## ORIGINAL HEARING BEFORE THE NEVADA ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS RE: IMPACT OF CONSENT DECREES ON EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE HOTEL/CASINO INDUSTRY REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS Taken on Friday, August 28, 1987 At 9:30 o'clock a.m. At 2832 East Flamingo Road Las Vegas, Nevada Reported by: Anna Maria Rodriguez, C.S.R. #188

1	APPEARANCES:	
2	For the Committee:	ELIZABETH C. NOZERO, Chairperson
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4	4	SHELLEY BERKLEY SUSAN L. DELUCA
5		MARVIN SEDWAY, O.D. RICHARD TETREAULT
6		MARGO PISCEVICH
7	For the U.S. Commission Western	THOMAS V. PILLA, Civil Rights Analyst
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11	Also Present:	GARY GOWAN REVERAND JESSE SCOTT
12		OTTO MERIDA, ESQ. G. BUDD RAMSEY
13		PAT BENZENBOWER JOSEPH LINNERT
14		DENNIS KIST, ESQ. GLORIA BROWN
15		THERESA FAY BUSTILLOS PAUL COHEN
16		
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25		

My name is Elizabeth Nozero, I'm the chairperson of the Nevada Advisory Committee. The other members of the committee in attendance this morning are Morse Arberry, Shelley Berkley, Marvin Sedway, Margo Piscevich and Richard Tetreault. Also with us today is Thomas Pilla, staff of the Commission's Western Regional Division.

The Advisory Committee receives information and makes recommendation to the Commission in areas which the committee or any of its subcommittee are authorized to study.

The commission on civil rights is an independent agency of the United States Government, established by congress in 1957 and re-authorized in 1983.

I would like to emphasize that this is a fact-finding meeting and not an adversary proceeding. Individuals have been invited to come and share information with the committee. Each person who will participate has voluntarily agreed to meet with the committee.

Since this is a public meeting the

press and radio and television stations, as well as individuals, are welcome to attend. Persons meeting with the committee, however, may specifically request that they not be televised. In this case we will comply with their wishes.

We are also concerned that no defamatory material be presented here today. In the unlikely event that this situation should develop, it will be necessary to call this to the attention of the person making the statements and request this in their action that such information will be stricken from the record if necessary.

We will now proceed with our agenda. I believe the first speaker that we had listed on the agenda was Mr. Gary Gowen, who is not with us this morning. It's my understanding that Mr. Gowen was invited to speak because he had anticipated at one time intervening in the original consent decree.

But since he's not here we'll go on to our next speaker who is present, I understand.

Reverend Jesse Scott for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Reverend Scott? Do you have any opening statements that you'd like to make, or would you just prefer that the committee ask you questions?

1 How would you like to handle your appearance this 2 morning? REV. SCOTT, Well, I'll make an opening 3 statement, and then after that I'll be open for 4 5 questions. First of all, I want to say that we're ADVIS RY happy that the committee is meeting here today for 6 7 the purposes of listening to various testimony and reporting it back to the appropriate agencies for the 8 9 federal government that might address some of the Pasted. issues pertaining here. I really wish that I had the 10 11 basic intelligence to make a definitive report to you on the consent decrees of 1971 and 1981. today, but I can't. The reason I can't make one is 12 13 because the information is not available to the NAACP. 14 I'm speaking about the consent decrees 15 of 1971 and 1981, the one in 1971 having to do with 16 bringing in a certain percentage of blacks into about 17 23 categories of the Strip hotels, Mainly those 18 categories had to do with the tokes, as well as the 19 consent decree of '81 that had to do with Spanish 20 speaking people and women. The Elipe to J 21 To me, this is a great disservice that the federal government does through EEOC, to set in 22 he community believe 23 motion through a federal court order that there are would certain things will be done and certain things will 24 25 expected, and then raise the hopes and aspirations

were waited. and anticipation of people\( \sumandand 1 then have those hopes dashed because there is no reports forthcoming. 2 So in the absence of having definitive 3 the impact or the reports to say exactly what has happened 4 has been 5 consent decree we are left in an area of doubt, lack of information and lack of understanding. 6 whother 7 Therefore, we can't intelligently say the consen Consent becree decree of 1971 that was signed by Judge Foley said 8 that there would be, for every third person or fourth person that would be hired in the gaming industry in 10 would also be hired 11 23 categories would be black until they reached 12 and a half percent. Once they reached 12 and a half 12 to report that percent, that they would not have to continue 13 maintain the in percentage for a period of time 15 certain. obody, EEOC, the federal courts 16 17

But notedy, EEOC, the federal courts and no one else has come forth and told us whether or not the hotels named under the decree have substantially complied with the mandates of that decree, see we don't know.

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And many effects feel that the whole situation has turned out to be just a revolving door, where people are brought in and maintained for a certain period of quarter and they're let out, and some others brought in and paper is pushed and

To me, that kind of information should be made available so we wouldn't have to guess about. We would know. We don't have that information, therefore we can't say what they have or have not done, and we would just like to have that.

We'd like to see somebody make a recommendation that Judge Foley would take a look at the decree that he signed in 1971, and since then has sort of forgotten about it. I think in that decree, it is implied that there would be a review period. It is implied, not specifically said, but implied that there would be a review period.

So in '74 we were all looking to see

was able to accomplish
what was going to be said by the decree we don't

because to our knowledge the review

know and jet has not been done. So if you have any

power, any juice, any recommendation, any anything,

you use whatever you can.

This is a long time to be in limbo,
waiting to see what the federal government is going
to do, and we had great hopes when the decree came
into effect. of what was going to happen. We don't
know what has happened. We have had the jurisdiction
began, originally under the United States Department
of Justice, as I recall, before it was transferred to

their

the EECC, and it's been in Phoenix and San Francisco

office and sou if he and back I think it's in L.A., the jurisdiction,

but we still don't know what's happened. We want to

know.

conferences and making blatant statements about what shappened, but I m tired of being in the dark.

My patience has run its limit, so we don't know what to say or what to do. I can't think of anything that a federal judge would sign and let it go on that long without having a review to know what has happened. I just can't conceive of anything like that happening.

By my mathematics that's been 17 years; long time.

However number of many years it's been. So we'd like to know.

Nou say that your powers are limited, not adversarial, but are limited to making recommendations. I hope you'll make a strong recommendation that the federal government would honor its own action, its own decrees.

We would like to have we would like to believe that their intention is good, but we have become very leery now, as to whether or not it's just something to build people's hopes up in expectation and then have them dashed because nothing is going to

happen.

leader of the assembly of State of California "Willie" Brown said yesterday: As a black person I would just love to be able to back up the fact that black people have been the most loyal people in this nation for 200 years. We've fought in every war and have paid taxes, come to the defense of the country. Never think about selling secrets to the enemies of this country. And even at the time that the country was in peril, we were there with our sleeves rolled up and doing all that needed to be done.

It reminds me of the speech I heard

And yet, we have to look back and reflect on the history and find that when the founding fathers met in Philadelphia and wrote a preamble to the Constitution "We the people", they did not include me. I was considered, me and my people were considered three-fifths of a person.

Amendment recognized me as a human being. 14th
Amendment recognized me as a citizen, 15th Amendment
giving me the right to vote. And to think with all
of this loyalty all of these years and now still are
not free, we just want to know how long. When we see
people coming from all lands and given the red carpet

1 and we restill trying to get first class citizenship. Even though you re not adversarial, you 2 the advisory Committee just make recommendations, I hope 3 you make a strong recommentation one to whoever will listen that how long do we have 4 to wait? 200 years more? Because we don't have it 5 yet Long ways from having it Things that most 6 7 people wake up in the morning and take for granted we 8 brave to think about it. Maybe that swhy we have so 9 much high blood pressure going on among black people, they have so much to think about, so much to tolerate, 10 11 so much to swallow, so much just to live with every 12 day. That if I would just be given the 13 opportunity to prove myself once the door is open, 14 15 the door is not open like everybody else. When James 16 Brown said, I don't want nobody to give me nothin'. 17 Just to open up the door and I I get it myself, and that's all we're asking for that door to be open. 18 19 An opportunity to present ourselves and prove that we 20 have the same worth and same values as anybody else. Last statement is I ve just been 21 reading recently where there's a lot of noise being 22 23 made about the GNP, the gross national product of 24 this nation, which is supposed to be the aggregate of 25 all the worth. Real and potential of American

citizens. All our talents and energies and our

potentialities All that we're willing to give and

3-to do.

walue, and I'll say that the gross national product of America has never been realized, and never will be realized until black people are included. Just think that maybe a black boy or black girl that would come up with a cure for AIDS or cancer or something else if given the opportunity. Now we're not given that opportunity.

Sad commentary 200 years after the signing. I want to be included in the preamble of the Constitution that says "We the people", which I am not now. I think with your writings to the congress and to the president and all those others that need to see and hear what you have to say, I would suggest that you make your language as to the point and as strong as possible so that they might be able to get the message that America can be much greater than it is.

We don't need to have a little country like Japan beating us out of the marketplace when they extend all that they have in the national spirit to make the country great. We haven't even come to

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1
   realize the greatness that we have. If only we will
    include and open the doors and allow people to come
 2
    in and be judged not on the color of their skins, but
 3
    on the content of their character, this is what we
4
    seek to have.
 5
                  This is what the NAACP-seeks to have
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    for 17 years. They're still plodding along. But you
 7
 8
    do what you can do and we'll be going to the next
    board of commission that does have adversarial powers
 9
10
    to-maybe-do-more than - you bring it to their
    attention, you make them aware of that and maybe do
11
12
    that.
13
                  I thank you for the opportunity for me
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                 I'll try to answer any questions that
    to be here.
15
    you have.
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                  MS. NOZERO:
                                Yes, Mr. Arberry?
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                  MR. ARBERRY: Thank you, Madam Chairman.
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                  Reverend Scott, recently I got a
19
    complaint from a woman that was terminated from one
                                         by a hotel
    of the hotels, that she was terminated based on her
20
21
    hair style. Have you received any complaints like
                                alleging
    that through your office lately where people are
22
   getting terminated because of their clothing, hair
23
24
    style, things of that nature?
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                  REV. SCOTT:
                                No. I don't recall in the
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recent past of getting any yes, we had one -- We-
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   had one complaint about the length of one's hair of
2
   because they were not handling the food, but they
3
   an individual
   were handling the plates that the food would go in
4
   and management told them that this was a man that he
5
   needed to have a net for his hair. I can't remember
6
7
   how that case was resolved.
                  That's the only things I could think of
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9
    that has to do with hair styling or dress that we
   have seen in recent times. But we've gotten other
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   kinds of complaints - Alleged discrimination, many of
11
    them, from time to time.
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                  MR. ARBERRY:
                                The reason why I ask the
                                        believe
14
   question, Reverend Scott, is do you feel that it's
15
   the job of the NAACP to handle this, or the EECC to
   handle something like this?
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17
                  REV. SCOTT: Both. I think that
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   time the federal government has set aside an agency
    like EEOC, they should do what they are to dc.
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   NAACP is an adversarial agency. Cur job is to prick
   the conscience of America, keep telling them about
21
    until something is done. We've been doing that for a
22
    long time and we're not hound to stop because we feel
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   that since they had opening remarks that we just
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haven t become whatever potential the country

we want it to be that way. We re-asking to be let in.

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whereas I would be most delighted to have this kind of thing taking place, and the local form of government many times is why we have to appeal to the federal government.

MR. ARBERRY: One additional question.

Compliance

The woman that spoke of this issue stated to me that

there weren't any black or Hispanic cocktail

waitresses where she was employed. Have you any

statistics at all on any of the hotels on how this

would affect the NAACP?

REV. SCOTT: Yes We are interested in receiving those complaints. We have a complaint meeting every Tuesday night at seven o'clock in our office, and we have all kinds of complaints crossing the entire strata of employment in this area.

However, we just have not received any kind that you are referring to. A We'd be too happy to hear them, receive them if they will come.

But I will hasten to say, as I said in Not my opening remarks, I don't have the I don't know whether a hotel on the Strip has hired one person or ten or fifteen, or whether they have met the quotas that were set forth in the decree, or mot. I don't know that I don't know if anybody

us. Most certainly the judge hasn't said it. and if anybody knows it I'd like to have it. I really would want to have it.

And as I said, that's the reason I have been reserving comments I made about the decree until I can get this information; we don't have it.

MR. ARBERRY. Thank you.

MS. NOZERO: Any other members of the

committee have any questions? Yes, Miss Piscevich?

MS. PISCEVICH: You indicated, Reverend Scott, that you are not able to get the information requested. Have you, as a member of the NAACP, asked any governmental agency to obtain the employment statistics from the various casinos?

REV. SCOTT: They'll tell you that they all are available. All you have to do is go down to the federal court and go through this maze of paper and decipher it, and then determine what a certain hotel has or has not done. We don't have the resources, the time nor the expertise to do that.

MS. PISCEVICH: Have you been told that the hotels have provided reports of statistics and the employment statistics with the Court as a question of then having the personnel to go figure

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       what those statistics are?
                                    Hotels are
                               The required under the
2
                  REV. SCOTT:
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    mandates of the decree to give that information to
    EEOC every month. Hotels are
4
                  MS. PISCEVICH: Will EEOC give you that
5
    information?
6
                                   OU
7
                  REV. SCOTT:
                               (Speaker shakes head.)
                  MS. PISCEVICH:
                                  Do they give, you an
8
 9
    explanation why not?
                  REV. SCOTT:
                               No · ×
10
11
                  MS .- PISCEVICH:
                                  Because that should be
    public information.
12
                  REV. SCOTT: We would like to have it.
13
    We'd like to know on a monthly or quarterly basis
14
15
    exactly what their experience has been, Whether they
16
    had one person or ten people or no one no person
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                  MS. PISCEVICH: And the FECC in the
    local office here won't provide your organization
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19
   with that information?"
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                  REV SCOTT We don't have a local
21
    office of EEOC; it's in Los Angeles, and up until
22
   this time we haven't had all the years that we've
23
    been talking about we still haven't received any such
24
    report.
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                  MS. PISCEVICH: And has anybody asked
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1 the Los Angeles office for that report? RE V. SCOTT: I'm not t⊕⊙⇒sure whether 2 3 the specific letter has gone out in that way. had many meetings and conferences where we've talked 4 5 to them like we're talking to you, and we just any report. haven't received. Each time we asked the hotels for 6 7 it, they tell us that they are not required to do it because the consent decree does not require them to 8 9 do it. It only requires them to make the submission 10 of their reports to EEOC. 11 MS. PISCEVICH: Well, maybe it's a 12 recommendation you might consider doing a formal 13 request through a letter or something to the EEGC in Los Angeles because it would appear to me that that 14 15 should be public information, that you should be able 16 to have available to your organization. That's why I'm having a problem here I can't believe people 17 don't respond to your request, that's why I'm having 18 19 some difficulty. I can understand it might take a 20 year, that I can appreciate. But I can't understand why the communication isn't occurring. 21 22 REV. SCOTT: I would appreciate it

REV. SCOTT: I would appreciate it if you'd make such recommendation. Consider making such

recommendation.

