Your Mandate to Congress

The recent "mandate from the people" given our Congress surely was not a mandate to turn back the clock of social progress! The real mandate given grew out of a protest against bureaucracy and continued wartime regimentation. It was a cry for freedom—surely not a plea for the very bureaucracy and regimentation that this proposed anti-labor legislation would revive.

Free Labor Has Made Your America

In America, every one who works for a living is "labor." Fundamentally all our problems are the same . . . under our existing social order, America has achieved all-time records for prosperity. America stands practically alone as a powerful nation of plenty, in a world of tragic poverty. This is not merely an accident of history, or a reflection of the bounty of nature; it is the hard-earned product of our way of life with political freedom and economic opportunity for all. It is proof that good working conditions and good profits go hand in hand.

We Need Production NOW

There are stupid and vindictive men who are unhesitatingly permitting and abetting the ruin of the free labor system that has made us great . . . and at a time when every one of us knows that our every moment should be utilized, not by internal strife, but by an honest effort to produce more and more goods to meet the desired needs of all people. Surely this is no time for dangerous experiments with totalitarian controls that will ruin the efficiency of our productive plants.

This is the first of a series which will expose point-by-point the dangers of the Taft-Hartley anti-labor program.

American Federation of Labor

WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

It seems to me that when a woman is wearing shorts her charms are enlarged without being enhanced.—BEVERLEY NICHOLS.

Fishing adds to Marysville lure for Local 3 men

By WILLIAM C. WAACK
Representative, Local 3

Marysville — Fredrickson and Watson have again started their Almanor-Westwood job. The camp and shops are set up on the east side of Lake Almanor. There are 11 miles on this job and once again, for the fisherman or deer hunter "this is it." Brother Larry Walker is on the shovel, Bill Holloway is master mechanic.

Aside from the shovel, there are only two cats on the job but Archie Harsh, the super, tells me the cats and jeeps are on their way in. This job at present is five days, nine hours.

Clarence Baker is on the slow-bell, most of the equipment being in the yard. A few rigs, however, are still on agricultural work and land leveling. The genial "Swede" Larsen has spent a lot of "Baker's biscuits" on a new "Queen Mary," an oversized scraper that worked. What monicker he'll tack on the low-bed is still the question.

Jimmie Dorris, the shop man for Tractor and Equipment Service, also California Land Levelers, is invariably "head down and back up" on most anything from a lawn mower to the Cletracs that this outfit handles. Brother Kerlee, formerly master mechanic of this outfit, started out with a "Seven" last fall and is rapidly increasing his spread. Most of Kerlee's operations are in the hills at present, but land leveling and hauling are also something he knows about.

Brother Elmer E. Smith, who shifted last summer for Larry Roper, is another of the gang that

took on some rigs for himself. At present he is doing some land leveling in District 13. Good luck, Elmer.

Johnson-Western have added a skid driver and a cat to their spread on the Butte City Bridge. Raymond's equipment is doing the pile driving. Nothing has been done on the Bidwell Bar job as yet. At least no equipment or material is on the job site.

Earl Parker's gear has gone down to Clovis. There still are 25 rigs scattered around this neck of the woods. Most of this is on farm work. Brothers Ed Bell and George Williams are handling most of this equipment with Brother Joe Brown in charge of the approaches and dirt moving on the Butte City Bridge.

Bridge Job July 15

Lord and Bishop don't intend to start the Colusa bridge job until about July 15.

Excavators have knocked off two shifts on the draglines on the south end of their levee at Gridley. On the north end, however, the three shifts are carrying on as usual.

Charlie Lloyd has the day shift on the south end while Herman Cecil has the cat spread on the north end. George Root shifts on swing and Ken Cline on graveyard. With the Mississippi wagons there are about 45 units of equipment on this job. This is a sixday job.

Natomas Negotiations

Negotiations are still under way at Natomas Dredging Co. The negotiating committee has met often on this contract. The last meeting held, at the time this was written, was on April 30. The company has made some concessions but not enough for the committee to recommend an acceptance. Manager Swanson and Secretary Mathews have spearheaded the negotiations on this deal. The committee is hoping that before negotiations start with Yuba Consolidated, a satisfactory settlement can be made with Natomas. A meeting will be called of Yuba employers for the selection of their negotiating committee, but not before the Natomas deal is clear. Natomas, we are satisfied, is negotiating for the industry.

We, at Yuba Consolidated, are interested in the basic hourly wage increase at Natomas, therefore the delay in preparing for our negotiations. The increases and benefits when granted are paid retroactive to May 10, the expiration date of our contract with the company. When the meeting is called, which will be soon, the committee will go into negotiations immediately thereafter.

Look Out, Below!

In the past 17 years, 42 persons have been killed by falling rocks in California quarries. Quarry Safety Rule 610 requires that all slabs of rock that may be dangerous to employees must be dislodged; where necessary, watchmen be employed to give warning to other employees when rocks are about to fall; and where practicable slope the face as to eliminate the danger of rocks falling on workers.

The 42 deaths occurred as follows: Working on quarry floor, without watchman, 14; with watchman, 3; loading holes or drilling, without watchman, 8; with watchman, 3; scaling or barring, without life belt and line, 9; with belt and line, 3; life line improperly used, 2.

