

Proceedings and Reports

1988 Pre-Primary

Election Convention

of the

California Labor Federation

**AFL-CIO
COPE**

San Francisco, April 21, 1988

COMMITTEE
ON
POLITICAL
EDUCATION

John F. Henning, Executive Secretary-Treasurer
417 Montgomery Street, Ste. 300, San Francisco 94104



**Officers of the
California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO**

JOHN F. HENNING
Executive Secretary-Treasurer

ALBIN J. GRUHN
President

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PROCEEDINGS
of the
1988 Pre-Primary Election Convention
of the
California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO
(COPE)

Thursday, April 21, 1988

Sheraton Palace Hotel
San Francisco, California

Call to Order

The 1988 Pre-Primary Election Convention of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO was called to order in the Grand Ballroom of the Sheraton Palace Hotel at 10:20 a. m. on Thursday, April 21, 1988 by President Albin J. Gruhn.

"Delegates, I do declare this 1988 Pre-Primary Election Convention of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO in order, to transact such business as may legally come before it.

"This is a private meeting. It is not open to the general public."

President Gruhn then asked the delegates to rise and join him in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States.

(Here followed community recital of the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.)

He next called on Associate Rabbi Yossi Liebowitz who gave the invocation as follows:

Invocation

Associate Rabbi Yossi Liebowitz
Congregation Emanuel, San Francisco

"As the hand held before the eye can obscure the greatest of mountains, so too does our human blindness prevent us from appreciating the many gifts of life. And so we thank You, Supreme Author of Life, for the many precious gifts of life that we are worthy of seeing this day and all the days of our life.

"We pray that the marvelous senses which You have given us be directed toward good purposes and noble objectives. We pray that You train our eyes to behold virtuous and worthy goals. Teach us to realize our own inadequacy and to appreciate the talents and accomplishments of fellow human beings.

"Grant us, O Lord, strength of body and health of mind in order to face the challenge of forthright living with faith and courage in times of adversity and gloom.

"In moments of doubt, strengthen us in order that we may act with conviction and illumine our paths. And above all, endow us with wisdom to help make this world a better world for ourselves, for our children, this day and all the days of our lives. Amen."

Now Chairman of the Convention, President Gruhn, having thanked Rabbi Liebowitz for his invocation, welcomed the delegates and visitors.

Welcome to Delegates and Visitors
Albin J. Gruhn
President
California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO

In welcoming the delegates and guests to this 1988 Pre-Primary Convention I can only reiterate again and again the importance of labor's active and full participation in the political process of our state and nation—a process that is the life blood of our democratic society. The economic and social well-being of our state and nation is largely determined by those we elect to public office. As one of the largest organized voices in the interest of people, labor has an extra responsibility to do our part in helping to elect public officials who truly believe in a government of the people, by the people and for the people, and who have compassion for all of its citizens, particularly those in need. We must help to defeat those candidates who cater to certain corporate and greedy interests; who are widening the gap between the rich and the poor; those exploiters who are making the rich richer and the poor poorer, while at the same time are undermining the middle class that develops the purchasing power so essential to building a healthy economy for all of our citizens and not just a few.

Organized labor has played and continues to play a vital role in the battle against those anti-labor forces supported by certain corporate interests, multinational corporations and otherwise,

who seek to attain unbridled power over the economic life of our community and nation. We can help win the battle, but only if the members of our respective unions and their families become fully involved in the political process. It means hard work, one-on-one contacts with every member of his and her family; registration, education, and get-out-the-vote.

A good example of this kind of hard work and one-on-one contact is the result obtained by the San Mateo County Central Labor Council in the drive to obtain signatures in their county on the Cal-OSHA restoration initiative petition.

How about this? 26,500 signatures! And in the process a bonus of 2,866 newly registered voters when they were circulating these petitions! (Loud applause.)

Hard work and accountability are the ingredients of this great success. Let this be a challenge to all of us in the days ahead. With one-on-one, we can do it.

Let's talk about political education. Every member and his or her family must be informed of the real issues in the 1988 elections. Let me ask you this question: How many of your members and their families are aware of the voting records of the California United States Senate candidates on issues vital to their welfare and the well-being of their own selves and their families?

McCarthy vs. Wilson

Let's take a look at the candidates' records. First, Leo McCarthy. The *Force for Progress*, issued by the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, establishes that his floor votes as a member of the California State Assembly were: 152 right votes, 16 wrong votes, for a percentage of 90 percent right. His committee votes were 31 right and 1 wrong, or a percentage of 97 percent right.

Compare this with Wilson. Pete Wilson's accumulated voting record in the United States Senate as compiled by the national AFL-CIO is: 9 right and 61 wrong, or a measly 13 percent right.

This and similar information on voting records and issues of vital concern to workers and their families must be provided to every member and his or her family before they make their decisions at the ballot box on election day. Otherwise they are voting in a vacuum that could well give a vote to the anti-labor and anti-people candidates.

Labor's legislative, economic and social programs can only be enacted with the support of friendly legislators and friends in the Executive branch of government. In 1988 we have the opportunity to change the direction of this nation. In 1986 labor helped change the composition of the United States Senate by the election of its endorsed candidates. This has resulted in the override of President Reagan's vetoes of several vital pro-people pieces of legislation. Thank God

the disastrous Reaganomics policies are coming to an end! But what will take their place? Reaganomics in another form? We must not allow this to happen. We must begin the hard work now with registration, education, and get-out-the-vote efforts in 1988.

One-on-one, we must be sure to inform our members and their families about the \$800 billion—yes, \$800 billion—U.S. trade deficit that has accumulated during the Reagan free-trade years resulting in the loss of millions of American jobs—jobs in our basic industries which were the better-paying jobs, with fringe benefits, replaced by many of the so-called “new” jobs that the Reagan administration brags about, that are low-pay, part-time jobs with no fringe benefits. Many of the workers in these types of jobs depend upon the taxpayer-subsidized food stamps, hospital and medical benefits in order to survive. What a sad commentary in this great country of ours! Our members and their families must also be made aware of the fact that in the past eight Reagan years our country has gone from being the biggest creditor nation in the world to being the biggest debtor nation in the world. Yes, President Reagan and his cohorts are painting a rosy economic picture despite this horrendous U.S. trade deficit and debt. It reminds me of the Hoover administration in the late years of the twenties when they were assuring the American people that “There will be two cars in every garage and a chicken in every pot.” Then came the stock market crash and the Great Depression of the thirties, with millions of jobless, bread lines and soup kitchens.

We must not let this happen again. We must change this Reaganomic madness through the political process, through political action at the ballot box in 1988 by electing a Democratic President and by increasing the majority of friendly legislators in the House and Senate and particularly by the election of Lieutenant Governor Leo McCarthy as the United States Senator from California! (Loud applause.)

Restore Cal-OSHA

In California we must in cooperation with the Cal-OSHA coalition score a smashing victory for the Cal-OSHA restoration initiative in the November election as well as increasing the number of labor's friends in the State Legislature.

This election year of 1988 has the ingredient of a great victory for the people. Organized labor is united as never before in the past fifty years. The Teamsters have rejoined the House of Labor, to be followed shortly by the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

In unity there is strength. In solidarity labor can help to change the course of this state and nation from Reaganomics to a course that is truly of, by and for the people.

Labor has a rendezvous with destiny in 1988.

Let's do our part in the political process—one-on-one, registration, education, and get-out-the-vote. Yet, we can make the difference in the outcome of the 1988 elections. As members of a family, with compassionate hearts and love for our brothers and sisters and their families, I know that each and every one of you will do our part in the hard work ahead—not just for labor, but for the good of our country, our state and the well-being of the present and future generations.

Thank you.

(Loud and sustained applause.)

Address

John Perkins

**Director, National AFL-CIO
Committee on Political Education**

Chairman Gruhn next called on Executive Secretary-Treasurer Henning who introduced the next speaker, John Perkins, director of the national AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

A summary of Director Perkins's remarks follows:

Director Perkins greeted the delegates and officers of the Federation and outlined the job ahead facing the state's labor movement—the challenge that must be met in order to achieve victory in November.

California, he pointed out, is central to capturing success and a great deal of political responsibility rests on this state to shape the results.

The California labor movement's fight to preserve Cal/OSHA is one of the most closely watched issues in the country, he said. A victory here, he predicted, would demonstrate how a state labor movement can achieve people-serving and people-protecting programs.

Director Perkins stressed how important it was to elect Leo McCarthy to the U.S. Senate. We need a one-two punch in the U.S. Senate, he said, to vote in the interest of the people on issues like plant closing, Davis-Bacon protections, immigration, contracting out and government employees.

California's Decision

The decision to choose the Democratic Party nominee for president as well as deciding who will occupy the White House for the next four years, may well be California's.

The Democratic Presidential candidate next fall cannot win without California's 47 electoral votes, he said.

Director Perkins assured the delegates Ronald Reagan will have only a minor walk-on role this year because of the unpopularity of his policies.

The national debt under Reagan's administration has doubled since 1983, to \$2.3 trillion, the trade deficit quadrupled to \$170 billion and the

budget deficit stands at \$220 billion for 1987.

The administration, he charged, conducted a foreign policy based on deceit, defiance, diversion and deniability. At home, he said, we were given a government of greed, corruption and scandal.

Budget Cuts

The Reagan-Bush administration over the years, he said, has slashed budgets for pre-natal health care, education, drug enforcement, school lunches, job training, affordable housing and health care.

Even though President Reagan won't be on the ballot in November, he said, the Republican nominee, George Bush, will be carrying a great deal of baggage.

We will need to concentrate on our tried and true basic programs, he pointed out—organization, registration, education motivation, get-out-the-vote and fund raising. The Republicans, he warned, are every bit as determined as we are and we can be sure they will be strong, well-financed and organized.

He told the delegates to remember that the name of the game is delegates and that labor supporters should attend their Congressional District caucuses to nominate the district delegates so that labor will have a voice, not only in California, but also in Atlanta at the Democratic Party Convention.

"This country," he said, "needs a whole new social contract that recognizes the duty of government to advance the welfare of the people and not the money manipulators.

Replace Reagan Allies

"Our aim is not just to replace a President who has ignored the interests of working people, but also to replace the governors, the senators and the congressmen who have echoed his views, filibustered on behalf of his policies and voted to sustain his vetoes," Perkins said.

It is up to us, he said, to undo the social injustices the Reagan administration has foisted on the American working people, and we will contribute our utmost when we translate our caring into action at the polls.

Summed up simply, Director Perkins reminded the delegates that the 1988 elections are for all Americans: a job to have, a life secure, and hope to achieve better things for our children in a world of peace.

Chairman Gruhn thanked Director Perkins for his address and then called on Secretary-Treasurer Henning who introduced LaMar Gulbransen, AFL-CIO Region 6 COPE Director, a post from which he would soon be retiring after 26 years of service.

**Remarks
LaMar Gulbransen
Director**

National AFL-CIO COPE, Region 6

Director Gulbransen, having risen from the ranks of the Plumbers Union, told how in 1960 he was asked by then National COPE Director James McDevitt, if he would to go work with the national COPE staff as Regional COPE Director for Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Colorado and Arizona.

Gulbransen accepted, and, he said: "It was an exciting time in American history." The AFL-CIO merger had just taken place, John Kennedy had just been elected president and Jack Henning was to take a place in Kennedy's cabinet as Undersecretary of Labor. The elections of 1958 saw the overwhelming defeat of the Right-to-Work initiative in California and gained solid liberal control of the United States Senate. Liberal senators were elected in states like Utah and Arizona.

He believed that the country is on the threshold of that kind of time again, that we could duplicate the kind of movement we had in the 1960s and successfully take the White House, control of both houses of Congress, set apportionment the way we want it and ensure the kind of future needed for our movement.

A couple of years later, he said, McDevitt called again and Gulbransen was sent to California to help out there on a "temporary" assignment that lasted 26 years.

David Gregory Introduced

Director Gulbransen then introduced David Gregory, who would follow him in the job as COPE Director for Region 6. He told how Gregory had been raised in the union carpenter tradition of his father, went to work in a Phoenix bakery out of high school and ended up organizing the shop and becoming its steward, president and eventually business manager. It wasn't long, Gulbransen said, before Dave Gregory was hired as director of the Arizona AFL-CIO COPE and did an outstanding job in that capacity.

Two years ago, Gulbransen said, Gregory was appointed director of the 17 Western States Volunteers in Politics (VIP) for national COPE. In addition to his official duties, Gulbransen said, Gregory is pursuing a degree at Antioch College under the auspices of the George Meany Center for Labor Studies.

Director Gulbransen concluded by thanking the delegates and the California labor movement for their cooperation and commitment over his 26 years of service.

Secretary-Treasurer Henning thanked LaMar Gulbransen for his help over the years in the state's political campaigns and for his contribu-

tion to California labor's registration and get-out-the-vote efforts.

He then proceeded to address the delegates:

Address

**John F. Henning
Executive Secretary-Treasurer
California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO**

Mr. Chairman and delegates, there is no need for me to give the Secretary-Treasurer's Report. It is printed. But a few observations:

As John Perkins was on the platform and before he had to leave, I told him this: "We would work hard for the Presidential candidate. But if on the other hand Jesse Jackson comes into the convention with the majority of the delegates and they are stolen from him by the Southern delegates, there is no way in hell that the Democrats will carry the State of California!" (Cries of "Hear! Hear! Hear!" and "Right! Right!" amid loud and sustained applause.)

The whole system is based on the first to cross the wire getting the nomination without respect to race, color or national origin. If Jesse Jackson succeeds in obtaining a majority of delegates fairly and in accordance with the rules, and the Democratic Party ignores long-established policy and practice, it is doomed in this election!

It is a matter of fairness. If he wins fairly and squarely and the Party says, "No," the Party is committing political suicide this year and in the future — and they had better understand that!

There was a period in our history when the Democratic Party was the party of slavery. In the Civil War, it made the wrong judgment on the place of the blacks in our society — and the Party paid the price. No Democratic president was elected between 1856 and 1884.

It was Franklin Roosevelt who brought the blacks into the Democratic Party for the first time. The blacks had historically followed Lincoln. Who else could they follow? The party of slavery?

Now the Party comes to a great crisis. There will be all kind of pundits among the Super Delegates who will say that "no black man is going to win."

All right. You have to choose. The people had to choose in the 1860's whether to go with the party of Lincoln and freedom for slaves or stay with the Democratic Party, which stood for the perpetuation of slavery. The Party will go back to its old role of infamy and dishonor if Jesse Jackson has the majority of the delegates and the Party denies him the nomination. They will lose the election. If Jackson wins squarely and fairly, he must be the nominee. It won't be only California that will be lost. The Party will lose Pennsylvania, Illinois and New York. It will lose

Michigan. It will lose all the great industrial centers of the nation where by the accident of history millions of blacks are concentrated. You can't kick 27 million Americans in the face through acts of discrimination, particularly in view of the history of a people who have been chained by slavery by our white-supremist rulers.

And so with the Democratic Party it is a matter of conscience. If Jackson wins fairly, he wins. If he loses fairly, he loses.

Now a word on the California OSHA. We are on the rise. I should tell you that we will be filing our petitions with the various county registrars of voters next month, on the 25th. As of now we have 714,110 signatures, 372,000-plus were required. (Loud applause.)