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MS. NOZERO: I believe that's one

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reason why we're having representatives from the EEOC
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 2
    appear here this afternoon, so they can answer some
   of those questions for us.
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                  Any other members of the committee have
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   any questions?
                  MS. DELUCA: Reverend Scott, has the
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 7
    NAACP made any effort to go to the court and decipher
 8
    those records? I know you said there's difficulty
 9
   with personnel staffing and expertise.
10
                  REV. SCOTT:
                                No, we have not for two
                   Number one is that it costs money to
11
    main reasons
                                         and
    hire lawyers and go into court Number two, we don't
12
             civil rights
                                        our experience has
    have any <del>such</del> lawyers in Nevada. Givil rights
13
    seen that
              most lawyers
                           dont
14
    lawyers.
15
                  MS. DELUCA. Thank you.
16
                  REV SCOTT: They den't take such civil
17
    rights cases, most lawyers
                  MS. NOZERO: Any other questions?
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19
   question I'd like to ask. Over the last (15 to 17 Mars ask
                   Reverend Scott, I have just one
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21
    Tears since the initial decree was entered into / do
            believe
22
    you feel there has been any progress in the hotels in
    the hiring of minorities at the holels?
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24
                   REV. SCOTT: This comes back to my
                         It would be
                         Purely speculation on my part to
    opening statements?
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try to give a numerical evaluation as to what has

or

happened and what has not happened. I would be

guessing conjecture and I don't want to do that.

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The organization that I represent takes responsible positions based on evidence and facts before us, and we don't have that. We wish we knew. We'd like to be able to call a press conference and congratulate them on how well they've done. In fact, they have done as well as we hope they we done, or should have done. That is nothing to hide, that they'd be glad to tell us about. Whatever they can do, we'd be glad to hear. We'd like to have that information, we really would. Were importants Can even imagine how joyful we were when the decree was issued. We were all anticipating what would happen. We don't know what has taken place.

MS. NOZERO: Well, hopefully our hearing here today will resolve a lot of these problems. If anybody has no further questions, thank you very much for your appearance and time here today Reverend Scott.

REW. SCOTT: Thanks for inviting me and allowing me to have the opportunity to appear before you, and keep up the good works and make some strong recommendations on our behalf. We appreciate that

very much 1 MS. NOZERO: Thank you. 2 Our next scheduled speaker this morning 3 was to be Eva Garcia. I understand she was not going 4 to be able to make it. She was going to send a 5 representative in her place, I don't know if he's 6 here yet. Mr. Merida is his name. Well, perhaps 7 he'll show up later in the day so we'll save some 8 time for him. 9 Our next speaker wasn't scheduled until 10 10:55. Is he here? Mr. Budd Ramsex? 11 MR. PILLA: Yes, he is. He's going to 12 be on a panel. 13 14 MS. NOZERO: Let's take about a 15 five-minute break. Thank you. (Thereupon a brief kecess /was 16 taken after which the following 17 18 proceedings were had: 19 MS. NOZERO: I'm going to reconvene the meeting at this point. Unfortunately since one of 20 our speakers did not show up, we are running ahead of 21 22 ourselves here. We had scheduled for 10:55 various 23 representatives of the unions for panel discussion. 24 We'd like to give them a little more time to have. 25 We are still missing one of them to show up.

1 wondering if Mr. McCall would be able to go right now 2 would that be possible? 3 MR. Mc CALL: Sure. 4 MS. NOZERO: Mr. McCall, why don't you 5 have a seat. You are Mr. Craig McCall, director of 6 Corporate Human Resources for Summa Corporation? 7 MR. McCALL: Correct. MS. NOZERO: Do you have an opening 8 9 statement for us today? MR. McCALL: Yes. First of all, I'm 10 11 speaking on behalf of Summa Corporation, but I believe our experiences have been shared by other 12 What I thought I do 13 organizations in the industry. is speak a little bit about what we experienced 14 15 the consent decrees, both with the blacks and a 16 comment about our minority experience hiring in Las 17 Vegas. 18 those of you unfamiliar 15 with the Summa Corporation, we are primarily gaming 19 20 industry and employ(about 7500 employees <del>here in the</del> Hevad . its facilities in of Nevada between Reno and Las Vegas 21 It might 22 be significant to talk about the final events before s. 23 expiration/ 🖋 24 Just prior to the Telles expiring, the 25 EEOC requested an extension of the decree to evaluate our good faith effort of complying with the decree.

This involved evaluation of statistical data, and applicant flow figures. Several of those applications were involved in the Telles of high tech classifications which is some of those that were identified as needing more female, maybe having one or two or no openings at all during that period of time.

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The EEOC considered this in their evaluation and their subsequent favorable decision regarding our good faith effort, leading to the expiration Telles decree approximately a year ago. \*\* This brings.

us to a point I wanted to mention, that it's 15

promotional or recruitment goals in consent decrees,

In our industry there is a

and so forth, and that is the lack of incentive for

many people in our industry to leave positions with
low wages but high tips for a man position with tower

take-home pay/and no hps. This fact of our industry is

Although

It's been apparent to me that the FECC

and people in the community can emphasize the number of keflective of progress,

of minorities we have in management when actually these larger income positions and most sought

positions are those that are not necessarily in management. It's just an inequity that's prevalent

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    in our gaming industry. In fact, we have oftentimes
    have people who turn down man positions to avoid a
 2
 3
    cut in pay because they want to be made available for
    a seniority list that is using higher income
4
             in the potential for higher income
5
    positions such as showroom captain, positions
    forth.
 6
                   Also worth noting that since the
 7
    has expired we've not observed any change in our
8
    male-female ratios since
 9
                               <del>that time.</del>
    maintained 4-n the decree and then dropping afterwards.
10
                   With respect to the black consent
11
    decree which is still in effect, we continue to file
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13
    the required reports and over the years we believe
                                 has been maintained
    most classifications,
         you maintain that 12 and a half percentage of
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    the work force being black for that six-month period, we
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    no longer reded to report the category. I
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                   However, in the official managers
                    gial of a
    category, the term in the 12 and a half percent
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                    cited.
    figure was not used:
19
                            Instead, the
                           as a goal.
    "reasonable percentage", This term has never been
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            and
                                    adrieved
21
    defined for
                it was never able to be believed in that
    category. Recently the EEOC has stepped up their
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23
    involvement and for approximately 18 months they've
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    been requesting our reports include current black
                                        classifications
    employed percentages for employees that had
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for reporting purposes. previously been relieved The obvious purpose is to 1 2 confirm that we are not letting our figures slip 3 after being relieved in those positions. For both decrees, the fact of 4 5 the management were signatory tothe decree we believe is an important aspect. 6 7 think it would be difficult for the union to alter from the seniority list or refer minority candidate 8 9 to the employer without some sort of documented support; I believe this decree provides the support. 10 At the time the decrees were 11 12 implemented, there was a need or appeared to be a employer need to increase the awareness among the employers of 13 of munorities the minoritles availability vin the labor force and the 14 skills training that may have been necessary to 16 enhance the marketable skills of these individuals. As you know, the decree required training programs, 17 18 which there was apparent need for at the time, but-19 now the community offers far more in the way of training and dealers school, et cetera for marketing these 20 21 awailable skills. think the entire environment 22

Vegas has changed also, particularly in the area of the human resource function which may not have existed in a lot of the properties at the time of the decrees.

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Now, maybe because of the larger corporations moving into gaming industry, the human resource function has grown in its role as well as its staffing and responsibilities in these properties.

At Summa we've greatly enhanced our in-house training for job-related skills and this includes personal computer training, writing skills, customer courtesy, as well as managerial skills in order to develop management skills that people need to be promoted if they so desire.

Also, we offer a lot in the way of personal development skills to employees, and these programs can be particularly beneficial to women who are new to the work force, either now work for a period of time, or never entered it as prior to now

In the earlier days of the black decree, just to mention a problem of note, is that oftentimes our properties were through the in house training programs, were training black employees and dealers in the include training hyproxy. for dealer classifications, but then after we got them trained and they were working, we were losing them quickly to other properties who needed to maintain improve their numbers for black dealers.

But I think with the enset of the development of these various gaming schools in Las Vegas, that seems

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seems to have been replied
             esolved that problem because we don't feel be les
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    that that happening to us anymore.
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3
                  As far as the black consent decree, June 4
   profunier
   we're still continuing to be represented at the
 4
5
    monthly contact committee meetings, and we still
                              Such as
    contact organizations - for instance the Black
6
                        ond
7
    Chamber of Commerce the Latin Chamber of Commerce
                            105 Faan
    to try and get in contact with applicants of
8
 9
    groups before our openings.
10
                   Also a closing point that I wanted to
11
    mention is that I certainly realize and appreciate
12
    the need for the decrees, but I'm also interested if
               wereta agnal Right Commission (NORC)
13
    EEOC or the RE-Re-has identified any ongoing trends of
14
    discrimination through valid discrimination claims
15
            forth in their offices that would be
                                      in our industry -
    reflective of our industric trends
16
                                          That was my point
17
    I wanted to make:
18
                   MS. NOZERO: Thank-you very much.
19
    Mc-Call do you have any questions from members
20
    COmmittee?
21
                   MR. ARBERRY: Yes.
                                        You mentioned a
    monthly meeting, please elaborate.
22
23
                   MR. McCALL: Contact committee meetings.
      and.
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    They're held at the Summa Corporate Services building
25
    and they include representatives from various
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   properties that are signatory to the decree as well
 2
    as representatives from the union, NAACP at times and
 3
    other minority groups who may want to attend.
                  MR. ARBERRY: Is this a meeting you can
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 5
    bring complaints if you like?
                  MR. McCALL:
                                Sure you can bring
 6
                                    of the meetings
 7
                 I think one purpose that we
                                              do is to
    complaints.
 8
    develop rapport with these representatives from these
 9
    minofity groups in order to make them aware of
10
    openings that may occur, in between the meetings.
11
                  MR. ARBERRY: Is this a monthly meeting
12
    schedule on the same day every month, or --
13
                                       I can t tell you
                  MR. McCALL: Yeah.
    the exact day offhand.
14
15
                  MR. ARBERRY: Is it possible I can get
16
    that information from you?
17
                  MR. Mc CALL:
                                Sure.
                                       I'd be glad to get
18
    that for you.
19
                  MR. ARBERRY: Thank you.
                  MS. NOZERO: Yes, Dr. Sedway?
20
21
                  DR. SEDWAY:
                                Thank you, Chairman.
22
                  Have you heard the comments of Reverend
    Scott concerning his inability to receive information
23
24
    on compliance reports? Would you have any objection
25
    to sending the Reverend Scott a copy of your
```

1 compliance report on a regular basis? F-thought-Miss-Piscewich-2 MR. McCALL: 3 I don't know if that's correct handled his question quite well. We oftentimes get requests for 4 5 information from different organizations. Some seem very credible, some I question. As a matter of Company 6 7 man-hours, I refer them all to the courthouse, whichthe date it's my understanding in is available to the public. 8 9 and this is the first time that I've heard it wasn't. 10 I prefer to handle it that way. 11 DR. SEDWAY: In other words, you do not the answer to my question is no, you will not send 12 13 him a copy; is that correct? MR. McCALL: I'd like to talk to him 14 15 about problems he might have and obtain the from 16 source that he's intending to be available to an 17 organization such as his before I submit it to him. 18 DR. SEDWAY: I think the NAACP is a 19 fairly credible organization. It's not an off-th wa<u>lli</u> 20 21 MR. Mc CALL: No, and I respect their objective for the information. But the intent was 22 23 that they were available to the public through the blucing organization Mist and I want to research that 24 I wouldn't

25

before I give it to him.

give it to him. There is a reason why he would want to have it.

DR. SEDWAY: Well, apparently he's having some difficulties with the EEOC in Los Angeles, and I thought it might make things a little easier if you'd just send a Xeroxed copy of the report on a regular basis. Certainly I'm sure your organization, which is a significant one in the state, if they'd make this information available to the federal government they shouldn't have any trouble making it available to the NAACP, I-think.

MR. McCALL: I'd like to talk to him.

Not

First of all, I can't see any problem, but

DR. SEDWAY: Why do you have to talk to him?

MR. McCALL: Because I think the information is easily available to him already, and I don't want us to get into a situation where we are constantly providing information to everyone who requests it when it already designed to be provided through the courthouse and to my understanding, it is easily obtainable from them.

DR. SEDWAY: Did $n^0$ t sound like it was easily obtainable, to me.

MR. McCALL: From Reverend Jesse

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1
   Scott's comments, I agree with you. Perhaps he did
    not know the right source to contact, and I be
2
3
   happy to get in contact with the correct sources.
                  DR. SEDWAY:
                              Can I rely on you to
4
5
    contact Reverend Scott to work with him on that?
                  MR. McCALL:
                                Sure.
 6
7
                  MS. PISCEVICH: If I understand in the
    Telles
    tatter decree, there was a confidentiality clause.
8
9
    Did the reports that you send into the EEOC, are they
    different than the EEOC's reports that are filed with
10
    the courthouse if you know?
11
12
                  MR. McCALL:
                                I'm not familiar with the
13
    clause, and I don't know any difference between the
14
    reports we give to the courthouse and those we give
15
    to the EEOC.
16
                  MS. PISCEVICH:
                                   There is a
17
    confidentiality clause in the decree. I don't
    that's what I'm wondering, if there's a difference
18
19
    between the reports.
                                I not aware of any
20
                   MR. Mc CALL:
            in the reports
21
    difference being submitted.
22
                   MS. PISCEVICH: With respect to the
             [971 decree, you indicated that there has not
23
                  in some areas have not been
   been some goals reached in certain areas in your we
   Suppora
   labor force with summa, is that correct?
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MR. McCALL: In the Officials and
1
                        That sa key point, and it sone
    Managers category.
 2
 3
    of the problems with the decree that <del>I think</del> even the
    EEOC has expressed concerns That is the requires
 4
 5
    believe the term is a reasonable percentage in that
                                           from reporting.
    classification in order to be relieved. They we Wether
6
 Court nor less has
    wever defined "reasonable percentage". They wore
 7
    mentioned off the record that yes, they derepresent
 8
 9
    that, but it's never been confirmed.
                  So without ever having established a
10
    set figure in order to define just what you we we
11
    reached in order to be relieved, it's impossible to
12
    be relieved, therefore we we never been relieved.
13
14
                  MS. PISCEVICH: But you have the relief
15
    from all the other categories?
                                I believe there are a few
16
                  MR. McCALL:
17
    that we do not maintain the 12 and a half percent for
18
    a six-month period at one or two of our properties.
19
                  MS. PISCEVICH:
                                   I m just curious
20
    they come back? I'm just asking this for my own-
    information. Once you're relieved from a certain
21
   category
    area can they come back a year, year and a half later
22
23
    and reevaluate that area and determine if in fact
24
    compliance has been maintained?
25
                                Yeah, and that's what A
                  MR. Mc CALL:
```

recently EEOC has begun doing that, is years ago once we were relieved, we would discontinue reporting for that position as far as percentage of blacks in that classification. But as of approximately 18 months ito:

ago, they asked us to report on the percentages for all classifications that were included in the initial decree, whether we'd been relieved of them or not.

So yes, in essence that now they be coming back and checking.

## MS. PISCEVICH: Thank you?

## -MS: NOZERO: Any other questions?

MR. TETREAULT: Lhave one. Do you have information available with you or at all, as to the effectiveness of the consent decree in respect to your organization?

MR. McCALL: I don't have anything with me. I think that with the Telles our final reports prior to expiration, show a significant difference between the initial figures of female and the final figures noted. That was what they evaluate in order to determine relief of it because really it was contingent upon areas.

