

**The original documents are located in Box 38, folder “Primaries - California (3)” of the Ron Nessen Papers at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.**

### **Copyright Notice**

The copyright law of the United States (Title 17, United States Code) governs the making of photocopies or other reproductions of copyrighted material. Ron Nessen donated to the United States of America his copyrights in all of his unpublished writings in National Archives collections. Works prepared by U.S. Government employees as part of their official duties are in the public domain. The copyrights to materials written by other individuals or organizations are presumed to remain with them. If you think any of the information displayed in the PDF is subject to a valid copyright claim, please contact the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.



# LOS ANGELES AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND RESEARCH DIVISION

1974

LEADING INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES  
Headquartered in Southern California

<u>COMPANY</u>	<u>HEADQUARTERS LOCATION</u>	<u>SALES</u>	<u>APPROX. NO. OF EMPLOYEES</u>
Atlantic Richfield Co.	Los Angeles	\$4,489,142,000	26,500
Occidental Petroleum Corp.	Los Angeles	3,455,684,000	32,000
Rockwell International Corp.	El Segundo	3,179,049,000	100,341
Union Oil Company of California	Los Angeles	2,913,663,000	15,926
Lockheed Aircraft Corp.	Burbank	2,756,791,000	66,900
Litton Industries Inc.	Beverly Hills	2,467,862,000	105,400
Getty Oil Co.	Los Angeles	1,740,940,000	11,258
Carnation Co.	Los Angeles	1,472,198,000	20,900
Teledyne Inc.	Los Angeles	1,455,499,000	54,000
The Signal Companies Inc.	Beverly Hills	1,433,875,000	32,600
Dart Industries Inc.	Los Angeles	993,322,000	28,500
ARA Services Inc.	Los Angeles	991,836,000	60,000
The Times Mirror Co.	Los Angeles	706,067,000	15,961
Northrop Corp.	Los Angeles	698,967,000	25,000
Whittaker Corp.	Los Angeles	625,741,000	17,600
Lear Siegler Inc.	Santa Monica	615,576,000	23,978
Cyprus Mines Corp.	Los Angeles	460,501,000	5,526
<del>Fluor Corp.</del>	<del>Los Angeles</del>	<del>423,520,000</del>	<del>8,800</del>
MCA Inc.	Universal City	417,784,000	8,500
Reserve Oil and Gas Co.	Los Angeles	404,398,000	880
Walt Disney Productions	Burbank	385,065,000	14,500
Purex Corp.	Lakewood	383,432,000	8,000
Norris Industries Inc.	Los Angeles	375,500,000	12,000
Petrolane Inc.	Long Beach	352,821,000	6,145
Fleetwood Enterprises Inc.	Riverside	346,238,000	9,000
Brown Company	Pasadena	322,802,000	9,700
Mattel Inc.	Hawthorne	280,829,000	14,000
Kaufman and Broad Inc.	Los Angeles	264,417,000	1,700
Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp.	Los Angeles	252,853,000	4,500
Bergen Brunswig Corp.	Los Angeles	247,764,000	3,000
Avery Products Corp.	San Marino	242,711,000	6,126
Automation Industries Inc.	Los Angeles	214,339,000	10,000
Santa Fe International Corp.	Orange	199,151,000	6,077
Royal Industries Inc.	Pasadena	187,620,000	5,800
Ducommun Inc.	Los Angeles	186,865,000	2,063
Republic Corp.	Los Angeles	186,442,000	6,880
Baker Oil Tools Inc.	City of Commerce	183,836,000	5,500
The Ralph M. Parsons Co.	Los Angeles	182,684,000	15,000
Denny's Inc.	La Mirada	171,567,000	18,000
Earle M. Jorgensen Co.	Los Angeles	170,837,000	1,600
ICN Pharmaceuticals Inc.	Irvine	170,589,000	6,000
Host International Inc.	Santa Monica	167,754,000	8,000
The Oil Shale Corp.	Los Angeles	166,494,000	1,364
Knudsen Corp.	Los Angeles	165,959,000	1,788
Monogram Industries Inc.	Santa Monica	163,276,000	5,300

<u>COMPANY</u>	<u>HEADQUARTERS LOCATION</u>	<u>SALES</u>	<u>APPROX. NO. OF EMPLOYEES</u>
Beckman Instruments Inc.	Fullerton	\$161,500,000	7,400
Amcord Inc.	Newport Beach	160,226,000	2,800
Ernest W. Hahn Inc.	Hawthorne	157,500,000	3,000
Ameron Inc.	Monterey Park	157,469,000	3,600
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc.	Culver City	148,154,000	6,400
American Medical International Inc.	Beverly Hills	146,884,000	9,000
Computer Sciences Corp.	El Segundo	146,700,000	6,500
Capitol Industries Inc.	Hollywood	142,901,000	3,500
Santa Anita Consolidated Inc.	Los Angeles	130,940,000	2,862
Smith International Inc.	Newport Beach	129,637,000	3,900
McCulloch Oil Corp.	Los Angeles	127,032,000	1,350
Western Gear Corp.	Lynwood	121,125,000	3,159
The Susquehanna Corp.	Los Angeles	120,600,000	3,600
Great Southwest Corp.	Los Angeles	119,176,000	7,600
Superscope Inc.	Sun Valley	119,027,000	2,200
Wyle Laboratories	El Segundo	118,596,000	2,489
Coca-Cola Bottling Company of L. A.	Los Angeles	109,332,000	2,600
Technicolor Inc.	Hollywood	109,033,000	4,000
VSI Corp.	Pasadena	108,745,000	3,224
Elixir Industries	Gardena	107,108,000	1,100
Early California Industries Inc.	Los Angeles	106,770,000	1,200
Electronic Memories & Magnetics Corp.	Los Angeles	105,823,000	7,750
	<b>Total Five Counties</b>	<b>\$40,555,538,000</b>	<b>931,847</b>



LEADING FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

<u>COMPANY</u>	<u>BANKS</u>		<u>APPROX. NO. OF EMPLOYEES</u>
	<u>HEADQUARTERS LOCATION</u>	<u>ASSETS</u>	
Security Pacific National Bank	Los Angeles	\$13,435,054,000	16,276
United California Bank	Los Angeles	8,974,784,000	10,451
Union Bank	Los Angeles	4,845,438,000	3,313
First Western Bank and Trust Company	Los Angeles	1,350,000,000	2,400
City National Bank	Beverly Hills	639,871,000	914
	<b>Total Five Counties</b>	<b>\$29,245,147,000</b>	<b>33,354</b>

SAVINGS AND LOANS

Home Savings and Loan Association	Los Angeles	\$ 5,021,966,000	
Great Western Savings and Loan Assn.	Beverly Hills	4,677,359,000	
American Savings and Loan Assn.	Beverly Hills	4,201,894,000	
California Federal Savings and Loan Assn.	Los Angeles	2,318,493,000	
Glendale Federal Savings and Loan Assn.	Glendale	1,788,472,000	
Gibraltar Savings and Loan Assn.	Beverly Hills	1,388,746,000	
Coast Federal Savings and Loan Assn.	Los Angeles	1,205,029,000	
	<b>Total Five Counties</b>	<b>\$20,601,959,000</b>	

LOAN, CREDIT & MORTGAGE

Transamerica Financial Corp.	Los Angeles	\$ 844,920,000	5,477
Budget Capital Corp.	Los Angeles	375,725,000	217
Western Mortgage Corp.	Los Angeles	232,000,000	517
The Colwell Company	Los Angeles	143,431,000	560
	<b>Total Five Counties</b>	<b>\$1,596,076,000</b>	<b>6,771</b>

HOLDING COMPANIES

Western Bancorporation	Los Angeles	\$17,902,598,000	25,548
Security Pacific Corp.	Los Angeles	13,478,783,000	16,570
H. F. Ahmanson & Co.	Los Angeles	5,156,980,000	2,340
Union Bancorp Inc.	Los Angeles	4,849,625,000	3,600
Great Western Financial Corp.	Beverly Hills	4,762,607,000	1,514
First Charter Financial Corp.	Beverly Hills	4,182,147,000	1,300
Gibraltar Financial Corp. of Calif.	Beverly Hills	1,400,753,000	616
United Financial Corp. of Calif.	Los Angeles	1,356,177,000	550
Financial Federation Inc.	Los Angeles	1,340,496,000	469
	<b>Total Five Counties</b>	<b>\$54,430,166,000</b>	<b>52,507</b>

LEADING MERCHANDISING FIRMS

<u>COMPANY</u>	<u>HEADQUARTERS LOCATION</u>	<u>SALES</u>	<u>APPROX. NO. OF EMPLOYEES</u>
Broadway-Hale Stores Inc.	Los Angeles	\$1,031,339,000	34,000
Arden-Mayfair Inc.	Los Angeles	642,137,000	10,510
Daylin Inc.	Beverly Hills	544,497,000	16,500
Thrifty Drug Stores Company Inc.	Los Angeles	426,342,000	11,000
Thriftmart Inc.	Los Angeles	282,600,000	2,908
Sav-On Drugs Inc.	Marina del Rey	<u>214,346,000</u>	<u>3,900</u>
	Total Five Counties	\$3,141,261,000	78,818

LEADING INSURANCE FIRMS

LIFE INSURANCE

<u>COMPANY</u>	<u>HEADQUARTERS LOCATION</u>	<u>ASSETS</u>	<u>APPROX. NO. OF EMPLOYEES</u>
Occidental Life Insurance Co. of Calif.	Los Angeles	\$2,042,503,000	5,559
Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co.	Newport Beach	1,137,015,000	2,324
Beneficial Standard Life Insurance Co.	Los Angeles	<u>117,607,000</u>	<u>499</u>
Total Five Counties		\$3,297,125,000	8,382

FIRE & CASUALTY

Farmers Insurance Group	Los Angeles	\$ 986,992,000	6,000
Transamerica Insurance Co.	Los Angeles	<u>473,638,000</u>	<u>3,800</u>
Total Five Counties		\$1,460,630,000	9,800

TITLE INSURANCE

The T.I. Corp.	Los Angeles	\$ 252,111	7,753
----------------	-------------	------------	-------

