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P.O. Box 4790,
Walnut Creek, Ca. 94596



U.S. JOBS LOST DUE TO UNFAIR COMPETITION

In a major address before the First Annual Appliance Suppliers Conference in June, 1971, Joseph S. Wright, Board Chairman of Zenith Radio Corporation, revealed yet another aspect of the thorny imports problem.

Since the beginning of the Japanese invasion into the U.S. consumers electronics market, many American manufacturers, fighting to survive, were forced by this competition first to purchase components from Japanese sources and, when this measure proved insufficient, to make or procure their sets in Japan and other foreign nations. An alarming movement of American plants to Asia has taken place, providing incentives including cheap labor. This trend is growing.

"Lacking some change in our government's trade policy, which should include the effective enforcement of all applicable existing laws," Mr. Wright says, "more and more of our productive facilities for serving the U.S. market will have to be located in foreign countries, and our current understated trade balance deficit in consumer electronics will increase from \$1-billion-plus to between \$3.5 and \$4 billion by 1976."

The Zenith head explains that American manufacturers cannot gain access to Japanese markets as easily as Japanese makers can sell their products in this country. He explains:

"In order to support her invasion of the U.S. TV set market with the use of extremely low pricing policies, Japan has maintained a closed market to imports of television products and has fixed and kept domestic prices at artificially high levels. With a closed domestic market, insulated against foreign competition, domestic prices can be easily fixed at a high figure.

"If the Japanese market were open as is the case in this country, television receivers could be manufactured in the United States and successfully sold in Japan at competitive prices. The Japanese Electronics Industry Association admits that large screen TV receivers made in the U.S. could be delivered to a Japanese importer for a total cost of about \$449, even prior to the April tariff reductions. Similar large screen Japanese sets have carried list prices of from \$1,200 to \$1,600 in Japan. A similar large screen Zenith set carries a suggested retail price of \$579.95 in the U.S.

"It would, therefore, appear that Japan would be a great place for U.S. TV manufacturers to sell sets, but even with the recently lowered tariffs a whole host of barriers still prevent American entry into the Japanese market. Our attempt to enter the market of several years ago was blocked. A recent market study indicates that, while some of the barriers to our entry have theoretically eased somewhat, there are still clear-cut obstacles. Japanese government regulations still block free entry of necessary repair parts, and the Japanese are notorious for applying what they call "administrative guidance" to influence sales outlets in their handling of imported goods," Wright declares. Technician Engineer



A "HEAVENLY" SIGHT. The above photo gives a view that most of our members would consider a beautiful and unusual sight, but to our members working for Tri-Dam it is an almost daily sight. See pages four and five for a photo story on Tri-Dam.

YOUR Business Manager's COLUMN

POLITICS AND YOU

L. L. MITCHELL

A new year has arrived. Congress is back in session and the coming presidential election will dominate legislation from now on. Between now and next November we can expect to be bombarded with speeches of politicians pointing with pride and viewing with alarm.

It is easy, under these circumstances, to be misled by the oratory or personal magnetism of a candidate. We can also be misled by the silence of a candidate on issues which may be very critical to us as citizens and working people on domestic issues as well as those of international significance.

We face the new year under very trying conditions. We are no closer to resolution of troubles in Asia, even though troop reductions have been made in Vietnam. New domestic problems are being created by multi-national corporations exporting technology and capital while imports made by low-paid foreign labor are upsetting balance of payments and costing domestic jobs.

We see a system of economic controls imposed which do little to assure the working man of a fair deal. Wage Board edicts will be enforced by the employer without a shadow of doubt for the economic incentives they gain will be absolute. Price controls are turning out to be much looser than predicted. New rulings exempt more and more items from price controls each day. An already overburdened I.R.S. is supposed to provide enforcement under a formula of aggregate levels which limits few individual items, is difficult for the experts to administer and impossible for the in-

dividual consumer to understand. it leaves the consumer no way on his own to discern whether or not a seller is in violation of the law and little he can do to gain help from the enforcement agency.

What can we as working men and women do under this seemingly impossible situation? Law is life and legislators make the law. They hold a stewardship and we cannot allow them to forget they are servants and not masters. We should voice our opinions by letters and telegrams to our representatives.

(Continued on Page Two)

BACK TO SCHOOL



Jack McNally

Business Representatives Jack McNally and Manny Mederos were awarded Certificates of Completion in the course of study in Labor Law last November 19th. The Institute was part of an educational program offered by the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center, and was held with the cooperation of Center for Labor Research and Education at University of California, Berkeley.

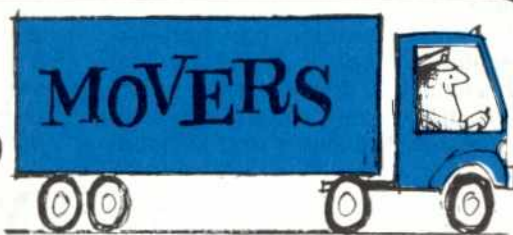
The instruction and material, according to Jack and Manny, was excellent. They were of the opinion that the week was well



Manny Mederos

spent and that the subject matter covered in class would assist them in doing a better job for the membership.

... HAVE YOU MOVED?



MY NEW ADDRESS IS:

NAME _____

STREET _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

RETURN TO:

P.O. BOX 4790, WALNUT CREEK, CALIF. 94596

Membership Contest Begins — \$50 Prize —

The Executive Board actions taken at their October meeting were approved by a majority of the Units at the November round of Unit Meetings. Among these actions was a motion which authorized the giving of a \$50.00 prize to a member if he or she locates their membership card number in the then current issue of the Utility Reporter.