Labor Gets 202,057 Signatures

Of that total we are pleased to say 202,057 signatures were obtained by trade unions. Our goal was 250,000. But after all, we all set the highest possible goals in terms of human endeavor. There is no point in setting a low goal in one's aspirations. So the goal of 250,000 was a goal that, we trusted, would inspire the membership.

On contributions, the State Federation of Labor contributed \$272,488.

Let's look at all sources outside the Federation. Labor contributed \$335,063.43. I should give particular note here to IBEW No. 1245 under the leadership of Jack McNally, which committed itself to \$100,000. (Loud applause.) And which is giving that money in increments of \$10,000 a month.

I should note also in this regard that California Teamsters through the three joint councils under Chuck Mack in Oakland, Nobby Miller in Stockton and Mike Riley in Los Angeles have requested \$100,000 of the International—and the International is meeting on that request at the present time.

Outside of labor, we had \$10,000 contributed by others. The most conspicuous contribution was from Assemblyman Tom Hayden for \$5,000.

The third point I would make in this report is about the situation in the State Assembly where five defectors from the Democratic majority in the Assembly have indicated that they are in rebellion and in an alliance with the Republican minority. Their five votes added to the 36 Republicans will give us a Republican Speaker. They have assured us that they will not do that during the course of this legislative session. Beyond that there is no assurance.

Meanwhile, the defection has paralyzed the efficiency of the Party. The five defectors have told us that they will vote our way on labor issues. But by weakening the leadership of the pro-labor Speaker of the Assembly, Willie Brown, they have weakened us. We must have the thrusting

force always of the Speaker to move our programs through. None of us has the power in either house to move the bitterly contested programs.

When I say "none of us," I mean the Federation and our affiliates.

The Speaker is the one who has the knowledge of where the members have been and where they should be on votes; who has the influence to impose the authority of his office. Without Willie Brown we're lost.

They will say that "We will have a new Speaker." Well, there isn't going to be any revolutionary upheavals as far as anyone can tell in the elections in November. So after November we come back essentially with the same ballots. By reason of the Burton election there are now 39 Democrats. However, this means that the Democrats have to bargain. If the five defectors bargain with the Republican Party, you will be most assured that the Democrats they pick, if they pick a Democrat, will be a conservative because that is the purpose of their departure. They want conservatism as the ruling guide of the party.

The five belong in the Party that elected them to office. They belong with the majority of the Democrats fairly chosen in the State Assembly.

You will note later when we go through the districts with respect to those five that we have endorsed them in the past because of their record. But if you will read the language in the booklet, the endorsement is to be given on the condition that they vote with the majority of the Democratic Assembly caucus both during the session and following the elections of November 1988. That's our only guarantee—the only guarantee we have—for liberal direction of the State Assembly in the next two years.

That completes my report as Executive Secretary-Treasurer. (Loud and sustained applause.)

Appointment of Convention Committees John F. Henning Executive Secretary-Treasurer

The Committees of the Convention as appointed by President Gruhn were announced by Secretary-Treasurer Henning.

Committee on Rules and Order of Business

Steve Edney, Chairman, United Industrial Workers, Service, Transportation, Professional and Government Employees of America, Wilmington.

Donald Abrams, Bay Area Typographical No. 21, San Francisco.

William J. Catalano, Sr., Musicians No. 6, San Francisco.

Sherri Chiesa, Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders No. 2, San Francisco.

Jerry P. Cremins, California State Building and Construction Trades Council, Pasadena.

Paul Dempster, San Francisco Maritime Trades Port Council, San Francisco.

Joseph S. Francis, San Diego-Imperial Counties Central Labor Council, San Diego.

George Goodfellow, Northern California District Council of Laborers, Richmond.

Robert L. Hanna, California State Council of Carpenters, Sacramento.

Dallas Jones, Los Angeles County Fire Fighters No. 1014, South Gate.

Lawrence B. Martin, California State Conference of Transport Workers, San Francisco

Steven K. Martin, Alameda County Central Labor Council, Oakland.

Edward C. Powell, International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees No. 16, San Francisco.

Joan Marie Shelley, San Francisco Federation of Teachers No. 61, San Francisco.

Paul M. Varacalli, United Public Employees No. 790, SEIU, Oakland.

William C. Waggoner, Operating Engineers No. 12, Los Angeles.

Appointments Approved

Secretary-Treasurer Henning's motion to approve the Rules and Order of Business Committee membership was seconded and carried.

Committee on Credentials

Loretta Mahoney, Chairperson, State Council of Culinary Workers, Santa Rosa.

John Bigelow, Ashland Firefighters No. 1428, San Lorenzo.

Henry Disley, Marine Firemen's Union, San Francisco.

James B. Gordon, Jr., Communications Workers No. 4912, Hayward.

Mickey Harrington, San Joaquin-Calaveras Counties Central Labor Council, Stockton.

Mattie Jackson, Pacific Northwest District Council, I.L.G.W.U., San Francisco.

Harry Jordan, Laborers No. 89, San Diego.

Kathleen Kinnick, Office & Professional Employees No. 3, San Francisco.

Rayna Lehman, Painters and Tapers No. 15, Mountain View.

Armando Lopez, Laborers No. 652, Santa Ana.

Russ Pool, Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters, Oakland.

Connie Ring, U.F.C.W. Butchers No. 532, Vallejo.

Herb Sisti, U.F.C.W. No. 428, San Jose.

Robert Skidgel, Operating Engineers No. 3, San Francisco.

Barbara Symons, I.B.E.W. No. 1245, Walnut Creek.

Appointments Approved

The motion to approve the nominees to the Credentials Committee was seconded and carried.

Report of Committee on Credentials Loretta Mahoney, Chairwoman

Chairman Gruhn next called on Loretta Mahoney, chairwoman of the Committee on Credentials for the committee's report.

Chairwoman Mahoney read the additions to and deletions from the Preliminary Roll of Delegates. She noted there were 385 registered delegates. (See completed Roll of Delegates.)

Report Adopted

Chairwoman Mahoney's motion to adopt the committee's report was seconded and carried.

The committee members were thanked and Chairwoman Mahoney read their names.

Chairman Gruhn also thanked the committee members for their hard work and they were dismissed.

Report of Committee on Rules and Order of Business Steve Edney, Chairman

Chairman Gruhn then called on Steve Edney, chairman of the Rules and Order of Business Committee for a report to the convention.

Chairman Edney reported to the convention:

"Mr. Chairman, Mr. Secretary and delegates to the Pre-Primary COPE Convention of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO.

"The committee has met and at all times there was a quorum. I now present the report of the committee to the Convention:

1. Robert's Rules of Order. The Convention shall be governed by Robert's Rules of Order on all matters not provided for by the Constitution or specified in these Rules.

2. Rules—Adoption of Standing Rules. The adoption of the standing rules shall require an affirmative vote of a majority of the duly qualified delegates to the Convention, present and voting. When once adopted, such standing rules shall remain in effect, unless suspended or amended as provided in these rules.

3. Amendment of Standing Rules. No standing rule of the Convention shall be amended by an affirmative vote of a majority of the duly quali-

fied delegates to the Convention, present and voting. No such amendment shall be considered until it shall have been referred to and reported by the Committee on Rules.

4. Convening of the Convention. The Convention shall convene at 10:00 a.m.

5. Committee Reports. Whenever there is a majority and minority report on any committee, both the majority and minority shall be entitled to report to the Convention. The discussion and vote of concurrence or non-concurrence shall be first on the minority report.

6. Committee Quorum. A majority of any committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of its business.

7. Passage of Committee Reports by Convention. A majority of the delegates present and voting shall be required to act upon a committee report. No motion shall be acted upon until an opportunity to speak has been given the delegate making the same, if he or she so desires.

8. Roll Call Vote. At the request of one hundred fifty (150) delegates present and voting, any motion shall be voted on by roll call per capita vote of the delegates. When a roll call has been ordered, no adjournment shall take place until the result has been announced.

9. Precedence of Motions During Debate. When a question is under debate or before the Convention, no motions shall be received but the following, which shall take precedence in the order named:

First: To adjourn;

Second: To recess to a time certain;

Third: For the previous question;

Fourth: To set as a special order of business;

Fifth: To postpone to a stated time;

Sixth: To postpone indefinitely;

Seventh: To refer to, or re-refer to committee;

Eighth: To divide or amend;

Ninth: To lay on the table.

10. Motions in Writing. Upon request of the Chair, a motion shall be reduced to writing and shall be read to the Convention by the Chair before the same is acted upon.

11. Contents of Motions. No motion, whether oral or written, shall be adopted until the same shall be seconded and distinctly stated to the Convention by the Chair.

12. Motion to Reconsider. A motion to reconsider shall not be entertained unless made by a delegate who voted with the prevailing side, such motion shall require a two-thirds vote to carry.

13. Motion to Table. A motion to lay on the table shall be put without debate.

14. Recognition and Decorum of Delegates.

(a) Delegates when arising to speak shall respectfully address the Chair and announce their full name and the identity of the organization which they represent.

(b) In the event two or more delegates arise to speak at the same time the Chair shall decide which delegate is entitled to the floor.

(c) No delegate shall interrupt any other delegate who is speaking, except for the purpose of raising a point of order or appealing a ruling of the Chair.

(d) Any delegate may appeal from a decision of the Chair, without waiting for recognition by the Chair, even though another delegate has the floor. No appeal is in order when another is pending, or when other business has been transacted by the Convention prior to the appeal being taken.

(e) Any delegate who is called to order while speaking shall, at the request of the Chair, be seated while the point of order is decided, after which, if in order, the delegate shall be permitted to proceed. The same shall apply while an appeal from the Chair is being decided.

(f) No delegate shall speak more than once on the same subject until all who desire to speak shall have had an opportunity to do so; nor more than twice on the same subject without permission by a majority vote of those delegates present and voting; nor longer than five minutes at a time without permission by a majority vote of the delegates present and voting.

(g) Any delegate may rise to explain a matter personal to herself or himself and shall forthwith be recognized by the Chair, but shall not discuss a question in such explanation. Such matters of personal privilege yield only to a motion to recess or adjournment.

15. Voting Not to Be Interrupted. When once begun, voting shall not be interrupted. No delegate shall be allowed to change his or her vote, or to have his or her vote recorded after the vote is announced.

Report Adopted

Chairman Edney moved adoption of the Committee's report.

"Mr. Chairman, this is the report of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business. I move adoption of the report and rules."

His motion, duly seconded was carried.

Chairman Gruhn next called on Secretary-Treasurer Henning for the Executive Council's report and recommendations to the Convention. He read the report as follows:

**Report and Recommendations of the Executive Council
(Standing Committee on Political Education)**

to the

PRE-PRIMARY ELECTION CONVENTION

of the

CALIFORNIA LABOR FEDERATION, AFL-CIO

San Francisco, April 21, 1988

The Executive Council of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO met in the Sheraton Palace Hotel, San Francisco, April 19-20, 1988 to consider candidates for election to the office of United States Senator, positions on the 12 statewide ballot propositions and local central body COPE recommendations for election to the United States House of Representatives, the State Senate and the State Assembly, in a statewide primary election on Tuesday, June 7, 1988.

In the following instances a recommendation has been made by the Executive Council without consideration of the local central labor body COPE:

No recommendation was received for the office in a party by the local central labor body COPE with jurisdiction for the district.

No recommendation was received for the office in a party from one or more local central labor body COPEs that share jurisdiction of a district.

Failure of local central labor body COPEs that share jurisdiction of a district to agree on a recommendation for the office in a party.

Such Executive Council recommendations are preceded by an asterisk(*).

A double asterisk (**) indicates that endorsement is dependent upon the candidate accepting the majority position of the Assembly Democratic caucus on the selection of the Speaker both during the present session of the State Legislature and following the elections of November 1988.

The following recommendations are accordingly submitted by the Executive Council for designated offices:

United States Senator

Leo T. McCarthy (D)

No Endorsement (R)

Secretary-Treasurer Henning's motion to adopt the Executive Council's recommendation for United States Senator was seconded and carried.

Endorsement Procedure Explained

Before asking Secretary-Treasurer Henning to read the Executive Council's recommendations for the United States Representatives in Congress, Chairman Gruhn explained the procedure to be used in making endorsements for offices in the State Assembly, State Senate and U.S. Congress.

He said that as Secretary-Treasurer Henning read the list of the Executive Council's recommendations, should a question arise concerning

any recommendation for any district, the delegate objecting should request recognition from the Chair and ask that the recommended endorsement in the questioned district be set aside.

That district, he explained, would be set aside and taken up individually after the other recommended endorsements were acted upon.

At the Chair's request, Secretary-Treasurer Henning then read the Executive Council's recommendations for U.S. Representatives in Congress.

United States Representatives in Congress

District

- * 1. Douglas H. Bosco (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- * 2. Wayne Meyer (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 3. Robert T. Matsui (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- * 4. Vic Fazio (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 5. Nancy Pelosi (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- * 6. Barbara Boxer (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- * 7. George Miller (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- * 8. Ronald V. Dellums (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 9. Fortney (Pete) Stark (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 10. Don Edwards (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 11. Tom Lantos (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- * 12. Anna G. Eshoo (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 13. Norman Y. Mineta (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- * 14. Patricia Malberg (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- * 15. Tony Coelho (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- * 16. Leon E. Panetta (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- * 17. Vincent Lavery (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- * 18. Richard H. Lehman (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- * 19. Gary K. Hart (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- * 20. Open (D)
Open (R)
- 21. Open (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 22. John G. Simmons (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 23. Anthony C. Beilenson (D)
No Endorsement (R)

District

- 24. Henry A. Waxman (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 25. Edward R. Roybal (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 26. Howard L. Berman (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 27. Mel Levine (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 28. Julian C. Dixon (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 29. Augustus F. (Gus) Hawkins (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 30. Matthew G. (Marty) Martinez (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 31. Mervyn M. Dymally (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 32. Glenn M. Anderson (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 33. Open (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 34. Esteban E. Torres (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- * 35. Open (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 36. George E. Brown, Jr. (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 37. Open (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 38. Jerry Yudelson (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 39. Brent Hardwick (D) (Write-in)
John M. Gullixson (R)
- 40. Open (D)
Open (R)
- 41. Dan Kripke (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 42. Ada Unruh (D)
Open (R)
- 43. No Endorsement (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 44. Jim Bates (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 45. Pete Lepiscopo (D)
No Endorsement (R)

None of the Congressional Districts was set aside.

Recommendations Adopted

Secretary-Treasurer Henning's motion to adopt the Executive Council's recommendations

for U.S. Representatives in Congress was seconded and carried.

He then read the Executive Council's recommendations for the State Senate:

State Senate

District

- * 1. Roy D. Whiteaker (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- * 3. Milton Marks (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- * 5. John Garamendi (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- * 7. Daniel E. Boatwright (D) (Dual)
Sunne Wright McPeak (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- * 9. Nicholas C. Petris (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 11. Robert T. (Bob) Mack, Jr. (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 13. Alfred E. Alquist (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- * 15. Rose Ann Vuich (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- * 17. Henry J. Mello (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 19. Open (D)
No Endorsement (R)

District

- 21. Louise C. Gelber (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 23. David Roberti (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 25. Cal McElwain (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 27. Bill Greene (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 29. Open (D)
Robert G. Beverly (R)
- 31. Open (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 33. Cecil Green (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 35. Mike Balmages (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- * 37. Pat McCabe (D)
Marian Bergeson (R)
- 39. Benita Berkson (D)
No Endorsement (R)

State Senate Districts No. 7, 29 and 35 were held out upon request.