LEADING UTILITY CORPORATIONS

<u>COMPANY</u>	<u>HEADQUARTERS LOCATION</u>	<u>REVENUES</u>	<u>APPROX. NO. OF EMPLOYEES</u>
Southern California Edison Company	Rosemead	\$1,079,348,000	13,927
Pacific Lighting Corp.	Los Angeles	831,010,000	9,454
General Telephone Company of Calif.	Santa Monica	<u>562,152,000</u>	<u>18,168</u>
	Total Five Counties	\$2,472,510,000	41,549

LEADING TRANSPORTATION FIRMS

<u>COMPANY</u>	<u>HEADQUARTERS LOCATION</u>	<u>REVENUES</u>	<u>APPROX. NO. OF EMPLOYEES</u>
Western Air Lines Inc.	Los Angeles	\$414,716,000	9,585
Continental Airlines Inc.	Los Angeles	387,332,000	8,799
The Flying Tiger Corp.	Los Angeles	292,242,000	4,672
Transcon Lines	El Segundo	130,843,000	4,520
The Bekins Company	Los Angeles	<u>126,223,000</u>	<u>4,700</u>
	Total Five Counties	\$1,351,356,000	32,276



LEADING INVESTMENT FUNDS

<u>COMPANY</u>	<u>HEADQUARTERS LOCATION</u>	<u>ASSETS</u>	<u>APPROX. NO. OF EMPLOYEES</u>
Investment Company of America	Los Angeles	\$1,322,200,000	
American Mutual Fund	Los Angeles.	329,400,000	
Enterprise Fund Inc.	Los Angeles	268,967,000	
New Perspective Fund Inc.	Los Angeles	<u>159,800,000</u>	
	<b>Total Five Counties</b>	<b>\$2,080,367,000</b>	

10

5/10





## LOS ANGELES AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND RESEARCH DIVISION

### POPULATION SUMMARY

	(Census) <u>April 1970</u>	<u>January 1971</u>	<u>January 1972</u>	<u>January 1973</u>
California	19,968,004*	20,155,000	20,405,000	20,645,000
Los Angeles City	2,809,813*	2,825,000	2,840,000	2,855,000
Los Angeles County	7,040,335	7,090,000	7,145,000	7,195,000
Orange County	1,420,386	1,465,000	1,520,000	1,580,000
San Bernardino County	682,233*	690,000	700,000	708,000
Riverside County	459,074	467,000	477,000	488,000
Ventura County	378,497*	388,000	403,000	419,000
5-County Total	9,980,525	10,100,000	10,245,000	10,390,000
	<u>January 1974</u>		<u>Current Annual Increase</u>	
California	20,880,000		235,000	
Los Angeles City	2,865,000		10,000	
Los Angeles County	7,240,000		45,000	
Orange County	1,650,000		70,000	
San Bernardino	715,000		7,000	
Riverside County	500,000		12,000	
Ventura County	435,000		16,000	
5-County Total	10,540,000		150,000	

Note: The natural increase in the five county area amounts to about 70,000. In the five county area there is an in-migration of about 70,000 per year or 190 per day. In Los Angeles County there is no in-migration.

\* Revised

p Preliminary

# Briefs on Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

## Concerning Housing and Living Conditions

An adequate supply of newly built homes is available at prices from \$28,500 up, depending on the area. They range in size from two to four bedrooms. There is no shortage of rental units at this time. Rental prices range from \$140-\$350 per month and up depending on size and location. The average cost of utilities (light and gas) in the Los Angeles area is about \$31 per month for a single-family dwelling.

Throughout the Los Angeles area, adequate shopping centers and school facilities are available. In localities where schools are not centrally located, the Board of Education provides bus service for the students.

If you are interested in property for sale or rent, we suggest you consult one of the newspapers.

## Concerning Employment

There is a very selective demand for certain types of highly skilled workers in the Los Angeles area, but the demand for all types of employees varies from day to day with general economic conditions in the area and with the different seasons of the year.

If you plan to seek employment in the Los Angeles area, you are urged to survey carefully the field in which you are interested. Before moving to the Los Angeles area, we suggest you have definite promise of employment or you have sufficient funds to sustain you and your family for five or six months. The Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce cannot serve as an employment service, nor do we keep listings or information about employment opportunities. If you are interested in employment in the Los Angeles area, we suggest you consult one of the newspapers or contact one of the employment agencies shown on the Chamber's list of member employment agencies.

## Jobs and Wages

Los Angeles, while richly endowed with many desirable features, is still very much like other large metropolitan centers in the matter of making a living. Opportunities are here, but it is largely up to the individual—there is real competition for the job seeker as well as for the businessman. Wages and salaries are, for the most part, comparable to those in other large cities. The classified sections of the Los Angeles newspapers are the best source of pertinent information on jobs and wages, as well as housing in the Los Angeles area.

## Los Angeles Newspapers

*THE LOS ANGELES EVENING HERALD-EXAMINER*  
1111 S. BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90015

*THE LOS ANGELES TIMES*  
202 WEST FIRST STREET, LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90012  
DAILY EDITION 25¢—SUNDAY EDITION 75¢ PPD.

(In many large cities, copies of the Los Angeles newspapers can be purchased at the "Out of Town" newsstands, but in any event, you can always write directly to the newspaper and have copies mailed to you.)

## Street Maps

If you need local street maps of the State of California, we suggest you obtain them when you arrive in California.

## Schools

While there are many different public school jurisdictions serving this area, the school system is quite uniform and enjoys one of the highest ratings in the country. Los Angeles City Board of Education is the second largest school district in the nation in terms of pupils, budgets, teachers, and land area. In general, teachers' salaries and expenditures per pupil are higher than in most large cities.

## Transportation

There are over 3,800,000 automobiles registered in the County—a car for every 2 people—a higher ratio than in any other major city in the world. The newcomer will be surprised at the Californian's disregard for distance and to learn how far many people drive each day to work as well as for pleasure. A car is more of a necessity here than in most other large metropolitan areas. The intra-area travel is also served to a degree by private and publicly owned bus systems.

For the transportation of persons and property outside the area, Los Angeles has the following facilities:

1. Three transcontinental railway systems with four separate routes connecting with the east, as well as with other parts of the Pacific Coast and the west.
2. Thirty-seven certified air carriers and numerous supple-

mental or non-scheduled airlines connect Los Angeles with all parts of the world.

3. The Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors provide a manmade deep water channel with 46 miles of waterfront, modern transit sheds, warehouses, docks and other facilities. In 1973 these ports served 5,019 commercial ships of 141 steamship lines, carrying 57 million tons of goods.
4. It is the largest trucking center in the west with 57,813 trucks operating in the County. Headquarters terminals for some of the nation's largest and most modern trucking companies are located here.
5. Six major passenger bus lines serve all western points as well as transcontinental routes.

### Recreation and Culture

Aside from the usual recreational and cultural facilities normally found in a large metropolitan area, Los Angeles is uniquely endowed with several important natural advantages—a climate that permits year-round use of these facilities and the proximity of the ocean, the desert and the mountains. In the winter one can ski in the mountains, enjoy the hot sun in the desert, and a rugged individual may stop for a swim in the ocean all in the same weekend.

**LAND AREA**—Los Angeles County—4,083 Square Miles  
City of Los Angeles — 464 Square Miles

**ALTITUDE**—Highest point in County is Mt. San Antonio  
“Old Baldy” is 10,080 feet  
Highest point in City is Mt. Lukens—5,081 feet  
Mean elevation at Civic Center is 312 feet

### Population of the Los Angeles Five-County Area

COUNTY	APRIL 1, 1970	LATEST POPULATION DATA
Los Angeles	7,040,335	7,240,000
Orange	1,420,386	1,650,000
Riverside	459,074	500,000
San Bernardino	684,072	715,000
Ventura	376,430	435,000
<b>Five-County Total</b>	<b>9,980,297</b>	<b>10,540,000</b>

### Climate

Like other Pacific Coast areas, most rainfall comes during the winter with nearly 85 percent of the annual total occurring November through March, while summers are practically rainless. The most surprising feature to newcomers is the variety of climate, depending upon location with respect to the ocean, mountains and desert—also the cool nights. Statistics do not tell the real story, but here is the normal record as reported by the U.S. Weather Bureau for downtown Los Angeles:

Mean Rainfall Temperature	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
	3.04	3.04	2.50	1.10	0.31	0.07	0.01
	55.9	56.9	58.5	60.7	63.2	66.9	71.3
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	
	0.03	0.21	0.52	1.38	2.66	14.87	

### Smog

On some days smoke and other impurities in the air combine under certain atmospheric conditions to produce what is known as smog. Normally, this smog is not objectionable, but at times it will accumulate and cause irritation of the eyes and reduce visibility. For more information contact the Air Pollution Control District, 434 S. San Pedro St., Los Angeles, California 90012.

### Agriculture

Despite the tremendous population growth, Los Angeles County is ranked as seventeenth in agriculture producing counties in the state, with livestock production the number one commodity followed by fruits and nuts, vegetables, nurseries and field and seed crops.

Los Angeles is the home of the largest flower market in the U.S., one of the two largest wholesale produce markets, and the second largest cattle slaughter center in the nation. Los Angeles annually kills more cattle and calves than the combined total of Chicago and Kansas City. Total agriculture production in Los Angeles County for the year of 1973 was \$1,201.5 million.

### Fishing

The commercial fishing and canneries are a major industry of Los Angeles County. The Los Angeles area leads the state of California in fish landings with approximately 426 million tons of fish landed in 1972. Tuna, anchovies, and mackerel are the chief catches. Seven of the state's largest fish canneries are located in the harbor area of Los Angeles.

### Los Angeles Business

Los Angeles industry is very diversified. Some of the leading industries are: aircraft and missile, electronics and food products manufacturing; construction; machinery and fabricated metals manufacturing; motor vehicle assembly; petroleum refining and extraction; chemical, apparel, and primary metals manufacturing; publishing and printing; furniture, rubber, plastics and instruments manufacturing; motion picture production; stone, clay and glass production; and agriculture.

### Industrial Profile—Los Angeles Five-County Area

COUNTIES	(1972) VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURER (\$000)	LATEST MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT
Los Angeles	\$15,153.4	836,200
Orange	2,685.8	152,100
Riverside	1,027.0	56,500
San Bernardino	1,027.0	56,500
Ventura	351.8	15,200
<b>Five County Total</b>	<b>\$19,218.0</b>	<b>1,060,000</b>

### Cost of Living

Contrary to popular opinion, the cost of living in the Los

itan areas. According to the Consumer Price Index for the year 1971, Los Angeles ranks below the U.S. Cities average. Los Angeles is also the lowest of the three major cities in the State of California.