As far as the base decree, I don't have anything with me, and it would take some analysis to assess what progress was made. My gut

feeling was it was very significant progress, and largely because of the training programs that were initiated.

1 I

MR. TETREAULT: Did you compare these statistics that you have today with the community statistics on the average?

MR. McCALL: Yes.

MR. TETREAULT: How do they compare?

MR. McCALL: Above average.

MR. TETREAULT: No further questions.

MS. DELUCA: Thank you. Mr. McCall is the Officials and Managers category, has Summa Corporation set its own percentage or level which is believed its sufficient to Summa?

making different levels of objectives and hiring efforts, and we don't have a corporate figure. In our comparisons we've been causing the SMSA and we'd like to have our figures represent what the state employment security department, the SMSA, reflects in the work force and these match that.

MR. DELUCA: What is your impression of the success of moving minorities and women into managerial and officials positions? Can you just

```
1
    comment broadly on what your impression is of the
    success or failure in that area?
 2
                  MR. Mc CALL:
                                I'm speaking for Summa, I
3
    think we've made significant progress of women in
 4
                                                    Ex improvement.
. 5
    management particularly, and there is still room \ames
                           representation
    we are looking for more from some of the other
 6
 7
    minority groups.
                      DELUCA:
                               Especially which
 8
9
    example?
10
                  -MR. McCALL. Off the top of my head, it
    would be difficult to say where we're short on that,
11
                               howe
12
    that it seems as though we've had not as many
    qualified blacks and hispanics apply for management
13
14
    positions as in, say, in the women minority group.
                  MR. DELUCA: Thank you.
15
16
                  MS. NOZERO: Any further questions from
    the members?
17
18
                  I have a few questions if I might Mr.
19
    Mc-Cald.
20
                  MR. Mc GALL: Sure.
21
                   MS. NOZERO: I believe that there is a
22
    scholarship fund set up at the hotel college at the
23
    University of Nevada Las Vegas, which resulted in
24
    some way from the consent decree. Do you have any
25
    knowledge of that scholarship?
```

1 MR. McCALL: Yes. At the time the Telles decree was initiated back in '81, there was a 2 3 fund that was set aside to be paid out to claimants from the Telles decree, and they were not able to 4 5 locate or identify the claimants who were deserving 6 or had this money coming to them, and so the 7 remainder, which I believe is approximately 1.1 million dollars, was set aside to the University's 8 9 Hotel School. 10 MS. NOZERO: Do you have any knowledge of whether or not hotels have been advertising the 11 12 availability of these scholarship funds to its 13 employees? MR. Mc CALL: 14 I'm not familiar with how the funds been administered since it went to the 15 16 university. 17 MS. NOZERO: I-was wondering, you 18 talked about these monthly meetings. 19 participation by the representatives of the minority cat the monthly measure organizations in town continued over the years? 20 Have 21 you noticed any apathy on their part? 22 MR. McCALL: My understanding is there is a sign-up sheet each month that can identify who 23 24 been there every month, but there have been several months where there s not been any representatives 25

```
1
   from the minority groups, is my understanding.
                  MS. NOZERO: Nobody from the NAACP and
 2
3
   LULAC?
            Those two major organizations?
                  MR. McCALL:
                               I believe so. Those were
 4
5
   the ones we mentioned attended.
                  MS. NOZERO: Have you had any problems
 6
 7
    over the years in working with the unions in terms of
8
    implementing the decree?
                               No. My experience is that
9
                  MR. Mc CALL:
   since I've been involved they ve been quite
10
11
    cooperative.
12
                  MS NOZERO: Thank you very much If
13
    robody else has questions, I appreciate your
14
   appearance here today, Mr. McCall.
                 MR McCALL Thank you
15
16
                  MS. NOZERO: I believe next we will go
    back to the agenda in the order in which it was,
17
18
    written. We have four representatives I believe here.
19
   Mr. Budd Ramsey, Mr. Pat Benzenbower, Joseph Linnert
20
   and Dennis Kist, who are going to talk to us -
21
                  MR. COHEN: I'm from the Culinary.
22
                  MS. NOZERO: -= who are going to talk
23
   to us about the efforts of the union in the consent
24
   decree-
25
                  MS.-NOZERO: Gentlemen, is there one
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person designated to speak first, or how do you wis
 1
    to handle this morning?
 2
                              I'm not sure, to be honest
                  MR KIST:
 3
 4
    with you.
                                Well, if an yone has any
 5
                   MS. NOZERO:
    opening comments they'd like to make we'd like to
 6
 7
   thear them.
 8
                  MR. RAMSEY: I'll start out I am Budd
    Ramsey, the state director for the Bureau of
 9
10
    Apprenticeship training ~and I work with the various
    apprenticeship training programs f in the State of
11
12
    Nevada, there are many people in other areas that
13
    when you say are apprenticeship, they are
14
    apprenticeship and union.
                                There is where the
                            as union appronticoshipser
    majority of our programs run; However, in the
15
    Southern Nevada, area, nine of the 32 programs in this
16
    area have nothing to do with any union; they re and
17
    management-run only
18
                 -> Statewide, 23 of the 69 are management
19
    only programs. We have nothing to do with the
20
21
    consent decree. We are under, on our program,
22
    working with the various apprenticeship programs,
23
    naturally working under the Department of Labor
                                          regulation
    regulation<del>s which is</del> 29 CFR 30.
                                       This vsets how goals
24
25
    and time tables are see-
                               This particular regulation
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also specifies that wait's like in the State
1
   Nevada, that the state will come up with their EEO
2
   plan for apprenticeship, which they have done and it has
3
                     The first was on minority, and then
   been in effect.
4
    later was modified to include women.
5
                  It breaks down is two different sets of
 6
7
    goals and timetables, one for the north and one for
    the south, because of the difference in the minority
8
 9
   population in the two areas. This is the plan that
                                             It's not a decree
    the apprentice program has worked for.
10
11
    desiree, no guotas, but goals and timetables, and most
    200 grans
       them do a pretty fair job of it. We have programs
12
13
    in all areas, part of them are in the hotel industry,
    and a lot of them aren't.
14
                  For instance, we have programs 4
15
16
    Vegas Sun where we have three apprentices who happen 🕏
                                                     another
17
    to be a labor management review committee, and again
   rogram at
18
    the Review-Journal. So we do have a variety of
19
    different types of apprentice programs and
20
    occupations within the state.
21
                  That would be my opening statement.
22
                  MS. NOZERO: Thank you, Mr. Ramsey
23
                  Anyone have any questions of Mr. Ramsey
24
    before we go on to the union representatives?
25
                                          Do the Union
                  All right.
                               Go ahead.
```

representatives have statements they wish to make?

2 MR. LINNERT: My name is Joseph Linnert

3 apprenticeship coordinator and director for the

4 Operating and Maintenance Engineers. I'd like to

5 clarify one statement Bud-said management union run

programs. I don't think we have any, quote, union-

7 run programs. For the very simple reason any

indentureship or any indentured apprenticeship

program in the State of Nevada has a management,

joint management-labor committee that tells me what

11 to do-

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On that respect, most people have such a misconception of apprenticeship, and I really think that's where the biggest problem on my side comes from. They don't understand apprenticeship, they have no idea whatsoever what's involved in it, how it works, or anything else.

So part of my spiel-tod-ay and

don't know, according to the letter I received I was told I was to give a ten-minute presentation, and then I was open for questions and answers. I kind of wrote this down into four categories that the letter asked me to present to you folks. So if you don't mind, I'll try and follow what I outlined here and

hopefully not confuse anyone.

First of all, in paragraph one they ask 1 me for a general background of the Operating and 2 3 Maintenance Engineers trade In brief, the program 4 is a four-year indentured apprenticeship program for 5 stationary engineers. What we actually do in the State of Nevada or in Southern Nevada is the 6 7 maintenance type work, anything under the roof of a hotel, laundry or hospital, wherever the union has a 8 9 contract. 10 And I also have to first say I'm only 11 speaking for the JAC here, not the union. I'm not 12 employed by the union, I'm employed by the JAC. So I 13 want to be very specific with that because we are the union is 14 really two totally separate entities. They are 15 currently under contract negotiations, which I know 16 nothing about; it's none of my business. The only 17 thing that is my business is what affects 18 apprenticeship and the future of that program. 19 Our particular program is a four-year 20 as I said. It encompasses anywhere from 1600 minimum hours on-the-job training per year. 21 22 Anything over 1600 hours a year does not count for extra or into the next year. It goes to year by year 23 24 The most hours an apprentice can 25 accomplish in one year is 2,080 and then they go into

year two and start all over again. In conjunction with that, an apprentice puts in two nights a week, three hours a night schooling. That school is run by myself. Our hours, minimum under state standards is 144. We are currently every year in excess of 200 now, to try and give people more and more training.

Refrigeration this year is slated for 201. The following year is pressure vessels and water treatment, that's 201 hours. The last year is a composite, 100 hours of welding, 50 hours of blueprint reading and 50 hours of electronics. That's what an apprentice in my program has to go through; it's a very, very rigorous curriculum.

The days and years gone past where unions in my opinion got a bad name, someone gets into the program and four years later gets a journeyman card, is history. These people are watched, they're monitored, they're graded on a monthly basis, and if they do not comply they're out of this program.

Now, to my knowledge, the operating and maintenance engineers have never been under these consent decrees other than becoming in 1980, they became signatory to 29-29 30-) In 480 the operating and wanthough and the property we we tried very hard to comply

believe with that, but on the same token I feel we we gotten it. very little help in complying with that, and these are my reasons in paragraph two as to what we have These decrees, according to what we were told d-o-ne . er I was told from only go by what I was told because I ve been on board since 81. Criginally I swere was-told it was a law. I found out just in the last I found out two years that it is not a law, It's goals and timetables. Consequently, I feel personally I've

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Consequently, I feel personally I've done a lot of things wrong, thinking it was a law.

What I mean by that is I don't believe there's reverse discrimination. It's just who are we discriminating against. So my particular committee took steps over the years in constantly changing to try to comply to everyone. What we've done is we've always followed the guidelines of an equal opportunity employer, in my opinion. But we are not an employer. We're a training facility, and that's it. We changed and updated our standards on a yearly basis to try and come in compliance with all the federal and state rules.

Before we opened our program, not only with advertising in the papers so on and so forth, we sent out over 200 letters to every minority and

advertis

female agency that we can find on any list, which is normally supplied to us by the federal government, advertising the opening of that program.

We have run newspaper ads, we have meetings to meetings to counsel apprentices, we have meetings to counsel journeyman where apprentices may have a problem. We discuss it at union meetings. We had mandatory staffing of apprentices on the job built into the union contract. If it wasn't for that I don't know if we would actually even have a program today.

We eliminated oral interviews back in 1979 or '80 because the committee felt they were too discriminatory. I believe I'm the only program in the State of Nevada that posts a selection list in the foyer of the building and sends a copy to BAT. We update apprentice applications yearly.

Now, this has really been kind of a bad break because two years with federal and state laws they tell us what we can ask, I can't ask how old you are, I can't ask if you're a male or female, I can't ask what religion, what race you are, anything else. That same committee comes back and says we want some statistics. Well, if you can't ask the information, then we have no way of going back and getting it.

The time spent on explaining the program by myself and my secretary is astronomical.

People call on the phone and I give them the whole bale of hay like I'm giving you people today.

Because I believe the more people that know, the more people that understand, the more people are going to try and get into programs because I think they're very good programs and are very well run.

problems, success, so on and so forth. Again under that heading I want to specify. We are not employers we do select who gets into that program through a procedure, and we take in, in my particular sense, the right of selection away from the employers. That makes employers irritated from time to time because they do not have the choice of who they get. They get who we send.

-Paragraph three asks for overall

There are a lot of other guidelines and rules around that give the employer the flexibility of having in some cases I feet he needs, but it is an irritating factor to the employer to tell him he will hire this employee. I touched on the fact that federal and state rules make it impossible in some cases to collect information.

Now, in a seminar that we've put on to

Herl

a local WACA group on job applications, so on and so forth, we found that legally we can ask a whole lot more which was never explained to us in the past, in providing it is a tear-out sheet with nobody's name on it; That is strictly answered on a voluntary basis, and it says so on the top. They do not have to answer anything on there if they don't want to because that's the law.

An example on that, I had a woman in the program or who applied for the program who refused number one, to write down that she was a woman, and refused also to write down that she was Hispanic. Consequently, you don't show those figures, and a lot of people do that, I'm finding out more and more they do.

apprenticeship years ago was deemed something for the young. Someone who did not want to go to college and wanted to get into a trade. The average age of my apprentice right now is 39 and a half years old, my oldest being 56 years old. That is a problem because employers still look at apprentice as the young individuals, and not as a 56-year old person.

Also on this same token, I personally believe that from upper management, there is very