Recommendations Adopted

With the exception of Districts 7, 29 and 35, Secretary-Treasurer Henning's motion to adopt the Executive Council's recommendations for the State Senate was seconded and carried.

District No. 7

Secretary-Treasurer Henning then moved for adoption of the Executive Council's recommendation for State Senate District No. 7.

His motion was seconded.

Speaking in opposition to the Executive Council's recommendation were delegates Bill Watson (Carpenters and Joiners No. 642, El Sobrante), Daniel M. Curtin (California State Council of Carpenters, Sacramento), Bob Alvarado (Carpenters and Joiners No. 642, El Sobrante) and Charles M. Price (Contra Costa County Fire Fighters No. 1230, Martinez).

Speaking in support of the Executive Council's recommendation were delegates Steven A. Roberti (Contra Costa County Central Labor Council, Martinez), Margaret Butz (United Public Employees No. 790, Oakland), Lee Finney (Social Services No. 535, Oakland), Dallas Jones (Los Angeles County Fire Fighters No. 1014, South Gate) and James B. Gordon, Jr. (Communications Workers No. 9412, Hayward).

Delegate Steven K. Martin (Alameda County Central Labor Council, Oakland) moved

the previous question. His motion was seconded and carried.

Secretary-Treasurer Henning spoke in support of the Executive Council's recommendation.

Recommendation Adopted

The motion to adopt the Executive Council's recommendation for Dan Boatwright, Democrat and Sunne Wright McPeak, Democrat (a Dual Endorsement) and No Endorsement, Republican, in the 7th State Senate District, was then carried.

District No. 29

Secretary-Treasurer Henning moved adoption of the Executive Council's recommendation for District No. 29.

His motion was seconded.

Delegates James Wood (Los Angeles County Federation of Labor, Los Angeles) and Ronald Cawdrey (Communications Workers No. 9400, Paramount) spoke in support of the Executive Council's recommendation.

Delegate Mark Erikson (Torrance Municipal Employees No. 1117, Torrance) spoke in opposition to the Executive Council's recommendation.

The previous question was moved by Delegate William C. Waggoner (Operating Engineers No. 12, Los Angeles).

His motion was seconded and carried.

Secretary-Treasurer Henning then spoke in support of the Executive Council's recommendation.

Recommendation Adopted

The motion to adopt the Executive Council's recommendation for State Senate District No. 29: Open, Democrat and Robert G. Beverly, Republican, was then carried.

District No. 35

Secretary-Treasurer Henning moved adoption of the Executive Council's recommendation for District No. 35.

His motion was seconded.

Delegates Miles Myers (California Federation of Teachers, Burbank) and Mary Bergan (Peralta Federation of Teachers No. 1603, Oakland) spoke in opposition to the Executive Council's recommendation.

Speaking in support of the Executive Council's

recommendation were Secretary-Treasurer Henning and Delegate James B. Gordon, Jr. (Communications Workers No. 9412, Hayward).

Recommendation Adopted

The motion to adopt the Executive Council's recommendation for the 35th State Senate District: Mike Balmages, Democrat and No Endorsement, Republican, was then carried.

Recommendations for State Senate Adopted as a Whole

Secretary-Treasurer Henning's motion that the Executive Council's recommendations for the State Senate be approved as a whole was seconded and carried.

Secretary-Treasurer Henning next read the Executive Council's recommendations for the State Assembly.

State Assembly

District

- * 1. Arlie E. Caudle (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- * 2. Dan Hauser (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- * 3. Wayne C. Harrison (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- * 4. Thomas M. Hannigan (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 5. John Byouk (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 6. Lloyd G. Connelly (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- * 7. Norman S. Waters (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- * 8. Bruce D. Ketron (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- * 9. Francis W. Parnell (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- * 10. Phillip Isenberg (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 11. Robert J. (Bob) Campbell (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- * 12. Tom Bates (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 13. Elihu M. Harris (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 14. Johan Klehs (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- * 15. Wendell H. Williams (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 16. John L. Burton (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 17. Willie L. Brown, Jr. (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 18. Delaine Eastin (D)
No Endorsement (R)

District

- 19. Jackie Speier (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 20. Ted Lempert (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 21. Byron D. Sher (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 22. Robin Yeamans (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 23. John Vasconcellos (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 24. Dominic L. (Dom) Cortese (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- ** 25. Rusty Areias (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- * 26. Patrick Johnston (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- ** 27. Gary A. Condit (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- * 28. Sam Farr (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- * 29. Open (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- * 30. Jim Costa (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- * 31. Bruce Bronzan (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- * 32. Aden Windham (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- * 33. Open (D)
Open (R)
- 34. Earl J. Wilson (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 35. Jack O'Connell (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 36. George Webb II (D)
No Endorsement (R)

District

- 37. Open (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 38. Mark Lit (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 39. Richard Katz (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 40. Tom Bane (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 41. Open (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 42. Richard David Boyle (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 43. Terry B. Friedman (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 44. Tom Hayden (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 45. Burt Margolin (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 46. Mike Roos (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 47. Teresa P. Hughes (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 48. Maxine Waters (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 49. Gwen Moore (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 50. Curtis R. Tucker (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 51. Mark Wirth (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 52. Open (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 53. Richard E. (Dick) Floyd (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 54. Leon Ralph (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 55. Richard Polanco (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 56. Lucille Roybal-Allard (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 57. Dave Elder (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 58. Andrew Kincaid (D)
No Endorsement (R)

District

- ** 59. Charles M. Calderon (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 60. Sally Tanner (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 61. No Recommendation (D)
No Recommendation (R)
- 62. Open (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 63. Open (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 64. Donald (Don) Heuer (D)
Ron Newton (R)
- 65. David Neal Chamberlain (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- ** 66. Jerry Eaves (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 67. Open (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 68. Steve Clute (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 69. Open (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 70. Michael K. Gallups (D)
Evelyn Hart (R)
- 71. Open (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 72. Christian F. (Rick) Thierbach (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 73. Erlinda Rodriguez Parker (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 74. James S. Melville (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 75. Jack Chilton (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 76. Mike Harman (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 77. Sam Hornreich (D)
Gloria Demers McColl (R)
- 78. Lucy Killea (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- 79. Peter R. Chacon (D)
No Endorsement (R)
- ** 80. Steve Peace (D)
No Endorsement (R)

Assembly District No. 25 was set aside by request.

Recommendations Adopted

Secretary-Treasurer Henning's motion to adopt the Executive Council's recommendations for the State Assembly with the exception of District No. 25, was seconded and carried.

District No. 25

The motion to adopt the Executive Council's

recommendation for District No. 25 was seconded.

Delegate Richard F. Sawyer (Santa Clara County Central Labor Council, San Jose) and Secretary-Treasurer Henning both spoke in support of the Executive Council's recommendation.

Recommendation Adopted

Secretary-Treasurer Henning's motion to adopt the Executive Council's recommendation

for the 25th Assembly District: Rusty Areias, Democrat and No Endorsement, Republican, was seconded and carried.

**State Assembly Recommendations
Adopted as a Whole**

The motion to adopt the Executive Council's

recommendations for the State Assembly as a whole was seconded and carried.

Secretary-Treasurer Henning next read the Executive Council's recommendations for the twelve statewide propositions to appear on the June 7, 1988 ballot:

BALLOT PROPOSITIONS

PROPOSITION NO. 66

Elected County Assessor

Recommendation: Vote YES

Digest: Presently, the State Constitution requires the offices of district attorney and sheriff to be elective in both charter and noncharter counties. This measure amends the Constitution to provide the office of assessor shall also be an elective office in charter and noncharter counties.

Legislative Constitutional Amendment (SCA 35)—This constitutional amendment requires the office of the county assessor to be filled by election in all counties, thereby removing the option to make the office appointive.

Fiscal Effect: This measure would have no direct state or local fiscal effect.

Recommendation Adopted

Secretary-Treasurer Henning's motion to adopt the Executive Council's recommendation for Proposition No. 66 was seconded and carried.

PROPOSITION NO. 67

Second Degree Murder of Police Officer. Minimum Term.

Recommendation: Vote YES

Digest: Existing law enacted by initiative provides second degree murder penalty is 15 years to life in prison. Minimum term is reduced by good behavior credits, but not by parole. This measure increases the minimum prison term for second degree murder to 25 years in cases where the murderer knew or should have known the victim was a specified peace officer engaged in the performance of his or her duties. Person guilty of second degree murder under such circumstances must serve a minimum of 25 years without reduction.

Legislative Constitutional Amendment (SB 402)—This measure increases the punishment for persons convicted of second degree murder when the victim was a peace officer performing his or her duties and the murderer knew or should have known this. The new sentence would be 25 years to life in prison. The term "peace officer" includes various types of law enforcement officers, such as deputy sheriffs, city police officers, members of the California Highway Patrol or State Police, and correctional officers. The measure also requires these convicted persons to spend at least 25 years in prison. They may not earn credits to reduce their prison time.

Fiscal Effect:

This measure will result in additional state costs due to longer prison terms. Based on historical trends, a small number (probably fewer than 10 persons per year) will be convicted of second degree murder of a peace officer. As a result, this measure will have a relatively minor impact on state costs and the state's prison population.

Recommendation Adopted

Secretary-Treasurer Henning's motion to adopt the Executive Council's recommendation for Proposition No. 67 was seconded and carried.

PROPOSITION NO. 68

Legislative Campaigns. Spending and Contribution Limits

Recommendation: Vote NO

Digest: Limits political contributions to state legislative candidates per election to \$1000 from each person, \$2500 from each organization, and \$5000 from each "small contributor" political committee, as defined. Establishes Campaign Reform Fund to which individuals may designate up to \$3 annually from income taxes. Provides legislative candidates who receive specified threshold contributions from other sources, and meet additional requirements, may receive with limitation matching campaign funds from

Campaign Reform Fund. Establishes campaign expenditure limits for candidates accepting funds for Campaign Reform Fund. Provides civil and criminal penalties for violations.

Initiative Statute—In summary, this measure:

- Establishes limits on campaign contributions that can be made to all candidates for the State Assembly and the State Senate; and

- Provides state matching funds to these candidates if they agree to comply with limits on spending for their legislative campaigns.

Limits on Campaign Contributions

The measure establishes separate limits for different types of contributors, and imposes other restrictions on campaign contributions.

1. Individual persons. Contributors from a person to a candidate, or to the candidate's campaign committee, are limited to \$1,000 per election. There also are limitations on contributions to political parties, and to committees not controlled by the candidate. Also, no individual may contribute more than \$25,000, in total, to all legislative candidates and their campaign committees over a two-year period.

2. Organizations. Contributions from an organization to a candidate, or the candidate's campaign committee, are limited to \$2,500 per election. Other limitations include a \$200,000 limit on the amount that an organization can give, in total, to all legislative candidates and their campaign committees over a two-year period.

3. Small contributor political action committees. Contributions from these committees to a candidate, or his or her campaign committee, are limited to \$5,000 per election. There are also other limitations including a \$200,000 limit on the amount that each such committee can give, in total, to all legislative candidates and their campaign committees over a two-year period.

4. Other restrictions

- Contributions may be made to any candidate for legislative office only in those years that the candidate's name appears on the ballot.

- A candidate for the Assembly cannot accept more than \$50,000 in total, per election, from all organizations or small contributor political action committees. The similar limit for a candidate for the Senate is \$75,000.

- Political parties and legislative caucus committees cannot contribute more than \$50,000 to an Assembly candidate for a general election. Also, these groups cannot make contributions for primary or certain special elections. The similar limit for a candidate for the Senate is \$75,000.

- No transfers of funds are permitted between individual candidates or between their campaign

committees.

- Legislators and legislative candidates are prohibited from accepting more than \$2,000 in gifts or honoraria from any one source during a two-year period.

- Any person who makes independent expenditures supporting or opposing a legislative candidate is prohibited from accepting any contributions in excess of \$1,000 from persons or \$2,500 from organizations.

5. Other Provisions. The contributions limits apply to all candidates, regardless of whether they accept public matching funds. These limits, however, are not operative until the candidate has raised \$35,000. The contribution and expenditure limits, and the public matching fund provisions are adjusted each year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index.

Partial State Funding for Legislative Candidates

1. Source of funds. State income taxpayers may voluntarily decide that part of their income tax payments (up to \$3 for single tax returns, and up to \$6 for joint returns) can be used to finance state campaign matching payments.

2. Use of these funds. Each candidate for the State Assembly may elect to receive up to \$75,000 in state matching funds for a primary election, and up to \$112,500 for general, and other (special) elections. Each candidate for the State Senate may elect to receive up to \$125,000 for a primary election, and up to \$175,000 for general, and other (special) elections.

3. Eligibility to receive funds. In order to receive state funds, a candidate must comply with campaign spending limits, collect a minimum level of private contributions, and be opposed by a candidate who has qualified for state matching funds, or who has more than \$35,000 available to finance a campaign. Further, the candidate may contribute no more than \$50,000 per election from personal funds to the campaign.

4. State matching fund ratios. Cash contributions totaling \$250 or less from a registered voter in the candidate's district are matched by the state on a five-to-one basis. Other contributions totaling \$250 or less are matched on a three-to-one basis. No matching funds are available for contributions received from the candidate or the candidate's immediate family.

5. Campaign spending limitations. This measure places campaign spending limits on candidates who accept state matching funds. Assembly limits are \$150,000 for each candidate in a primary election, and \$225,000 for a general election. Senate limits are \$250,000 for each candidate in a primary election and \$350,000 for a general election. The spending limits do not apply, however, if an opposing candidate who does not accept matching funds receives contri-

butions or spends more than these amounts.

Administration and Enforcement

The state Fair Political Practices Commission has the primary responsibility for administering and enforcing this measure. The Franchise Tax Board and the State Controller also are involved in administering this measure.

Fiscal Effect:

Revenues. Allowing taxpayers to designate part of their income tax payments for campaign matching funds and certain administrative costs will reduce state General Fund revenues. The amount of the reduction is unknown, but if taxpayer participation is similar to that for the Presidential Election Fund, the annual revenue loss will be about \$9 million, starting in 1988-89.

Administrative costs. State administrative costs will be about \$1.9 million a year. Most of this cost (up to \$1.2 million) will be incurred by the Fair Political Practices Commission and will be financed out of the designated income tax funds. The other administrative costs of up to \$0.7 million are for the Franchise Tax Board and the State Controller.

Surplus state campaign funds. The voluntary income tax designation program will start with taxes on 1988 incomes (returns due in April 1989). The payment of state campaign matching funds will presumably start during the 1990 elections. The amount of funds that the candidates will claim during these elections is unknown, because some of the candidates may not qualify for matching funds and others may decline to participate in the program. However, any surplus state campaign funds which exceed \$1 million after the November general election will go back to the state's General Fund. If the amount of matching funds claimed by candidates is more than the amount available in the Campaign Reform Fund, the payment of matching funds is made on a prorated basis.