Figures compiled by the Chamber's Management Planning and Research Division from a recent study by the U.S. Department of Labor show that the Los Angeles area is 3% less than the U.S. urban average in cost of living.

**COMPARATIVE LIVING COSTS  
SELECTED CITIES  
THE CITY WORKER'S FAMILY BUDGET  
(MODERATE LIVING STANDARDS, AUTUMN 1972)  
U. S. URBAN AVERAGE - 100%**

AREA	90	100	110	120	130	140
Anchorage, AL						
Honolulu, HI						
Boston, MA						
New York—						
N.E. New Jersey						
Hartford, CT						
Milwaukee, WI						
San Francisco—						
Oakland, CA						
Chicago, IL—						
N.W. Indiana						
Philadelphia, PA—						
New Jersey						
Cleveland, OH						
Washington, D.C.—MD—VA						
Minneapolis—						
St. Paul, MN						
Seattle—Everett, WN						
LOS ANGELES—						
LONG BEACH, CA						
Detroit, MI						
Pittsburgh, PA						
Dallas, TX						
Baton Rouge, LA						
Atlanta, GA						

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor

In most large cities like Los Angeles a person can live expensively or inexpensively, depending upon his own personal taste. Current newspaper advertisements provide source material for making cost of living comparisons. "The City Worker's Budget for a Moderate Living Standard" and the "Consumer Price Index," which measures the change in consumer prices in the larger cities, are available from the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics Office nearest you.

**WHERE THE BUDGET DOLLAR GOES**

	Los Angeles Area	U.S. Urban Average
Food	22.3	27.9
Housing	29.8	23.3
Transportation	11.2	10.9
Clothing and Personal Care	13.7	13.3
Medical Care	8.8	7.5
Other Expenditures	14.2	17.1

SOURCE: U.S. Dept. of Labor

**Wage, Salary and Cost of Living Data**

U. S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics 300 N. Los Angeles Street Los Angeles, California 90012	Merchants & Manufacturers Association 1150 South Olive Street Los Angeles, California 90014
---	---

**Taxes and Government**

Within Los Angeles County there are 78 cities, 113 school districts, and 400 other special districts such as flood control,

lighting, sanitation, and fire protection. The exact estimate of taxes depends upon the location of the home or business in the county, and it is recommended that each person make his own investigation. The rate for Los Angeles tax district #1, which includes most of the city, is approximately \$14.04 per \$100 of assessed valuation. Current assessments are approximately 25% of the market value. A breakdown of the \$14.04 rate is as follows: Los Angeles City—\$2.82; Los Angeles County—(General)—\$4.35; Los Angeles Unified School District—\$6.34; Special Districts—\$.52; for a total of \$14.04.

**Other Sources of Information**

**CAMPING AREAS**

U.S. Forestry Service  
150 S. Los Robles  
Pasadena, CA 91101

**DRIVING REGULATIONS**

Motor Vehicle Department  
3500 S. Hope St.  
Los Angeles, CA 90007

**LICENSES**

Los Angeles City Hall  
200 N. Spring St.  
Los Angeles, CA 90012

**HOSPITALS**

Hospital Council of So. Calif.  
6255 Sunset Blvd.  
Los Angeles, CA 90028

**PUBLIC SCHOOLS INFORMATION**

**Los Angeles City**  
Board of Education  
450 N. Grand Ave.  
Los Angeles, CA 90012

**Los Angeles County**

Board of Education  
155 W. Washington Blvd.  
Los Angeles, CA 90015

**Los Angeles City Jr. College**

District Office  
2140 W. Olympic Blvd.  
Los Angeles, CA 90006

**TOURIST INFORMATION**

Los Angeles Convention and  
Visitors Bureau, Inc.  
404 S. Bixel St.  
Los Angeles, CA 90017

**So. Calif. Visitors Council**

705 W. Seventh St.  
Los Angeles, CA 90017

**TRAILER PARKS**

Western Mobilehome Assn.  
3380 14th St., Suite 114  
Riverside, CA 92501

**PROTESTANT INFORMATION**

So. Calif. Council of Churches  
1716 N. Wilton Pl.  
Los Angeles, CA 90028

**CATHOLIC INFORMATION**

Chancery Office  
1531 W. Ninth St.  
Los Angeles, CA 90015

**JEWISH INFORMATION**

Jewish Community Foundation  
590 N. Vermont Ave.  
Los Angeles, CA 90004

**AGRICULTURE**

Calif. State Dept. of Agriculture  
107 S. Broadway  
Los Angeles, CA 90014

**VOTING INFORMATION**

Los Angeles County, Registrar of Vote  
808 N. Spring St.  
Los Angeles, CA 90012

**Significant Historical Events In Los Angeles County**

In pre-Spanish days, Los Angeles County was inhabited by about 30 tribes of very primitive Indians, numbering about 4,000. The Indian village of Yang-na, with a population of 300, was located in the vicinity of Alameda & Commercial Streets.

In October, 1542, Cabrillo, a Portuguese navigator in the employ of Spain, became the first white man to set foot in the County of Los Angeles. Two hundred years passed before the first land expedition, headed by Portola, crossed Los Angeles County en route to Monterey from San Diego (August, 1769). Two years later, Mission San Gabriel, destined to become the largest and the richest of the Franciscan establishments, was founded (September 8, 1771).

The City of Los Angeles, originally named El Pueblo de Nuestra Senora la Reina de los Angeles de Porciuncula, was founded September 4, 1781, by Felipe de Neve, the Spanish Governor, as part of the plan for colonization of California.

In 1822, after Spain had relinquished her possessions in Western America, California pledged her allegiance to Iturbide's Mexican Empire. For the next quarter century Los Angeles was ruled by Mexican authorities. On March 9, 1842, the first gold discovery in California was made in Placerita Canyon, in the northern part of Los Angeles County, six years before Marchall made his famous strike at Sutter's Mill. By virtue

of the governorship of Pio Pico (1846), Los Angeles became the capital of Alta California. This honor was not enjoyed very long, for the American occupation forces entered Los Angeles on August 13th of the same year. The Treaty of Cahuenga (Los Angeles), January 13, 1847, ended hostilities in California, and with the subsequent Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (signed February 2, 1848), Los Angeles and California, among other areas, became part of the United States of America.

The County of Los Angeles was established on February 18, 1850—one of the original 27 California counties. The City of Los Angeles was incorporated in April 4, 1850.

Originally Los Angeles County comprised an area of about 35,000 square miles that extended from the San Joaquin Valley to the Mexican Border and east to the state boundary line. Portions of Los Angeles County were allotted for the creation of other Southern California Counties—San Bernardino (April 26, 1853), Tulare (part—April 20, 1852), and Kern County (April 2, 1866). The last major boundary change took place on March 11, 1889, when Orange County was organized from a portion of Los Angeles County.

During the 1850's Los Angeles was one of the toughest frontier towns in America. It was not until 1858 that overland transportation to the east was made available. The Butterfield Line's first stage westward arrived in Los Angeles on October 7, 1858, twenty days after leaving St. Louis.

For two decades growth was slow and little progress was made, but the 1870's and 1880's produced rapid and tremendous changes. The driving of the Golden Spike at Southern Pacific's Lang Station in Soledad Canyon, September 5, 1876 connected Los Angeles by rail with the energetic east.

The completion of the Santa Fe Railway into Los Angeles County in November of 1885 and the subsequent rate war with the Southern Pacific sparked the hectic phenomenal land boom of 1885-1888. This period marks the transition of Los Angeles from a sleepy Spanish pueblo to an enterprising young American city.

In 1875, the first commercial production of petroleum began in Pico Canyon in the northern part of Los Angeles County, which is now designated as the birthplace of California's petroleum industry. In 1892 the discovery of oil near the downtown section of Los Angeles proved to be a stimulus to the petroleum industry. It soon became one of the chief industries in Los Angeles.

On April 26, 1899 work was begun on the breakwater for

Los Angeles Harbor and ended the ten-year fight to locate the harbor at San Pedro. This gave rise to ultimate construction of the greatest manmade harbor in the world—Los Angeles-Long Beach.

The need for an additional water supply to sustain the growth of Los Angeles was called to the attention of the public shortly after the turn of the century and several bond issues were voted in the first decade to finance the Owens River Aqueduct. On November 5, 1913, the first water from the Owens River 250 miles away poured into Los Angeles.

The first complete motion picture to be made in Los Angeles was produced by Colonel Selig in a rented home at Eighth and Olive Streets in 1908. Within the next decade the leading studios of the industry capitalizing on the local climate and topography moved to Los Angeles and Hollywood (annexed to the city of Los Angeles in 1910) became recognized as the capital of the motion picture industry.

Between January 10 and January 20, 1910, the first international air-meet in United States history was held in Dominguez Field in the southern part of Los Angeles County.

Los Angeles can be credited with many outstanding accomplishments in the field of aviation. For example, Galbraith Rodgers completed the first transcontinental flight and landed at Pasadena on November 5, 1911. In locally built Douglas biplanes the first round-the-world flight started from Santa Monica on March 17, 1924.

Before the turn of the century, Los Angeles industry was largely residentiary and produced such items as furniture, wine, leather goods, and food products. With the close of World War I many nationally known industries began looking to Los Angeles for branch-plant operations. Since 1920 Los Angeles has experienced a growth in manufacturing that has been one of the most rapid and dramatic in industrial history. It now ranks as one of the three great industrial areas of the United States.

Today Los Angeles County is the economic and industrial center of a great dynamic metropolitan complex that extends over 200 miles along the Southern California coast from Santa Barbara to San Diego.

The progress that Los Angeles County has made over the past two centuries is unparalleled in the history of mankind. In less than two hundred years Los Angeles has advanced from the aboriginal Indian Stone Age Living to the Modern Space Age Civilization.