The purpose of the contest is to increase interest in and reading of the Utility Reporter. In researching the practicalities and ins-and-outs of this contest we determined that it is very easy to scan a page and see a printed number such as 1965903, so we have decided to write out the number and slip it into a paragraph of any one of the articles in the paper. Sample: Members of Local 1245 manned this job but it was difficult to identify them by name. One million nine hundred and sixty-five thousand nine hundred and three. There will be more of this type of construction in the future.

Explanations

The number will be chosen by the computer from the "label run" which is used to mail out the Utility Reporter. The file, which is in zip code order, contains approximately 15,000 members' records. A box containing the numbers 1 thru 15,000 will be kept in the Board Room and at each regular Board meeting a number will be drawn and this number will be fed into the computer, which will in turn print out the card number of the corresponding member. This number will then be given to the editor and published in the newspaper. At this time, and up until the next update, **nobody** will know the name of the member who has the card

number which is printed in the paper.

As you can see, we have taken extensive precautions to avoid the chance of anyone claiming that the "thing was fixed" or that "someone was notified." Only the winner or the computer (and it's not talking) will know the name corresponding with the card number.

Since the Staff and members of the Executive Board are on the regular members list and no one can predetermine whose number will be chosen they will not be excluded, but if they should win, they will give it to their favorite charity. Another precaution to avoid criticism of the contest.

Contest Rules

1. The dues of the winner must be current and if the card number picked by the computer belongs to an inactive member no prize will be given that month.

2. The member must notify the Local Union Headquarters by letter, phone or in person by the 20th of the month in which his or her number appears.

3. The Board reserves the right to make the final decisions should any complications arise out of this contest.

Membership Cards

We anticipate an avalanche of requests for membership card numbers and for new cards. The workload of the office force prohibits the giving of membership card numbers over the phone. All requests for card numbers will be handled in the usual manner; namely: Notify your Shop Steward, who will in turn notify the Bus. Rep. or mail a request for a duplicate card to the Local Union headquarters.

Price Commission Info

Price and Rent Stabilization

It is the purpose of President Nixon's new economic policy to achieve a goal of holding average price increases across the economy to a rate of no more than 2½ percent per year. It is expected that all persons will voluntarily comply with the provisions contained in the Economic Stabilization Act.

The Act provides a list of exemptions from controls: Raw agricultural products, seafood products, custom products and services, exports, imports, and shipping rates, damaged and used products, Government property, real estate, securities and financial instruments. Also some miscellaneous items such as: Dues paid to nonprofit organizations, insurance premiums charged for life insurance, antiques and art objects.

The Cost of Living Council has established a Price Commission, which is composed of seven members representing the public, and who issues regulations, administers sanctions against violators, and renders judgments. The following are the members of the Price Commission:

C. Jackson Grayson, Jr., Chairman of Price Commission, Dean of the Business School of Southern Methodist University.

William Scranton, President of the National Municipal League and former Governor of Pennsylvania.

John William Queenan, Retired Managing Partner of Haskins & Sells. William T. Coleman, Jr., Philadelphia lawyer and President of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund.

Marina Whitman, Professor of Economics at the University of Pittsburgh.

Wilson Newman, Vice Chairman of the Board of the National Bureau of Economics Research.

Robert F. Lanzilotti, Dean of the College of Business of the University of Florida.

The Cost of Living Council provided a three-tiered system for monitoring post-freeze prices.

1. Prior notification and approval: Companies with sales of \$100 million or more—1300 firms. 45% of total U.S. sales.

2. Post-report (quarterly): Companies with sales of \$50-100 million—1100 firms. 5% of total U.S. sales.

3. No report—subject to spot check: Companies with sales of less than \$50 million—10 million firms. 50% of total U.S. sales.

Service and Compliance Administration

The Internal Revenue Service (3000 IRS Field Officers) will handle complaints arising out of Phase II.

YOUR Business Manager's COLUMN

POLITICS AND YOU

L. L. MITCHELL

(Continued from Page One)

We must decide what the issues of a campaign should be and not let the candidates evade the discussions of subjects which are paramount to our welfare.

The candidates who equivocate, pit class against class or promote special interests because of campaign funds should be ruled out as unfit to serve the general public.

We must not be led down the garden path by speech writers and make-up artists who prepare the candidates for T.V. appearances or political rallies. We should decide the issues and the priorities of need. No one should be misled by red herrings and phony issues tailor-made by the candidate to influence our votes.

We must examine our national conscience. What do we really feel with regard to the domestic crisis of unemployment, mental health, the ghettos, the slums and national

health? Above all, we must examine any tax programs which provide inequities and loopholes whereby the poor support the government and exempt the rich in terms of paying for social reforms we need to provide for the general welfare.

We must listen to the candidates' speeches to analyze what they say and determine if they are saying anything at all; and finally, we must vote on election day. This means we must be registered and knowledgeable.

Safety Director Tupper of the I.B.E.W. ended his speech on safety at a recent gas conference with this paraphrase of a famous general: "We have met the enemy and he is us." This can apply to many of us if we do not exercise our rights and duties as citizens. Let us make a pledge that in the coming year we view both the candidates and issues with candor and do our duty on election day.