Motion to Adopt

Secretary-Treasurer Henning moved for adoption of the Executive Council's recommendation for Proposition No. 68. The motion was seconded.

Speaking in opposition to the Executive Council's recommendation were delegates Don Crosatto (California Conference of Machinists, Oakland), Charles J. Reiter (California Region of Public Employees District Council, Sacramento) and J.B. Martin (Automotive Machinists No. 1305, San Mateo).

Speaking in support of the Executive Council's recommendation were delegates Jerry P. Cremins (California State Building and Construction Trades Council, Pasadena), Daniel M. Curtin (California State Council of Carpenters, Sacramento), Mary Bergan (Peralta Federation of Teachers No. 1603, Oakland), Michael B. Ryan

(Communications Workers No. 9421, Sacramento), Steve Edney (United Industrial Workers, Service, Transportation, Professional and Government Employees of America—Cannery Division, Wilmington), and George Smith (California State Employees Association No. 1000, Sacramento).

The previous question was moved by Delegate Armand Mendoza (Laborers No. 300, Los Angeles). His motion was seconded and carried.

Secretary-Treasurer Henning spoke in support of the Executive Council's recommendation.

Recommendation Adopted

The motion to adopt the Executive Council's recommendation of NO for Proposition No. 68 was then carried.

PROPOSITION NO. 69

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome—AIDS

Recommendation: Vote NO

Digest: Declares that AIDS is an infectious, contagious and communicable disease and that the condition of being a carrier of the HTLV-III virus or other AIDS-causing viral agent is an infectious, contagious and communicable condition. Requires each be placed on the list of reportable diseases and conditions maintained by the Department of Health Services. Provides each is subject to quarantine and isolation statutes and regulations. Provides that Health Services Department personnel and all health officers shall fulfill the duties and obligations set forth in specified statutory provisions to preserve the public health from AIDS.

Initiative Statute—This measure declares that AIDS and the "condition of being of a carrier" of any virus that causes AIDS are communicable diseases. The measure also requires the state Department of Health Services to add these conditions to the list of diseases that must be reported. The effect of these provisions would be to require that the names of those who are "carriers of the AIDS virus," in addition to those who have the disease, be reported. No test to determine whether a person is a "carrier of the AIDS virus" is readily available. It is likely, however, that the HIV antibody test would be interpreted as a test for the AIDS virus for purposes of the measure, because medical professionals use the test in this manner.

If the measure is interpreted to require reporting the names of individuals who test positive for

the HIV antibody, the measure would affect existing laws related to testing. First, the measure would require certain state-funded testing programs to obtain the names of persons receiving the tests in order to facilitate reporting to local health officers as mandated by the measure. Currently, these tests are provided on an anonymous basis. Second, the measure would require release of these names to local health officers if the test shows that the person has the HIV antibody.

The measure also states that the Department of Health Services and all health officers "shall fulfill all of the duties and obligations specified" under the applicable laws "in a manner consistent with the intent of this act." Although the meaning of this language could be subject to two different interpretations, it most likely means that the laws and regulations which currently apply to other communicable diseases shall also apply to AIDS and the "condition of being a carrier" of the AIDS virus. Thus, health officers would continue to exercise their discretion in taking actions necessary to control this disease. Based on existing medical knowledge and health department practices, few, if any, AIDS patients and carriers of the AIDS virus would be placed in isolation or under quarantine. Similarly, few, if any, persons would be excluded from schools or food handling jobs. If, however, the language is interpreted as placing new requirements on health officers, it could result in new actions such as expanding testing programs for the AIDS virus, imposing isolation or quarantine of persons who have the disease, and excluding persons infected with the AIDS virus from schools and food handling positions.

Fiscal Effect:

The fiscal effect of this measure could vary greatly, depending on how it would be interpreted by state and local health officers and the courts. If current practices used for the control of AIDS are continued, there would be no substantial net change in state and local costs as a *direct* result of this measure. Under this circumstance, if the AIDS antibody test is interpreted as demonstrating that a person is a carrier of AIDS, the primary effect of this measure would be to require the reporting of persons who are carriers of the virus that causes AIDS.

The fiscal impact could be very substantial, however, if the measure were interpreted to require changes in AIDS control measures by state and local health officers, either voluntarily or as a result of a change in medical knowledge on how the disease is spread, or as a result of court decisions that mandate certain control measures. Ultimately, the fiscal impact would depend on the level of activity that state and local health officers might undertake with respect to (1) identifying, isolating, and quarantining persons infected with

the virus, or having the disease, and (2) excluding those persons from schools or food handling positions. The cost of implementing these actions could range from millions of dollars to hundreds of millions of dollars per year.

In summary, the net fiscal impact of this measure is unknown—and could vary greatly, depending on what actions are taken by health officers and the courts to implement this measure.

Recommendation Adopted

Secretary-Treasurer Henning's motion to adopt the Executive Council's recommendation for Proposition No. 69 was seconded and carried.

PROPOSITION NO. 70

Wildlife, Coastal, and Park Land Conservation Bond Act

Recommendation:

No Recommendation

Digest: This act authorizes a general obligation bond issue of seven hundred seventy-six million dollars (\$776,000,000) to provide funds for acquisition, development, rehabilitation, protection, or restoration of park, wildlife, coastal, and natural lands in California including lands supporting unique or endangered plants or animals. Funds from bond sales would be administered primarily by or through California Department of Parks and Recreation, Wildlife Conservation Board, and State Coastal Conservancy with funds made available to other state and local agencies and nonprofit organizations. Contains provisions in event other conservation bond acts are enacted.

Initiative Statute—This measure would permit the state to sell \$776 million in general obligation bonds for natural resource-related purposes. The measure has a special provision under which part of the total bonding authority (up to \$335 million) could be cancelled. This would happen if the voters approve, at either the June or November 1988 elections, other natural resource bond measures which have about the same amounts of money for some of the same purposes.

General obligation bonds are backed by the state, meaning that the state will use its taxing power to assure that enough money is available to pay off the bonds. Revenues deposited in the state's General Fund would be used to pay the principal and interest costs on the bonds. General Fund revenues come primarily from the state

corporate and personal income taxes and the state sales tax.

The bond money would be used to buy land or pay landowners to prevent land from being developed, restore lands to a more natural state, build new parks and trails, improve existing parks, and increase public access to beaches and natural areas. The bond money would be divided as follows:

1. Local Parks and Open Space—\$351 million. Local governmental agencies and nonprofit groups would use most of this money to buy and improve parks, beaches, wildlife and natural areas, and recreation areas. Some of the money also would be used to preserve farm lands and restore historic buildings and sites. The measure divides this money three ways:

- \$185 million to be given to specific local agencies for specific purposes.
- \$137 million to be divided among local agencies based on population.
- \$29 million to be awarded on a competitive or need basis.

2. State Parks—\$154 million. The state would use this money to buy or improve property for state parks, beaches, and recreation areas. The measure includes \$99 million to buy land to add to specific parks. The other \$55 million is to improve parks and buy small pieces of land to expand existing parks; the state would decide where to spend this money.

3. Fish and Wildlife—\$148 million. The state would use \$81 million to buy and improve land in specific areas to protect wildlife, and \$50 million to buy and protect important or unique natural and wildlife areas. The remaining \$17 million would be used to improve streams and rivers for salmon, trout, and steelhead, and to enforce fish and game laws.

4. Coastal Resources—\$83 million. State and local agencies and nonprofit groups would use this money to buy and restore natural lands in the coastal and San Francisco Bay areas to improve public access in those areas and to preserve coastal farming. Most of this money would be for projects in specific locations, including \$25 million to buy land or prevent development in order to protect scenic views along the Big Sur coast.

5. Other Purposes—\$40 million. The state and nonprofit groups would use \$30 million to buy land in the Santa Monica Mountains area for parks or open space. The remaining \$10 million would be for programs in urban areas to grow and protect trees and restore streams.

The measure also would allow some of the bond money to be used for administrative costs to oversee funded projects.

This measure differs in two major ways from previous bond acts for similar purposes. First, the measure itself appropriates \$414 million directly to the state and local agencies that will spend the

money. Under previous bond measures, the Legislature had to approve specific spending proposals after the voters approved the bonds. Second, this measure identifies many specific projects and parks for funding. Under previous measures, state and local agencies and the Legislature generally chose where and how to spend the bond money within broad categories.

Fiscal Effect:

Direct Costs of Paying Off the Bonds. For these types of bonds, the state typically would make principal and interest payments from the state's General Fund over a period of up to 20 years. Assuming all of the authorized bonds are sold at an interest rate of 7.5 percent, the cost would be about \$1.4 billion to pay off both the principal (\$776 million) and interest (about \$600 million). The average payment for principal and interest would be about \$65 million per year.

If, however, a smaller amount of bonds is issued because the voters approve other bond measures which have about the same amounts of money for some of the same purposes, the cost of this measure would be less.

Borrowing Costs for Other Bonds. By increasing the amount which the state borrows, this measure may cause the state and local governments to pay more interest under other bond programs. These costs cannot be estimated.

Impact on State Revenues. The people who buy these bonds are not required to pay state income tax on the interest they earn. Therefore, if California taxpayers buy these bonds instead of making other taxable investments, the state would collect less taxes. This loss of revenue cannot be estimated.

Operational Costs. The state and local governments which buy or improve property with bond funds would have to pay the additional costs to operate or manage those properties. These costs may be offset partly by revenues from those properties, such as entrance fees. These net additional costs cannot be estimated.

Motion to Adopt

Secretary-Treasurer Henning moved adoption of the Executive Council's recommendation for Proposition No. 70. The motion was seconded.

Speaking in opposition to the Executive Council's recommendation were delegates William A. Perkins (Graphic Communications No. 404, Los Angeles), James L. Brown (Alameda County Building and Construction Trades Council, Oakland) and Vic Stern (Engineers and Scientists of California, San Francisco).

Secretary-Treasurer Henning spoke in support of the Executive Council's recommendation.

Recommendation Adopted

The motion to adopt the Executive Council's recommendation of **NO RECOMMENDATION** for Proposition No. 70 was then carried.

PROPOSITION NO. 71

Appropriations Limit Adjustment

Recommendation: Vote YES

Digest: Constitution limits tax revenues state and local government annually appropriate for expenditure: allows "cost of living" and "population" changes. "Cost of living" defined as lesser of change in US Consumer Price Index or per capita personal income; measure redefines as greater of change in California Consumer Price Index or per capita personal income. "State population" redefined: includes increases in K-12 or community college average daily attendance greater than state population growth. Local government "population" redefined: includes increases in residents and persons employed. Specifies motor vehicle and fuel taxes are fees excluded from appropriations limit.

Initiative Constitutional Amendment—This measure makes several changes in how the appropriations limit operates.

First, this measure changes the annual inflation adjustment. Specifically, it changes the adjustment to reflect the higher of the change in (1) the California Consumer Price Index or (2) California per capita personal income, rather than the lower of the change in the United States Consumer Price Index or the change in California per capita personal income.

Second, this measure changes the annual population adjustment. For the *state's* adjustment, it requires that the growth in the average daily attendance of K-12 school districts and community colleges be included, to the extent that these factors exceed the percentage growth in statewide population. For the *local* adjustment, it gives local governments the option, in addition to the change in residential population to include the growth in the number of persons employed within their jurisdictions.

Third, this measure requires the appropriations limits for 1986-87 and 1987-88 to be recalculated to reflect the revised cost-of-living and population changes in determining the limits for 1988-89 and future years.

Fourth, this measure changes the way some state tax revenues are treated for purposes of calculating the appropriations limit. Specifically, state tax revenues which are now dedicated for transportation purposes must be treated as "user fees" which are not subject to the limit. These revenues include: (1) the excise tax on motor

vehicle fuels; (2) motor vehicle weight fees; and (3) vehicle registration fees. This change represents a "transfer of financial responsibility," and the measure specifies how the required adjustment to the appropriations limit is made.

Finally, this measure requires the Commission on State Finance to report annually to taxpayers how state revenues were spent in the preceding fiscal year, and the amount of the state's appropriations which is subject to the limit.

Fiscal Effect:

This measure increases the appropriations limits of all government entities in California. As a result, governments may be able to spend or retain tax proceeds which under current law could be subject to return to taxpayers.

The change in the inflation adjustment will allow increased state appropriations of up to \$700 million in 1988-89, and increasing amounts annually thereafter. The change in the population adjustment factor will allow a further increase in state appropriations, but the size of the change cannot be determined at this time. The ability of the state to appropriate additional funds as a result of the increased state limit is dependent on the receipt of sufficient revenue. Based on the estimates contained in the Governor's Budget, state revenues will not be sufficient in 1988-89 to fund any additional appropriations allowed by this measure. In future years, the economy's performance will determine whether and to what extent state revenues will be available to fund such additional appropriations.

The appropriations limits of local governments and school districts also will be increased by unknown, but significant amounts.

The change in the treatment of state transportation-related revenues would have no fiscal effect because of the limit adjustment formula contained in this measure.

Recommendation Adopted

Secretary-Treasurer Henning's motion to adopt the Executive Council's recommendation for Proposition No. 71 was seconded and carried.

PROPOSITION NO. 72

Emergency Reserve. Dedication of Certain Taxes to Transportation. Appropriation Limit Change

Recommendation: Vote NO

Digest: Requires three percent of total state General Fund budget be included in reserve for emergencies and economic uncertainties. Provides net revenues derived

from state sales and use taxes on motor vehicle fuels be used only for public streets, highways, and mass transit guideways. (Three year phase-in.) Requires two-thirds vote of Legislature or majority vote of voters before taxes on motor vehicle fuels may be raised. Reserve and fuel tax revenues excluded from appropriation limit. Prohibits Legislature from lowering local sales tax rates in effect January 1, 1987.

Initiative Constitutional Amendment—This measure makes several changes in how the appropriations limit operates.

- First, it changes the way certain state tax revenues are treated for purposes of the limit.

- Second, it requires the state to use revenues from the *Sales* tax on motor vehicle fuels only for street, highway and mass transit guideway purposes.

- Finally, it requires the state to begin each fiscal year with a reserve equal to 3 percent of General Fund expenditures.

Transportation-Related Tax Revenue Changes. This measure changes the way some state tax revenues are treated for purposes of the appropriations limit. Specifically, state tax revenues which are now dedicated for transportation purposes must be treated as “user fees” which are not subject to the limit. These revenues include: (1) the 9-cents-per-gallon excise tax on motor vehicle fuels; (2) motor vehicle weight fees; and (3) vehicle registration fees.

This change represents a “transfer of financial responsibility,” and this measure specifies how the required adjustment to the appropriations limit is made. Further, this measure requires that any increase in these “user fees” be approved by two-thirds of the Legislature, or by a majority of the voters voting at a regularly scheduled statewide election.

This measure also requires the Governor to report to the Legislature on February 1 of each year on the next year’s appropriations limit and appropriations subject to the limit.

Sales Tax Changes. This measure requires that the state (but not the local) sales tax revenues from sales of motor vehicle fuels be used only for streets, highways, and mass transit guideway purposes. This requirement is phased in over a three-year period. Under current law, these revenues are deposited in the General Fund and can be used for any state purpose.