**LOS ANGELES AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**  
INFORMATION DEPARTMENT  
P. O. BOX 3696 TERMINAL ANNEX  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90051

(DO NOT RETURN)



F

2/26 - 1976

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 26, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR

BOB HARTMANN

FROM

JIM CANNON *JC*

SUBJECT:

General Revenue Sharing  
Expiration -- Potential  
Impact on States and  
Selected Counties and  
Cities

The attached document was prepared to indicate the potential impact on the 50 States and 100 selected counties and cities if General Revenue Sharing were allowed to expire on December 31, 1976. Three copies are attached and this information may be useful to the speech writers and research staff.

The material was compiled on the basis of available information and analysis in cooperation with the National League of Cities, National Association of Counties and the National Governors' Conference. You will note that some key areas are not covered due to the lack of immediately available information; however, it might be possible to secure similar information on other cities and counties on a case-by-case basis.

Attachments

1 cc RTH

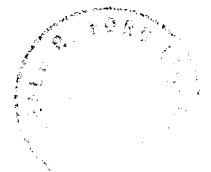
1 cc

1 cc





GRS Expiration -- Potential Impact  
on States and Selected  
Counties and Cities



POTENTIAL IMPACT  
ON STATES OF GRS EXPIRATION

- Severe cutbacks in medical assistance to poor and elderly.
- Increase tuition and fees at State universities.
- Curtailment of primary and secondary education programs and construction.
- Cutbacks in State contributions to employees' retirement funds.
- Reduction in expenditures for road and highway maintenance.
- Higher taxes; personal, corporate, tobacco, alcohol, motor vehicle.

ARKANSAS

GRS Funds Received FY 75 -- \$21.6 million

Over 80% of GRS funds has been appropriated for educational support (teachers' salaries) and the remaining for federal and state highway maintenance.

The cancellation of GRS funds would leave a profound effect in these areas. Compared to the nation as a whole, Arkansas is 47th in teacher salaries and the loss of future GRS funds would jeopardize even that low standing.

CALIFORNIA

GRS Funds Received FY 75 -- \$216 million

GRS funds have been passed on to local districts to spend in support of the educational system.

Since it is unlikely the state would cut back on aid to schools, the cancellation of GRS funds would most likely result in a tax increase in FY 78.

COLORADO

GRS Funds Received FY 75 -- \$21.9 million

GRS expenditure objectives have been to fund high priority projects in the following areas:

- 30% education
- 17% public safety
- 14% public transportation
- 6% environmental protection
- 5% health

The remaining funds have contributed to capital construction, 40% of which has been for higher education.

A loss of GRS funds would have the possible following results:

- reduce state aid to local governments by more than 10%, causing an inevitable property tax increase
- increase state income tax, local property tax, and perhaps the sales tax to maintain the present tax base, just to maintain necessary programs

POTENTIAL IMPACT  
ON COUNTIES OF GRS EXPIRATION

- Reduction/cancellation of certain medical/health programs
- Reduction in library programs
- Reduction in fire and crime protection
- Increased taxation
- In some instances increased taxation would not cover the loss of needed programs

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA  
21,000 population

GRS Funds Received FY 75 -- \$375,000

Cancellation of GRS would result in cancellation of following programs:

- Environmental improvements
- Medical aid to elderly
- Recreation

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, NEW HAMPSHIRE  
139,000 population

GRS Funds Received FY 75 -- \$341,217

GRS funds have allowed the county to increase social service programs with resources normally reserved for capital equipment.

Without the GRS funds, the county will increase taxes and cut spending on social programs.

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA  
1,358,000 population

GRS Funds Received FY 75 -- \$13.9 million

Cancellation of GRS would result in either termination of human care and services support or raising local property rates.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA  
300,000 population

GRS Funds Received FY 75 -- \$5 million

The county's first priority in using GRS funds has been their general hospital and health care services.

Without GRS funds, it would be impossible for the county to continue the same level of community services. The impact would be most profound on health care for the poor and elderly.



SANTA FE COUNTY, NEW MEXICO  
60,988 population

GRS Funds Received FY 75 -- \$574,663

GRS Funds have been appropriated to pay salaries of 50 county employees as well as public safety operating costs, social services costs and road construction costs.

The cancellation of GRS funds will force the county to lay off 1/3 of its employees, cut back services, and raise property taxes.

SHELBY, MISSOURI  
7,906 population

GRS Funds Received FY 75 -- \$70,000

Cancellation of GRS would result in reduction of road maintenance and inability to repair courthouse.

SONOMA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA  
244,300 population

GRS Funds Received FY 75 -- \$4.1 million

GRS funds have enabled the county to provide badly needed public facilities and equipment, community social services and health programs, and to maintain the level of property taxes.

Without GRS funds, the county will have to raise significantly property taxes or drastically cut back and eliminate social service programs.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ALABAMA  
29,000 population

GRS Funds Received FY 75 -- \$224,823

The majority of GRS funds is used to improve roads and to buy road maintenance equipment.

Cancellation of GRS funds would result in lay-offs of county personnel and the termination of county improvement programs concerning roads, libraries, education, etc.

POTENTIAL IMPACT  
ON CITIES OF GRS EXPIRATION

Revenue sharing has become an integral part of local budgeting to meet community needs and priorities. Withdrawal of this assistance would mean either increased local taxes or a general reduction in needed services -- primarily police and fire protection.

In most cases, further tax increases would only undermine local economic well-being.

LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA

GRS Funds Received FY 75 -- \$1.4 million

GRS Funds were allocated almost entirely to recurring operational expenditures.

Without GRS Funds, the following would occur:

- 10% reduction in salaries, across the board
- 10% lay-off of city employees
- reduction in public safety services
- 50% increase in advalorem taxes
- 1/4 - 1/2 cent increase in sales tax

LEWISTON, IDAHO

GRS Funds Received FY 75 -- \$408,376

GRS Funds have been allocated primarily for street maintenance. Funds have also been applied to the construction of a service centre, to subsidization of ambulance department salaries and to maintenance of an animal control department.

Cancellation of GRS Funds would result in an increase in fees for services, an increase in taxes and a reduction in services.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

GRS Funds Received FY 75 -- \$41.6 million

GRS Funds are allocated for the following:

- environmental protection
- recreation
- public safety
- libraries
- administration

Cancellation of GRS would result in severe cut-backs in services.



PORTLAND, OREGON

GRS Funds Received FY 75 -- \$10.8 million

GRS Funds are allocated for the following:

- public safety
- recreation
- social services
- traffic engineering

Cancellation of GRS would result in a reduction in services, cut-back of current work force by 70 positions and an increase in local taxes.

RIVERTON, WYOMING

GRS Funds Received FY 75 -- \$54,809

GRS Funds have been primarily appropriated for capital development, such as:

- water treatment system and distribution
- sewage treatment facilities
- social programs (elderly, mental health)
- recreational programs

Cancellation of GRS funding would result in increased taxation and a reduction in programs.

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

GRS Funds Received FY 75 -- \$3.6 million

GRS Funds have been appropriated as follows:

- 30% contributions to low-income neighborhoods
- 20% park improvements and community center
- 10% fire equipment
- 40% community projects

Cancellation will result in immediate cut-backs in services and probable delay in community projects.



SARASOTA, NEW HAMPSHIRE

GRS Funds Received FY 75 -- \$358,717

GRS Funds have been allocated primarily for capital improvement programs.

Without GRS funds, there will be a reduction in needed improvements in the future.

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

GRS Funds Received FY 75 -- \$7.6 million

GRS Funds are allocated for the following:

- public safety
- housing and community improvement
- social services
- recreation

Cancellation of GRS would result in a substantial cut-back in services.

SAN MATEO, CALIFORNIA

GRS Funds Received FY 75 -- \$521,280

GRS Funds helped finance the following:

- dike reconstruction to protect against flooding
- improve public safety communications system to increase police and fire service protection
- social and recreational services for senior citizens and the disadvantaged
- park and open space acquisition
- improvement to sewage treatment system for environmental protection

Since an increase in taxes would be confiscatory for their elderly retired population on fixed incomes, cancellation of GRS would result in a reduction in services in public safety, social programs, and other areas.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

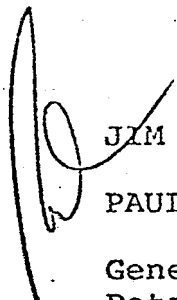
WASHINGTON

March 16, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR

FROM

SUBJECT:



JIM SHUMAN

PAUL MYER

General Revenue Sharing  
Data -- California and  
Wisconsin

Attached per your request is the summary data on  
General Revenue Sharing payments for California  
and Wisconsin.

Attachments

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING PAYMENTS -- CALIFORNIA  
(in millions)

	Total State & All Local Governments	State Gov't.	Counties	Municipalities	Indian Tribes
Actual Payments to date as of 1/5/76	\$ 2,504.1	\$ 334.7	\$ 999.8	\$ 669.0	\$ .5
Estimated Payments Under Existing Pro- gram--thru 12/31/76	\$ 3,178.7	\$1,059.5	\$1,257.2	\$ 861.2	\$ .7
Projected Payments Under President's Proposal (1/77-9/82)	\$ 4,125.8	\$1,375.3	\$1,575.4	\$1,174.0	\$1.1



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
Social and Economic Statistics Administration  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

# A Census Portrait of

## CALIFORNIA

CP73-5  
Issued January 1974

STATISTICS FROM A FEDERAL CENSUS, LIKE AN ARTIST'S PENCIL, SKETCH A PORTRAIT OF THE PEOPLE OF EACH STATE AND THE NATION AS SEEN AT ONE POINT IN HISTORY.

### 1970 California Population At A Glance

Total	19,953,134	Males	9,816,685
Urban	18,136,045	Females	10,136,449
Urban fringe (Suburban)	8,880,631	Whites	17,761,032
Rural	1,817,089	Blacks	1,400,143
Farm	184,875	Spanish language	3,101,589

How Many? California's population in the 1970 census totaled 19,953,134, ranking it 1st among the States. Its population density was 128 persons per square mile. The 1970 population was 91 percent urban and 9 percent rural.

The 1970 total was 27 percent greater than the 1960 population. The increase of 4,236,000 in the 1960-70 decade was divided almost equally between a natural increase (births minus deaths) of 2,123,000 and a net immigration of 2,113,000.

Los Angeles, the State's largest city, had a 1970 population of 2,816,061, an increase of 14 percent over 1960. The Los Angeles-Long Beach Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, the State's largest, had a 1970 population of 7,032,075, an increase of 16 percent over 1960.