CALIF. D.I.S. UNDER FIRE

(Continued from Page Eight)

Pat Brown's tenure. And in Reagan's proposed budget for the coming year, 23 new people are scheduled to be cut from the division.


The Assembly investigation pointed toward a general pattern of lax enforcement, inadequate regulation and serious understaffing in the DIS.

I hope the Governor's belated investigation convinces him of the need for action that many legislators have seen for a long time.

He said last week, "I am the man finally responsible. All comes back to me, as the head of the government. And so you can fix the blame wherever you want to fix it if something hasn't been done."


Perhaps now he is ready to live up to that statement.

Look for your number



the utility reporter

Telephone (415) 933-6060



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Sky Crane used in tower construction

by Mark Cook

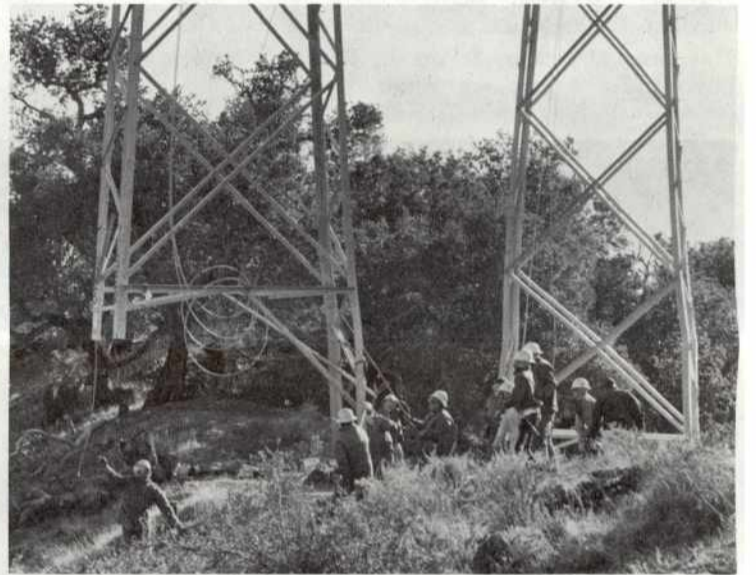
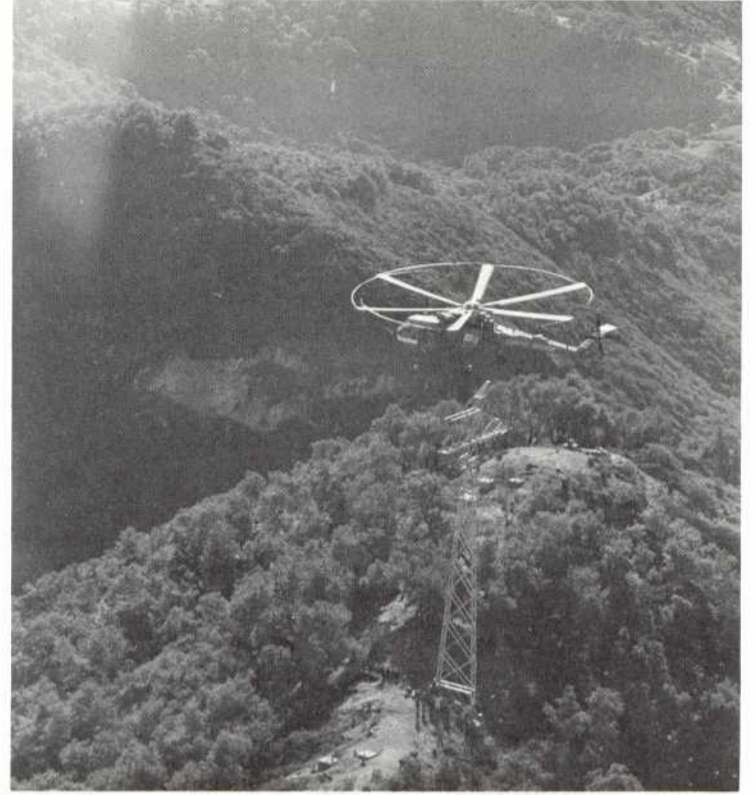
A few pictures are worth a thousand words. What do you do when you have to build a line that goes through hard-to-reach terrain? This was the problem that Pacific Gas & Electric Company was faced with on the construction of a 500-KV line out of Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant. A secondary consideration was to build the line and not scar the mountainsides with access roads. The protection of the natural environment and the ecology was essential. So, the best approach was to use helicopters. This Sikorsky Sky Crane was brought in from Oregon where it was being used in logging inaccessible areas and the building of roads was not desirable. In about five days, this Sky Crane set 23 towers for the 500KV line and in addition it also set 30 ninety-foot poles for a 230-KV line.

First, two small helicopters were used to transport the men and material to construct the footings for the massive steel towers. When the footings were completed, the towers were assembled in one-half sections on the ground. Then the sections were picked up by the Sky Crane and flown into the tower sites. There a ground crew, previously flown in by small helicopters, were ready to guide the section into place. With the use of guy lines and "spud wrenches" by the men on the ground, the positioning of the tower by the pilots above, and the bolting of the tower of the already built footings, the procedure went very well. These sections weighed eight and one-half tons and safety was of the utmost importance. Direct ground-to-air communication was used and the giant helicopter was manned by three pilots, two in the nose and one in the center, when the helicopter reached the tower site. The center pilot took over and he controlled the positioning and the lowering of the tower section. Upon the completion of each tower, a small helicopter came in and picked up the crew working on the ground and flew them to the next site.