This measure specifies that these revenues also must be treated as “user fees” which are not subject to the appropriations limit. However, the measure specifies that no reduction in the state’s limit may be made to reflect this “transfer of

financial responsibility.” Because the sales tax revenues would be excluded, there would be extra room within the state’s limit to make appropriations.

Finally, this measure prohibits the Legislature from reducing the 11/4 percent local sales tax rate.

New General Fund Reserve. This measure requires that a new reserve be created within the state’s General Fund. Each annual state budget must include an appropriation to this reserve to bring it up to 3 percent of the total General Fund budget. In addition, it transfers the balance in the SFEU as of June 30, 1988 to the new reserve.

This measure also specifies that any appropriation made *to* this new reserve fund is not subject to the state’s appropriations limit. However, an appropriation made *from* this new reserve is subject to the limit, unless it is designated as a special appropriation for “urgent and unexpected” needs. The measure limits the amount of special appropriations which can be made in any year to 2 percent of total General Fund expenditures. This exempt treatment of special appropriations would be repealed immediately upon the effective date of any future constitutional amendment which changes certain provisions of the appropriations limit, including the definitions of “proceeds of taxes” and the annual “cost-of-living” adjustment.

Fiscal Effect:

This measure has two major fiscal effects.

First, the changes to the state’s appropriations limit will allow increased state appropriations of up to \$1.6 billion in 1988-89, \$1.5 billion in 1989-90, and slightly larger amounts in future years. As a result, the state may be able to spend or retain tax proceeds which otherwise could be subject to return to taxpayers.

The bulk of this additional appropriations authority results from the provisions of this measure which: (a) require a new reserve and specify the treatment of appropriations to and from this reserve; and (b) declare state sales tax revenues from motor vehicles fuels to be “user fees,” without making a corresponding reduction in the appropriations limit. These two increases are partially offset by net decreases in appropriations authority resulting from the change in treatment in other motor vehicle-related revenues.

Based on the estimates contained in the Governor’s Budget, the state will not have sufficient revenue in 1988-89 to fund any additional appropriations allowed by this measure. In future years, the economy’s performance will determine whether and to what extent state revenues will be available to fund such additional appropriations. Second, the requirement that certain state sales tax revenues be spent only for street, highway and mass transit guideway purposes results in an increase in the amount of revenues available for

those purposes. However, it also reduces the amount of revenues available for education, health, welfare and all other General Fund expenditures. This *shift* of funding from general state purposes to transportation purposes, to be phased in over three years, will amount to about \$200 million in 1988-89, about \$430 million in 1989-90, about \$725 million in 1990-91, and increasing amounts annually thereafter. To the extent that revenues are not available to pay for additional appropriations, as indicted above, this shift of general purpose revenues to street, highway and mass transit guideway purposes will require a corresponding reduction in expenditures for other General Fund programs.

In summary, the approval of this measure by the voters will have the following state fiscal effects.

In the 1988-89 fiscal year:

- The state government's appropriations limit will be increased by up to \$1.6 billion. If the Governor's Budget estimates prove to be correct, revenues will be insufficient to fund any of this additional appropriation authority; and

- \$200 million of existing state sales tax revenues will be shifted from General Fund programs to street, highway and mass transit guideway purposes.

In subsequent fiscal years, the economy's performance will determine whether and to what extent revenues are available to:

- Offset the General Fund revenue loss from the shift in sales tax revenues, and

- Fund additional appropriations authorized by this measure.

Motion to Adopt

Secretary-Treasurer Henning moved for adoption of the Executive Council's recommendation for Proposition No. 72. The motion was seconded.

Delegates Maura Kealey (California State Council of Service Employees, San Francisco) and Charles J. Reiter (California Region of Public Employees District Council, Sacramento) spoke in support of the Executive Council's recommendation.

Recommendation Adopted

The motion to adopt the Executive Council's recommendation of NO for Proposition No. 72 was then carried.

PROPOSITION NO. 73

Campaign Funding. Contribution Limits. Prohibition of Public Funding

Recommendation: Vote NO

Digest: Limits annual political contributions

to a candidate for public office to \$1000 from each person, \$2500 from each political committee, and \$5000 from a political party and each "broad based political committee," as defined. Permits stricter local limits. Limits gifts and honoraria to elected officials to \$1,000 from each single source per year. Prohibits transfer of funds between candidates or their controlled committees. Prohibits sending newsletters or other mass mailings, as defined, at public expense. Prohibits public officials using and candidates accepting public funds for purpose of seeking elective office.

Initiative Statute—In summary, this measure:

- Establishes limits on campaign contributions for all candidates for state and local elective offices;

- Prohibits the use of public funds for these campaign expenditures; and

- Prohibits state and local elected officials from spending public funds on newsletters and mass mailings.

Limits on Campaign Contributions

The measure establishes separate limits for different types of contributors.

1. Persons. Contributions from any person to a candidate, or to the candidate's campaign committee, are limited to \$1,000 per fiscal year. Contributions to a political committee or political party are limited to \$2,500 per fiscal year. The measure defines "person" to include an individual, business firm, association, or labor organization.

2. Political committees. Contributions from any committee to a candidate for the candidate's campaign committee are limited to \$2,500 per fiscal year.

3. Political parties and broad-based political committees. Contributions from any political party or broad-based political committee to a candidate or the candidate's campaign committee are limited to \$5,000 per year. A broad-based political committee is defined as one which receives contributions from more than 100 persons and makes contributions to five or more candidates.

4. Other Restrictions.

- No transfers of fund are permitted between individual candidates or between their campaign committees.

- State and local elected officials are prohibited from accepting more than \$1,000 in gifts or honoraria from any one source during a calendar year.

5. Other provisions.

- This measure does not affect any existing limitation on campaign contributions enacted by

a local government that imposes lower contribution limits. In addition, any local government may enact its own lower limitations.

- The personal contribution limits only apply to financial or other support provided to a political committee or broad-based political committee if the support is used for making contributions directly to a candidate. The contribution limits do not apply if the contributions are used by the committee for other purposes, such as administrative costs.

- The time periods over which the contribution limits apply are modified in the case of special elections and special runoff elections.

Public Funding Prohibition

No candidate may accept any public funds for the purpose of seeking elective office.

Newsletters and Mass Mailings

Public funds cannot be used by state and local elected officials to pay for newsletters or mass mailings.

Administration and Enforcement

The state Fair Political Practices Commission has the primary responsibility for administering and enforcing this measure.

Fiscal Effect:

The measure would result in net savings to the state and local governments. State administrative costs will be about \$1.1 million a year, when the measure is full operational, and would be financed from the state's General Fund. Most of this cost would be incurred by the Fair Political Practices Commission. These costs would be offset by annual savings of about \$1.8 million resulting from the prohibition on the expenditure of public funds for newsletters and mass mailings.

Local government agencies also would experience unknown annual savings. These savings would result primarily from the prohibition on public expenditures for newsletters and mass mailings.

Recommendation Adopted

Secretary-Treasurer Henning's motion to adopt the Executive Council's recommendation was seconded and carried.

PROPOSITION NO. 74

Dedeh Transportation Bond Act

Recommendation: Vote YES

Digest: This act provides for a bond issue of one billion dollars (\$1,000,000,000) to provide funds for capital improvements for local streets and roads, state highways, and exclusive public mass transit guideways.

Bond Act (SB 140)—This measure authorizes the state to sell \$1 billion of general obligation bonds for capital improvements on state highways, rail transit and local streets and roads. Capital improvements include project design, land purchases and construction activities. General obligation bonds are backed by the state, meaning that the state will use its taxing power to assure that enough money is available to pay off the bonds. The state will use General Fund revenues to pay the principal and interest costs of the bonds. General Fund revenues are derived primarily from the state corporate and personal income taxes and the state sales tax.

The bond money would supplement other state and federal transportation moneys. All these funds would be applied toward target levels of transportation activities established in current law. These target levels include: (1) \$1 billion annually to expand the state's highway system, (2) \$75 million annually for rail transit projects, and (3) \$15 million annually for highway soundwall (noise abatement) projects. In addition, the bond money could be used to provide \$300 million in 1990-91 to match local funds to improve certain state highways, local roads, or rail transit projects.

Fiscal Effect:

Direct Costs of Paying off the Bonds. The state would make principal and interest payments on these bonds from the state's General Fund over a period of about 20 years. Assuming all of the authorized bonds are sold at an interest rate of 7.5 percent, the cost would be about \$1.8 billion to pay off both the principal (\$1 billion) and interest (about \$790 million). The average payment for principal and interest would be about \$90 million per year.

Borrowing Costs for Other Bonds. By increasing the amount which the state borrows, this measure may cause the state and local governments to pay more under other bond programs. These costs cannot be estimated.

State Revenues. The people who buy these bonds are not required to pay state income tax on the interest they earn. Therefore, if California taxpayers buy these bonds instead of making other taxable investments, the state would collect less taxes. This loss of revenue cannot be estimated.

Motion to Adopt

Secretary-Treasurer Henning moved for adoption of the Executive Council's recommendation for Proposition No. 74. The motion was seconded.

Delegate Mary Bergan (Peralta Federation of Teachers No. 1603, Oakland) spoke in opposition to the Executive Council's recommendation.

Secretary-Treasurer Henning spoke in support

of the Executive Council's recommendation.

Recommendation Adopted

The motion to adopt the Executive Council's recommendation of YES for Proposition No. 74 was then carried.

PROPOSITION NO. 75

School Facilities Bond Act of 1988

Recommendation: Vote YES

Digest: This act provides for a bond issue of eight hundred million dollars (\$800,000,000) to provide capital outlay for construction or improvement of public schools.

Bond Act (AB 48)—This measure would authorize the state to sell \$800 million in general obligation bonds to pay for (1) the construction, reconstruction, or modernization of elementary and secondary school facilities through the State School Building Lease-Purchase Program, (2) portable classrooms, and (3) air-conditioning equipment and insulation materials for year-round schools. General obligation bonds are backed by the state, meaning that the state will use its taxing power to assure that enough money is available to pay off the bonds. The state will use General Fund revenues to pay the principal and interest costs of the bonds. General Fund revenues come primarily from the state corporate and personal income taxes and the state sales tax.

The money raised from the bond sales would be used as follows:

- At least \$590 million would be used for the construction of *new* school facilities.
- No more than \$120 million could be used for the reconstruction or modernization of *existing* school facilities.
- No more than \$50 million could be used to purchase portable classrooms.
- No more than \$40 million could be used to buy and install air-conditioning equipment and insulation materials for eligible school districts with year-round school programs.

Fiscal Effect:

This measure will have a fiscal effect whether it is approved or rejected by the voters.

A. Fiscal Effect if *Approved* by the Voters.

- **Direct Costs of Paying Off the Bonds.** For these types of bonds, the state typically would make principal and interest payments from the state's General Fund over a period of up to 20 years. Assuming all of the bonds are sold at an interest rate of 7.5 percent, the cost would be about \$1.4

billion to pay off both the principal (\$800 million) and interest (about \$630 million). The average payment for principal and interest would be about \$70 million per year.

- **Borrowing Costs for Other Bonds.** By increasing the amount which the state borrows, this measure may cause the state and local governments to pay more under other bond programs. These costs cannot be estimated.
 - **Impact on State Revenues.** The people who buy these bonds are not required to pay state income tax on the interest they earn. Therefore, if California taxpayers buy these bonds instead of making taxable investments, the state would collect less taxes. This loss of revenue cannot be estimated.
- B. Fiscal Effect if *Not Approved* by the Voters**
- **Local Matching Contribution Would Be Eliminated.** If this measure is not approved by the voters, existing law provides for termination of the requirement that matching contributions be made by school districts participating in the State School Building Lease-Purchase Program. The loss of local matching funds would result either in (1) fewer schools being constructed under this program, or (2) potential, unknown additional state cost to the program to pay the entire amount of any school facility it finances.

Recommendation Adopted

Secretary-Treasurer Henning's motion to adopt the Executive Council's recommendation was seconded and carried.

PROPOSITION NO. 76

Veterans Bond Act of 1988

Recommendation: Vote YES

Digest: This act provides for a bond issue of five hundred ten million dollars (\$510,000,000) to provide farm and home aid for California veterans.

Bond Act (AB 69)—This proposition would authorize the state to sell \$510 million in general obligation bonds for the Cal-Vet program. The Department of Veterans Affairs advises that these bonds would provide sufficient funds to enable about 6,300 additional veterans to participate.

Fiscal Effect:

Direct Cost of Paying Off the Bonds. The

bonds authorized by this measure probably would be paid off over a period of up to 25 years. Assuming all of the authorized bonds are sold at an interest rate of 7.5 percent, the cost would be about \$1.1 billion to pay off both the principal (\$510 million) and interest (about \$610 million). The average payment for principal and interest would be about \$45 million per year.

Throughout its history, the Cal-Vet program has been totally supported by the participating veterans, at no direct cost to the taxpayer. However, if the payments made by those veterans participating in the program do not fully cover the principal and interest payments on the bonds, the state's taxpayers would pay the difference.

Borrowing Costs for Other Bonds. By increasing the amount which the state borrows, this measure may cause the state and local governments to pay more under other bond programs. These costs cannot be estimated.

Impact on State Revenues. The people who buy these bonds are not required to pay state income tax on the interest they earn. Therefore, if California taxpayers buy these bonds instead of making other taxable investments, the state would collect less taxes. This loss of revenue cannot be estimated.

Recommendation Adopted

Secretary-Treasurer Henning's motion to adopt the Executive Council's recommendation was seconded and carried.

PROPOSITION NO. 77

California Earthquake Safety and Housing Rehabilitation Bond Act

Recommendation: Vote YES

Digest: This act provides for a bond issue of one hundred fifty million dollars (\$150,000,000) to provide funds for a California Earthquake Safety and Housing Rehabilitation program.

Bond Act (AB 2032)—This measure authorizes the state to sell \$150 million in general obligation bonds for housing rehabilitation programs. General obligation bonds are backed by the state, meaning that the state will use its taxing power to assure that enough money is available to pay off the bonds. The state's General Fund would pay the principal and interest costs on these bonds. General Fund revenues come primarily from state corporate and personal income taxes and sales taxes.

The Department of Housing and Community Development would use the \$150 million for two purposes:

Earthquake-Safety Rehabilitation Program. The department would use \$80 million for a new program of deferred-payment loans to owners of potentially unsafe apartment buildings. The loans would be used to reinforce apartments built with masonry materials (such as stone, brick, tile, and cinder block) in order to increase their ability to withstand earthquakes. For a building to be eligible for a loan, it must be identified by a local government as being potentially hazardous. This new program would operate under the general guidelines of the existing housing rehabilitation program.

Existing Housing Rehabilitation Program. The department would use the remaining \$70 million for its existing housing rehabilitation program of deferred-payment loans to homeowners and owners of rental housing. The loans would be used to purchase and repair housing units to ensure that they are safe and fit for occupancy.

The measure would allow the department to transfer unused monies every two years between the earthquake-safety rehabilitation program and the housing rehabilitation program. The measure further provides that loan repayments would be used to make more loans under these programs rather than to pay off the bonds.