Other major cities and their 1960-70 percentage changes were:

San Francisco	715,674	- 3%	Long Beach	358,633	+ 4%
San Diego	696,769	+ 22%	Sacramento	254,413	+33%
San Jose	445,779	+118%	Anaheim	166,701	+60%
Oakland	361,561	- 2%	Fresno	165,972	+24%

Ethnic Groups. Major nationalities in California's first and second generations from other countries included 1,112,008 from Mexico (411,008 born there); 439,862 from Canada (153,725 born there); 373,495 from the United Kingdom (129,957 born there); 360,656 from Germany (105,675 born there); 340,675 from Italy (80,495 born there). There were 3,101,589 persons of Spanish language or surname.

Racial Makeup. The white population totaled 17,761,032. Other racial groups included 1,400,143 blacks (58 percent more than in 1960); 91,018 American Indians; 213,280 Japanese; 170,131 Chinese; and 138,859 Filipinos.

Age of the Population. The Median age of the California population was 28.1 years, the same as the national median. Of California's 1970 population, 1,800,977 were 65 or older and 1,642,683 were under 5 years. The total of school age, 5 to 17, was 4,993,289 and the college age group, 18 to 21, numbered 1,415,288. The remainder, 22 to 64, totaled 10,100,897.

Single, Married, Divorced. Among women age 14 and older, 1,615,599 had never married; 4,650,621 were married (187,302 of them separated); 840,889 widowed; and 505,842 divorced. Totals for men 14 and older were: 2,102,965 single; 4,611,973 married (122,989 of them separated); 170,209 widowed; and 315,630 divorced. There were 4,987,806 families in the State, 4,283,901 of them husband-wife families.

Income. Half of California's families had above and half below an income of \$10,729 in 1969, ranking the State 9th in median family income (1969 income was reported in the 1970 census). The U.S. median was \$9,586. The California median for white families was \$10,966; for black families it was \$7,482.

About 8 percent of the State's families (421,968 families) were below the low-income or poverty line in 1969. The 1969 poverty level was \$3,743 for a nonfarm family of four.

Schooling. There were 5,970,204 Californians 3 to 34 years old enrolled in school or college at the time of the census: 151,910 were in nursery school; 3,489,122 in kindergarten or elementary school; 1,436,178 in high school; and 892,994 in college.

Of the 10,875,983 persons 25 or older in California, 63 percent had completed at least 4 years of high school and 13 percent at least 4 years of college. The median number of school years finished by this age group was 12.4 compared with the national median of 12.1 years.

Among Californians in their working years (16 to 64), 35 percent of the men and 27 percent of the women with less than 15 years of schooling had had vocational training of some type.

Workers and Jobs. There were 5,285,220 men workers age 16 or older in 1970; 4,650,034 had civilian jobs and 340,025 were in the Armed Forces. Women workers totaled 3,053,273 of whom 2,834,656 had civilian jobs and 6,300 were in the Armed Forces.

There were 922,274 men working as craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers (in skilled blue collar jobs); 825,545 in professional, technical, and kindred jobs; 564,718 were nonfarm managers and administrators; and 499,158 were nontransport operatives (chiefly operators of equipment in manufacturing industries).



A total of 1,104,640 women were employed in clerical and kindred jobs; 477,023 in professional, technical or kindred jobs; 434,402 in nonhousehold service work; and 274,943 were nontransport operatives.

There were 355,274 Federal employees, 269,537 State employees, and 709,494 local government employees.

California's Housing. Housing units for year-round use numbered 6,976,744 in 1970, a 30 percent increase over 1960. They had a median of 4.7 rooms per unit and 67 percent were single family homes. Thirty-one percent were built between 1960 and 1970.

A total of 6,573,861 units were occupied with an average of 2.9 persons per unit. Fifty-five percent were occupied by the owners. Median value of owner-occupied homes was \$23,100 and renters paid a median of \$126 per month.

The presence of piped water, toilet, and bath for exclusive use of the household is an indication of housing quality. In 1970, only 2 percent of all year-round housing in California lacked complete plumbing facilities, compared with 7 percent for the U.S.

Ninety-five percent of the households had television; 65 percent clothes washing machines; 42 percent clothes dryers; 27 percent dishwashers; 21 percent home food freezers; 42 percent two or more cars; and 4 percent owned a second home.

Farming in California. California's farms, like those of the country as a whole, are becoming fewer and larger. The 1969 Census of Agriculture counted 77,875 farms and ranches in the State, 4 percent fewer than in 1964. The average size of farms and ranches rose slightly from 458 acres to 459 acres during the five years. The 1969 average value per farm was \$217,730; average value per acre, \$475.

The 1970 farm and ranch population totaled 184,875, a 45 percent decrease from 1960.

The market value of all agricultural products sold by California farms and ranches was \$3.9 billion in 1969. Crops accounted for \$2.1 billion; livestock, poultry, and their products for \$1.8 billion; and forest products for \$5.9 million.

A map of California on the back page shows the counties, standard metropolitan statistical areas, and selected places.

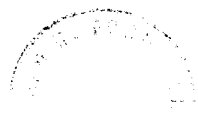
\* \* \* \* \*

Most figures are from California reports: 1970 Population Census, Vol. 1; 1970 Housing Census, Vol. 1; 1969 Agriculture Census, Vol. 1. Copies are in many libraries or may be purchased. Write to Publications Distribution Section, SESA, Washington, D.C. for order forms.





H



工

There are approximately 2,858,000 registered Republican voters in California, comprising 37 percent of the electorate.

In the State Senate there are 24 Democrats; 15 Republican and 1 vacancy.

In the Assembly there are 54 Democrats; 25 Republicans and 1 vacancy.

The current Republican leadership in the State Legislature is: in the State Senate -- Dennis Carpenter, Caucus Chairman (Co-Chairman of the California PFC); George Dukemejian, Minority Floor Leader (uncommitted, but he leans toward Reagan). In the State Assembly -- Paul Priolo, minority Leader (neutral); Mike Antonovich, Minority Whip (Reagan supporter). Election Outlook: possibility of gaining one additional seat in the State Senate and a possible gain of five seats in the Assembly. (The above from California sources).



In San Francisco there is only one incumbent Republican and he is State Senator Milton Marks, who is up for re-election this year. His district is predominantly Democrat. In the immediate Bay Area are President Ford supporters Assemblyman Dixon Arnett (Redwood City) and Congressman Pete McCloskey (San Mateo).

In Fresno the incumbent State Senator Howard Way is retiring. Way is an active Ford supporter and is Chairman of the California Farmers for Ford. His seat is being sought by Assemblyman Ernest Mobley, who has minor primary election opposition. Mobley is uncommitted. It is felt that Mobley will handily win the primary and should carry the general election. Another area Assemblyman, Gordon Duffy (uncommitted) is seeking re-election and should win handily. The two Fresno area Congressmen are John Krebs and B.F. Sisk, both Democrats who are considered good bets for re-election.



Just a few comments concerning Governor Brown --

The entrance of Governor Brown into the Presidential Primaries, which came with strong labor backing, is felt by area Republicans to be not terribly significant. It is felt that he introduced his candidacy in a most untraditional manner, almost "by the way" and that his charisma will diminish as the record becomes known as to his legislative achievements in California during his tenure as Governor.

Governor Brown has been criticized sharply in recent weeks by Leo McCarthy (Democrat) Assembly Speaker, for his inactivity, laxity in filing existing state government vacancies, and general sluggishness in proposing and passing legislation. The Governor has been increasingly criticized by his own party for the above reasons. \*\*\*

Governor Brown has come under increasing attack from Assemblyman Gordon Duffy (R-Hanford) for making only two appointments to the approximately 38 regulatory boards and bureaus of the State despite 63 current openings.

Some are urging Governor Brown to fulfill his 1976 State of the State Address to beef up consumer interests. The fact that L.S. County may have to borrow at least \$60 million from private lenders to get through the current fiscal year is attributed to the slow-pay policy of the State in paying for state-mandated health and welfare programs. What worries Administration insiders even more, however, is a \$114 million gap that the county faces as it prepares for the 1976-77 fiscal year.

Labor and union officers expressed delight recently at the entry of Governor Brown into the State's Democratic primary because they believed it would enhance Humphrey's chances of being nominated.

\*\*\* It must be noted that Leo McCarthy recently was named Chairman of the presidential campaign of Governor Brown. (L.A. Times article, 3-17-76) At the same press conference, the Governor made some appointments for various Boards in the State.

## CALIFORNIA SENATE RACE

The candidates are:

Republican	Robert H. Finch S. I. (Sam) Hayakawa John L. Harmer Alphonzo Bell
Democrat	John V. Tunney (incumbent) Tom Hayden

Robert H. Finch, former Lt. Governor, Secretary of HEW and Counsellor to President Nixon as of today is the favorite to win the Republican primary. These are the conclusions of the latest California Poll survey completed between January 24 and February 2 across the State. Finch may benefit by the entry into the Senate race of John Harmer. Finch is the first candidate in statewide history last week to qualify for the ballot by submitting more than 10,000 signatures of Republican voters in lieu of the filing fee.

S. I. (Sam) Hayakawa, Semanticist, former College President and ex-Democrat.

John L. Harmer, former Lt. Governor (appointed by Governor Reagan in 1974 to fill vacancy created by the conviction of Ed Reinecke on a federal perjury charge). Harmer has endorsed Reagan's candidacy for President. Harmer's entry in fact might benefit Hayakawa more than any other Republican candidate.

Alphonzo Bell, Congressman representing the 27th District. Bell has attack Finch's record as Secretary of HEW and has called him indecisive.

The Republican Primary is turning into a curious affair. Since last August Finch has moved up only 2% in the polls. While Hayakawa, who announced only recently, has crept up to just 5% behind Finch. Bell, who appeared to be moving last November, dropped six points but still leads ex-Rep. John Schmitz (however Schmitz did not file for Senate, but rather for the Congressional seat of Andrew Hinshaw). The most amazing statistic is that, in a simulated run-off with Tunney, Hayakawa trails Tunney by only ten points. Finch, curiously, runs 19 points behind Tunney.

California Senate Race

Page 2

The Finch camp believes that, as the campaign progresses and the issues become clearer, Hayakawa will fade. Others believe that if Hayakawa can raise any dough he could be a problem. The entry of ex-Lt. Governor John Harmer into the Republican primary and his ringing endorsement of Governor Reagan will change the odds somewhat.