In case you want to avail yourself of the use of a Sky Crane, be prepared to pay a fee of \$3000.00 per hour with a guarantee of three hours per day. How about travel time of the Sky Crane? Same charge, \$3000.00 per hour. The small helicopters? You get off cheap, only \$190.00 per hour.

Members of Local 1245 manned this job but it was difficult to identify them by name. There will be more of this type of construction in the future and we hope that we will be able to get the names of the members on the job. We appreciate the cooperation of Elmer Isaac, Karl Diez, Bill Clark, and the Market Street office for making the pictures available.

The photos on the left and right of this page show a sequential pictorial story of the building of a tower line out of Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant. The story starts in the upper left hand corner with the "Sky Crane" at the materials yard and ends in the lower right hand corner with a finished product.



THE TRI-DAM PROJECT

Beardsley



This unusual shot of Beardsley Reservoir was taken from the road which goes down to Donnells power plant.



This view of the maintenance shop, power plant and Beardsley afterbay was taken from the top of the dam.



Beardsley's timber-crib and rock afterbay provided the footing for this photo.

The Tri-dam project is a joint development of the Oakdale Irrigation District and the South San Joaquin Irrigation District.

Donnells, Beardsley and Tulloch are the three dams and power plants which make up the project. The upper works of the project (Donnells and Beardsley) are on the middle fork of the Stanislaus River and Tulloch dam and power plant is located on the main stream of the Stanislaus, 45 miles below Beardsley Dam.

The project is located in what has to be one of the most beautiful spots in California. The photos show the magnificent winter scenes they enjoy this time of year.

The fishing is good but the access is a problem except for Tulloch. There is a marina at the Tulloch reservoir where boats can be launched.

The members of Local 1245 who work for Tri-dam have located in the area because of the calm, serene setting and because it is many miles from the hustle and bustle of the big city. There are times when all is not calm and serene, and the men have to really push to keep the water and power flowing.

Negotiations were completed with Tri-dam in November and the re-

sults were ratified by the members on November 23, 1971.

The negotiating committee consisted of Homer Northcutt and Pete Dutton, Business Representative.

The members received a 6% general increase effective November 14, 1971.

The following improvements were made in other areas:

1. Sick leave
 - a. Maximum accumulation from 30 to 120 days
 - b. Payment for 1st day of illness
2. Vacation
 - a. From 3 wks. after 10 yrs. maximum to 4 wks. after 15 years
3. Health and Welfare
 - a. Change to usual, customary and reasonable fee concept
 - b. Co. will pay for any increase in cost for dependent coverage

The number of members at Tri-dam is small but our Local has a philosophy that all men have the right to organize and we are willing to represent them. The more groups that are organized helps to bring up the general wages and working conditions in the industry.

Donnells



This photo shows the 0.5 miles of 81' diameter penstock which delivers the water to Donnells power plant.



This is an "inside" view of the Donnells power house and generator.

MEMBERS ON THE JOB



Some of the men at the Beardsley maintenance shop posed for this photo. From left to right are: Al Larimore, Machinist, Ralph Riemer, Elect. Tech., Shop Steward Jack Abshier, Mechanic and Welder, Pete Dutton, Bus. Rep., Cecil Collett, Maint. Foreman and Pat Northcutt, Electrician.



Charles Atmore is shown alongside of his truck.



Shop Steward Jack Abshier is shown inside the maintenance shop.

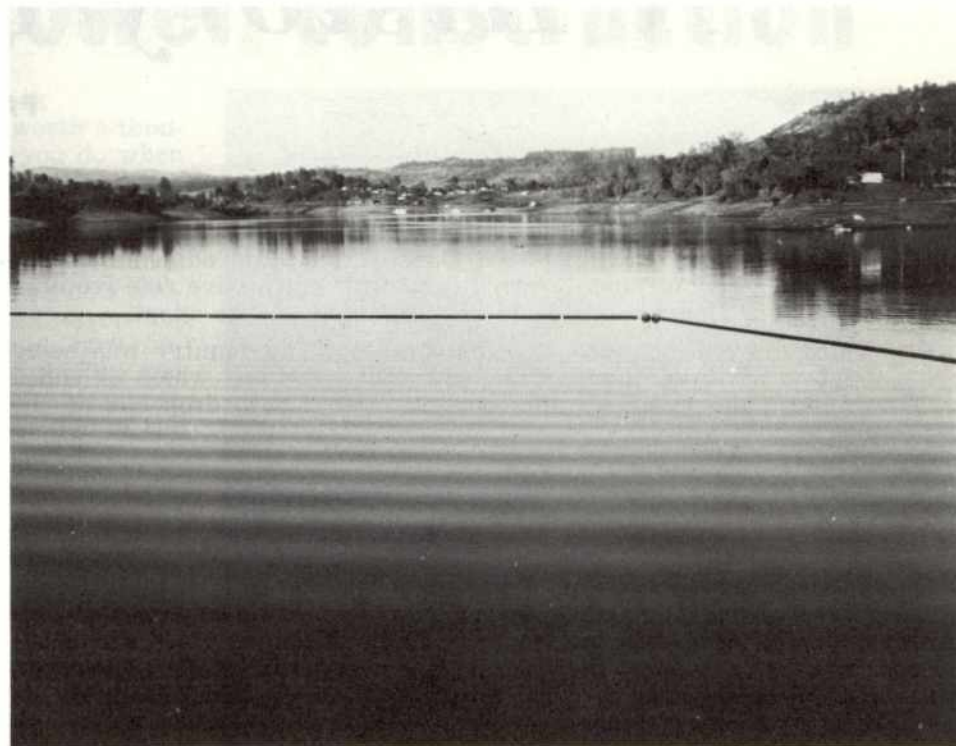


Glen Lenert, operator, left, is shown explaining some of the switches on the control panel to Pete Dutton.