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little resistance on who they get from an apprentice,
   Top for an apprentice. I feel the biggest problem is
2
   with what I would have to call middle management or
3
   lower management, the person that is actually in
4
    charge of particular crew. There are still a
5
    lot of problems in it and upper management attends
6
 7
    all kinds of classes myself included, on
    discrimination, on just general every day life.
8
                             attend there clusies
    Those lower people do not and consequently in some
 9
    cases I don't feel they know how to handle
10
11
    the most part, I don't have a problem - But when I do
    have a problem it so very, very serious problem
12
   because of our selection procedures.
13
14
                  So I'd like to in brief tell you what
    it takes for an apprentice to get into my program, the
15
                               18 years old or older, and pave o
    Minimal qualifications are
16
    high school diploma or GED, that is we must
17
    advertise 30 days prior to the opening of the program
18
19
    to all applicants, we do that... They come in, and we
20
    have them fill out a very, very standard basic job
21
    application. That's where these figures are
22
    to be compiled from:
                 From that then, we give them a slip of
23
```

number is the same, it's just repeated. It's torn in

paper 15

paper that they sign, stamped with two numbers.

24

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half; the get their half, I get the signed half.

That means that they know, along with that is a sheet of paper, when they come back and take their exams.

·25

we give three basic exams: A reading exam, approximately sixth grade math exam and a mechanical comprehension exam. It is very basic it has nothing to do with the craft. From those exams they're scored, a list is compiled and the highest scoring person goes number one on the list and so on and so on all the way down. No one fails. No one.

Depending on how many jobs at that point then the program is closed and remains closed for two years. Most people don't understand that. The reason for the closure is as we need an apprentice to draw from that list, starting from number one and so on and so forth.

That's where one of the problems come from because in order to try and comply with these consent decrees under these standards, who are we discriminating against. On my last opening I had no woman score in the top 25. None. That's devastating to me because if I've put a woman on board I've discriminated against everyone else above her, so on and so forth with other minorities. It is

not a law here and I really personally am very very the potential for legal concerned about that as far as a suit.

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Who are they going to sue? Me or Budd Ramsey, or are they going to sue my program? decree says we will try and do this. Try But under goals and timetables, in my opinion, we're still not right. I honestly feel that my particular program is the simplest, the easiest and the most fair in the State of Nevada to get into. I don't sit there and play God on who gets into my program. Most people still have a conception that union members, only It win members the children get into the program. Less than five very them percent of my apprenticeship program are unionmembers, related to union members.

My business agent's son did not get in two files. The main secretary for the union's son has not gotten in in the last six years, and he's applied every time. I feel our tests are fair, they re graded by six instructors, the instructors do not know who anyone is when they grade those exams because the only thing that appears on the top is that number. Not until the list is compiled by number matching score is that gone back and then added to the application and goes in a file of the that s basically our program.

1 The last paragraph here remaining 2 problems, one concern of mine, because I legitimately 3 care-about people - I will not play with people's -brains personally is that women im minorities are he reputation 5 getting a handle, especially in apprenticeship, that the only reason that they're there is because they're 6 a minority or because they re a woman. I don't think that's fair. They can't live that way for four years, 8 9 thinking that they re there only because they re a minority or woman. 10 They've got to know that they're there 11 because they re the best because the work is were 12 very difficult, as far as the schooling and the 13 on-the-job training, If they can we overcome that, 14 then they re not going to succeed, and that part of 15 16 what our dropout problem is Number two, I treed the 17 the goals and timetables are too high. I we had many discussions 18 19 with Bud on this. I don't know what was all taken into 20 -place that compiled those goals and timetables know in 1981 when I opened that program, I had many 21 22 more women and minorities apply. But I do know now 23 that on my last opening, which was 358 people applied 24 for approximately what we assumed would be 25 Journey . 25 openings; that dwindled to ten openings. That's all

I we placed, and I m getting ready to reopen here shortly. I will put out two more before that reopening which is scheduled in the spring of next year.

But the reason I'm saying they re too
high is because out of 358 applicants only six
percent women even only applied. So if only six
percent of women applied where do I legitimately even
come close to try and place 18 percent? Which brings
me back to the fact when I've reopened the program we
graduated three women.

Ittle thing on how many minorities and women do you have in the program. But the computer does not take into consideration this two-year closure; it's a monthly printout.

Sitting there with 20 percent, and then over the time when they turn out, I might be down to five percent. Those reports do not reflect any of that, and I think it's wrong.

Also, when I opened this program and we closed the door and dispatched, the first two people I dispatched were women. Now, they were not my highest scorers, but I dispatched them because I

1 graduated three. I dispatched two. So for the first 2 four months of my opening, my dispatch rate was 100 3 percent female, and the next six months it dropped to 80 percent female, as far as dispatch quota. 4 As ar over the last two years now I'm 5 at 21 and a half percent So I don't think people 6 7 look at quote the figures realistically in relationship to what's really there. 8 9 Also, another problem that I foresee is because so many journeymen's daughters sons are not 10 11 getting back into these crafts, they are getting very bitter taste in their mouth about why should if 12 train this ether person bere when wown kid can't 13 14 get into this program, and I ve been a good member of 15 the union for 25 years? 16 So now I'm starting to experience problems as far as, quote Aunquote, they say hey, I 17 18 just don't want to be bothered; I'm not going to tell them what I know. Which puts a bigger burden on the 19 20 school. And when you talk about apprenticeship you 21 cannot do it with school alone. That's been proven 22 year after year, after year. 23 Finally, another problem that I foresee, People - People keep saying that testing for apprenticeship

programs so on and so forth is much too difficult for

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25

women and minorities. I have a problem with that because these tests in my opinion today, are getting to the point where they re so ridiculous when you put someone into a program that in my opinion is one of the most difficult programs anywhere. I we ever been to a lot of schools and I don't know if I could do today what my apprentices are expected to do.

Electrical alone, we use seven different textbooks in one year. Homework is astronomical, and the person is working a full-time job. The tests get to the point where these people cannot endure that type of a curriculum.

they can't read and read very, very well, we don't have time to put them through a remedial reading school. I have counseled several apprentices and told them, I think you should go to the college and take a reading skills course. The guy says or the gal says, when can I do it? It's impossible. I really think a lot of these issues should be looked at and considered when they talk about apprenticeship. I think it's the best thing that ever happened to any craft in the apprenticeship program, but I see them being destroyed by a lot of rules and regulations.

that are set forth.

answer these as well as I could, and if I went over my time I apologize, but I have a tendency to get off on tangents because I truly, truly believe in apprenticeship and I truly believe most people do not

understand it at all.

One other item (we do do is with Budd

High Ramsey and through WACA, which stands for Western

Apprenticeship Coordinators Association, we put on several meetings a year that are open to these groups on women and minorities and apprenticeship, and the last one we had we put a lot of work into.

and I lined up a day at the college in the meeting rooms and brought all the coordinators in with all the information and printed up pamphlets and everything to present these to the people to really tell them what do they need to know to get into apprenticeship. Unfortunately, one person showed up. Just one. Now, that to me was very, very sad, with the work that we put into it.

There we gave the person the whole bale of hay like I gave to you today, and that's basically where we're at.

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                  MS. NOZERO: All right. Thank you very
   much Mr. Linnert.
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3
                  MR. ARBERRY:
                                I have a quick question.
    You mentioned that you put on a seminar. Was it
4
5
    advertised at all?
                  MR. LINNERT:
                                Yes, it was.
 6
 7
                  MR. ARBERRY:
                                In the newspaper?
8
                  MR. LINNERT:
                                It was not put in the
    newspaper because WACA as a group cannot finance that.
9
10
    It was put in the college newspaper, and the college
    sent out letters along with Mr. Ramsey's office to,
11
12
   again, all these minority and women groups
13
    are aware of I believe there was over 200. Bude
14
    might be able to answer where they all went
15
                  MR. ARBERRY: And only one person
16
    showed up?
17
                  MR. LINNERT:
                                One person.
                                              I don't
18
    remember her name. Do you, Bud?
19
                  MR. ARBERRY: It sokay. It doesn't
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             I didnt hear anything about it, and when I
21
    hear things like that I try to get it out to people
22
    because I get a lot of calls from people wanting jobs
23
    and wanting information and if I had known about it
24
    I'd spread the word.
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                  MR. LINNERT:
                                We normally put that on
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every year at least once, and it's done through the college.

MR. ARBERRY: Thank/you.
MS. NOZERO: Next7

MR. BENZENBOWER: My name is Pat

Benzenbower, and I'm with the Bartenders Union. In 1981 I was put in charge of coordinating the bartenders union and I had very basic problem.

Number one, what Elliott McCarty took me was in direct violation with what the NLRB was telling me.

So I went to our attorneys, and he advised me that whatever Elliott wanted, Elliott got.

leadership which was very much opposed to women in the craft. There again, I had our attorney explain to them what the consequences would be if we did not try to provide these for the hotels. Then came the worst problem: I had no women. At that time women were pretty much restricted to the small outlying taverns and not the hotels.

So the first thing we did was went go around to these people and told them if they would like to move and become Strip bartenders, we'd be more than happy to place them. Then we had the older bartenders who resented them, and by our constitution,

problem I originally had with Elect. And these older fellas were resenting these new women on board going out as bartenders.

So in our collective bargaining agreement we have provision whereby the hotels can ask for three applicants for each vacancy. So I would send two of the older fellows and one female. Of course the female got hired wo that took us off the hook there.

Then we had another program whereby people come in from other locals that says that they must have a waiting period of 50 weeks before they can go to work as a bartender. They can work as an apprentice, they can sell shoes or whatever they want to They cannot go out as a bartender. We immediately waived that. Then the hotels were not doing their part. At that time most of the people were being hired by the bar managers. The bar manager would interview somebody, and then send them to personnel for processing.

So I went out and talked to a few of the human resource people that I knew and said hey, down the road you're going to have a problem. So they reversed the procedure. The applicants would

would screen Then they would send the bar manager to be placed where they were going to work.

apprentices. We could not supply what the hotels were asking for. So again, back to the human resource people. And we asked them to research their other areas, primarily housekeeping, for transfers from that area into the beverage departments. Which would be a definite promotion for most people, which really helped them because they had two ways to gother.

They wanted black females, so a lot of maids ended up in the program, and it worked out well for the hotels. Then Electron contacted me and sent me some reports that the hotels were turning in to see if I thought they were accurate. I found they had a very serious fallacy in their reporting. They would report extras as employees. They would hire a certain amount of extra employees, which showed as minorities and women on their reports, but by virtue of the fact they were extra employees, they weren't working, which created a lot of turmoil so they got that straightened out.

Then we had one property that would

report for the quarterly report, they would take one particular day that they had a lot of females working, and that was what they were reporting. But we had other properties that went right to work and tried to get their minorities and their quota for female. By the end of it, all of the properties who were signatory to the consent decree pretty much fell in line and did what they were asked to do, and as far as I can tell, they are doing a good job of maintaining.

Now, you have other properties who were not signatory to that consent decree. To this day, they are still not hiring minorities or women. And we had another problem with the hotels—it was ear problem and the hotels problem, was these female apprentices, it is hard work. In the cases of liquor, beer. We not helping them.

whatever you have to do to get the problem resolved, do it. Because we recognize that it's here to stay.

And our apprentice program wirtually was a program which was nothing but on the job training.

before it was bartenders and barboys. With women going into the program as some of these young women objected to being called barboys.

So we came up with the word "apprentice bartender", which was completely untrue because we had no apprentice program. So with our new union leadership whatsh is very progressive, we got with Mr. Ramsey and decided to come up with a program. figured it would probably take us two trips in front of the council to get it approved. We went one time, they approved it. Great. Here we are, we've got the potato, what do we do with it? We went to the university, and they 

We went to the university, and they were more than willing to let us use their facility at no cost. The only thing we had to do was leave it the way we found it. We had three of our bartenders who had to have teaching experience, we are using them as instructors on the preparation part of it.

We went to government agencies. OSHA

has put on two classes for us. We went to the

various hotels where we have human resource people on

put on classes. We have bar managers who have put on

classes for us.

we have gone to different properties who have new setups advanced equipment, such as yesterday we went to the Golden Nugget which has probably the most elaborate beverage dispensing equipment in town.

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   They provided that for us and provided us with a
   bartender to demonstrate it, and also their
2
    bartenders is an ex-teacher, and had again rapport
3
    with the kids. The program is working out great.
 4
   had no basic requirements to get into the program
5
 6
    We do require a high school education, and were
 7
    require basic skills in English.
                  Nome at present we have 167 apprentices
 8
    in this program. Our requirements are not by the
9
    year. They must have 2,000 hours on-the-job training,
10
11
    and 144 hours classroom. We have made available,
    since our craft is a 24-hour craft and our classroom
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13
    time at the university sometimes conflicts with a lot
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    of their schedules, so one of the properties has
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    provided us with a video recorder and a camera, and
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    we also have our own camcorder that we put the
    classes on tape, show them at the union hall at
17
    various times to make it available for everybody.
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                  our current figures, we have,
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    in the class. We have 14 percent female;
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21
    six percent black; six percent Asian; 12 percent
22
    Hispanic and 76 percent white. That sall.
23
                  MS. NOZERO: Thank you very much, Mr.
24
    Benzenbower-
25
                  Mr.Kist?
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1 MR. KIST: My name is Dennis Kist. 2 president, of the International Alliance of Theatrical 3 Stage Employees, Local 20, also chairman of Nevada Resort Association Local 720 Training Trust, so Locan 4 5 speak in both capacities. As far as a small history of our craft 6 it's probably best that I explain a little bit to you 7 what we do so I can explain our problems and how we 8 9 address/them. 10 We are, as Bartenders said, a 24-hour a 11 day craft. We provide stage hands behind the scenes 12 at the showrooms on the Strip and downtown. 13 are mostly nighttime jobs. We also have the wardrobe 14 attendants back stage. We also do the live 15 television broadcasts out of Las Vegas for any of the major sporting events, or pretty much vany type of 16 17 major television production coming out in Las Vegas to 18 We do that as well. 19 We also are involved in the movie and its always hose industry, such as Crime Story, that's here now filming. 20 We provide employees, local hires working for that. 21 22 We also are in the audiovisual convention-area, which provide employees (Of. regions - you 23 any conventions coming to town any type of 24 theatrical presentations or audiovisual presentations a 25 the car shows that are in town, we do the work on

we have to address.

2 1

what we're doing, or at least the work that we cover because we are not like in the construction industry where, if we have a job to do it may take six months to complete our job project. When we dispatch an employee to the job, that employee has to know what he or she is doing to be able to complete that project in maybe a four-hour span or three-day job, that type of thing. We provide work for hotels or clients that spend an inordinate amount of money in this town to come and bring conventions here, so it's very important that we provide qualified people to the job.

With that in mind, when the consent decrees came down, we were signatory to two of the consent decrees, the one that covers the black minorities, and also another consent decree that covered hispanics and women. So we were faced with the knowledge that we had to bring the minorities and women. The women, as well as being able to supply employed basically on a moment's notice because our dispatch office is opened practically 24 hours a day, we get calls we need ten carpenters, ten video electricians,

that type of thing immediately.

we have to be able to supply these trained people that are trained and not just say we need ten women on the list or 15 Hispanics or 20 blacks and put them on the job and then they re going to learn. It cannot be done that way. It damages the employer, it damages the convention trade in town, and it also damages the reputation of the union which I'm concerned about, as well.

in the black consent decree we were required in the black consent decree to take in a certain number of blacks to train them and place them first our hiring hall list and then out to the jobs of a minimal amount of categories. They basically were referred out to the nighttime Strip jobs, which are not as hectic because it's a routine job; that they do on the Strip shows.