Fiscal Effect:

Direct Cost of Paying Off the Bonds. For these types of bonds, the state typically would make principal and interest payments from the state's General Fund over a period of about 20 years. Assuming all of the authorized bonds are sold at an interest rate of 7.5 percent, the cost would be about \$270 million to pay off both the principal (\$150 million) and interest (\$120 million). The average payment would be about \$13 million each year.

Borrowing Costs for Other Bonds. By increasing the amount that the state borrows through bond sales, this measure may cause the state and local governments to pay higher interest costs on bonds sold to support other programs. These higher interest costs, which would result from higher interest rates, cannot be estimated.

Impact On State Revenues. The people who buy these bonds are not required to pay state income tax on the interest they earn. Therefore, if California taxpayers buy these bonds instead of making taxable investments, the state would collect less income taxes. This loss of revenue cannot be estimated.

Recommendation Adopted

Secretary-Treasurer Henning's motion to adopt the Executive Council's recommendation was seconded and carried.

Recommendations Adopted as a Whole

It was moved, seconded and carried to adopt

the Executive Council's recommendations for the State Ballot Propositions as a whole.

Adjournment

Chairman Gruhn called on Secretary-Treasurer Henning who moved that the Convention

adjourn.

The motion was seconded and carried, whereupon, at 1:45 p.m., the Pre-Primary COPE Convention of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO was adjourned sine die.

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER John F. Henning

To the 1988 Pre-Primary COPE Convention of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO:

We convene for the 1988 Pre-Primary COPE Convention as the final act of the Reagan counter-revolution draws to a close. After seven years of corporate plunder masquerading as the public interest, a groundswell of popular opinion calls for a restoration of government as a defender of the common people from the abuses of the rich and powerful.

Spurred on by voter disillusionment with Rambo posturing while secretly trading arms with Iran, Reagan's 1986 Senate candidates went down to defeat in key contests throughout the country. Democrats captured eight seats, and as the election ended, a six vote Republican majority in the upper chamber became a ten vote Democratic margin.

The high turnout of black voters in the South in 1986 was a key to both the Democratic victories and the subsequent Senate rejection of Judge Bork, frustrating Reagan's dream of packing the Supreme Court with ideologues of the extreme right.

The stock market crash of October 1987 exposed the fragility of the house of cards called Reaganomics. The annual trade deficit has soared to \$175 billion. Despite a deliberate weakening of the dollar, the import glut remains. The rapid de-industrialization of the U.S. proceeds. Millions of good paying jobs are permanently lost, as basic industries, including steel, rubber, auto, textile, clothing, shipbuilding, machine tool and electrical manufacturing are dismantled.

The President who promised to balance the budget will leave office with a legacy of a 2.4 trillion dollar national debt. Nearly 20 percent of the federal budget goes to servicing the debt. Compounded by a massive military build up to nearly 300 billion dollars annually, and tax cuts for the wealthiest individuals and corporations, spending for human services has been strangled.

While the richest prosper, the low and middle income masses have suffered a decline in their standard of living. Ninety-five percent of U.S. families pay a higher per-

centage of income in taxes today than they did 10 years ago. Real buying power of the average worker has dropped eleven percent under Reagan. The middle class, an endangered species, has shrunk by 30 million persons. An equal number live in poverty, almost a four-fold increase since the 1970's.

Corruption has infested the highest offices in the federal government. Never before have so many public officials resigned under taint of unethical practices. Not since the days of Warren Harding have so many in the inner circle of the White House faced indictment or conviction on criminal charges.

President Reagan has lived a charmed political life but the Republican vision vanishes as George Bush attempts to sell us on another four years. Labor has the opportunity and duty to return the White House to a policy of economic growth with compassion.

In California, the Deukmejian Administration unfortunately continues to veto AFL-CIO-supported bills protecting labor, consumer, civil and women's rights. In 1987, the Governor vetoed 23 Federation-sponsored bills. He signed 13 bills that labor supported.

And so we have lost legislation to improve workers' compensation, disability and unemployment benefits. The Agricultural Labor Relations Board, filled with Republican appointees, is crippling the rights of the workers it was designed to protect.

The veto of funding for Cal/OSHA places our state's workforce at serious risk of job-related death, illness and injury. The denial of funds has drawn united opposition from labor, the legislature, the medical, health, and environmental communities as well as editorial attack from virtually every daily newspaper in the state.

We are now taking the issue to the voters through the initiative process.

It becomes the duty of the AFL-CIO to increase the liberal majorities in both the state legislature and the California Congressional delegation.

We must elect Leo McCarthy to the U.S. Senate.

We must also win the fight to restore Cal/OSHA in November and deliver California

to the Democratic Presidential candidate.

We can affect the course of California and the nation if we but mobilize our members and union families for the primary and general elections. That is what COPE is all about.

A LOOK AT THE 1986 ELECTIONS

The Primary

The California Labor Federation led an energetic effort to register, educate, and motivate trade unionists to vote for labor-endorsed candidates. The Federation prepared special endorsement pamphlets in fifteen regional variations and distributed them to the central labor councils. Voter registration drives were mounted in targeted districts where close election contests between labor allies and foes were anticipated.

Labor-endorsed candidates won primary elections in 128 races. Only 4 candidates endorsed lost primary elections, for a 97% victory rate. Primary wins included Democratic Party standard bearers U.S. Senator Alan Cranston and Tom Bradley for Governor. All ten endorsed candidates for State Constitutional office won.

In the State Senate, all 17 COPE-endorsed candidates won nomination, as did 62 COPE-endorsed Assembly candidates. One was defeated.

Thirty-nine Congressional candidates won primaries with COPE backing. Only 3 were defeated.

In Orange County, the only Democrat to file in the primary in the 40th Congressional District was an adherent of Lyndon LaRouche. The Central Labor Council worked with the party to mount a successful write-in campaign for former Assemblyman and Judge Bruce Sumner.

All nine statewide ballot propositions with COPE backing won voter approval, as did two measures that labor opposed. One labor-backed candidate won two elections on the same day. Richard Polanco won a run-off to fill a vacancy in the 55th Assembly District for the rest of the year. He also won the Democratic nomination for the November general election to hold the seat for the next full term.

The General

National attention focused on California, where Ronald Reagan and the national Republican Party massed forces against U.S. Senator Alan Cranston. President Reagan, labelling Cranston a "leftist liberal," traveled the state on behalf of the Republican nominee. Over 12 million dollars were pumped into a massive Republican media blitz.

With the strong backing of COPE, Cranston withstood the onslaught and prevailed by a slim 105,000 vote margin. Saving labor votes were provided by local AFL-CIO phone banks, coordinated by the Federation's COPE and staffed by central labor council volunteers. The Federation prepared and mailed one million endorsement pamphlets to registered union members. The pamphlets, in 15 regional variations, stressed the U.S. Senate race along with our support for Tom Bradley for Governor and for retention of the State Supreme Court Justices. In addition, the pamphlets included recommendations for all statewide constitutional officers, members of Congress and the State legislature, ballot propositions, and local races where requested by central labor bodies.

Incumbent Lieutenant Governor Leo McCarthy and all COPE-endorsed state constitutional candidates except governor won easy victories. The three COPE-endorsed candidates for the Board of Equalization were elected. COPE made no endorsement in one Board of Equalization district.

Unfortunately Mayor Tom Bradley lost to Governor Deukmejian by a wide margin. With an enormous fundraising edge, and the advantage of incumbency, Deukmejian prevailed.

Inflamed by propaganda from death penalty proponents, COPE-endorsed Supreme Court Chief Justice Rose Bird, and Associate Justices Joseph Grodin and Cruz Reynoso were defeated in their bid for confirmation. Three other COPE-endorsed justices, Malcolm Lucas, Stanley Mosk, and Edward Panelli won confirmation, for a 50% COPE success rate.

The California Labor Federation sponsored a Labor Committee for Judicial Independence to retain a free judiciary. Big business and political conservatives, unhappy with the Rose Bird court's many

rulings favoring workers, consumers, minorities, women and other disenfranchised groups, spent over 6.5 million dollars to defeat the three justices.

COPE prevailed on 11 of 13 statewide ballot propositions. These included defeat of Proposition 61, Paul Gann's attempt to limit public employee salaries, defeat of Proposition 64, the LaRouche AIDS quarantine, and victory for Proposition 65, the Toxics Initiative.

Fifteen of nineteen State Senate candidates endorsed by COPE won election, a 79 percent victory rate. In the Assembly, 44 of 72 candidates running with labor's blessings were elected, a 61 percent win rate. Every candidate running for reelection with COPE's endorsement won in both houses of the legislature, enabling labor's allies in the Democratic Party to hold their majorities.

The Republican party captured three open Assembly seats previously held by Democrats. This narrowed the margin to 44 Democrats and 36 Republicans. In the Senate, an Independent captured an open seat, resulting in a house of 24 Democrats, 15 Republicans, and 1 Independent. In Congressional races, COPE's success rate was 64 percent. Twenty seven of 42 persons who ran with labor support were elected.

The dedication and hard work of local union and local central body officials throughout the state was vital to the political efforts of organized labor. The energy and enthusiasm of thousands of labor volunteers in voter registration, education and get-out-the-vote efforts were indispensable for the success of our electoral program. Labor's efforts were greatly augmented by the supportive services of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement and the Federation of Retired Union Members.

COPE-endorsed candidates elected to State Constitutional offices in November 1986 were:

Lieutenant Governor
Leo T. McCarthy (D)

Secretary of State
March Fong Eu (D)

Controller
Gray Davis (D)

Treasurer
Jesse M. Unruh (D)

Attorney General
John Van de Kamp (D)

Superintendent of Public Instruction
Bill Honig

Board of Equalization
District 1
William M. Bennett (D)

District 2
Conway H. Collis (D)

District 4
Paul Carpenter (D)

COPE-endorsed candidates winning Congressional elections in 1986 were:

U.S. Senator
Alan Cranston (D)

In the House of Representatives:

District

1. Doug Bosco (D)
3. Robert Matsui (D)
4. Vic Fazio (D)
5. Sala Burton (D)
6. Barbara Boxer (D)
7. George Miller (D)
8. Ron Dellums (D)
9. Pete Stark (D)
10. Don Edwards (D)
11. Tom Lantos (D)
13. Norman Mineta (D)
15. Tony Coelho (D)
16. Leon Panetta (D)
18. Richard Lehman (D)
23. Anthony Beilenson (D)
24. Henry Waxman (D)
25. Edward Roybal (D)
26. Howard Berman (D)
27. Mel Levine (D)
28. Julian Dixon (D)
29. Augustus F. Hawkins (D)
30. Matthew Martinez (D)
31. Mervyn Dymally (D)
32. Glenn Anderson (D)
34. Esteban Torres (D)
36. George Brown, Jr. (D)
44. Jim Bates (D)

COPE-endorsed candidates elected in 1986 to the State Senate, listed by district, were:

District

2. Barry Keene (D)
6. Leroy F. Greene (D)
10. Bill Lockyer (D)

12. Dan McCorquodale (D)
18. Gary Hart (D)
20. Alan Robbins (D)
22. Hershel Rosenthal (D)
24. Art Torres (D)
26. Joseph Montoya (D)
28. Diane Watson (D)
30. Ralph Dills (D)
34. Ruben S. Ayala (D)
36. Robert Presley (D)
38. William Craven (R)
40. Wadie Deddeh (D)

COPE-endorsed candidates, winning State Assembly seats in 1986, listed by district, were:

District

2. Dan Hauser (D)
4. Tom Hannigan (D)
6. Lloyd Connelly (D)
7. Norm Waters (D)
10. Philip Isenberg (D)
11. Robert Campbell (D)
12. Tom Bates (D)
13. Elihu Harris (D)
14. Johan Klehs (D)
16. Art Agnos (D)
17. Willie L. Brown (D)
18. Delaine Eastin (D)
19. Jackie Speier (D)
21. Byron Sher (D)
23. John Vasconcellos (D)
24. Dominic Cortese (D)
25. Rusty Areias (D)
26. Patrick Johnston (D)
27. Gary Condit (D)
28. Sam Farr (D)
30. Jim Costa (D)
31. Bruce Bronzan (D)
35. Jack O'Connell (D)
39. Richard Katz (D)
40. Tom Bane (D)
43. Terry Friedman (D)
44. Tom Hayden (D)
45. Burt Margolin (D)
46. Michael Roos (D)
47. Teresa Hughes (D)
48. Maxine Waters (D)
49. Gwen Moore (D)
50. Curtis Tucker (D)
53. Dick Floyd (D)
55. Richard Polanco (D)
56. Gloria Molina (D)

57. Dave Elder (D)
59. Charles Calderon (D)
60. Sally Tanner (D)
66. Jerry Eaves (D)
68. Steve Clute (D)
78. Lucy Killea (D)
79. Peter R. Chacon (D)
80. Steve Peace (D)

Special Elections

In the spring of 1987, special elections were held to fill vacancies in one Congressional, one State Senate and one State Assembly seat.

A vacancy was created by the death of Sala Burton (D) in the 5th Congressional District, San Francisco. Labor made no endorsement in the Primary but Democratic Primary victor, Nancy Pelosi, with COPE's endorsement, coasted to victory in the runoff against the Republican candidate.

Gloria Molina's election to the Los Angeles City Council opened up the 56th Assembly seat in Los Angeles County. COPE-endorsed candidate Lucille Roybal-Allard (D) won by an impressive majority.

Statewide attention was focused on the special election in the 33rd Senate District seat vacated by Paul Carpenter's election to the Board of Equalization. Labor-endorsed candidate Cecil Green (D) ran against well known Assemblyman Wayne Grisham (R). Despite the district's moderate to conservative electorate, Cecil Green won an upset victory.

Green focused his message on the need to restore Cal/OSHA. Labor participation in his campaign was the key to victory. Thousands of trade unionists walked precincts, staffed phone banks and volunteered in the headquarters. On election day, over 500 union volunteers went door to door to turn out voters.

A post-election analysis showed that union members turned out to vote at a 40% higher rate than the general electorate, proving the strength of Cal/OSHA as a political issue to motivate our members.

Roll of Delegates

This comprises the completed roll of delegates to the 1988 Pre-Primary Election Convention of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO.