Ralph Reimer, elect. tech., is shown posing with Electrician Pat Northcutt, right. Pat is the negotiating committee member.

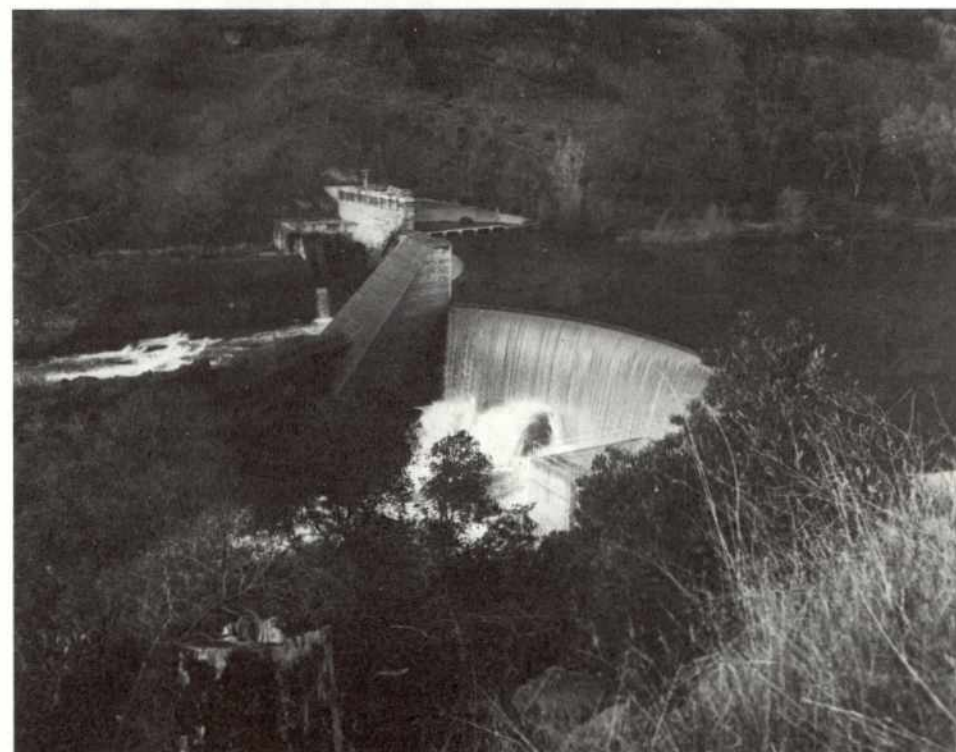
TULLOCH



The slight ripple on Tulloch Reservoir makes for an interesting effect on this photo.



This photo shows Tulloch Dam, power house and part of the afterbay.



Shown above is Goodwin Dam which forms an afterbay for Tulloch Reservoir in order to regulate the discharge down river.

A History of the IBEW

PART II

Hard Times

The Third Convention which met in Cleveland in 1893 voted to recommend to the membership a raise in per capita tax to 15 cents. One of the mistakes of the early days was providing that Constitutional amendments had to be submitted to every member—with a two-thirds affirmative vote required for adoption. The Conventions could only recommend, not adopt.

The Third Convention was quite discouraging. The country was being plunged into a severe economic depression, the effects of which extended well into 1897, and many old members were forced to drop out of the organization.

While the number of our NBEW local unions had grown to 65, the membership had not increased. Unemployment had had its effects and following the Cleveland Convention it was decided to keep down expenses and hold conventions only every two years in the future.

Quinn Jansen served as Grand President from 1893 to 1894, with Henry Miller taking the post of Grand Organizer. Wiremen and linemen at this time were being organized into separate local unions, in cities where the number was large enough. Disputes began to arise quite often, however, between the linemen and wiremen as to which branch had the right to enroll those members of other branches of the trade not numerous enough to organize locals of their own. These disputes showed up strongly at the Third Convention.

In 1894, Secretary-Treasurer Kelly reported a loss for the year of \$468.50 which was made up by loans from various members and locals. With many obligations to be met, Kelly wrote, "It was under such circumstances, when the very life of the organization depended upon it, that I mortgaged my household effects and building association stock to meet the checks and get out the Journal with the proceedings of the Convention..."

Wages and working conditions were still far from favorable. Local Union 1 of St. Louis reported as late as 1897 that the wage of an electrician in the building trades there was still only \$2.00 a day.

It should be noted here, however, that general conditions of work in the industry and the safety record for Electrical Workers were beginning to improve, due to the adoption of an apprenticeship system. In order to effect better conditions in the industry and to rid the trade of its large numbers of unskilled and incompetent mechanics, the National Constitution adopted at the First Convention, established an apprenticeship system which required a minimum term of three years' training under the supervision of a journeyman before an applicant could become eligible for membership. It also limited the ratio of the number of apprentices to the number of the journeymen which an employer might employ. Later the term of apprenticeship was extended to four years and the apprentice was required to pass an examination before being admitted to membership in a local union.