John Tunney, incumbent Senator is running for his 2nd term. He is seen as vulnerable although he still maintains considerable support and stability from his position as an incumbent.

Tom Hayden, Anti-war activist, former Chicago 7 defendant and married to actress Jane Fonda recently received the endorsement of the California Democratic Council (11,000 member organization) by 742 to 260. Hayden is considered a long shot in this race, but it is thought that he will come closer than many anticipate.

CALIFORNIA CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

FILING DEADLINE  
PRIMARY

27 DEMOCRATS  
16 REPUBLICANS

1ST DISTRICT

Harold T. (Bizz) Johnson - Democrat

2ND DISTRICT

Don H. Clausen - Republican

3RD DISTRICT

John E. Moss - Democrat

4TH DISTRICT

Robert L. Leggett - Democrat

5TH DISTRICT

John Burton - Democrat

6TH DISTRICT

Phillip Burton - Democrat

7TH DISTRICT

George Miller - Democrat

8TH DISTRICT

Ronald V. Dellums - Democrat

9TH DISTRICT

Fortney H. Stark - Democrat

10th DISTRICT

Don Edwards - Democrat



11TH DISTRICT

Leo J. Ryan - Democrat

12TH DISTRICT

Paul N. (Pete) McCloskey, Jr. - Republican

13TH DISTRICT

Norman Y. Mineta - Democrat

14TH DISTRICT

John J. McFall - Democrat

15TH DISTRICT

B. F. Sisk - Democrat

16TH DISTRICT

Burt L. Talcott - Republican

17TH DISTRICT

John H. Krebs - Democrat

18TH DISTRICT

William Ketchum - Republican

19TH DISTRICT

Robert J. Lagomarsino - Republican

20TH DISTRICT

Barry M. Goldwater, Jr. - Republican

21ST DISTRICT

James C. Corman - Democrat

22ND DISTRICT

Carlos J. Moorhead - Republican

23RD DISTRICT

Thomas M. Rees - Democrat (retiring)

24TH DISTRICT

Henry A. Waxman - Republican

25TH DISTRICT

Edward R. Roybal - Democrat

26TH DISTRICT

John H. Rousselot - Republican

27TH DISTRICT

Alphonzo Bell - Republican (running for Senate)

28TH DISTRICT

Yvonne Brathwaite Burke - Democrat

29TH DISTRICT

Augustus F. Hawkins - Democrat

30TH DISTRICT

George E. Danielson - Democrat

31ST DISTRICT

Charles H. Wilson - Democrat

32ND DISTRICT

Glenn M. Anderson - Democrat

33RD DISTRICT

Del M. Clawson - Republican

34TH DISTRICT

Mark W. Hannaford - Democrat

35TH DISTRICT

Jim Lloyd - Democrat

36TH DISTRICT

George E. Brown - Democrat

37TH DISTRICT

Shirley N. Pettis - Republican

38TH DISTRICT

Jerry M. Patterson - Democrat

39TH DISTRICT

Charles E. Wiggins - Republican

40TH DISTRICT

Andrew J. Hinshaw - Republican

41ST DISTRICT

Bob Wilson - Republican

42ND DISTRICT

Lionel Van Deerlin - Democrat

43RD DISTRICT

Clair Burgener - Republican

STATE Capital	GOVERNOR <sup>1</sup> (Full Name & Party)	Term (Years) & Next Election	1976 STATE LEGISLATURE						U.S. SENATE & REPRESENTATIVES, 94TH CONGRESS	1976 PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY					1976 STATE AND/OR CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS							
			Upper House		Lower House		Date 1976 Session Convenes	Limit on Session Length <sup>2</sup>		Name and Party <sup>1</sup>	Senators		Representatives			Candidate Filing Deadline	Date of Primary <sup>3</sup>	Party Candidate Filing Deadline	Voter Registration Deadline Before:		Date of	
			Number by Party <sup>1</sup>	Term & Next Election	Number by Party <sup>1</sup>	Term & Next Election					Began Present Service	Up For Re- Election	Total Seats	Dem.	Rep.				Primary	General	Primary	Runoff
ALABAMA Montgomery	WALLACE, (D) George C.	4 1978	35 D 0 R	4 1978	105 D 0 R	4 1978	5/11/76	36 L days 90 C days	Sparkman, John J. (D) Allen, James B. (D)	Nov. 6, 1946 Jan. 3, 1969	1978 1980	7	4	3	3/19/76	5/4/76 DS	3/19/76	4/23/76	10/22/76	5/4/76	5/25/76	
ALASKA Juneau	HAMMOND, (R) Jay	4 1978	13 D 7 R	4 1/2 in 1976 1/2 in 1978	30 D 9 R 1 I	2 1976	1/12/76	no limit	Stevens, Theodore F. (R) Gravel, Mike (D)	Dec. 24, 1968 Jan. 3, 1969	1978 1980	1	—	1	None	None	6/1/76	By mail 7/24/76 In Person 8/10/76	By mail 10/2/76 In Person 10/19/76	8/24/76	None	
ARIZONA Phoenix	CASTRO, (D) Raul H.	4 1978	18 D 12 R	2 1976	27 D 33 R	2 1976	1/12/76	None	FANNIN, PAUL J. (R) <sup>19</sup> Goldwater, Barry (R)	Jan. 3, 1965 Jan. 3, 1969 <sup>1</sup>	1976 1980	4	1	3	None	None	7/15/76	5 p.m. 7/13/76	5 p.m. 9/20/76	9/7/76	None	
ARKANSAS Little Rock	PRYOR, (D) David	2 1976	34 D 1 R	1976 1/2-2 1/2-4	97 D 3 R	2 1976	1975 session comes out of recess 1/12/76	Undeter- mined	McClellan, John L. (D) Bumpers, Dale (D)	Jan. 3, 1943 Jan. 1, 1975	1978 1980	4	3	1	4/6/76	P 6/8/76 <sup>19</sup>	4/6/76	5/18/76	10/12/76	6/8/76 <sup>19</sup>	6/22/76 <sup>19</sup>	
CALIFORNIA Sacramento	BROWN, (D) Edmund G., Jr.	4 1978	25 D 15 R	4 1/2 in 1976 1/2 in 1978	55 D 25 R	2 1976	1/5/76	no limit	Cranston, Alan (D) TUNNEY, JOHN V. (D)	Jan. 3, 1969 Jan. 2, 1971	1980 1976	43	28	15	3/12/76	6/8/76 P-Dem; B-Rep.	3/12/76	5/8	10/9/76	6/8/76	None	
COLORADO Denver	LAMM, (D) Richard D.	4 1978	16 D 19 R	4 1/2 in 1976 1/2 in 1978	39 D 26 R	2 1976	1/7/76	80 L days	Haskell, Floyd K. (D) Hart, Gary W. (D)	Jan. 3, 1973 Jan. 3, 1975	1978 1980	5	3	2	None	None	Party 7/30/76 Ind. 9/24/76	8/13/76	10/1/76	9/14/76	None	
CONNECTICUT Hartford	GRASSO, (D) Ella T.	4 1978	29 D 7 R	2 1976	118 D 33 R	2 1976	2/4/76	5/5/76	Ribicoff, Abraham A. (D) WEICKER, LOWELL P.,	Jan. 3, 1963 Jan. 3, 1971	1980 1976	6	4	2	None	None	R- 8/13/76 D- 8/15/76	see footnote 18	10/12/76	R- 9/7/76 D- 9/9/76	None	
DELAWARE Dover	TRIBBITT, (D) Sherman W.	4 1976	13 D 8 R	4 1/2 in 1976 1/2 in 1978	25 D 16 R	2 1976	1/13/76	6/30/76	ROTH WILLIAM V., JR. (D) Biden, Joseph R., Jr. (D)	Jan. 1, 1971 Jan. 3, 1973	1976 1978	1	—	1	None	None	8/21/76	8/21/76	10/16/76	9/11/76	None	
FLORIDA Tallahassee	ASKEW, (D) Reubin O'D.	4 1978	28 D 11 R 1 I	4 1/2 in 1976 1/2 in 1978	87 D 33 R	2 1976	4/6/76	60 C days	CHILES, LAWTON (D) Stone, Richard (D)	Jan. 3, 1971 Dec. 31, 1974	1976 1980	15	10	5	2/10/76	3/9/76 P-Dem; B-Rep.	7/20/76	7/24/76	9/18/76	9/7/76	9/28/76	
GEORGIA Atlanta	BUSBEE, (D) <sup>6</sup> George	4 1978	52 D 4 R	2 1976	156 D 24 R	2 1976	1/12/76	40 days	Talmadge, Herman E. (D) Nunn, Sam (D)	Jan. 3, 1957 Nov. 8, 1972	1980 1978	10	10	—	2/10/76	5/4/76 A-Dem; B-Rep.	6/9/76	7/9/76	10/1/76	8/10/76	8/31/76	
HAWAII Honolulu	ARIYOSHI, (D) George R.	4 1978	18 D 7 R	4 1978	36 D 15 R	2 1976	1/21/76	60 working days	FONG, HIRAM L. (D) Inouye, Daniel K. (D)	Aug. 21, 1959 Jan. 3, 1963	1976 1980	2	2	—	None	None	8/20/76	9/2/76	10/7/76	10/2/76	None	
IDAHO Boise	ANDRUS, (D) Cecil D.	4 1978	14 D 21 R	2 1976	28 D 42 R	2 1976	1/5/76	60 Con- stitutional day limit on legislators' daily salary	Church, Frank (D) McClure, James A. (D)	Jan. 3, 1957 Jan. 3, 1973	1980 1978	2	—	2	4/24/76	5/25/76 P	6/7/76	5/19/76	6 days prior	8/3/76	None	

AI  
GENI  
ELECT  
NOV. 2

CALIFORNIA

Capital: Sacramento  
 Est. 1974 Population: 20,907,000  
 1970 Population: 19,953,134  
 National Rank: 1  
 1960 Electoral Vote: 32  
 1972 Electoral Vote: 45

Number of Voting Precincts: 24,265  
 Number of Counties: 58  
 Number of 1974 Congressional Districts: 43  
 1968 Nixon Plurality: + 223,346 (2)  
 1972 Nixon Plurality: +1,126,249 (4)