- Asbestos Workers, Int'l. Assn. of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers No. 5 (128)**
David Perez, 128
- Bakery, Confectionery and Tobacco Workers Int'l. Union**
Bakery No. 24 (160)
Frank Valdez, 80
David York, 80
- Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers, Int'l. Brotherhood of**
Boilermakers No. 6 (480)
Michael Regan, 240
Richard Hutchison, 240
Boilermakers No. 92 (700)
John M. Corbett, 350
James R. Collins, 350
- Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of**
Pile Drivers, Carpenters, Bridge & Dock Builders No. 34 (671)
Jerry Foster, 336
Ed Kelly, 335
Carpenters and Shinglers No. 36 (1,651)
Paul J. Makela, 1,651
Lathers No. 88 (352)
William Ward, 176
J.M. Witt, 176
Carpenters & Joiners No. 162 (663)
Sam J. Shannon, 332
Michael V. Dillon, 331
Millmen & Ind. Carpenters No. 262 (508)
Gordon F. Franco, Sr., 254
Odus G. Howard, 254
Carpenters No. 483 (679)
John Wilkinson, 679
Carpenters No. 586 (1,073)
L.D. Lansdon, 1,073
Carpenters and Joiners No. 642 (600)
Bill Watson, 300
Bob Alvarado, 300
Carpenters & Joiners No. 668 (81)
Arlen Griffin, 81
Carpenters No. 1147 (642)
Rodney L. Osborn, 642
Carpenters No. 2361 (718)
David Jones, 718
- Communications Workers of America**
Communications Workers No. 9400 (3,727)
Tony Bixler, 1,864
Ronald Cawdrey, 1,863
- Communications Workers**
No. 9410 (2,951)
Marie C. Malliett, 422
Tim O'Hara, 422
Margie Marks, 422
Tom Brennan, 422
Vince Alioto, 422
Cathy Gnagie, 422
Rebecca Hogue, 421
- Communications Workers**
No. 9412 (1,377)
James B. Gordon, Jr., 1,377
- Communications Workers**
No. 9421 (1,917)
Jerry Briggs, 384
Michael Ryan, 384
Debra Timmons, 383
Deidre C. Reilly, 383
James Wilson, 383
- Communications Workers**
No. 9430 (800)
Ellie Benner, 400
Sharon Haselton, 400
- Communications Workers**
No. 9495 (407)
Kenneth D. Bishop (407)
- Communications Workers**
No. 9502 (650)
James Wood, 650
- Communications Workers**
No. 9505 (1,858)
Dolores Spears, 1,858
- Communications Workers**
No. 9576 (881)
Harry Ibsen, 881
- Communications Workers**
No. 9586 (2,023)
Ray Cordova, 2,023
- Electrical Workers, Int'l. Brotherhood of**
Electrical Workers No. 6 (800)
Franz E. Glen, 267
John M. Walsh, 267
Joseph Trovato, 266
I.B.E.W. No. 18 (1,188)
Steve Cook, 594
Burrell Eveland, 594
I.B.E.W. No. 45 (400)
Paul E. Wagner, 200
James Earl Jackson, 200
I.B.E.W. No. 47 (438)
Rodney Brunner, 219
Dean Cofer, 219
Electrical Workers No. 340 (160)
Roy F. Ridley, 160
Electrical Workers No. 465 (1,000)
David A. Moore, 500
Richard C. Robbins, 500
- Electrical Workers No. 595 (1,338)**
George W. Lockwood, 1,338
- Electrical Workers No. 617 (600)**
Ernest H. Hills, 300
James A. Gallagher, 300
- Electrical Workers No. 639 (104)**
Chuck Headington, 104
- I.B.E.W. No. 1245 (17,500)**
Barbara Symons, 2,917
Kathy Tindall, 2,917
James E. McCauley, 2,917
Jack McNally, 2,917
Steve Diamond, 2,916
Jack Osburn, 2,916
- Electrical Workers No. 2295 (438)**
Albert J. Musingo, 219
David J. Clay, 219
- Electrical Workers No. 2328 (116)**
Ron Barreau, 58
Will Smith, 58
- Electronic, Electrical, Salaried, Machine and Furniture Workers, Int'l. Union of**
United Furniture Workers No. 262 (778)
Fabian M. Gutierrez, 389
John F. Angelo, 389
- Elevator Constructors, Int'l. Union of**
Elevator Constructors No. 8 (150)
Ellis Smith, 75
Roy Francesconi, Jr., 75
- Engineers, Int'l. Union of Operating**
Operating Engineers No. 3 (10,500)
Ron Wilson, 1,750
Bill Burns, 1,750
Chuck Smith, 1,750
Ken Bowersmith, 1,750
Robert Skidgel, 1,750
Don Doser, 1,750
Operating Engineers No. 12 (9,583)
Wm. C. Waggoner, 1,917
Dale I. Vawter, 1,917
Billy R. Boone, 1,917
Wm. A. Floyd, 1,916
Steve Billy, 1,916
Operating Engineers No. 501 (1,563)
Joe Wetzler, 1,563
- Farm Workers of America AFL-CIO, United**
United Farm Workers, AFL-CIO (3,981)
Francisco Juarez, 443
David Serna, 443
Humberto Gomez, 443
Karl Lawson, 442
Effrem Barajas, 442
Jim Sugarek, 442
Jean Caiani, 442
Ben Maddock, 442
Oscar Mondragon, 442

- Fire Fighters, Int'l. Assn.**
L.A. City Fire Fighters
No. 112 (2,321)
Ralph Travis, 465
Michael Riley, 464
Martin Garza, 464
Don R. Forrest, 464
Ken Buzzell, 464
- Sacramento Area Fire Fighters**
No. 522 (676)
Richard Mayberry, 338
Rick Nickell, 338
- San Francisco Fire Fighters**
No. 798 (1,188)
James M. Ahern, 297
Jos. D. Driscoll, 297
James T. Ferguson, 297
Michael J. Pera, 297
- L.A. County Fire Fighters**
No. 1014 (2,298)
Dallas Jones, 2,298
- Contra Costa County Fire Fighters**
No. 1230 (435)
Charles M. Price, 435
- Ashland Fire Fighters No. 1428 (120)**
Ken Silveira, 60
John Bigelow, 60
- Daly City Fire Fighters**
No. 1879 (57)
Ray Walther, 57
- La Habra Fire Fighters No. 1968 (26)**
Terry Dean Ott, 26
- San Mateo County Fire Fighters**
No. 2400 (302)
Richard M. Graham, 151
Leo C. Middendorf, 151
- Food and Commercial Workers,
Int'l. Union, United**
- Food and Commercial Workers,**
No. 428 (8,108)
Homer Rivera, 1,622
Herb Sisti, 1,622
Steve Samm, 1,622
Ronald Lind, 1,621
Sandra Hudnall, 1,621
- Food and Commercial Workers,
Meat Cutters No. 439 (2,500)**
Roy Sessions, 1,250
William Lathrop, 1,250
- Food and Commercial Workers,
Butchers No. 532 (755)**
Connie S. Ring, 755
- Food and Commercial Workers,
Retail Clerks No. 775 (2,992)**
John C. Arnolfo, 2,992
- Food and Commercial Workers
Retail Clerks No. 870 (4,000)**
Richard L. Benson, 1,334
James E. Liggins, 1,333
Michael Henneberry, 1,333
- Food and Commercial Workers,
Retail Clerks**
No. 1119 (1,786)
Patricia A. Garcia, 1,786
- Food and Commercial Workers,
Retail Clerks**
No. 1179 (4,329)
Francis W. Keefe, 4,329
- Garment Workers Union, Int'l.
Ladies**
- Cloakmakers No. 8 (207)**
Frank Monti, 207
- Ladies Garment Workers**
No. 84 (120)
Steve Nutter, 120
- Dressmakers No. 101 (1,685)**
Mattie J. Jackson, 1,685
- Ladies Garment Cutters No. 213 (70)**
Frank Monti, 70
- Office & Distrib. Workers**
No. 214 (125)
Delores Tutson, 125
- Ladies Garment Workers**
No. 215 (125)
Delores Tutson, 125
- Glass, Pottery, Plastics and Allied
Workers Int'l. Union**
- Glass, Pottery & Plastics**
No. 34 (397)
Larry E. Taylor, 199
Richard Brantley, 198
- Glass Bottle Blowers No. 85 (165)**
Kathy Benassini, 83
Barbara McVay, 82
- Glass, Pottery & Plastics**
No. 155 (210)
Ray L. Barnes, 105
Larry Fuller, 105
- Glass, Pottery & Plastics**
No. 192 (195)
James H. Gilbert, 195
- Government Employees, American
Federation of**
- Labor Department Lodge**
No. 2391 (83)
Joe Eaton, 83
- Graphic Communications Int'l.
Union**
- Graphic Communications**
No. 338 (704)
Reynaldo E. Munoz, 704
- Graphics Comm. Workers**
No. 404 (1001)
Rudy Pesqueira, 334
Gladys Cannon, 334
William A. Perkins, 333
- Hotel Employees & Restaurant
Employees Int'l. Union**
- Hotel & Restaurant Employees &
Bartenders No. 2 (11,000)**
Sherri Chiesa, 2,750
Rafael Espinoza, 2,750
James McCormick, 2,750
Reynaldo Largaespada, 2,750
- Hotel Employees & Restaurant
Employees No. 18 (575)**
Loretta Mahoney, 575
- Hotel & Restaurant Employees**
No. 30 (3,015)
Jef L. Eatchel, 1,005
Nancy L. Browning, 1,005
Jesse Marquez, 1,005
- Hotel & Restaurant Employees &
Bartenders No. 49 (960)**
Joseph McLaughlin, 960
- Hotel & Restaurant No. 50 (1,099)**
Peggy Turner, 550
Joe Regacho, 549
- Hotel & Restaurant Employees**
No. 126 (529)
Ray Markt, 265
Carol Markt, 264
- Hotel & Restaurant Empls.**
No. 340 (4,370)
Val Connolly, 874
Harry Young, 874
Joe Griffin, 874
Ignacio Contreras, 874
Steve Armstrong, 874
- Hotel Employees & Restaurant
Employees No. 681 (4,475)**
David L. Shultz, 4,475
- Iron Workers, Int'l. Assn. of
Bridge, Structural and
Ornamental**
- Bridgemen No. 229 (192)**
Wes Young, 192
- Iron Workers No. 377 (83)**
Dennis Madigan, 42
Gene Vick, 41
- Iron Workers No. 378 (200)**
Jim Pruett, 100
Ray Trujillo, 100
- Laborers' Int'l. Union of North
America**
- Laborers No. 73 (719)**
W.J. Billingsly, 719
- Laborers No. 89 (4,600)**
Harry Jordan, 1,534
Paul Aleman, 1,533
Richard Scannell, 1,533
- Hod Carriers & Laborers**
No. 139 (1,035)
Albin Gruhn, 1,035
- Hod Carriers No. 166 (200)**
Leon Davis, Sr., 200
- Const. & Gen. Laborers**
No. 261 (1,250)
Daniel Flores, 313
Robert McDonnell, 313
George Evankovich, 312
Mario De La Torre, 312
- Laborers No. 270 (3,014)**
Tony Valdez, 377
Johnny Valdez, 377
Elias Gonzales, 377
Sam Della Maggorie, 377
Pat Cuen, 377
Joe Gadano, 377
Charles E. Jaime, 376
Jack Dare, 376

- Laborers No. 291 (383)
James F. Barrett, 383
- Hod Carriers & General Laborers
No. 294 (920)
Billy R. Leonard, 460
Artis L. Cook, 460
- Laborers No. 297 (400)
Thomas Scardina, 400
- Laborers No. 300 (4,792)
Mike Quevado, Jr., 1,198
Roger Fisher, 1,198
Carlos R. Cerna, 1,198
Armand Mendoza, 1,198
- Const. & Gen. Laborers
No. 304 (1,850)
Williams A. Eddings, 370
Jose A. Moreno, 370
Douglas W. Whitt, 370
Ben Franklin, 370
Max Munoz, 370
- Laborers No. 324 (1,629)
Carter Allen, 815
Richard Parker, 814
- Laborers No. 371 (359)
Don R. Payne, 359
- Const. & Gen. Laborers
No. 389 (600)
Stuart R. Denton, 300
James R. Bender, 300
- Laborers No. 507 (1,500)
Robert LaFarga, 500
Patrick Knight, 500
William Linehan, 500
- Laborers No. 585 (1,120)
Leo Valenzuela, 1,120
- Construction & General Laborers
No. 591 (227)
Albert J. Casarez, 227
- Laborers No. 652 (4,000)
Marcelino Duarte, 667
Armando Lopez, 667
Louis Holguin, 667
Armando Esparza, 667
Paul C. Sandoval, 666
Robert Perez, 666
- Laborers No. 783 (537)
Jose F. Rivera, 537
- Laborers No. 806 (531)
Joe M. Leon, 531
- Laborers No. 1082 (855)
Isidro H. Rocha, 855
- Const. Laborers No. 1130 (500)
David Gorgas, 500
- Laborers No. 1184 (2,000)
John L. Smith, 2,000
- Leather Goods, Plastics and Novelty Workers Union, Int'l.**
Leather, Plastic & Novelty Workers
No. 31 (100)
Milan J. Lucich, 100
- Longshoremen's Association Int'l., AFL-CIO**
- Masters, Mates & Pilots (900)
Al W. Groh, 450
Doug Best, 450
- Machinists and Aerospace Workers, Int'l. Assn. of**
- Machinists & Aerospace Workers
No. 311 (2,147)
Mike Perez, 2,147
- Machinists No. 562 (1,988)
Edward M. Jacksich, 1,988
- Naval Aircraft Lodge No. 739 (307)
Willie Lee Bell, 154
William C. Smith, 153
- Trans-World Lodge No. 1111 (717)
Willie McReynolds, 717
- Automotive Machinists
No. 1305 (1,425)
J.B. Martin, 1,425
- Peninsula Auto Mechanics Lodge
No. 1414 (1,122)
Glenn D. Gandolfo, 1,122
- East Bay Automotive Machinists
No. 1546 (3,646)
Robert V. Miller, 1,823
Bernie B. Tolentino, 1,823
- Air Transport Employees
No. 1781 (5,188)
Dennis Hitchcock, 2,594
Robert D. Anderson, 2,594
- Marine Engineers' Beneficial Assn., Nat'l.**
- Calif. Assn. of Professional Employees (1,000)
Arthur McKnight, 1,000
- Engineers & Scientists of Calif. (2,000)
Ken Lua, 400
Ken Jones, 400
Katherine Black, 400
Vic Stern, 400
Brian D'Arcy, 400
- L.A. Deputy Sheriffs Assn.
of (1,900)
Les Robbins, 950
Bud Treece, 950
- M.E.B.A. Pacific Coast District (1,000)
Clyde E. Dodson, 334
Dennis R. Kaufmann, 333
Edward F. Mackin, 333
- Molders and Allied Workers Union, Int'l.**
- Molders & Allied Workers
No. 164 (300)
Ignacio DeLaFuente, 150
Alfred Broussard, 150
- Musicians, American Federation of**
- Musicians No. 6 (1,500)
Wm. J. Catalano, Sr., 500
Jimmy Schlicht, 500
Vernon Alley, 500
- Musicians No. 292 (50)
Nick J. Bardes, 50
- Newspaper Guild, The**
- Nor CA Newspaper Guild
No. 52 (2,213)
Doug Cuthbertson, 2,213
- Office and Professional Employees Int'l. Union**
- Office & Professional Employees
No. 3 (1,646)
Lorna G. Johnson, 412
Phyllis Kern, 412
Kathleen Kinnick, 411
John F. Henning, 411
- Office Employees No. 174 (1,506)
Chuck Geragi, 1,506
- Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Int'l. Union**
- Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers
No. L-128 (2,604)
W.J. Martinez, 1,302
V.R. Magday, 1,302
- Painters and Allied Trades of the U.S. and Canada, Int'l. Brotherhood of**
- Painters & Tapers No. 15 (202)
Rayna B. Lehman, 101
Warner E. Anderson, 101
- Painters No. 83 (140)
Peter Tiernan, 140
- Painters & Allied Trades
No. 507 (400)
Richard Geyer, 400
- Sign, Display & Allied Crafts
No. 510 (653)
Michael E. Hardeman, 218
Robert L. Owen, 218
Joseph B. Toback, 217
- Paperworkers Int'l. Union, United**
- Paperworkers No. 307 (750)
Tim Dwyer, 750
- Plasterers' and Cement Masons' Int'l. Assn. of the United States and Canada, Operative**
- Cement Masons No. 25 (431)
Jorge Guen, 216
Albert Munoz, 215
- Plasterers No. 66 (349)
John J. Moylan, 175
Tom Savage, 174
- Plasterers & Cement Masons
No. 355 (130)
Vince Cavalin, 130
- Cement Masons No. 814 (108)
Billy Joe Douglas, 108
- Cement Masons No. 825 (203)
Leslie Trapps, 203
- Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada, United Assn. of Journeymen and Apprentices of the**
- Plumbers & Fitters No. 38 (2,307)
Joseph Mazzola, 1,154
Larry Mazzola, 1,153