In addition to the severe depression which was ravishing the country in 1894 and 1895, the hostility of employers and the anti-labor prejudices which the early unions had to fight were almost unsurmountable. These were the days of the beatings and the blacklistings. Members traveled from place to place seeking employment and carrying their "tickets" (union cards) in their shoes.

One early account tells of the experience of one member traveling by boxcar to Cripple Creek, Colorado, in an effort to find work. He was hauled out of the car and searched. When an IBEW card was found in his pocket, he was chained to a tree, whipped and shipped out of town on the next freight.

Conditions took their toll. When the Fourth Convention convened in Washington, D.C., in 1895, only 11 delegates representing eight local unions answered the roll call and the treasury showed a deficit of \$1,016.

Our Brotherhood was certainly at its lowest ebb. After four years of untiring, heartbreaking effort, the new union was right back where it started, with the same number of local unions as were represented at the meeting in St. Louis where the National Union was founded.

It is amazing that our union did not fall completely apart. It most certainly would have, had it not been for that stalwart of our Brotherhood, Grand Secretary J. T. Kelly, who somehow managed to keep the struggling union going, with the strength and encouragement of a few more members who refused to give up their dream of a strong national union and a better life for all.

The 11 delegates to the Washington Convention proceeded to correct some past mistakes and established for the Brotherhood a more sound financial policy. The death benefit for the wife of a member, which had proved too heavy a burden for the treasury, was abolished. The minimum initiation fee was increased to \$5.00 and the per capita was raised to 25 cents a month. These proved to be steps in the right direction. The Brotherhood made a marked advance, and at the next Convention in Detroit in 1897, the Secretary for the first time could report a substantial increase in the treasury. Membership, too, showed a gratifying increase.

Harry W. Sherman served as National President from 1894 to 1897, at which time he succeeded the veteran J. T. Kelly as Grand Secretary. Practically the sole record of those early years is Kelly's ledger, referred to previously, a great part of which is written in longhand.

Before going on to another chapter in the history of our union, we take time to speak of the death of our Brotherhood's first President, Henry Miller. This man, who did so much to breathe life into this organization of ours, who according to the friends he made during his many organizing trips, often went without food and deprived himself of needed clothing in order to use his earnings in the service of his dream. He died on July 10, 1896, while working as head lineman for the Potomac Electric Power Company. He was repairing damage caused by an electric storm when he received an electric shock and fell from the top of a power pole striking his head. The newspaper accounts say that he did not lose consciousness, but was carried to his rooming house, treated by a doctor and died about eight hours later. Miller, only 43 years old, had no money and the power company had to bury him. The undertaker's record shows expenses of \$63.50 for everything, including \$1.50 for shirt, collar and tie. For Henry Miller, who gave so much of himself for others, had not a decent one to his name. Henry Miller is buried in Glenwood Cemetery in Washington, D.C.

See the February issue for Part III

YOUR DUES DOLLARS by Bud Gray - Treasurer

As promised last month, this article will give you some general information on our affiliations with other Labor organizations.

Presently we are affiliated with seventeen organizations. This figure includes several mandatory ones such as the I.B.E.W. and the AFL-CIO. We are also affiliated with State and local central bodies.

Their basic function is to keep all Local Unions in step with each other on the County, State and International levels by relating information pertaining to negotiations, legislation and the over-all well being of the Labor movement. When economic action becomes necessary it is an ongoing educational and informational outlet.

In order for the State and Central Bodies to function it takes a small per capita from each Local Union. This money is well spent. Labor's ability to stick together and also their ability to seek social change to aid the general community has been the key to their success. Political action is another very important function served by affiliation with these various organizations.

Business Manager Mitchell is a vice president of State Federation of Labor and Dave Reese and Manny Mederos serve on the Executive Boards of the Alameda and Contra Costa Central Labor Councils. The views and attitudes of the general membership of Local 1245 are considered and served as function in their respective positions.

All of our affiliations are reviewed from time to time and some are added and some are eliminated so that we can get the best for dues money.

Watch the next issue for more info on "Your dues dollars."

Project Loophole unveils 100,000 give-away to banks

Ten of the state's largest banks received almost \$100,000 in free auto license plates from the state in 1970, under California's system of in-lieu bank taxation.

GMAC, which is General Motors' huge, nationwide auto financing firm, received almost \$10,000 in fee-exempt California plates last year, because 50 years ago it was ruled to be a bank under California law, and has received the same free "public service" (PS) plates that banks get.

Project Loophole

These are among findings of a Project Loophole analysis of Department of Motor Vehicle records.

Among banks, Bank of America leads with approximately \$40,000 in fee-exempt plates for 834 cars in 1970, according to Arthur Mills, Sacramento State graduate student who headed the group's research. (Project Loophole is a group of college students and graduates organized by State Senator Mervyn M.

Dymally of Los Angeles and given free reign to look into state tax inequities.)

Next among banks was Wells Fargo (418 cars, approximately \$20,000 in fee-exempt plates), and United California Bank (275 cars, approximately \$13,000), DMV statistics show.

Legal Thievery

Though it gets free "public service" plates, a 1969 study publicized by Ralph Nader listed GMAC as one of the firms involved in a "billion-dollar-a-year steal" through legal, though highly questionable methods it uses in repossessing autos.