KEY INDIVIDUALS

	NAME	PARTY	YEAR FIRST ELECTED	ELECTED TO PRESENT TERM	% OF VOTE
U.S. Senator	Alan Cranston	D	1968	1974	60.5
U.S. Senator	John V. Tunney	D	1970	1970	53.9
Governor	Edmund G. Brown, Jr.	D	1974	1974	50.2
Lieutenant Governor	Mervyn M. Dymally	D	1974	1974	49.2
Secretary of State	Mrs. March K. Fong	D	1974	1974	57.9
Attorney General	EVELLE J. YOUNGER	R	1970	1974	55.0

MAJOR 1976 ELECTIONS

U. S. Senator (Tunney) State Legislature (1/2 State Senate, 7D, 12R;  
 U. S. House of Representatives State ~~House of Representatives~~, 24R, 56D)  
 delegation (15R, 28D) *Assembly*

VOTING INFORMATIONREGISTRATION AND TURNOUT

YEAR	REGISTERED VOTERS	VOTING AGE POPULATION	RACE	TURNOUT	PERCENTAGE TURNOUT OF:		
					REGISTERED	VOTING AGE	POPULATION
1960	NA	9,819,000	Pres.	6,506,578	NA		66.3%
1962	7,531,211	10,351,000	Off.Vote	5,929,602	78.7%		57.3
1964	8,184,143	10,915,000	Pres.	7,057,586	86.2		64.7
1966	8,340,868	11,202,000	Gov.	6,503,445	78.0		58.1
1968	8,587,673	11,856,000	Pres.	7,251,587	84.4		61.2
1970	8,706,347	12,376,000	Off.Vote	6,633,400	76.2		53.6
1972	10,466,215	13,945,000	Pres.	8,367,862	80.0		60.0
1974	9,928,364	14,509,000	Gov.	6,243,475	62.9		43.0

RANKINGS

Among the fifty states and the District of Columbia in 1972, California ranked:

- 1st in number of registered voters (10,466,215)
- 1st in number of voting age population (13,945,000)
- 1st in number of persons voting (8,367,862)

RANKINGS (continued)

- 1st in number of new voters (2,655,000)
- 4th in Nixon plurality (1,126,249)
- 44th in Republican percentage of the statewide Presidential vote (55.0%)
- 10th in percentage of registered voting (80.0%)
- 24th in percentage of voting age population voting (60.0%)
- 1st in percentage of contribution to total nationwide Nixon vote (9.8%)

Among the fifty states and the District of Columbia in 1974, California ranked:

- 1st in number of registered voters (9,928,364)
- 1st in number of voting age population (14,509,000)
- 1st in number of persons voting (6,243,475)
- 1st in number of new voters (774,444)
- 12th in percentage of registered voting (62.9%)
- 27th in percentage of voting age population voting (43.0%)

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT

YEAR	REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE	DEMOCRAT CANDIDATE	GOP PERCENT OF VOTE	
			TOTAL VOTE	M.P. VOTE
1948	Thomas E. Dewey	Harry S. Truman	47.1%	49.8%
1952	Dwight D. Eisenhower	Adlai E. Stevenson	56.3	56.9
1956	Dwight D. Eisenhower	Adlai E. Stevenson	55.4	55.6
1960	Richard M. Nixon	John F. Kennedy	50.1	50.3
1964	Barry M. Goldwater	Lyndon B. Johnson	40.8	40.8
1968	Richard M. Nixon	Hubert H. Humphrey	47.8	51.7
1972	Richard M. Nixon	George S. McGovern	55.0	57.0

VOTE FOR U.S. SENATE

YEAR	REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE	DEMOCRAT CANDIDATE	GOP PERCENT OF VOTE	
			TOTAL VOTE	M.P. VOTE
1950	Richard M. Nixon	Helen Douglas	59.2%	59.2%
1952	William F. Knowland	None	87.7	100.0
1954*	Thomas H. Kuchel	Samuel W. Yorty	53.2	53.9
1956	Thomas H. Kuchel	Richard Richards	54.0	54.2
1958	Goodwin J. Knight	Clair Engle	42.9	43.0
1962	Thomas H. Kuchel	Richard Richards	56.3	56.5
1964	George Murphy	Pierre Salinger	51.5	51.5
1968	Max Rafferty	Alan Cranston	46.9	47.5
1970	George Murphy	John V. Tunney	44.3	45.1
1974	H.L. (Bill) Richardson	Alan Cranston	36.2	37.4

\* The 1954 election was for a short term to fill a vacancy.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR

YEAR	REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE	DEMOCRAT CANDIDATE	GOP PERCENT OF VOTE	
			TOTAL VOTE	M.P. VOTE
1950	Earl Warren	James Roosevelt	64.8%	64.9%
1954	Goodwin J. Knight	Richard P. Graves	56.8	56.8
1958	William F. Knowland	Edmund G. Brown	40.2	40.2
1962	Richard M. Nixon	Edmund G. Brown	46.8	47.4

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR (Continued)

YEAR	REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE	DEMOCRAT CANDIDATE	GOP PERCENT OF VOTE	
			TOTAL VOTE	M.P. VOTE
1966	Ronald Reagan	Edmund G. Brown	57.6%	57.7%
1970	Ronald Reagan	Jesse Unruh	52.8	53.9
1974	Houston I. Flournoy	Edmund G. Brown, Jr.	47.3	48.5

VOTE FOR U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

YEAR	REPUBLICAN VOTE	DEMOCRAT VOTE	TOTAL VOTE	GOP PERCENT	
				TOTAL VOTE	DELEGATION
1960	2,855,115	3,336,709	6,192,548	46.1	14R - 16D
1962	2,679,662	2,891,518	5,573,346	48.1	13R - 25D
1964	3,213,828	3,609,315	6,823,729	47.1	15R - 23D
1966	3,336,943	2,937,862	6,278,601	53.1	18R - 20D
1968	3,808,934	3,089,104	7,001,986	54.4	17R - 21D
1970	3,095,405	3,124,147	6,321,394	49.0	18R - 20D
1972	3,760,095	4,209,586	8,116,591	46.3	20R - 23D
1974	2,369,389	3,302,980	5,818,300	40.7	15R - 28D

STATE LEGISLATURE COMPOSITION

YEAR	SENATE		SENATE GOP GAIN/LOSS	HOUSE		HOUSE GOP GAIN/LOSS
	GOP	DEMOCRAT		GOP	DEMOCRAT	
1960	10	30	- 2	33	47	0
1962	13	27	+ 3	28	52	- 5
1964	13	27	0	31	49	+ 3
1966	19	21	+ 6	38	42	+ 7
1968	20	20	+ 1	41	39	+ 3
1970	19	21	- 1	37	43	- 4
1972	20	20	+ 1	29	51	- 8
1974*	15	25	- 5	24	56	- 5

POPULATION

Est. 1974 Population: 20,907,000 (+4.8%)  
 1970 Population: 19,953,134 (+27.0%)  
 Urban Population: 90.9%  
 Rural Population: 9.1%

Ethnic and Racial Composition:  
 White 89.0% Mexican 5.6%  
 Black 7.0%  
 Japanese 1.0%  
 Other 2.9%

Age: 18-20 yrs. 1,130,000 (19.0%)  
 21-24 yrs. 1,525,000 (37.9%)  
 25-44 yrs. 5,280,000 (29.6%)  
 45-64 yrs. 4,135,000 (13.5%)  
 65+ yrs. 1,876,000 (13.5%)

Median Age: 28.1 years  
 Median Voting Age Population: 41.6 years  
 College Student Population: 893,000 (1)  
 White Collar: 54.4%  
 Blue Collar: 30.7%



TOP TEN COUNTIES IN CONTRIBUTION TO THE 1972 NIXON STATEWIDE VOTE

COUNTY	NIXON VOTE		MCGOVERN VOTE		TOTAL TURNOUT	% CONTRIBUTION TO NIXON STATEWIDE VOTE
	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%		
Los Angeles	1,549,717	54.8	1,189,977	42.0	2,830,367	33.7
Orange	448,291	68.3	176,847	26.9	656,653	9.7
San Diego	371,627	61.8	206,455	34.3	601,135	8.1
Santa Clara	237,334	51.9	208,506	45.6	457,290	5.2
Alameda	201,862	42.8	259,254	55.0	471,193	4.4
San Bernardino	144,689	59.7	85,986	35.5	242,256	3.1
Sacramento	141,218	49.0	137,287	47.6	288,218	3.1
Contra Costa	139,044	54.1	111,718	43.5	256,884	3.0
San Mateo	135,377	52.8	109,745	42.8	256,287	2.9
San Francisco	127,461	41.8	170,882	56.1	304,769	2.8

CALIFORNIA SMSAs - 1972 VOTING INFORMATION

SMSA	% FOR NIXON	% FOR MCGOVERN	VOT. AGE POP.	TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS	% TURNOUT OF:	
					REG. VOTERS	V.A.P.
Los Angeles-Long Beach						
Los Angeles County	54.8	42.0	5,018,471	3,613,450	78.3	56.4
San Francisco-Oakland	47.2	50.2	2,274,509	1,766,127	78.9	61.2
Alameda County	42.8	55.0	774,734	596,828	78.9	60.8
Contra Costa County	54.1	43.5	379,792	311,147	82.6	67.6
Marin County	52.1	45.6	147,122	126,928	81.8	70.6
San Francisco Co.	41.8	56.1	574,150	421,020	72.4	53.1
San Mateo County	52.8	42.8	398,711	310,204	82.6	64.3
Anaheim-Santa Ana						
Orange County	68.3	26.9	952,751	794,174	82.7	68.9
San Diego						
San Diego County	61.8	34.3	973,846	725,501	82.9	61.7
San Bernadino-						
Riverside	59.0	36.8	785,142	536,845	79.8	54.6
Riverside County	58.0	38.4	320,237	233,851	79.7	58.2
San Bernardino Co.	59.7	35.5	464,905	302,994	80.0	52.1
San Jose						
Santa Clara County	51.9	45.6	714,889	557,202	82.1	64.0

1974 FEDERAL OUTLAYS

DOD	\$11,940,242,000 ( 1)	USDA	\$ 840,592,000 ( 3)
HEW	9,582,066,000 ( 2)	Transportation	730,579,000 ( 2)
Treasury	1,566,449,000 ( 3)	Civil Service	684,648,000 ( 3)
Veterans	1,498,604,000 ( 1)	Labor	398,751,000 ( 1)
NASA	1,125,857,000 ( 1)	Other	1,966,348,000
Postal Service	1,045,731,000 ( 2)	STATE TOTAL	\$31,379,867,000 ( 2)

EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OLDER BY MAJOR INDUSTRY

Total State Employment, persons 16 years old and older: 7,903,000

Top Industries in Number of Employment:

Wholesale and Retail Trade	1,775,400
Manufacturing	1,722,000
Services	1,554,600
Government	1,524,100
Transportation and Public Utilities	488,000
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	454,500
Contract Construction	352,400
Mining	32,000

AGRICULTURE

California leads the nation in farm income. Principal commodities are cattle (7th nationally), dairy products, grapes, and hay. The state leads the nation in production of vegetables, oranges, and chickens.