required to take a certain amount of Hispanics and women a variety of our different seniority lists.

As I said, we also represent wardrobe attendants which is primarily a female category historically, although we've got a reverse problem in there as trying to get males in the although we're

makes it difficult to get males to take that type of work.

However, on the reversa, because we do represent those people, we found it extremely easy in the last six or seven years to now train female stage hands simply because of the history of the negotiations and the history of the craft. The pay is higher for the state category than it is for the wardrobe category, therefore it's the economic incentive for them to get into that category, as well.

As far as our training program is concerned, we do not have a formal apprenticeship program. What we do have is we have a trust fund setup that is, funded by the employer through the collective bargaining process. It is set up with three management trustees, three union trustees. We have a training coordinator that's hired and paid by the trust and it's a separate entity, separate and apart from the hotels and the union.

We provide training classes in carpentry, welding, rigging, projection, television, wardrobe, electronics, all the variety of the crafts that we have to know in order to do our job. These classes are open at no cost to anybody that wants to

with the union.

because it is a 24-hour job, someone may be working a nighttime job and may have to go in in the daytime for some type of maintenance work or convention type of thing, and it may disrupt the training. So we donot set any certain number on how many are taking the class We set up the class, there's no cost to them, so if the complete, the class they get credit

for it and then they will be qualified in that particular category. If they donot complete the class it sopen for them to take at another times when their work schedule will allow them.

We have found over the and this has really gotten into gear over the last six years. We thek classe have ken found. have found for instance in the last in 1485 and 1986 we trained probably in excess of 200 people in a variety of jobs. In that our reporting requirements under the consent decrees have expired, we don't have to file those documents with the federal court.

The position we have taken over the last years, and I think it's a correct one to take, is that we are not looking for any certain number of quota, we see that looking for so many of this or that.

we re open to everyone who wants to take the classes.

We dispatch on a non-discriminatory basis, and we think that's the correct position to take.

And I am not aware of any problems with anyone being referred to the job or being trained that they were denied either one of those things on the basis of their sex, or their color, or their ethnic background, or religion.

obviously when they get to the jobs we have no control over who the employer will or will not hire.

We don't know of any problems with any of the hotels in which there's any type of discrimination once the people have been referred out.

Historically, our union is a small of craft union, we have approximately 800 members. When we were first hit with the first consent decree we were probably at about 200 to 300 members. With a small father-and-son local. As far as the positive things with what the consent decree did is it forced the union to change that. It forced the union to take in people who were not relatives with someone who started the union. So the doors are now open for the minorities and for the women to come in and take the jobs.

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We did find an initial problem when we
1
                            me found
    started training of women, in that with the historic
 2
         nolder workers would place
    biases, the women would immediately begin the heavier
3
          we found that when were
    jobs and automatically be disqualified because they
4
   wouldnot do it. Over the last six years with the
5
    greater influx of qualified women and minorities, I
6
    have not seen that to be the case, as of late so I
7
    donot think that problem exists out there. The older
8
    members and maybe the lower level supervisors are now
9
    accepting the change that has come about.
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11
                 The only problem that I would say, and
    it's something that we can't control. We have a
12
                        Which is
    hiring hall list where it's a rotational tist.
13
    first name up is the first name out, and after you
14
    finish with a job you sign it and you go back on the
15
   back of the list. There is one part of the
16
17
    collective bargaining agreement which the employers &
   can request someone that worked for that employer
18
                              Bujloyer
    for the last six months, so they request them by name
19
    and we cant
                control who they may select.
20
                  But like I said, normally -- I think it
21
    really is the truth, that because of the type of
22
23
    craft that we have, you make your living by
                                  abilities and
                   shell ,
    reputation, that you're skilled, you're able to do the
24
                                     we have bund
    work and you're willing to work. That there's really
25
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not a discriminatory practice in that letter of
   request because we have now found that as the people
2
            classes, the women and minorities ake
3
   classes, they too get on the letters requested by the
5
   particular employers.
                 T think the program that we have is
6
         it's been successful, it's cured a lot cf
 7
   problems that I think the federal government sought
8
    with our union back in the seventies, and Icm not
 9
   really aware of any significant problems with any
10
11
    employers as far as any type of blatant
12
    discrimination.
13
                      NOZERO: Thank you very much Nr.
14
    Kist.
15
                  Mr. Cohen?
                  MR. COHEN: Thank you. My name is Paul
16
17
           I'm administrative assistant, to "Jimmy"
               is secretary/treasurer, and I'm h
18
   because Jimmy just got elected a couple months ago,
19
20
   and he really isn't aware of the historical
    background of the two consent decrees. I came on
21
22
    board in 1981 with a new administration then that had
    a whole different approach / and I'm glad Pat made the
24
    comment regarding the Bartenders because the
25
   Bartenders were of the same venture until they
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realized a new administration that said we've got some things to de line,

I think the consent decree triggered and motivated some people to get some things done, that goes without saying. The Culinary Union is probably the least skilled of the unions that were involved in the consent decree. We basically have three major sections: We have what we call the front end, which is your food servers, cocktail waitresses, maitre d' and captains. Those are called glamour jobs;

deal with the maids and the shampoo porters, and the guest room attendants and the people that do all the cleaning up; the cleanliness, if you will. The little Then we have people that prepare the food, dish it up, cook it get out dishes and so on, which is our kitchen. You really don't have to have a super amount of skill to be referred out under our system because there a Right to Work state which and come in and register with us and sign as up for two classifications.

We have seven categories of experience. Someone with no experience, someone with 500 hours,

which equates to over a full year of experience. But we get a call in from the hotel and they say we'd like to have --we've got two temporary or two steady extras or two steady extra food servers. They say send out five of your most experienced. We send out five people, and they basically are sent out on when they clocked in, and based upon their experience.

there who they wish to hire, which it will lead into the lentender through find regarding one of the problems that Pat talked about between what we saw what the hotels reported to Mr. McCarthy and what we reported.

Then the hotel decides when they get

really have any apprentice programs, again because of the skill things. We do things to encourage. There has always been a captains board, and these are the people that seat you at the tables, and these are the ones that make sure everything goes right. These people have to take a written and oral examination with a five-member board, and it is freestanding from the Culinary Union.

Prior to the consent decree, all five members of that board were males. There is now one male, one female and I believe two minorities on that

five-member board. To be eligible to take that test and that interview, a person had to have one full year in the industry.

Since 1981 there

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increase in the number of minorities and females because the heretofore, like Pat said, it was like a closed shop. Bartenders were males and the maids were female and so on down the line. With the consent decree in coming to the union in 1981, I saw a dramatic change there because there was conscious effort to do so. Because if we could not comply with that category of the consent decree, then the hotels could say well, we cannot do it because the unions are not referring us those people who meet those requirements.

So we were able to get that on, and that is a dramatic change. The situation of overall perceptions in what has gone on is basically the nature of the animal The backbone of a union contract is seniority, and that was always a problem in the area of compliance with the consent decree. However, by working with the hotels and working with the different unions involved including ours as Pat mentioned from Local 165, the bartenders, etc., we were able to circumvent or short circuit the

seniority, because we knew, by the nature of the history of the organization, you were not able to comply because you wouldn't get these people to the top because they never had the experience. The way a Especially in the front end, the cocktail servers, sauciers, sous chefs, people that have had to have skill levels to move up the structure, because they basically got promoted from within the existing structure. I think that we dramatically changed within the last six years.

The problem that we had being a referral union, is that we reported every referral that we sent out. Again, if we sent out five people for one or two jobs, we would show that we sent out five people. The hotels would report that they only hired one, and until we got the hire slip we did not know who in fact had been hired. And then since 1984 I can tell you there has been a tremendous increase in the amount of extras or steady extras or people who are brought in for short time positions and then put into a layoff status and then put on a recall status.

I can count the number of full-time jobs that we get called in to the union in the last 12 months because you have the people who have

employers are

1 5

have special events that we need extra people. This is above and beyond our banquet people who do nothing but work as food servers in special events. But with the onset of the corporations and their tremendous increase in the Convention Center facilities and the efforts between the hotel industry and the Convention Center, we have seen a tremendous influx of those needs.

increase of construction going on, we cannot today supply all of the hotels' needs in some classification, specifically maids. And if you look in the paper today, even we are advertising, and we have gone out to try to attempt with other agencies, to bring people who go through a screening program.

We work very closely with the employment security program.

We work very closely with welfare, with the Community College, and any sources that we can find people who have a work ethic, who want to come in and make a reasonable guaranteed wage in a non-skilled area. And it is very difficult, and now we are faced with the Riviera building another thousand rooms, the Flamingo bilton's going to go

with another 800 rooms and other additions going on, and with people building down in Laughlin, there's going to be a tremendous drain on our current resources.

Again, these are non-skilled areas because to go out and teach someone to clean a hotel room does not take an awful lot of skill. It just sick that revests takes a lot of tenacity and a stay with it attitude.

Other projects we've done in attempt to try to make things easier for people, through the last three years through the Clark County Community College have had English as a second language that we we been running at the union. We provide the space, and "Val Garner's" group there at the Community College provides us with a teacher.

That is open to union members and their family dependents if they wish to come in. And with the number of agents which we now represent as ten percent, Hispanics are now 16 percent of our union, we do have a definite need to continue that program, and that will go into its fourth year.

Tech, trade school the white Elephant a few years ago.

altog with bound for frequency,

Now it; s hard to get into that place. We work with

Chef "Cane". Those students put automatically into

the higher entry level because the have gained academic skills in the culinary arts are unfortally placed at 2 <sup>M</sup>We work<sup>™</sup>very closely with <del>the</del> CETA 3 have their culinary arts as program when they used 5 We work with any agency and any organization But unlike the Operating that has training programs. 6 7 Engineers, Stage Hands and Bartenders, that's where you get into skilled areas, and the promotions to 9 become a chef, which is a non-classified position, is 10 an appointment by management 💉 11 But to be in the other skilled areas. the chef can move people and they like to come in and 12 13 They would like to take a young man train their own. who has been a busboy, to become a waiter to become 14 chef 15 captain and so on if you pass the test. The will train then to be take a dish person and try to get them a saucier, and 16 In the Kitchens of 17 then sous chef because each hotel basically there is a kingdom under itself. Given the fact that we have been given our assignment of the consent decree, the 19 20 only comment I can make on that, as far as the excess, bolieve is we feel that we have complied to the best of our 21 2 2 efforts in providing the work force to the hotels to 23 comply with the consent decree and we are very happy 24 that all we have to do now is just provide the EEOC a 25 report every year as a referral under the Civil

1 Rights Act of '64. Thank you. 2 MS NOZERO: Thank you very much-3 Questions from members of the committee? MS. DELUCA: I do. 4 5 Mr. Cohen, is there an effort to recruit males for maids? 6 7 MR. COHEN: You'd better believe It's -- I got to tell you something. With the 8 Hispanics, it's almost like a macho thing. But again, when someone signs up, we tell them, You can sign up 10 11 for two classifications. You can sign up as a food server, and a maid. And we tell the people what our 12 13 If a man came up to me right now and said needs are. I want to be a maid, I got him a job. I'll send him 14 That's not happening. It's very 15 out today. 16 difficult to get these people to go to we do have 17 some however. In other areas, people just say we're 18 19 not going to do it. This is one of the things we're 20 Working very closely with state and welfare with that 2 1 new program the legislature's got in. What we've 22 been attempting to do, and they do a screening 23 program, we waive the registration fee. And we will 24 do it in those areas in which we have immediate job 25 openings because the thing we do not want to do is

That s what happened before. And the welfare problem is monitoring these people.

But they'll come in just like anyone else. We don't put a scar on or tag on. They come in with a slip just like Employment Security does and other programs that we work with. Come to our cashier, register, they get their slip and they're sent to the dispatcher and the dispatcher knows only that they were sent by state welfare, and they are here for specific jobs.

But they do not pay their \$15, and we will send them out immediately. But they do a screening program for us, and that's very important. It saves a lot of animosity and aggravation.

MS. DELUCA: Sounds like a change in the job title Maid might be useful.

MR. COHEN: Well, historically they were called room attendants. We call them guest room attendants. They work in the restrooms. We call them house they used to be called housement we call them house persons now, and these basically are house men that work in the porter area. You try to come up with generic names for these, but when you say you're going to be fixing beds, you're a maid.

## MS. BERKLEY: A rose is a kosen

MS. DELUCA: Do you see very many female captains and/or chefs?

MR. COHEN: I don't think I've ever seen, in the six years I we been here in Las Vegas, a female chef. yes. But on the captains, yes, maken, we sure do. We do have captains that are on the list.

MS. DELUCA: I have more questions, but maybe someone else would like to go first before I get organized.

MR. TETREAULT: I have a couple questions, especially in the area of the operating engineers. If I understand your presentation, how does a minority, someone say in the ghetto with a limited education, how can they possibly get into your program and expect to get a position later on with the union?

MR. LINNERT: In the apprenticeship program or with the union?

MR. TETREAULT: Well, I assume when you use the term "dispatch", you're sending over a candidate to the union --

MR. COHEN: The union is totally

WM-Lake
separate and they have this open enrollment that Paul
is referring to.

1 MR. TETREAULT: If the minorities don't 2 get onto your enrollment, then the unions can't hire 3 the minorities, the way I understand it. LINNEAT MR. COHEN: There again too, that's the 4 5 way I feel I we been discriminating because we do reach down and get them; Which I feel are against 6 7 our selection procedures. In other words, I now have two Hispanics in this last opening that I dispatched, 8 9 one American Indian, two female and one Asian, I 10 believe. If my memory serves me right. Those people 11 were reached for because of goals and timetables. Through affirmative 12 MR. TETREAULT: 13 action hiring; is that right? L'NNEAL 14 MR. COHEN: Pasically yes, but really 15 no. They were just reached for. Call it a dual list 16 if you want. We don't really have such a list, and 17 that's my problem. I feel I'm in violation of that selection procedure, like I tried to bring out, 18 19 because I'm discriminating against 25 white males that are before them, and without a law or a rule 20 21 that says I must do this, who do we come back to? Is. the point I was trying to get across: 22 23 We have -- you know, we've made this 24 effort now before 1980, but have really pushed it 25 I've had a couple of white males come back beyond.

That list is posted out there. Why didn't I get that job? My only out is I refer them to Eudd Ramsey. I said you call the man that tells me I had to do what I did.

MR. TETREAULT: Doesn't it offer representation as far as reverse discrimination claim?

MR. COHEN: First of all, I we never seen a consent decree. Second of all, again, every seminar I attended, there is no such thing as reverse discrimination. It is just who do we discriminate against. So I concerned about it. I brought that issue up as a concern, and I think it should be looked at as to, you know, how do we protect ourselves? I really think we're opening a door that could create a monster, and you bre seeing more and more of it in the courts today.

## MR. TETREAULT: Thank you.

MR. RAMSEY: I also want to reiterate the fact that once he does turn out the apprentice, it's no longer counted, and that's the whole idea of apprenticeship is to get journeyman, Not to get people in apprenticeship, no. To get more skilled people on the job. My department, the state,

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everybody else, when you we really reached out and done something good, it is a minus. There's a negative in front of it because the ware gone. And that's really what you're after, not apprentices: journeymen, not apprentices:
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MS. DELUCA: I'd like to say I
appreciate everyone's comments, including Mr.
McCall's. They've all been very informative and
interesting. I would like to ask just a couple other
questions of Mr. Linnert. I know it sounds like
you're putting lots of energy into bringing
minorities and women into the training program. Do
you go into the high schools and schools?

MR. LINNERT: Yes, I dc. In fact alone, last year I spent one whole day in a careers class at Chaparral High School. We used to do this as a group, but we are finding it much much more difficult to just go in and take a class over. Some instructors don't like it, so we do a lot of it through the college.

But this particular careers instructor asked me if I would come out and talk. I spent the day there, and just to give you an idea, I did put together a little questionnaire thing for the people, and out of a day, I didn't actually - I don't remember the figures, as far as percentages, but out,

that entire day, I had zero amount of people who can tell me what a union was, and only two that knew what an apprenticeship program was, only two.