Permanente Cement Co. uses a dragline scaling to loosen boulders. From August, 1942, to December 31, 1946, this firm had not had a single lost time accident, with 383,200 man-hours. Thus, one man could work 118 years without an accident.

Easy, Hot Cables!

A safe type of tongs for lifting heavy cables has been developed down at Portland Cement Co. quarries near Colton. It consists of a shovel handle fitted with two hooks with the openings in opposite directions and sufficiently spaced to go over the cable. A half turn brings the two prongs or hooks under the cable, giving the operator a firm grip on the cable, but allowing him to remain at a safe distance and prevent bodily contact. The hooks are taped to prevent damage to the cable and to provide insulation.

Moving heavy cables presents considerable danger to workmen through bodily contact.

108 CLUB

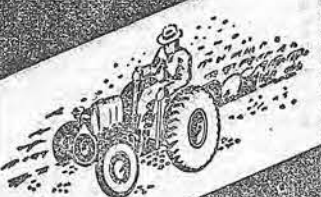
COCKTAIL LOUNGE and RESTAURANT

Also A La Carte

Restaurant open 6 a.m. to 2 a.m.

108 GRAND AVE. OAKLAND

DELIVERIES BEING MADE NOW!



GIBSON GARDEN TRACTORS

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

Phone TRinidad 4474

EARL H. PENCE & CO. 2150 Washington Ave. San Leandro, Calif.

Fredrickson & Watson Construction Co.

General Construction

SKILL — HONESTY — RESPONSIBILITY

873 - 81st AVENUE—Yard Foot of 81st Avenue

Phone SWestwood 1264

Oakland 3, California

The Utah Construction Co. Engineers and Contractors

No. One Montgomery Street

SAN FRANCISCO

57 EAST 4th SO. STREET

FIRST SECURITY BANK BLDG.

Salt Lake City

Ogden



THE OAKLAND

BASEBALL CLUB

EXTENDS BEST

WISHES



A & N GOLDEN EAGLE SERVICE

SEVENTH AVENUE AND GEARY BOULEVARD

EVERgreen 9784

Alfred Tucci, Manager, (Member of No. 3)

COMPLETE ONE STOP AUTO SERVICE

Steam Cleaning, Washing and Polishing and Minor Repairs

BAY EQUIPMENT CO.

ALL TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

Sales — Service — Rentals

Phone LANDscape 5-2190

3254 EASTSHORE HIGHWAY RICHMOND, CALIF.

WILSON WELDING SERVICE

HEAVY DUTY PORTABLE WELDING ON THE JOB

325 7th STREET

Phone GL. 6828

O. C. JONES & SONS

Concrete Construction—Excavating—Paving—Grading—Tractors and Trucks Rented—Equipment for Rental or Contract Work

1601 Dwight Way, Berkeley

THornwall 2266

If no answer call BERkeley 8210

METROPOLITAN CONSTRUCTION CO.

Pipe Lines — Process Piping

111 New Montgomery Street, S. F.

DO. 0731

EDWARD R. BACON CO.

CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

Folsom at 17th Street—San Francisco 10

HEmlock 3700

Oakland — Fresno — Sacramento — Stockton

BECKETT & FEDERIGHI

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

1441 Franklin Street

Oakland 12, California

ROY E. BECKETT

TEmplebar 8782

PEERLESS IRON WORKS

FABRICATION OF STEEL PRODUCTS — STRUCTURAL STEEL CONSTRUCTION—ELECTRIC AND ACETYLENE WELDING

Foot of Everett Street, Alameda

Lakehurst 2-1073

BURAN EQUIPMENT CO.

Machinery for

Contracting — Mining — Logging

Oakland, California

Eureka, California

TRinidad 5335

Phone 303

BAY CITIES EQUIPMENT, Inc.

SHOVELS—CRANES—TRACTORS—GRADERS

AIR COMPRESSORS—CONCRETE MIXERS

V. E. Gray, Manager—Office: TW. 8313

2792 CYPRESS ST., AT 28th, on approach to Bay Bridge

Oakland, California

Industrial—Contractors and Mining Equipment

NATIONAL IRON & METAL CO.

Main Office: 1415 7th Street—TW. 4026

SAM KALMAN

OAKLAND, CALIF.

CHARLES ESPING

Webster Automotive Service

MOTOR TUNE-UP — MOTOR REBUILDING

Shop: TWinoaks 6702

2305 Webster Street

Res.: LAkehurst 3-2465

OAKLAND 12, CALIF.

GUARANTEED CLUTCH REPLACEMENT

HERBERT G. JOHNSON

BRICK AND FRAME HOUSE MOVING

RAISING — SHORING

5819 EL DORADO AVENUE, EL CERRITO, CALIFORNIA

Telephone BERkeley 1022

Telephone LANDscape 5-1442

INDEPENDENT IRON WORKS, Inc.

8th & Pine Streets

FABRICATED STRUCTURAL STEEL — STEEL BUILDINGS—SERVICE

STATIONS—SHEET METAL PRODUCTS—TANKS

STEEL JOBBERS

OAKLAND

TEmplebar 0160