NATURAL RESOURCES

California ranks third in total mineral production. The most important mineral is petroleum (third nationally), followed by natural gas (sixth nationally), sand and gravel, and cement. The state also boasts the second largest commercial fish catch.

INDUSTRY

California is the second ranking state in value added by manufacture. However, trade is the largest industry, followed closely by manufacturing, services and government. The aerospace industry employs about one-third of all manufacturing employees. Food processing is next, followed by electrical machinery and ordnance.

CONGRESSIONAL VOTING STATISTICS

63A - CALIFORNIA

DIST.	REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE	DEMOCRAT CANDIDATE	REP. VOTE	DEM. VOTE	OTHER VOTE	TOTAL VOTE	PLURALITY	REP. % OF VOTE <sup>1</sup>				
								1974	1972	1970	1968	1966
1	-----	Harold T. Johnson*	-----	138,082	22,881	160,963	138,082D	-----	29.1	20.1	39.0	NA
2	Don H. Clausen*	Oscar H. Klee	95,929	77,232	7,744	180,905	18,597R	53.0	62.0	61.5	73.2	NA
3	Ivaldo Lenci	John E. Moss*	46,712	122,134	-----	168,846	75,422D	27.7	28.9	36.7	43.1	NA
4	-----	Robert L. Leggett*	-----	101,152	-----	101,152	101,152D	-----	30.6	31.2	39.0	NA
5	Thomas Caylor	John L. Burton*	56,274	88,909	4,033	149,216	32,635D	37.7	42.0	48.6	60.9	NA
6	Tom Spinosa	Philip Burton*	26,250	85,712	8,274	115,402	59,452D	22.7	32.8	41.1	47.9	NA
7	Gary Fernandez	George Miller	66,325	83,054	-----	149,379	16,729D	44.4	23.1	23.3	22.6	NA
8	Jack Redden	Ronald V. Dellums*	66,386	95,041	6,385	167,812	28,655D	39.5	38.6	38.0	32.4	NA
9	Edson Adams	Fortney H. Stark*	38,521	92,436	-----	130,957	53,915D	29.4	44.8	32.7	34.9	NA
10	John M. Enright	Don Edwards*	26,288	87,978	-----	114,266	61,690D	23.0	29.0	29.1	43.2	NA
11	Brainard G. Merdinger	Leo J. Ryan*	29,861	106,429	4,066	140,356	76,568D	21.3	38.8	77.8	78.4	NA
12	Paul N. McCloskey, Jr.*	Gary G. Gillmor*	103,692	46,383	-----	150,075	57,309R	69.1	56.1	56.3	65.1	NA
13	George W. Milias	Norman Y. Mineta	63,573	78,858	7,614	146,179	15,285D	43.5	61.2	57.5	64.9	NA

<sup>1</sup> Republican percentages for 1972-1968 have been retabulated in accordance with congressional districts as constituted for the 1974 elections. No data is available for 1966.

CONGRESSIONAL VOTING STATISTICS (continued)

DIST.	REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE	DEMOCRAT CANDIDATE	REP. VOTE	DEM. VOTE	OTHER VOTE	TOTAL VOTE	PLURALITY	REP. % OF VOTE				
								1974	1972	1970	1986	1966
14	Charles M. Gibson	John J. McFall*	34,775	102,180	7,123	144,078	67,405D	24.1	17.5	32.7	44.6	NA
15	Carol O. Harner	B. F. Sisk*	31,439	80,897	-----	112,336	49,458D	28.0	31.1	28.7	36.3	NA
16	Burt L. Talcott*	Julian Camacho	76,356	74,168	4,589	155,113	2,188R	49.2	54.5	65.5	94.0	NA
17	Robert B. Mathias*	John Krebs	61,812	66,675	-----	128,487	4,863D	48.1	40.6	49.4	55.0	NA
18	William M. Ketchum*	George A. Seielstad	67,650	60,733	-----	128,383	6,917R	52.7	60.2	60.2	66.7	NA
19	Robert J. Lagomarsino*	James D. Loeb1	84,249	65,469	-----	149,718	18,780R	56.3	64.6	56.7	66.4	NA
20	Barry M. Goldwater, Jr.*	Arline Mathews	98,410	62,326	-----	160,736	36,084R	61.2	66.2	64.6	68.8	NA
21	Mel Nadell	James C. Corman*	32,038	88,915	-----	120,953	56,877D	26.5	34.4	41.1	43.0	NA
22	Carlos J. Moorhead*	Richard Hallin	81,641	64,691	-----	146,332	16,950R	55.8	58.7	69.9	72.3	NA
23	Jack E. Roberts	Thomas M. Rees*	48,826	122,076	-----	170,902	73,250D	28.6	37.7	47.7	49.1	NA
24	Elliot S. Graham	Henry A. Waxman	45,128	87,521	4,073	136,722	42,393D	33.0	33.3	40.8	44.7	NA
25	-----	Edward R. Roybal*	-----	45,059	-----	45,059	45,059D	-----	26.7	31.6	36.7	NA

CONGRESSIONAL VOTING STATISTICS (continued)

70A - CALIFORNIA

DIST.	REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE	DEMOCRAT CANDIDATE	REP. VOTE	DEM. VOTE	OTHER VOTE	TOTAL VOTE	PLURALITY	REP. % OF VOTE				
								1974	1972	1970	1968	1966
26	John H. Rousselot*	Paul A. Conforti	82,735	57,685	-----	140,420	25,050R	58.9	61.8	63.8	71.1	NA
27	Alphonzo Bell*	John Dalessio	102,663	52,236	5,706	160,605	50,427R	63.9	59.3	63.9	69.9	NA
28	Tom Neddy	Yvonne Burke*	21,957	88,655	-----	110,612	66,698D	19.8	29.2	24.6	33.0	NA
29	-----	Augustus F. Hawkins*	-----	47,204	-----	47,204	47,204D	-----	14.7	25.9	26.0	NA
30	John J. Perez	George E. Danielson*	23,383	67,328	-----	90,711	43,945D	25.8	29.7	44.6	37.5	NA
31	Norman A. Hodges	Charles H. Wilson*	23,359	61,322	2,377	87,058	37,963D	26.8	30.1	33.9	42.3	NA
32	-----	Glenn M. Anderson*	-----	84,428	11,837	96,265	84,428D	-----	35.9	47.9	57.9	NA
33	Del Clawson*	Robert E. White	72,471	58,492	4,725	135,688	13,979R	53.4	52.3	48.6	52.6	NA
34	Bill Bond	Mark W. Hannaford	75,426	81,151	5,426	162,003	5,725D	46.5	56.6	64.3	66.8	NA
35	Victor V. Veysey*	Jim Lloyd	61,168	61,903	-----	123,071	735D	49.7	63.6	62.5	66.7	NA
36	Jim Osgood	George E. Brown, Jr.*	35,938	69,766	5,711	111,415	33,828D	32.2	48.7	49.8	38.6	NA
37	Jerry L. Pettis* 1	Bobby Ray Vincent	89,849	46,783	5,570	142,202	43,066R	63.2	71.6	68.1	59.0	NA

1 On April 29, 1975 Mrs. Shirley Pettis was elected to Congress in a special election with 59.7% of the total vote. Mrs. Pettis succeeds her late husband, Jerry L. Pettis, who died in an airplane accident on February 14, 1975.

CONGRESSIONAL VOTING STATISTICS (continued)

DIST.	REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE	DEMOCRAT CANDIDATE	REP. VOTE	DEM. VOTE	OTHER VOTE	TOTAL VOTE	PLURALITY	REP. % OF VOTE				
								1974	1972	1970	1968	1966
38	David Rehmann	Jerry M. Patterson	52,207	68,335	5,919	126,461	16,128D	41.3	38.3	44.9	50.0	NA
39	Charles E. Wiggins*	William E. Farris	89,220	55,170	7,056	151,446	34,050R	58.9	61.4	64.6	68.2	NA
40	Andrew J. Hinshaw*	Roderick J. Wilson	116,449	56,850	10,498	183,797	59,599R	63.3	66.6	66.5	73.1	NA
41	Bob Wilson*	Colleen M. O'Connor	94,709	74,823	4,354	173,886	19,886R	54.5	64.0	66.9	68.0	NA
42	Wes Marden	Lionel Van Deerlin*	30,435	70,579	-----	101,014	40,144D	30.1	28.4	26.2	36.4	NA
43	Clair W. Burgener*	Bill Bandes	115,275	75,629	-----	190,904	39,646R	60.4	65.7	63.0	62.6	NA

\* Denotes incumbent.



K





## CALIFORNIA DELEGATE INFORMATION

Number of delegates: 167 \* (Winner-take-all)

The following are important dates concerning delegate selection and the California primary. Set forth below are some of those dates:

April 5, 1976	Last date to withdraw name of candidate
April 15, 1976	California Steering Committee should complete delegate selection
April 25, 1976 (approximately)	Transmit list of delegates to the President (if you wish delegation to be formally submitted to California Secretary of State by the President).
May 7, 1976 (30 days before primary)	Submission of delegation to California Secretary of State
May 9, 1976	Last date to register to vote
June 8, 1976	Primary

\* Elected delegates must vote for the Presidential Preference winner until nominated, receives less than 10% of votes, releases delegates or until two convention ballots are taken.