And to me that was sad with all the

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information that goes to the schools pertaining to apprenticeship, they really donot know what it is, they truly donot know, and they are not prepared for it when they come to us to apply.

MS. DELUCA: Thank you. I am a former schoolteacher myself. It's been many years. I know most counselors try and stay aware of these things as best they can.

MR. LINNERT: What I we found, and I don't want to step on any toes here, what I we found that is most teachers try to stay abreast of mest programs that are there, but they cannot possibly understand them. If I ask you what is a curriculum for getting into my program, I m sure you'll tell me you don't know, arany other program in this state.

Whereas I feel if a counselor had Mr.

Ramsey's phone number and said her you want to know about apprenticeship, call this man, and that man will refer you to the program that you want to talk for any I talk to anybody that calls me. I've been told I spend too much time on it, but I believe in it

and believe that if people would understand what 1 there would be less they were getting into work that another problems. 2 here with the women, that we've all kind of implied 3 One brief thing, <del>I had</del> a woman one day 4 about who came to me crying who had a remodel in a hotel. 5 she's a very small individual they gave her the job 6 7 of jerking the toilet off the floor in the restrooms. She couldnot break that seal she couldn't do it. 8 9 She came into class that night she was crying and They are going to fire me, I cannot do the job. 10 I said y Okay, let's talk about it. 11 I put our heads together. I cut two 12 13 two-by-fours. You put one on the floor, one under the lip of the toilet, and you kneel down on it and 14 15 you pop it off and anyone can drag it. She took her two two-by-fours the next day, kept up with everyone 16 17 else and everyone was happy. But if someone doesn't take the concern to do that, then everyone is hurt. 18 And it's an engoing thing, it snowballs and I'm 19 20 worried about it. 21 MS. DELUCA: I'd like to see, having been a former teacher, I'd like to see an 22 23 organization such as yours be even more aggressive about getting into the schools. I know everybody has 24 25 their limit of resources. I used to have union

representatives into my classrooms to speak. It's just that the demands are so great in the schools with the counselors and the teachers that someone needs to come and say we want into every classroom in this high school this year. We want in here, let us in.

MR. RAMSEY: The last two years in a row I have sent letters to every single high school, volunteered my time to speak.

MS . DELUGA: Great

high school I was invited to five. Three of them

now through the Economic Security Department, the way everything else is going is the world of computers.

Right now we're inputting all Carson Sity All the apprentice information Winto the computers that will

that the cost money and the schools are going to have to come up with it.

But all sorts of career information, including a little quiz to what to do. You like to do this, that or the other. But every year I have sent out and I thought my response has been very,

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1
    very poor.
                  MS DELUCA: I'm glad to hear that
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    you're doing that.
                         I think you're all doing
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 4
    marvelous things,
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                  May I ask another question, Madam
    ehairman?
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 7
                  MS_NOZERO: Yes, you may.
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                  MS. DELUCA: 'Mr. Benzenbower, & Know
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   you mentioned that other properties that weren't
    signatories to the consent decrees, that you felt
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    they were not hiring women and minorities. Do you
          believe this to be time?
    still feel that way?
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13
                  MR. BENZENBOWER:
                                     Very definitely.
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                  MS NOZERO:
                                Margo2
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                  MS. PISCEVICH: Thank you. Any of you
   gentlemen, have you seen any -- I understand what
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17
    decrees do and what consents do and what you have to
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    do, and as a result of what you have to do, have you
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    seen any biases exhibited by supervisors or people
20
    higher up in your unions against minorities and women,
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    once you've placed them? Like to make the job more
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   difficult, to try and get them out of it? Anything
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   Like that?
24
                              I was just going to say
                  MR. KIST:
    those are some things that, whether or not it s union
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are just some inherent biases that some people have.

Sure in that my union, as I said was a smaller,

father-son type of union, that I think in my older

members you are going to still see that. But you know,

they are not always in a position to make their biases

affect someone else's job.

with Culinary in my particular union I came here in 1981 as welf, and probably because of my age and also maybe some of the other people that came in with me, a lot of those inherent biases went by the wayside. You are always going to have that type of bias in a union with a history that mine base. But as far as the administrative level, my executive board and the officers of the union, we keep an eye on it if

But for instance, like I said, when we initially started referring be women, I personally saw several instances where women were put in lifting counter weights that some of the smaller males could not lift. So if we see something like that we do take issue.

MS. PISCEVICH: What do you do in terms for the education or awareness of those kinds of

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not workgement or excutive?
                   people that are there working on day
    level? Not the, quote, administrator?
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                  MR. KIST: Well, if it, s on a
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   day-to-day level, I think just the influx of Ene
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   younger and minorities have helped because when
    there is just one person on the jobsite, and black
6
    goes out on the job and everyone else is white, well
    certainly he's going to have some problems.
                                                  But when
    more and more come in more minorities and more women,
    the older memberships are going to naturally not have
11
    the ability to be overbearing with these people,
   because they no longer are the majority, So it's
12
   Gust > I don't think there was any formal thing we
13
    did, it was just a natural consequence of the consent
14
    decree forcing people to go out there in the work
15
    place.
16
                                         are there any
17
                  MS. PISCEVICH:
                                  But there's really no
    affirmative steps taken like education or awareness
18
    cranything like that within any of the unions?
19
20
                  MR. LINNERT: Yes;
                                       I feel we do.
21
    will personally go out to a job and counsel the
    journeyman if I'm having a problem with a journeyman,
22
23
    or the entire shop. In some cases I have had to go
    out and the chief engineer has given me permission to
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come in around coffee break time and explain reality

1 to them. That this individual has as much right there as anybody else, as long as they do their job 3 and they do it well, treat them like a person. get away from this other 4 One of my problems, though, that I was 5 going to bring up an management, is those are people 6 I personally cannot get to I cannot talk to. And I have had a couple, not a lot open particular property 8 owner just blatantly said I will not have a woman in that group. I dispatched her, she was hired, she 10 11 made it two months and she was terminated definitely for other reasons which caused tremendous problems. 12 13 But the termination wound up sticking and I was told to back away from it only because of very, very 14 severe conflict in other areas. So I feel in some 15 cases it is still there, but I feel we we tried to 16 17 eliminate it. 18 MR. COHEN: On the Gulinary side, yeu at the collective bargaining agreement 19 set up A person can be sent out and 20 they can be terminated without cause with less than, 21 22 After they reach their 14th shift, they 40 shifts. can if they fall in the collective bargaining 23 24 agreement.

If someone comes down and wishes to

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file a grievance and in that investigation they feel they we been discriminated against not considered 2 for an increase, or promotion, into a shift of chan graveyard shift into a day shift or something, they believe we not they being satisfactorily serviced they have the right to file a failure to 6 represent against the union. Modwell while we donot publicize it a lot, we tell these people if 8 youre not happy with the union, your not happy with the employer and you feel you ve been 10 discriminated against, you can file charges with the 11 NLRB www give them the name and number and who to 12 13 call.

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And I think if you check over the last few years, the awareness that has gone on in all our industries, is that people are very aware of their rights mew, and the number of failure to represents that have been filed against unions has dramatically Since 1981, increased. If you look at the number of charges and complaints filed with NLRB and the Equal Rights Commission in Clark County since 1981 you will lind they have been staggering, in terms of what has been taking place.

So people are becoming more and more aware of their rights and what the contract can and

can to do for them. When you get up into promotions, and I guess I ble use the bartenders as a good example. A food and beverage manager is a nonunion, noncollective bargaining, They control the structure of the bar unit and its operation. The union has to come in and ensure that seniority is maintained, and that the proper staffing is there, just like we do in the hotels. If a maid comes to us and we know that the contract calls for 20 beds a day and one of the hotels is forcing their maids to do 26 a day, we have 10

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a grievable situation.

So these people are becoming meremore aware, and the biggest thing I feel that taking place in 1981, both in our previous administration and the current one is the shop That s the backbone of the steward program. collective bargaining agreement and the awareness to stop discrimination. You have shop stewards who are trained, understand the collective bargaining agreement, aware of what can be done and if they on the job they can resolve a great number of problems before gets into grievances with the union, before they go file charges with the NLRB and the Equal Rights Commission.

So if you want to take a look at what

the unions are doing, take a look at the shop steward's program. That, s really where the training takes place, where the pyramid gets down to the worker; The person they go to on their shift.

Live got a problem. Can they really make me move from casino porter cleaning the cigarettes butts out to going into the bathrooms? Can they move me from this area into that area? So a great number of people know what their rights are:

fortunate. As Mr McCall said, the hotels have had a problem in their directors and above, placing minorities and female. But their middle line management has been pretty much open, and they are placing minorities in those positions which our people fall directly under them. So we don'not really have much of a discriminatory as far as supervision is concerned.

an older fellow was harassing a female because number one, he doesnot want her in there, and number two, he feels she campt do the job. We used, my being a smaller unit we good as agents one on one and just talk to the bar manager, explain the situation them pull the individual off to the side and say hey, pal,

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this is the way it is. You either have to accept it
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   or find another craft.
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                 MS: NOZERC: Thank you very much: Any
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   further questions from the members of the panel?
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   Thank you all very much for coming this morning.
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   It's been very enlightening. I appreciate your time.
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                 MR. I I NNERT: I have one request.
   Could I get a copy of the minutes of this meeting?
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9
                 WAS NOZERO Certainly
                 MR PILLA Yes
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11
                 MR BENZENBOWER: Also Jai would like to
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    enter as a point of fact to Joe, a copy of our
13
   reporting and everything through the three years.
                  MS. NOZERO: Thank you very much.
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   We're now going to adjourn the meeting for lunch and
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    reconvene at 1:30. Hopefully.
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                        (Thereupon/a lunch was
                        taken, after which the following
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19
                        proceedings were had :- )-
                  MS. NOZERO: We will now reconvene the
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    meeting of the Nevada Advisory Committee to the
21
    United States Commission on Civil /Rights.
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                                               Before we
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    begin with our next speaker, I'd like to comment on
    the fact that the agenda is sort of messed up and out
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    of order here because a lot of people have canceled
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cut on us.

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For the record I would like to state that the representative from the Las Vegas Hilton and a representative from Caesars Palace have elected not to appear and speak today. In addition, we also invited representatives from the Latin Chamber of Commerce; they also apparently elected not to appear.

Luckily we have a speaker who wasn't scheduled to speak until three o'clock who is willing to go now so we don't waste everyone's time. Her name is Theresa Bustilles She is the Equal-Employment Cpportunity Commission divectors.

cls that your title?

MS BUSTICLOS: Limithe supervisory

trial attorney

MS NOZERO: That sounds even more

promising. All right, Theresa, we will open the meeting-with your opening statement, if that sall-19 right with you.

MS BUSTILIOS Sure, that's fine My Dameris Theresa Fay Bustillos, Tolman supervisory attorney, Employment Copportunity Commission, whethe Los Angeles district office.

The requests I speak to today-was from Elliott McGarty Lidjust like to advisenthe

Elliott mc Carty of our Son woncesoo dithect office commission that he is unable to attend these proceedings due to pre-litigation commitments, but he 2 has sent with me a written statement and a letter from the director of the San Francisco district 4 office with his apologies for not being able to So with your permission I'd also like to 6 7 introduce his written statement into the record. MS. NoZERO: That would be appreciated; 8 9 thank you. MS. BUSTILLOS: I have an original and 10 11 two copies with mes. 12 MS-NOZERO-Thank-you-I m going to start of f 13 -MS--B-U-S-T-I-I-I-O-S-14 my talk-with-the 1971 Department of Justice decree, and then I will very briefly cover the 1981 decree-15 .16 that Mr. McCarty was originally scheduled to speak 17 concerning. 18

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In 1971 the Department of Justice filed a complaint against 18 Strip casinos and four labor The complaint basically alleged that the hotels and unions discriminated against blacks due to basically four different categories: Assigning employees to job classifications on the basis of race without regard to qualifications. Failing to provide opportunities for training advancement and promotion

recruiting of hiring employees for certain jobs by relying on word of mouth referrals and nepotism and cronyism to the disadvantage of black applicants and employees, and failing to take reasonable and appropriate action to correct the continuing acts of these discriminatory practices.

The complaint basically stated that as a result of a combination of all of these practices, that more than 90 percent of the blacks employed by the hotels were limited in and segregated to the lowest paying, less desirable duties, jobs and occupations.

On June 4th, 1971 a consent decree was entered between the Department of Justice and the 18 Strip casinos and four labor unions. There is no admission of liability in the consent decree. The major feature of the consent decree is a goal section, which provides for the hiring or the referring for the provides for the hiring or the referring for che black for each three non-black employees or applicants until the number of black employees is at least 12.5 percent of the total number of employees in each classification within any six-month period in a continuous 12-month period. There were approximately 21 classifications. and if the

classifications which I could read into the record

The employment goals expire

automatically. That, s the other major feature of the employment goals section of the consent decree.

There is not a normally in consent decrees of more recent vintage there is normally goals and timetables what they re normally called because employers will have to meet certain goals, ultimate goals within a set time period. But in this decree there is only a goal section, that upon compliance of the goal section meeting 12.5 percent in any six-month period within a 12-month continuous period, then the goal will automatically expire, and supposed the casino or labor union will not have to apply to be relieved of that goal or provision from the Court.

The other provision is a provision

which requires affirmative action recruitment for black employees into official and managerial positions within the casinos. The affirmative action recruitment just requires the casinos to engage in affirmative action recruitment until a reasonable number of blacks hold positions in the official and managerial category.

There is no definition in the decree

guidance in the decree for what is or is not a reasonable number. There is also no guidance in the decree for how a court or parties would determine what is or is not a reasonable number. The other what is or is not a reasonable number. The other important provision of the decree is they also set up certain training programs, and I think the commission heard about some of those training programs earlier this morning.

Basically the training programs that are specified in the decree are training programs in dealer training, Keno writer, management training, assistant stage carpenters, assistant stage property men and other training commitments, such as training commitments on an as needed type basis for the Culinary Local 226 and Bartenders Local 165.

The last provision of the consent decree is a monitoring provision, and that provides that the 18 Strip casinos and four labor unions must submit relatively detailed reports, both to the EECC and to the Court on a basis on pretty much of an annual basis.

I now want to go over some of the history of the monitoring since 1971. In 1972 the decree was transferred to the Equal Employment

opportunity Commission for monitoring. The monitoring quality varied during the period from 1972 through 1981. The defendants at one time during period of 1972 through 1981, many of the defendants, requested that the Court relieve them from the provisions of the decree, completely. The Court declined to relieve defendants from the provisions of the Court until all of the defendants had fully complied with the provisions of the consent decree.