All told, 3,646 motor vehicles qualified for the free "P.S." plates in 1970, at a total fee loss to the state of \$163,620, DMV records show. "Over the next 10 years, that will represent more than \$3 million in fee-exempt license plates," Mills computed.

Service Union Reporter



MEMBERS'



Participation Page

Editor's note: The "Members' participation page" is a new feature of The Utility Reporter. We will print the contributions of our members, such as letters to the editor, poems and pictures, etc. It will be up to the members to keep this page going and if the response is as good as it was this month, we will have no problem. In the December issue we ran a column entitled "Some questions for our readers" and it seems we have some excellent poets and photographers.

WILL MAN EVER KNOW WHY?

By Joseph Lafferty
Just before the Earth is dead,
About the time Man is too
weak to hold up his head;
He will think back to when
the Earth was green;
To when the Skys were
clear and the rivers clean;
To the time before the Skys
turned brown and Earth grey;
Back before the carbon-monoxide
night took over the day.
He will then raise his eyes to
the smoke choked Sky,
And pray to God and ask Him why,
Why must the Earth die?

Joseph Lafferty works in the Substation Department for PG&E in San Jose. Joe has been a member of Local 1245 since 1965. Good work—send us some more.



ROY M. DEATON, 18 yr. old son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. "Chuck" Deaton of Folsom, is known as the "Big Man on Campus." The name pertains to his 6'8" height and the fact that he's the star of the Folsom Bulldog Basketball team who are 9-3 this season. The photo above shows Roy, No. 25, shooting a hook shot from the corner of the basket.

Roy has been Team Captain twice, Most Valuable Player twice, made Golden Empire All League, was All Tourney twice and Tourney Rebound Champion twice, the Most Valuable Player at the Squaw Valley Basketball Camp. Roy is listed in the Annual Basketball Magazine in the top ranking 500 high school players in the nation. (20th in California)

Roy has maintained a 3.3 grade point average during his high school years; is a member of the National Honor Society. He's getting letters of interest from many colleges who are interested in him and he will soon have a big decision to make of where to go next year.

Roy enjoys camping, hiking, gold panning, and girls. He isn't quite sure of his college major but you can be sure basketball will be included in his extracurricular activities.

Roy's father, Chuck, is an active member of Local 1245 and has served on the Local's USBR Region 2 negotiating committee. Chuck works on the maintenance crew at Folsom Dam.

TAKEN FOR GRANTED

*Taken for granted, things so beautiful and rare,
Like children's laughter and little feet
Gathered 'round my rocking chair.
Taken for granted are the buds of spring—
Bees that hum. Birds that sing.
Taken for granted, the crystal rain
Falling to earth on thirsty grain.
Taken for granted are the daily things—
Like the first ray of light that morning brings,
And mysterious fingers so soft and slight
That close velvet curtains upon the night.
Taken for granted are the songs of the breeze,
A lullaby to Nature's children, cradled in trees.
Taken for granted, the Milky Way's light
That brightens a pathway for angels at night.
Taken for granted on earth and above,
Are all these mysteries of God's love.*

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THE SCOURGE OF ALCOHOL

*I am a harmless-looking bottle of wine,
With an attractive label and lovely shine.
I am socially accepted, without reason or rhyme,
Although I play the "lead" in the "Role of Crime."
The many brutal acts I contribute to,
No other narcotic can equally do.
I have many cousins—champagne, whiskey and beer.
—They demoralize our youth and incite them with fear.
However, when it comes to murders, kidnapping and rape—
Most of THESE crimes from the wine bottle escape.
And there is nothing that pleases me more,
Than to be placed on the shelf of a grocery store.
There, I am tempting to both young and old,
And whenever I'm used, I start to take hold.
Many a "Wino", now filthy and weak,
Is no longer accepted by the upper "peak":
Yet, the social drinkers laughingly say,
"Can you imagine me, getting that way"
But one out of eight (the ratio becomes less)
Will find themselves in a similar mess.
Only the help of God can take away
The curse of drink we have today.
Total Abstinence, Knowledge and Truth
Are the only weapons for guarding our youth.*

—By Byrene Mae Guiberson
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Mrs. Guiberson is the wife of retired member Richard Guiberson who retired in 1957. We are happy that they still take interest in our paper and thought enough of us to allow us to print these excellent poems.

GET INVOLVED

Attend your next Unit meeting

The Safety Scene

Motorcycles can be Dangerous

Editor's note: Many of our members ride motorcycles and many more will be soon. They are quite the fad. We thought our members should be aware of the following facts before they turn their spouse or children loose on a "harmless little motorbike."

CHICAGO—Nobody likes being told what to do and motorcycle riders are no exception. Nevertheless, the National Safety Council would like the nation's motorcycle riders to know the results of some interesting material gathered by the Council's statistical department. It may help convince them that helmets and motorcycle driving instruction can assist in saving their lives.

More than 2.5 million motorcycles are now registered in the United States. This figure is only eight per cent higher than the 1969 figure. However, during 1970 motorcycle deaths rose by 18.9 per cent while other vehicle occupant deaths were down by 3.8 per cent.