- Plumbers & Steamfitters**
No. 467 (600)
Gary Saunders, 600
- Seafarers Int'l. Union of North America**
- Marine Firemen (1,200)**
Henry Disley, 300
B.C. Shoup, 300
Joel E. McCrum, 300
Robert Iwata, 300
- Mortuary Employees (14)**
John L. Overstreet, 7
Robert P. O'Neill, 7
- Sailors Union of the Pacific (2,250)**
Jack Ryan, 375
Gunnar Lundeborg, 375
Kaj Kristensen, 375
Chester Hazel, 375
Lou Webb, 375
Clarence Hin, 375
- Seafarers, Atlantic & Gulf (625)**
Frank Drozak, 313
George McCartney, 312
- Seafarers—Inland Division (188)**
John Ravnik, 94
Marianne Rogers, 94
- Seafarers—Stewards Division (313)**
Ed Turner, 67
Don Rotan, 66
- Seafarers—Transportation Div. (438)**
Roy A. Mercer, 219
Raleigh G. Minix, 219
- United Ind. Wkrs.—Cannery Div. (2,813)**
Steve Edney, 938
Delbert Zwolle, 938
Mark Federici, 937
- Service Employees Int'l. Union, AFL-CIO**
- Building Service Employees**
No. 87 (1,664)
Walter Ballin, 832
Anthony Cahill, 832
- Theatrical Janitors No. 121 (85)**
Roscoe W. Nanninga, 85
- Hospital & Service Employees**
No. 399 (5,083)
James Zellers, 1,695
Dick Davis, 1,694
Gloria Marigny, 1,694
- Social Services No. 535 (1,562)**
David Aroner, 391
Lee Finney, 391
Janyce McCroskey, 390
Jerry Fillingim, 390
- Service Employees No. 715 (10,417)**
Steve Preminger, 10,417
- United Public Employees**
No. 790 (13,390)
Paul M. Varacalli, 2,678
Margaret Butz, 2,678
Steve Neuberger, 2,678
Claire Zvanski, 2,678
Marshall Walker, 2,678
- Calif. State Empls. Assn. No. 1000 (10,417)**
Patrick J. Monahan, 2,084
Yolanda Solari, 2,084
Don Ziegenfuss, 2,083
George Smith, 2,083
Don Anderson, 2,083
- Sheet Metal Workers Int'l. Assn.**
- Sheet Metal Workers No. 104 (1,290)**
John Hartwick, 430
Norman Natcher, 430
Eugene Van Den Heuvel, 430
- Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada, Int'l. Alliance of Theatrical**
- Theatrical Stage Employees**
No. 16 (375)
Edward C. Powell, 375
- M.P. & Video Projectionists**
No. 150 (246)
Teri Lewis, 246
- Motion Picture Machine Operators**
No. 252 (43)
Leslie E. McMillin, 43
- Lab Film/Video Technicians**
No. 683 (1,108)
Sally Jo Flint, 1,108
- Sound Technicians & Motion Picture**
No. 695 (1,572)
Stephen R. Flint, 786
Elizabeth Alvarez, 786
- Theatrical Wardrobe No. 784 (73)**
Anne Polland, 37
Alfred Lorente, Jr., 36
- Theatrical, Stage & Motion Picture Operators No. 409 (61)**
John. A. Woodworth, 61
- Stage Hands No. 614 (26)**
Carl Reitz, 26
- State, County and Municipal Employees, American Federation of**
- San Mateo School Employees**
No. 377 (40)
Keith E. Uriarte, 20
Arlene Holt, 20
- San Mateo County Employees**
No. 829 (494)
Linda Gregory, 247
Gil Hanks, 247
- Torrance Municipal Employees**
No. 1117 (271)
Mark Erickson, 271
- A.F.S.C.M.E. No. 2190 (43)**
Vernon Watkins, 22
Andy Baron, 21
- A.F.S.C.M.E. No. 2620 (1,614)**
Damian Gaines, 807
Margaret Boyd, 807
- San Francisco A.F.S.C.M.E.**
No. 3215 (34)
Barbara Donaldson-King, 17
Mary Cuttman, 17
- Los Angeles A.F.S.C.M.E.**
No. 3235 (208)
Pete Goodman, 208
- U C L A A.F.S.C.M.E.**
No. 3238 (33)
Peter Goodman, 33
- Steelworkers of America, United**
- United Steelworkers No. 550 (221)**
Merle K. Kahanu, 221
- United Steelworkers No. 5632 (432)**
Reed Hogate, 216
Sylvester Jiannino, 216
- United Steelworkers No. 7600 (805)**
Katherine L. Wayne, 269
Cruz Lopez, 268
Michael Sgamboti, 268
- Teachers, American Federation of**
- United Administrators of S.F.**
No. 3 (202)
Warren Cane, 202
- San Francisco Teachers**
No. 61 (1,672)
Joan Marie Shelley, 335
Dennis Kelly, 335
Veraine Frierson, 334
Peggy Gash, 334
Jim Lee, 334
- San Jose Teachers No. 957 (17)**
Mike Nye, 17
- San Jose Teachers No. 957-A, Adult Division (78)**
Mike Nye, 78
- Peralta Federation of Teachers**
No. 1603 (380)
Mary Bergan, 380
- University Federation of Librarians**
No. 1795 (39)
Laurel Burley, 39
- Theatrical Press Agents and Managers (Directly Affiliated Local Union)**
- Theatrical Press Agents & Mgrs.**
No. 18032 (63)
Hanns Kolmar, 32
Thomas Parlett, 31
- Transit Union, Amalgamated**
- Amalgamated Transit**
No. 192 (1,727)
Ely Hill, 346
Donald E. Bonds, 346
William McCombe, 345
Edgar S. Jackson, 345
Nicholas Norton, 345
- Amalgamated Transit No. 256 (449)**
Art Carter, 449
- Amalgamated Transit No. 276 (108)**
Henry White, 108
- Amalgamated Transit**
No. 1277 (1,712)
Oscar Owens, 1,712
- Amalgamated Transit No. 1555 (526)**
Henry E. White, 263
William E. Farr, 263

Transport Workers Union of America
 S.E.A.M. Transport Wkrs.
 No. 200 (147)
 Jerrel Cross, 74
 Evette Geer, 73

Transport Workers
 No. 250-A (1,338)
 Bobbie L. Brown, 335
 Ray J. Antonio, 335
 Claire Caldwell, 334
 William K. Y. Jung, 334

Air Transport Workers No. 502 (646)
 John Carlovitch, 646

Transport Workers No. 505 (300)
 Roderick Barclay, 150
 Thomas Smoot, 150

**Transportation • Communications
 Int'l. Union**

TCU Local Lodge No. 30 (575)
 George W. Falltrick, 63
 Ralph P. Ethridge, 287

Allied Services Division—TCU (63)
 George W. Falltrick, 63

BRAC Local Lodge No. 226 (75)
 R.P. Ethridge, 75

TCU Local Lodge No. 854 (250)
 Richard M. Cota, 250

TCU No. 1227 (250)
 William LeBeouf, 250

Typographical Union, Int'l.

Bay Area Typographical
 No. 21 (830)
 Morris Goldman, 277
 Donald H. Abrams, 277
 Robert E. Troupe, 276

Central Valley Typographical
 No. 46 (145)
 Georgianna Reichelt, 73
 Robert L. Blair, 72

**Building and Construction Trades
 Councils**

Alameda Bldg. & Const. Trades
 Council (2)
 James L. Brown, 1

Contra Costa County Bldg. & Const.
 Trades Council (2)
 Greg Feere, 1

Napa-Solano Counties Bldg. &
 Const. Trades Council (2)
 James F. Smith, Jr., 1

San Diego Bldg. & Const. Trades
 Council (2)
 Arthur S. Lujan, 1

San Francisco Bldg. & Const. Trades
 Council (2)
 Stanley M. Smith, 1

San Mateo Bldg. & Const. Trades
 Council (2)
 Marcy Vacura-Schultz, 1

California State Councils

Bldg. & Const. Trades State
 Council (2)
 Jerry P. Cremins, 1
 Tim Cremins, 1

Carpenters, California State
 Council (2)
 Robert L. Hanna, 1
 Daniel M. Curtin, 1

Culinary State Alliance (2)
 M.R. Callahan, 1
 Loretta Mahoney, 1

Machinists, Calif. Conf. of (2)
 James L. Quillin, 1
 Don Crosatto, 1

Operating Engineers, State Conf.
 of (2)
 Gordon MacDonald, 1
 Ron Wood, 1

Service Employees, Calif. State
 Council (2)
 Maura Kealey, 1
 Woodrow Fleming, 1

Teachers, Calif. Federation of (2)
 Miles Myers, 1

Theatrical Federation, Calif.
 State (2)
 Edward C. Powell, 1

Transport Workers, Calif. State
 Conf. (2)
 Lawrence B. Martin, 1

Central Labor Councils

Alameda County Central Labor
 Council (2)
 Steven K. Martin, 1
 Owen A. Marron, 1

Contra Costa County Central Labor
 Council (2)
 Margaret A. Butz, 1
 Steven A. Roberti, 1

Fresno & Madera Counties Central
 Labor Council (2)
 Ray Shilling, 1

Kern, Inyo & Mono Counties
 Central Labor Council (2)
 Mel Rubin, 1

Los Angeles County Federation of
 Labor (2)
 William R. Robertson, 1
 James Wood, 1

Marin County Central Labor
 Council (2)
 James Burneo, 1

Monterey County Central Labor
 Council (2)
 Harry L. Allen, 1
 Kenneth Mitchell, 1

Napa & Solano Counties Central
 Labor Council (2)
 Frank Danniel, 1

Orange County Central Labor
 Council (2)
 Fred Lowe, 1

Sacramento Central Labor
 Council (2)
 Wayne Harbolt, 1

San Bernardino/Riverside Central
 Labor Council (2)
 Jack Stowers, 1
 Dianne Buckingham, 1

San Diego-Imperial Counties Central
 Labor Council (2)
 Joseph S. Francis, 1

San Francisco Labor Council (2)
 Walter L. Johnson, 1
 Jeffrey Greendorfer, 1

San Joaquin & Calaveras Counties
 Central Labor Council (2)
 Mickey Harrington, 1
 Sandra Carter, 1

San Mateo County Central Labor
 Council (2)
 Art Pulaski, 1
 Shelley Kessler, 1

Santa Clara County Central Labor
 Council (2)
 Richard F. Sawyer, 1
 William A. Nack, 1

Santa Cruz County Central Labor
 Council (2)
 Penny Schantz, 1
 David Lyall, 1

Sonoma, Mendocino & Lake
 Counties Central Labor
 Council (2)
 Nick J. Bardes, 1

Stanislaus & Tuolumne Counties
 Central Labor Council (2)
 Dan Savage, 1
 Frank Russo, 1

Tri-Counties Central Labor
 Council (2)
 John Ireland, 1

Councils

A.F.G.E. San Francisco Regional
 Council No. 147 (2)
 Mike Codon, 1
 Howard Egerman, 1

A.F.S.C.M.E. Council No. 57 (2)
 George Popyack, 1
 Charlene Shores, 1

Communications Workers No. Calif.-
 Nevada Council (2)
 Glenn Dadisman, 1

Los Angeles Allied Printing Trades
 Council (2)
 Darrell Rhodes, 1

Metal Trades Council, Bay Cities (2)
 Rick Anderson, 1
 Richard Bamberger, 1

S.F. Maritime Trades Port
 Council (2)
 Paul Dempster, 1
 Brandon Tynan, 1

<p>District Councils</p> <p>Carpenters, Bay Counties Dist. Council (2) Jim R. Green, 1 Russ Pool, 1</p> <p>Carpenters, North Coast District Council (2) William P. O'Donnell, 1</p> <p>Carpenters, Orange County District Council (2) Randy Thornhill, 1</p> <p>Carpenters, San Diego Dist. Council (2) B.R. Williams, 1</p> <p>Communications Workers Dist. Council 9 (2) James B. Gordon, Jr., 1 Wally Kimball, 1</p> <p>Laborers, No. Calif. Dist. Council (2) George Goodfellow, 1</p> <p>Laborers, So. Calif. Dist. Council (2) Tony R. Hoffman, 1</p> <p>Ladies Garment Workers, Pacific Northwest District Council (2) Mattie J. Jackson, 1</p> <p>Oil, Chemical & Atomic Wkrs. District Council No. 1 (2) George D. Kelty, 1</p>	<p>Painters District Council No. 33 (2) Richard Geyer, 1</p> <p>Painters District Council No. 36 (2) William H. Sauerwald, 1</p> <p>Plasterers, No. Calif. District Council (2) Everett Martin, 1 Chris Hernandez, 1</p> <p>Public Empls., Calif. Region District Council (2) Charles J. Reiter, 1 Mason Warren, 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Forums</p> <p>Alameda County Central Labor Council (1) Edward J. Logue, Sr., 1</p> <p>Napa-Solano Counties Central Labor Council (1) Bill Harris, 1</p> <p>San Francisco Labor Council (1) Leon Olson, 1</p> <p>San Mateo Central Labor Council (1) William H. Tupper, 1</p> <p>Santa Clara County Central Labor Council (1) John Blaiotta, 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Retiree Organizations</p> <p>Electrical Workers No. 180 Retirees Club (1) T. Folkard, 1</p>	<p>Electrical Workers No. 1245 Retirees Club (1) Thomas D. Riley, 1</p> <p>Food and Commercial Workers No. 428, Retiree Club (1) James McLoughlin, 1</p> <p>Food and Commercial Workers No. 648 Retirees Club (1) William Price, Jr., 1</p> <p>Hotel & Restaurant Employees No. 2 Retirees Assn. (1) Joe Belardi, 1</p> <p>Ladies Garment Workers, Bay Area Retirees Club (1) Exzelia Breaux, 1</p> <p>Machinists No. 1173 Retiree Club (1) Ray Johnson, 1</p> <p>Newspaper Guild No. 52 Retiree Unit (1) Bert Frazier, 1</p> <p>Office Employees No. 3 Active Retirees Club (1) Thelma Faltus, 1</p> <p>Service Employees No. 660, Six Sixty Seniors Assn. (1) Jack Thomas, 1</p> <p>Teachers No. 1521 Retiree Chapter (1) Hyman Weintraub, 1</p>
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