The EEOC at that time also attempted to obtain additional discovery from the defendants, and requested that the Court order the defendants to supply additional discovery so that the EECC could be assured that full compliance by all of the defendants was occurring, but the Court denied the request for additional discovery during that time period.

In 1981, the trial attorney with the San Francisco district office, which is the office that was conducting the monitoring during the period from 1972 up to 1984, the trial attorney in the San Francisco office in 1981 wrote a letter to several of the defendants that, in this attorney's opinion, had met the goal provisions of the consent decree, and advised these defendants that they did not have to that they were relieved in terms of From

submitting the reports required under the terms of
the consent decree.

Thus, the monitoring reports from 1981
through 1984 were even more sporadic and intermittent

period from 1972 through 1981.

than the reports that had been submitted during the

MS. NOZERO: May I interrupt you just a minute? Do you have the names of those specific hotels that were relieved of those responsibilities?

MS. BUSTILLOS: I could provide that for you. I don't have that with me today.

MS. NOZERO: Okay. Continue.

mid 1984, I believe, the entire—the attorney that was monitoring this case in San Francisco left the San Francisco EEOC district office. The entire case was sent down to Los Angeles district office for monitoring. When the case was transferred down to the Los Angeles district office for monitoring. The entire case was transferred down to the Los Angeles district office for monitoring. There have a consultant because was you can imagine.

\*\*Lansferred with this case were volumes and volumes of documents, that could fill a couple of cabinets.

\*\*When the case was transferred down theirs.

consultant was hired to take a trip we to Las Vegas

Lac

so that we could try to get some firsthand

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office of the second

information as to how the casinos were complying with the terms of the consent decree, beyond what was within the record keeping reports that some of the casinos at that time and some of the labor unions at that time were supplying.

employees, where black groups, organizations within the Las Vegas area. Interviewed as many people from the community as this consultant could contact, the confident talked to some of the casino owners, and came back to Los Angeles and advised with that many people had with compliance, with the decree

were that casinos were hiring blacks, and immediately upon in their opinion, reaching the 12.5 percent their employees; goal, were then terminating and then these casinos with high termination rates with black employees were only hiring black employees to meet the goals and not to eradicate the past patterns practices that were keeping blacks out of these positions; and not try to address the problem that gave rise to the consent decree in the first place.

Some of the other reports that we received were that casinos were demoting ill employees

practices like that. But there was nothing concrete that was reported to this consultant. No concrete charges, no charges filed with the EEOC, nothing concrete that were able to be identified that had been a victim of these particular alleged discriminatory practices. Only the allegations were brought to the attention of the EEOC during this consultant's visit to Las Vegas.

As a result of that information, the EEOC began to look at, and began to take a more hard line position to the casinos and the labor unions that were not supplying monitoring reports, either because they felt they didn't have to under the terms of the consent decree because, in their opinion, they had met the 12.5 percent goal, or because they had received this letter in 1981 from the trial attorney out of the San Francisco district office of the EEOC.

The Los Angeles district office advised the casinos that no, it is our opinion that the record keeping requirements under the consent decree had no time period, and that there was no automatic termination of their obligations under the consent decree to supply the record keeping requirements under the consent decree, and that that was the

position that we were taking. A lot of casinos and labor unions were very reticent at the beginning to comply with our request for their records.

A lot of them came around, especially when we threatened to go to the district court to require them to supply the record keeping requirements under the consent decree. During this period, we're probably now at about 1985 and '86.

This decree has been monitored in the Los Angeles district office by an attorney there that I supervise, Mr. John "Simms". He has looked through the records for 1985 and 1986 and advised the casinos that in our opinion, all of them had to comply with the record keeping requirements of the consent decree and none of them were relieved of those duties unless the Court saw fit to relieve them of those requirements.

the has basically analyzed the reports that the process of continuing to analyze the reports that we have received for the period of 1985 and 1986. As a result of that analysis, he indicates that a preliminary review indicates that many of the casinos have satisfied the 12.5 goal under the consent decree. But that there appears to be some problems in the following job categories: Secretaries, secretary guards, dealers, especially dice dealers; bartenders,

1 captains, doormen and cocktail waitresses. 2 What we are now attempting to do at the 3 FEOC, since this is such an old-decree began in 1971efoc is 4 and this is now 1987. What we are attempting to do 5 is we are attempting to go back through the records from 1972 to the present to determine which casinos 6 7 and labor unions, in our opinion, have met the goals \ E50C 8 under the consent decree. So that we can then 9 ascertain what future course of action we should taken with regard to this consent decree . in the same of th 10 future course of action we would recommend that the 11 Court take with regard to this consent decree, if any 12 13 That is the current status of the 1971 consent decree. I-will-now-discuss-the-1981-consent 14 15 decree with regard to sex discrimination and 16 discrimination on the basis of national origin. Employment discrimination complaints were filed by Hispanic organizations with the PROC; and by 18 19 individual femaler in the early 1970's with the EEOC in San Francisco. 20 As a result of these complaints a 21 22 commissioner charge was filed by Commissioner Telles, 23  $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{e} - \mathbf{l} - \mathbf{e} - \mathbf{s}_p$  in July of 1975 alleging the practice of 24 sex and Hispanic to a smaller degree based upon sex and network origin by discrimination against major hotels and four unions. 25

Basically they were in the higher paying tip jobs requiring public contact, such as dealers, food servers, bell captains, parking attendants, stage hands, et cetera.

After two years of conciliation efforts as a result of this commissioner's charge, a complaint and consent decree as a package deal were filed in January-February of 1981. The San Francisco district office monitored the terms of that consent decree. Elliott McCarty was the attorney who monitored the terms of that consent decree, and at the end of that five-year consent decree it was determined by the EEOC San Francisco district office that the goal provisions of that consent decree, which also had a back-pay provision, had been substantially complied with, and the decree was dissolved on August 2nd of 1986 by the United States District Court judge.

That's a very brief summary of the 1981, decree. If you have any questions about both, either or both decrees, I can answer those questions at this point.

MS. NOZERO: I'm sure some of our members do. Thank you, that was a very good summary of the historical background, especially the '71

degree, which I know a lot of us didn't have clear 1  $u^{\prime}$ ndersta $^{\prime}$ nding of $_{i}$ 2 3 Any members of the committee have 4 quéstions? 5 Not Could I see a copy of that MR. SEDWAY: 6 7 report that Mr./McCarty sen/t? MS. BUSTILLOS: 8 MS. DELUCA: Theresas, you said that 9 there were problems with the 1971 decree with the 10 11 secretaries, security quards, dealers, captains, doormen, cocktail waitresses et ectera Downskinowa 12 13 what kinds of problems where 14 MS. BUSTILLOS: I only have preliminary 15 indication of the kinds of problems, what the kinds 16 of-problems are talking about under representation 17 Not really independent type of complaints, but based on representations we we received from blacks in 18 19 those positions. 20 MS DELUCA Thank your NOZERO: Any other questions? 21 22 MS-PISCEVICH: have a questrion 23 MS. PISCEVICH: Of the approximately 19 24 casinos that were involved in the original consent 25 decree, how many were in compliance when you

reevaluated it in San Francisco?

MS. BUSTILLOS: In 1981 that is when the trial attorney of the San Francisco district office decided that certain casinos were not in compliance. And I don't have that letter with me here today to let you know what, in that attorney's opinion, were each of those casinos were in compliance. I can supply that to the committee, but I don't have that information with me.

MS. PISCEVICH. Do you have a feet?

## Was It like 50 percent or a third?

for how many casinos were in compliance. and that s why at this point, what we are attempting to do is to go back through the voluminous documents which we we already started, from 1972 through the present so that we can understand two things: Number one, which of those casinos and labor unions in our opinion have met the 12.5 percent goal?

The second of think even more of the portant of the practice under representation of blacks in the casinos that are being referred by the labor unions, presently and currently. Because I think that is of a more viable concern, that even, whether some casino

in 1975 met 12.5 percent of the --

MS. PISCEVICH: Ny next question was going to be have you found any still in compliance?

Or is that material being evaluated yet?

MS. BUSTILLOS: We have not come to any conclusions yet with the finish our complete review. because I'm sure as you can appreciate, we have looked at the documents supplied, and again we don't have complete records, but we have looked at the documents supplied in 1985 and 1986. But that, s not enough. Looking at two years' records is not really enough to substantiate whether there is a continuing pattern and practice of blacks not being allowed into certain positions or not maintaining their representation of those positions.

so we really need to look back further on prior to 1985 in order to try and ascertain is there a pattern and practice of discriminatory practices that are continuing to keep blacks out of certain positions. That swhy I just tried to give those categories that I we listed, our preliminary review indicates there is current representation of blacks in those positions.

MS. PISCEVICH: In all 19 hotels?

MS. BUSTILLOS: No.

MS. PISCEVICH: Again, do you have any feel for the number that are in compliance? Or is it like one notel is fine in two areas, but not maybe in three?

MS. BUSTILLOS: Well, it also depends on what you mean by the term "compliance". Because if you use 12.5 percent for any six-month period, then that would be one answer. If you try to determine compliance by the representation of blacks in the fewer positions for those positions or in the civilian labor market for those positions, then that would give you another answer for what is compliance. We have to answer both of those questions.

The 12.5 percent question, and I think the more viable and current question which is looking at the "feeder" position applicant rates and civilian labor force figures for currently what is the status of blacks in these positions.

MS. PISCEVICH: There was some testimony this morning that hotels were turning in one type of documentation and the labor unions the second, and that the two were maybe not compatible in terms of their statistics and their figures. Have

you found that to be the case?

MS. BUSTILLOS: Yes, we have found that to be the case, and that has presented and come up problem in trying to analyze the data and come up with what we would hope to be an accurate depiction of the current status of blacks on the Street in those casinos.

MS. PISCEVICH: This is probably something that no one can answer, but I'm going to try anyway. I know that the second decree was dissolved and that dealt with female, and Hispanics. primarily. Is there any reason why that s not going to be reinitiated, or are you just going to concentrate on the black population in Las Vegas?

MS. BUSTILLOS: Well, that decree is not going to be reinitiated because the San Francisco district office determined there was substantial compliance with the terms of that decree. To the extent to answer your second question, no, we re not just going to concentrate on the status of blacks in the casino industry, especially because I think the important thing to understand is that both of these decrees just concerned the casinos on the Strip. But there are a lot of other casinos out there that have not been touched by any of these consent decrees.

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And secondly is our concern for all the
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   groups that the EEOC is designated to serve, to
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   protect. So to the extent that there are individual
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   problems, discrimination occurring out there, then
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   those individuals need to file charges of
   discrimination. To the extent that we receive
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    information that there is a pattern and practice
   against whatever group, whether it's female,
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   Hispanics, blacks, Asians, whatever then the EEOC
    intends to look at that sort of evidence and
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    determine there a pattern and practice, to there
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   more a systemic type, of problem, or is it just an
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   individualized type of problem.
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                  MS. PISCEVICH: Is the information that
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   you're receiving for verification of the '71 decree
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    strictly just statistics on black versus white?
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                  MS. BUSTILLOS:
                                  It s actually on black
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    versus non-black, and at times it is broken down more
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    precisely by black versus white. yes.
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                 MS-PISCEVICH: So you really don't
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   have a feet though, in terms of sex or national
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   origin-or-anything?
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                  MS. BUSTILLOS: No mot
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   -because the decree just concerned blacks. That's why
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                  MS. PISCEVICH: 'Es there records in the
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1 courthouse here in Las Vegas with those statistics ( them? 2 3 MS. BUSTILLOS: The casinos and the labor unions, under the terms of the 1971 consent 4 decree, are required to file their reports with the 5 Court, and with the EEOC. So to the extent the 6 7 casinos have complied with that provision, then yes, those records are available at the Court. 8 9 MS: PISCEWICH: Phankeyou 10 MS. BERKLEY: Reverend Scott when her 11 <del>testified,</del> stated that he was having great difficulty getting ahold of these reports, that had been filed 12 13 If hel's unable to get them at the courthouse, and I 14 not quite sure why he would be unable to get them at 15 the court, could he get them from your office? MS. BUSTILLOS: Yes, he could. 16 17 MS. BERKLEY: How would he go about doing that? 18 19 MS. BUSTILLOS: He could contact our 20 office . Name her would contact John Simms . That is the 21 attorney who is responsible for 22 MS: BERKULY: Phrough a letter? 23 MS BESTLLLOS Yes 24 MS BERKLEY: By way of a letter? 25 MS BUSTILLOS He could write a letter

1 to the commission. 2 MS. BERKLEY: And what would he request in that letter? 3 4 MS. BUSTILLOS: He would request copies 5 of reports for whatever time period he wanted those reports because there is not a confidentiality 6 provision under the 1971 consent decree. We would 7 not be able to supply reports for the 1981 consent 8 decree, 9 10 MS -- BERKLEY: It is a confidentiality

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consent decree, and I have to add a caveat which is,

the decree and I have to add a caveat which is,

as I indicated before, we are in the process of

MS. BUSTILLOS: Yes for the 7

reviewing all of the reports from 1972 to the present.

request because we have voluminous documents which we

I could not guarantee a quick response to such a

would have to sort through in order to find whatever

19 reports an individual was interested in receiving.

MS. BERKLEY: To your knowledge, has your office ever received a request from Mr. Scott or the NAACP and not complied with the request?

MS. BUSTILLOS: I donOt know.

DR. SEDWAY: It s my understanding that staff people are having difficulty getting copies of

the compliance reports from your office. Could you address that for me, please?

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difficulties for the commission would not have a problem in supplying reports. I am not aware of any difficulties for the commission would not aware of any problem.

MS. NOZERO: I wonder if, just for the comment on the efforts that we've made in the past to try and obtain copies.

mailed to the former director Judy Reclar, requesting that data for three different years, Jean's remember the specific years, but I believe it was '71, '78 and '85. That letter was mailed to her on April '7 and '85. The EEOC, Los Angeles office has still not responded to that correspondence. It is been brought to the attention of the new director, who is just a

two weeks

rowth or so old in her position, so perhaps we can

follow up on that.

MS: BUSTILLOS: ActualTy I might

correct you. She's about two weeks old in that

position:

## MR PILLA Excuse me

MS. NOZERO: Leverend scott or any one of use went down to federal court and reviewed copies of all these documents, is there any way to figure out that they're reviewing in terms of doing an exhaustive study?

MS. BUSTILLOS: I think there, s very little actually to reveal without seeing the pattern, without looking and analyzing every year from 1972 to the present because with each report your rejust going to get a little snapshot of what is happening with that particular period at that particular casino or that particular labor union, and a snapshot tells you very little. So I think you would have to do some sort of statistical analysis, which is the type of project that we are attempting to undertake right now, and which I can assure you is very time consuming, and very exhaustive.

MS. NOZERO: Do you have any idea on

MS. BUSTILLOS: Our goal is to complete that study?

MS. BUSTILLOS: Our goal is to complete the analysis by the end of October so that we can attempt to take some position or do something with this 1971 consent decree. I know that the casinos don't want the consent decree hanging around. It's already been in existence since 1971, and the commission would like to be able to take some position and then determine what course of action would be appropriate, for the commission to take

tasks of reviewing all these documents, because of the way the goal provision is set up, then we really cannot take a position or ascertain what position we should take, number one with regard to the decree; who secondly, with regard to the current state of affairs, to the extent we can ascertain that, until we complete this exhaustive search of all these records.

MS. NOZERO: Once your analysis is completed, I presume there will be some sort of written report. Would there be any problem with providing this committee with a copy of that report.

MS. BUSTILLOS: There would probably be a problem of providing the committee with a report

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until it's made public because the basis of that report will determine which course of action the EEOC takes with regard to the consent decree. Since the consent decree is still an open case, we would not be in a position to divulge the contents of that report until we had decided on a course of action based on that report. Depending on the course of action we had decided, then certain portions of that report may or may not be available to the public.

aware but the committee had anticipated doing its own study and hiring some consultants to do a statistical analysis. We had picked three years that we were going to look at, but I hate to go forward on that if it would just be a duplication of effort. On the other hand, if we're not going to have access to all the information, maybe we should do it anyway. Perhaps you could bring that back to your supervisors in Los Angeles and explain the dilemma we're in as