What is the most important factor in motorcycle accidents? What is the most predominant type of motorcycle accident? Where does the majority of these accidents take place? How important are helmets to motorcycle operators and passengers? According to several studies quoted in the Council publication, **Motorcycle Facts**, most motorcyclists involved in accidents simply have not had much riding experience. A Minnesota hospital study pointed out that 70 per cent of the injured had either rented or borrowed the motorcycle. A study of injury-producing accidents involving students at the University of North Carolina showed one of the three cited major contributing factors was, "... lack of knowledge of the operation of the vehicle on the part of the owners and borrowers, relating particularly to turning, stopping and riding properly in traffic."

"Collision with another motor vehicle is the predominant type of motorcycle accident," according to **Motorcycle Facts** studies. This type of accident as a percentage of all motorcycle accidents has ranged up to 82 per cent. Of these two-vehicle collisions, about two-thirds were in right angle collisions at intersections, parking lot entrances or driveways. Often, motor vehicles had turned in front of the approaching motorcycle. In collisions with other vehicles, the motorcyclist is frequently without blame. Quite often, car and truck drivers claim they did not see the motorcyclist in time to avoid collision, and in these instances, the car or truck driver is more frequently guilty of a traffic violation. Motorcyclists are infrequently involved in pedestrian accidents.

When and where do motorcycle accidents take place? **Motorcycle Facts** reports during daylight hours, most frequently between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. Special studies indicate Saturday to be the worst day of the week for motorcycle accidents. It should come as no surprise that June, July and August are the months when most motorcycle accidents take place.

Are helmets necessary? According to an Illinois study mentioned in **Motorcycle Facts**, two thirds of the riders killed in the state suffered skull fractures. This type of injury predominated. Motorcycle fatalities in the state of Washington dropped 49 per cent following enactment of a state law requiring motorcycle riders to wear protective helmets. The number

Division of Industrial Safety Under fire for laxness

SACRAMENTO — A vicious gas explosion blew through the Sylmar Tunnel, one of the feeders being readied to carry water to Los Angeles.

A dozen men died instantly—some so violently that body fragments were still being found months later. Other workers, dazed by the blast, suffocated because they were not wearing proper emergency breathing apparatus.

Several questions arose in the wake of the disaster last June. For one, why were 17 lives lost on a job which had been one of the safest and most efficient tunnel operations in California?

Assembly Speaker Bob Moretti (D-North Hollywood) appointed a special investigating committee to find out. Its report indicated that the State Division of Industrial Safety (DIS) seemed both unable and unwilling to protect the workers of the state.

Moretti then appointed a five-man, bi-partisan Select Committee on Industrial Safety—not to establish blame for the explosion but to determine what could be done legislatively to ensure worker safety.

The Committee included Assemblymen Jack Fenton (D-Montebello), Chairman, Dixon Arnett (R-Redwood City), Jim Keysor (D-Granada Hills), Newton Russell (R-Burbank) and Larry Townsend (D-Gardena).

The hearings, which began this month, indicated that top DIS and Administration officials had so weakened the department it could no longer do an adequate job.

The safety engineer responsible for the Sylmar Tunnel testified that his superiors continually refused to shut down operations tagged unsafe. He implied that management's refusal to follow his recommendations con-

vinced him that a request to stop the Sylmar operation would be futile.

Moments after that statement, the director of the division, Jack Hatton, offered his resignation. "I am cognizant of the feelings of some of the divisions' employees that they haven't been backed up," he said.

Hatton was appointed by Governor Reagan in 1967—the year Reagan took office. One million, four hundred and forty-five thousand, four hundred and eighty-seven. One safety consultant testified that he quit soon after Hatton took over because the new chief was maintaining a "don't rock the boat, don't make waves" policy.

Witnesses also pointed out that in 1970 there were 100,000 safety violations and 750 deaths and yet only five prosecutions for safety violations. But they refused to lay all the blame on Hatton.

When Governor Reagan took office in 1967, several witnesses said, the DIS had 305 employees. There are now 286. As a result, some safety inspectors have been given the impossible job of checking every construction site in as many as nine counties.

Reagan reacted to the Assembly investigation, which ran six months overall, by calling a study of his own. He refused Hatton's resignation pending the outcome.

"If it should be upheld that there hasn't been a very aggressive pursuit of this problem and the enforcing of safety regulations, you bet I'll be disturbed," Reagan said. But his record on this issue doesn't back his statement.

Safety violation prosecutions have dropped 400 percent since Governor

STATES HAVING HEAD PROTECTION LAWS FOR MOTORCYCLISTS

Alabama	Louisiana	Ohio
Alaska	Maine	Oklahoma
Arizona	Maryland	Oregon
Arkansas	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
Colorado	Michigan	Rhode Island
Connecticut	Minnesota	South Carolina
Delaware	Missouri	South Dakota
District of Columbia	Nebraska	Tennessee
Florida	Nevada	Texas
Georgia	New Hampshire	Utah
Hawaii	New Jersey	Vermont
Idaho	New Mexico	Virginia
Indiana	New York	Washington
Kansas	North Carolina	West Virginia
Kentucky	North Dakota	Wisconsin

STATES HAVING SPECIAL LICENSING LAWS FOR MOTORCYCLISTS

Arizona	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
California	Michigan	Rhode Island
Colorado	Minnesota	South Carolina
Connecticut	Missouri	South Dakota
Delaware	Nebraska	Tennessee
District of Columbia	Nevada	Texas
Hawaii	New Hampshire	Utah
Illinois	New Jersey	Vermont
Iowa	New Mexico	Virginia
Kentucky	New York	Washington
Louisiana	North Dakota	Wisconsin
Maine	Ohio	
Maryland	Oregon	