able to answer your questions after our reports are completed. Because if we have determined that the basis on that report at all of the casinos or labor unions or some or whatever are in compliance and that

1 there may be certain very limited current problems which we could not address through the decree, then 2 3 we may take one course of action. If we take that 4 course of action we may be very willing to supply 5 that to the court because. util So I think that we'd be able to give 6 7 you a fuller answer to your question as soon as we have finished our analysis and determine, which 8 course of action we are going to take, based on the 9 terms of that report 10 11 MS. NOZERO: In the meantime, should Ministery the committee decide to do an independent study, you 12 13 see no problem with providing us with the actual reporting from the years we requested? 14 15 BUSTILLOS: I don't see a problem in doing that. I would have to check with the 16 17 district director Judy Keeler, because I was not aware that that prior request had been made and not 18 response. been responded to. Edon't know if that's because it 19 20 was lost or whatever. I do not know the reasons for 21 the non response. I don't know if there's some other 22 reason I'm not aware of for the non-response

based on looking at the consent decree, I donot

any problems with finding that information, but

Based on the information I have just

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1 have to check with Judy Keeler to make sure that 2 there's not some reason I'm just not aware of. 3 MS-NOZERO: Thank you. 4 MS DEFENCA: I have a couple of 5 questions What involvement did the Nevada Resort Association have in the consent decree decree 6 7 MS. BUSTILLOS: The Newada Pesort Association It's my understanding that they have 8 ECOC. not played an active role, in terms of the commission. 9 I donot know what role they may have played with the 10 11 casinos. But in a direct relationship with the commission, vis-a-vis the consent decree, it was my 12 13 understanding that there has not been an active role; wand the commission has been dealing with each of the 14 15 18 Strip casinos independently and individually, especially in attempting to obtain the records. 16 17 have dealt with each of them individually 18 There may have also been some contact 19 with that organization that I am not aware of Since 20 I am not the attorney, Idm not aware of every step 21 Mr. Simms has taken with regard to attempting to obtain compliance with the records provision, and he 22 Thay have done that. The it is my understanding that 24 where we have been dealing with each of the casinos and 25 Strip hotels subsequent to the 1971 consent decree.

MS. DELUCA: In your attempt to analyze the data and the hiring practices with women and other minorities besides blacks, will you be asking more questions of the casinos with that type of data before you finish?

MS. BUSTILLOS: We are not really data don't believe that we really can ask for any data beyond the scope of the consent decree. Since the [77] consent decree just dealt with blacks, we are limited in what we can really do with that decree. I think that is one of the perception problems that the commission has seen with regard to the 1971 consent decree because it really just addressed the problems of blacks and not minority groups and most women. The decree is not a decree for all minorities and the very limited and narrow decree with very limited and narrow results, we are bound by the terms of that decree.

through the information we have received from the reports, or from other sources, then that would be would have for the commission to determine what future course of action to taken based on that information. To then extent that women or other minority groups are aware of pattern, are aware of that. If there are problems

beyond their own individual problems that they may be 1 suffering from in terms of discrimination, then we 2 3 would encourage them to file a charge of discrimination and assert that. This affects other 4 5 blacks, or other Hispanics, or other Asians or women, because based on that type of information the 6 7 commission could then take some action. MS DELUCA: Thank you 8 9 MR. TETREAULT: Just a couple of questions. In the record keeping process did the 10 E-Evo C 11 consultant that your commission retained, did you conduct an audit of the hotels to determine whether 12 13 the information they supplied was accurate? No, When I reviewed 14 MS. BUSTILLOS: 15 the information I don't know why that was not done. -mean-I wish that had been done because them that 16 17 would make our current job much easier. Basically what that consultant did was 18 19 come was to Las Vegas and attempt to do an sort of more 20 on-site type of investigation, talking to members of community type 21 the community to get a more and perceptions 22 perspective, to find out from the black community what regard to 23 was the perception in terms of the casinos' 24 compliance with the terms of the consent decree. And 25  ${f t}$ hat was the type of information  ${f t}$ ha ${f t}$  we received

from the consultant. But no real hard, statistical analysis was conducted of the consent decree.

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think that in at least some instances there was an occasion that when some of the hotels reached their compliance figure of 12 and a half percent, then there was an indication of some terminations of minorities. Wouldn't those minorities be beneficiary of this decree? Wouldn't they have a right to file a charge with your office for specific investigation of those type of charges?

MS. BUSTILLOS: Yes, and not just because of the decree, but yes, as a result of the decree, if they could assert that they were being terminated because casinos had met the decree and therefore then their services were no longer needed, then that would be the basis for a race discrimination charging, yes. Then they could have filed a charge of discrimination with the commission.

The problem is this, and this is a problem you find in an area of discrimination employment, especially when dealing with past actions cr. class action litigation: When an individual is hired or terminated, they donot know why. They donot know who else is not

reason. If they are not hired they are told you are not the best qualified, You don't know who was hired.

qualifications with the person who was hired to determine if your race was a factor of not a factor. You may be told we have no further use for your services, or some other was discriminatory on the surface non-discriminatory reason so you don't know. Most people don't jump to the conclusion I m being terminated or not hired because of my race. So I don't think one can draw any conclusions by the fact that blacks or any other group have not filed charges of discrimination because they were not hired or because they were terminated. That s part of the problem.

MR. TETREAULT: Do you know whether any charges were filed. By any investigator?

during this whole time period sure, we have received charges of race discrimination for termination. And those were investigated to a certain extent. I donot know what the outcome of those have been, but they were not of such a volume or not to such a degree or did not mention the degree that the EEOC found a

direct relationship. Not that one did not exist, but 1 that the EEOC did not find that direct relationship 2 3 in order to follow up with that investigation or conduct it on the basis of the consent decree or 4 5 trying to determine compliance or noncompliance with 6 the terms of the consent decree-7 MR. TETREAULT: Thank you MS. NOZERO: Any further questions from 8 9 the committee? 10 Thank you, Miss Bustillos. We really a-pp-reciate your appearing here today. 11 MS\_BUSTILLOS: Thank you. 12 MS. NOZERO: Before we go into our next 13 speaker, I notice since we have some more observers 14 in the back of the room, I was wondering if anyone 15 was here who would be interested in speaking on 16 behalf of Caesars or the Las Vegas Hilton We were 17 under the impression that they might be speaking here 18 today. 19 All right: Our next speaker is Delia 20 Martinez who is executive director, of the Nevada 21 22 Equal Rights Commission. MR. MERIDA: My name is Gt 23 24 Thank you very much for inviting me to speak today. 25 Lunderstand that you have four basic areas that you

would like for me to address, and I'll start with those first and then go on to any questions that you may have.

## First of all was to give you a

background of our agency and our involvement in the Movele Gueld Gueld Grandle consent decree. The policy for our agency was Initially, established back in 1961. At first the legislature Proceed the commission \$5,000 to operate with and five volunteer commissioners. That was the beginning then of our agency. Later on an executive secretary and a part-time secretary were them appointed.

where we now have a staff of 16 plus two deputy sale attorney generals that are assigned to our agency. To give you a little bit better an idea of what the growth has been, we prepared a chart to show you come of the number of cases the agency has been handling and the amount of staff that we presently have. The dat provided You it see that we have a comparison of where the agency was ten years ago versus where we were for 1984-86.

improvements the staff was cut back in 1981 by five, and we have not been able to recover those although the work load has doubled. The commission was

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involved in the Telles consent decree, and not in the first decree. The staff, from my understanding because I was not with the commission at the time, did the statistical analysis, gathered all the information, put it together and went to court and that's when the EEOC took over. Ever since that time they have monitored the decree as part of the court order.
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We have been intermittently involved in the sense that our agency has only gotten reports from time to time as to how the decree is operating, because it was not part of the court order that we would be involved throughout the process addition to that, we do have copies of the consent decree in our office, and is necessary we use that in our investigations cases are filed throughout the wear if they deal with any of the hotels that were involved dereing the consent decree, because as you are well aware, not all the hotels are under the consent have been decree and there are many more new ones built since that time that have charges filed against them. To show you what charges, though, that have been filed in the last three years we have prepared some additional charts for your The first

one as you can see is the number of charges that

were filed in 1984, '85, '86, and since this year is not over with, we only gave you then the partial Gr'67.

figures, These figures only represent those charges that were filed against the major Strip hotels or reasons facts dealing with things like discharge, unable to be promoted, failure to hire, terms and conditions of employment, and they only dealt with blacks.

Hispanics and women the does not include a section on harassment.

second one I we pointed out to you, sex is the biggest area where we get number of complaints and that s mainly because we have a lot of sexual harassment charges. Since the consent decree did not address sexual harassment, we did not include the figure of sexual harassment charges filed. If we were to do that the figures would be substantially larger.

The numbers, as far as percentages been concerned over the last three years have remained pretty constant. Sex remains the largest one, where about 38 percent of the charges being filed are on the basis of sex, and with only about 24 percent being filed upon race.

As you can see from the last chart,

time. You may also wonder why, in 1984 and '85, we had such a large number of charges being filed. We have been able to determine that is because of the strike that occurred on the Strip. and a lot of people were discharged at that time, or were not hired after the strike was settled, and many of them felt that might have to do with discriminatory reasons and therefore they came to our agency. Otherwise the numbers have remained pretty constant for '85 and '86.

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You had also asked me to address what I think are still some areas or problems that we see What we still see is that basically when it comes to the upper management jobs, we still do not find many minorities or Hispanics, in them. -We were trying to recently whether there was a hotel manager of a major Strip hotel that woman, and we could not recall if one of them is and representatives maybe the people from the hotel industry could tell us of those positions being held by women. There are certainly some great improvements in other positions where traditionally women have not been involved, such as dealers, baggage handlers and those positions. Should! s to be complimented for the I think the hotel 4 progress in that area. But the upper management ar

still remains to be filled.

2 We do still also have I believe some

but that was not addressed by the consent decree and that has to be addressed on a separate basis. It should put a footnote on that that it is not only the hotels' experience, it is a problem that is prevalent throughout private enterprise, as well as state and local governments. That is why you see the number of charges when it comes to sex, is so high. And it has to do with sexual harassment charges. The hotels should not only be blamed for that. It just occurs all over.

charges being filed against the hotels, they only comprise 33 percent of all charges filed with our agency; 28 percent comes from state local governments; and then the remainder is from private enterprise. Private enterprise means charges being filed against employers that have 15 or more employees. We get a lot of charges filed in our agencies against those employers that have less than 15 and we have to refer them to private attorneys. If we were able to take those charges, then I think you would see we a be taking an additional 500 to 700

charges mere per year because that s about how many 1 we are turning away, all the time because they don't 2 meet the number of requirements, on munimum, 5th f. 3 4 Some areas that we might see some type improvement 5 of improvements. I think alot of it has training and providing people that have the 6 7 qualifications in the work force. I know that the 8 University of Nevada, Las Vegas was given money for to mee 9 scholarships to get more people educated into needed work place that met the qualifications that the 10 hotels might need. I don't think that has been as 11 successful as people might have thought. 12 13 think they\u00e4recruiting as many Hispanics, women or 14 minorities for those programs. Certainly they need 15 to do their portion in order to be able to provide 16 people for these jobs, because you can't blame the 17 hotels for people who have their required 18 qualifications and are not reapplying for the jobs. 19 The unions could also be doing some the availability of missocities and when 20 ereas of improvement because they also provide 21 I/Km a little bit concerned about this hear-ing-because it seems to me that I don't know how 22 23 much publicity we are giving here locally to this type of hearing to have people that have been 25 discriminated or don't come forward and express

1 whatever concerns they will have OTTO merida, Latin Mauher OF Commerce know that if I recall correctly, A 2 think like Miss García gave me this notice. a Alette 3 she received from this committee, and I told her, 4 that time that I don't know how much we could 5 have done the Latin Chamber of 6 Commerce and Hispanic and in politics we have done 7 8 in-depth studies, for example, of the Clark County 9 School District. We have filed charges against the and it Clark County School District A 10 This is now being looked at and developed by the Department of Justice, 11 12 and the Givil Rights Commission We have also looked at the Manpower 13 this city and the county, and we have 14 programs of filed charges against the hiring practices as well 15 16 the training programs for Hispanics in this county. We have not taken a look at what has happened in the 17 18 hotel industry in this town. For lack of resources 19 and so forth, this is not one of the issues wellive 20 been involved in so I donot know how much we can 21 contribute to this discussion. But I think one of my 22 main concerns is that I don't know, even, for example, 23 in terms of name, they mention here Eva-Garcia from the League of United Latin American Citizens - It's 24 25 supposed to be the Latin Chamber of Commerce. We do

in fact have LULAC here in town. Perhapsthe 1 president of LULAC should have been informed of this 2 meeting, and perhaps he could have put some input into 3 this. 4 Also the Latin American citizens for 5 example, who have some of these complaints who have 6 then to the attention of the c and NERC as 7 been brought up or individual may have stepped forward and those entities could also think in terms 8 9 of for example the Euman Equity Club who have been formed recently and have new members Somy concern 10 is I don't know how much we missed. This hearing has 11 been given in order for people to step forward and 12 perhaps address those issues. MS. NOZERO: Well, on a personal basis 14 I know that I contacted a member of LULAC and invited 15 them to come, and was told that they would be here 16 with people at least in the audience to observe; I 17 don't see any of them here today. I don't know about 18 19 Mr. Pilla. MR. PILLA: There were over a hundred 20 press advisories that were mailed out regarding this 21 22 meeting. Other than that I can't 23 MR. MERIDA: Fo whom did you send them? MR. PILLA: To all media in the state, 24 and then all department organizations that I had. 25

MR. MERIDA: Twill have to take a look

MS. NOZERO: I did personally also speak to Miss Garcia about making a presentation here today and she told me she could not be available, but that she would ask someone to come to speak. She had not notified me who that was going to be until last night after five o'clock.

MR. MERIDA: I tell you my concern is think sometimes this happens many instances and many things that we are involved in is that sometimes the information and so forth is not given to the right individuals or to the right entities of media in order for, in this case the Hispanic community to come forth. I know for example only 100 people that sent letters to, did we send it to the different Hispanic medias.

MR. PILLA: El Mundo was the only newspaper reporter that phoned me when I was still in my office in Los Angeles.

MR. MERIDA: he got it Tuesday and it was too late for publication this Tuesday.

I also think, for example, a newspaper is the Las Vegas Sun is, in Saturdays, in Spanish, so I'm sure if you had contacted the editor of that

1 paper they would notice. But that would have to be given like two or three weeks in advance. 2 MS. NOZERO: If we gave your 3 organization some time to submit some writing to the 4 5 compittee would you be interested in doing that? specifically interms of 6 MR. MERIDA: I donot know how much 7 the Latin Chamber of Commerce we can contribute in terms of specifics since this is 8 ر زیم سامتدل 9 not an area we have been involved. Lithink all other entities\_might\_be-able=to-10 1.1 MS. NOZERO: I-was wondering in 1.2 testimony that we heard this morning, we were told 13 that there are monthly meetings held by casino and union representatives to discuss the progression of 14 the consent decrees, and I believe Mr. McCall-15 16 montioned that invitations were regularly sent out to the representatives of the Latin Chamber of Commerce &4 17 MR. MERIDA: That's not true \ 18 19 of fact, we were not made aware of the results of the 20 progress of this. I know for a fact, nobody has been 21 contacted in terms of this issue. On behalf of the 22 hotels or the Culinary Union. 23 MS. NOZERO: So your organization has 24 not been involved? We we never been involved, 25 MR. MERIDA:

1 never been notified, we have never participated in ر جسان مله any type of the meetings about this issue. 2 3 might be sending it to someone else, but not to us. MS. NOZERO: Did you ever have any 4 5 involvement in the decree itself? MR. MERIDA: No . 6 7 MS. NOZERO: Any member's of the committee have any questions? 8 Thank you very much for your appearance, 9 The meeting is now 10 Mr. Merida. We appreciate it. 11 adjourned, we thank everybody for their participation and their time. We hope we'll be able to come up 12 13 with a report which will be of some value to some 14 people. 15 (Whereupon the deposition 16 proceedings were concluded.) 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

1	CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
2	STATE OF NEVADA )
3	ss.
4	COUNTY OF CLARK )
5	I, Anna Maria Rodriguez, certified shorthand
6	reporter, do hereby certify that I took down in
7	shorthand (Stenotype) all of the proceedings had in
8	the before-entitled matter at the time and place
9	indicated and that thereafter said shorthand notes
L 0	were transcribed into typewriting at and under my
l 1	direction and supervision and the foregoing
1 2	transcript constitutes a full, true and accurate
1 3	record of the proceedings had.
1 4	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto affixed
1 5	my hand this 15th day of Sept, 1987.
l 6	
17	ANNA MARIA RODRIGUEZ, CJS).R #188
18	ANNA MARIA RODAIGUEZ, C.S.R #128
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