

Statement to South Plains Health Systems
January 31, 1977

by

Linda L. McGowan, President, League of Women Voters

About ten years ago the League undertook a study of three areas which the City and County agreed should be operated jointly by both governmental units. These areas were Health, Welfare, and Library. As a result of the original study and continued interest in the Health Department, we have several positions we want to speak to.

1. Services of the Health Department should be available on a county-wide basis. Problems regarding the joint or shared funding of these programs should be worked out as soon as possible.

2. Reducing the high infant mortality rate in this area should receive high priority among health needs. As one means of accomplishing this goal more attention should be given to increasing the number of clinics available to pregnant women and their newborn infants. Along with this expansion should go additional measures to improve maternal and child health. A systematic educational program should be undertaken emphasizing the importance of and availability of prenatal care.

3. Clinics should be set up in various neighborhoods of the community. Improved public transportation has made the Health Department facility on Jarvis more accessible, however there is still a need for neighborhood public health services. Since many people are not aware of resources available to them and rely on the word-of-mouth spread of information, they are often not sure where to go for health needs that can be dealt with through the Health Department. These clinics would increase the Department's visibility and would serve as a means of educating the public as to the services available to them.

4. If any of the above named needs are to be met, an increase in Health Department staff is necessary. We would specifically like to see more public health nurses and visiting nurses. In addition these persons should be provided with adequate clerical help so that they can devote their time to the work for which they were trained. Since many health problems stem from or are aggravated by environmental factors, more environmental sanitarians should be hired to check on sources of these problems.

The health needs of a growing community also grow. In planning to meet these needs, we hope you will not forget the importance of public health and the Health Department in maintaining the health of the total community.

STATE MENT TO THE CITY COUNCIL
(preliminary budget hearing)
by Mrs. Richard McGowan, 1st Vice President
League of Women Voter of Lubbock

I am Mrs. Richard McGowan, 1st Vice President of the League of Women Voters of Lubbock. First the League would like to commend the City Council for ~~allowing~~ giving interested citizens the opportunity to express their views on the city budget.

The League is concerned with three items which have a direct relationship to the budget.

1. In a study of Solid Waste Practices in Lubbock, completed last year, in which we considered the salaries of sanitation workers. In a statement last year before the City Council, Mrs. Jordan pointed out

1. ~~In a~~ study of Solid Waste Practices in Lubbock in which we also considered the salaries of sanitation workers, we support higher salaries for ~~san~~ these employees. ~~In~~ In a statement to the City Council last September, Mrs. Jordan pointed out that 88% of the employees are making a gross income of \$5180 or less. ~~Our~~ She went on to ~~w~~ say, ~~that~~ "Our research has revealed that most employees of the department are Mexican-American, that the average family size is seven, that the poverty level for that size family is \$5600 a year. Further, studies indicate that waste collection is second only to some activities in the logging industry in being the most hazardous in the nation. The injury rate is nearly 900% greater than the average of all U. S. industry.

2. The League is aware of the work done by the Air Pollution section of the Health Department. ~~We hope that the City will continue to support~~ Particularly in stopping open burning and in bringing about compliance with state and federal laws through cooperation of operators of potential sources of air pollution. We would encourage the City Council to continue its share in funding this division.

3. For several years the League has supported improved library services and expansion of library facilities. ~~We~~ We urged the Council at this time to ~~see that the new library is adequately staffed and equipped.~~ include ~~in~~ funds in the budget to see that the new library is adequately staffed and equipped. We recognize the need for making books and other library materials ~~readily~~ conveniently available to people throughout the city and thus we hope that provision will be made for branch libraries.

October 25, 1971

Lubbock City Council
City Hall
Lubbock, Texas

Re: City County Library
City County Health

Gentlemen:

The question has arisen as to what the City of Lubbock does with budget balances remaining at the end of your fiscal year in the City County Library funds administered by the City, in which the County's share is 40%.

At our joint meeting in our courtroom on August 26, 1971, at which all members of the City Council and Commissioners' Court were present you stated very clearly that these joint funds were never transferred or credited to any other fund. However we have been hearing information from your staff and other persons who have studied the budget that you may have absorbed some of these balances into your General Fund or possibly to your Health Department Budget or both. This would naturally arouse our curiosity.

Therefore the Commissioners' Court has this date asked me to request your courtesy in clarifying this question at your earliest convenience by giving us a written report as to our agreed joint budgets during the years we have been under our City County Library Merger of January 1, 1967. We would appreciate your setting out the annual budgets, the City and County share, the amount of balance at the end of each fiscal year and how this balance was carried forward and retained its identity in the Library Budget for the succeeding year. Please include the Federal and State Contriv encumbered balances.

Cont. Page # 2
October 25, 1971
Re: City County Library & City County Health

On City County Welfare and Child Welfare Programs the County Maintains separate bank accounts so that the City's Funds never lose their identity or ownership and we have always understood that your records were maintained so that our joint funds administered by the City retain their identity and are retained and used for the jointly agreed upon purposes.

You will recall that on August 26, 1971, we also agreed to increasing the City County Library Budget for 1971-1972 so that the County's share would be \$131,038.00 which is \$7,950.00 more than our 1971 share of \$123,088.00. We have just learned that you have advised our Auditor that you have cut the Library Budget and are asking us for only about a \$2,400.00 increase and at the same time we understand that you contemplate reducing services in some areas, including some services outside the City.

The Original purpose of our merger was to provide better Library services throughout the County and we do not wish to see a reduction in services at a time when we are willing to increase our 40% of the budget by \$7,950.00.

We would appreciate the same report on City-County Health Budgets for the same years. If you need any information from us on Welfare or Child Welfare, we will be glad to have our Auditor prepare it for you.

We will appreciate your clarifying these matters so we will know the exact status. I will give a copy of your report to each Commissioner and our Auditor for our study and consideration. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

RODRICK L. SHAW
County Judge

RLS:ph

Original to: Mayor, James H. Gramberry
CC: Councilmen, Rigsby, Hollingsworth, Turner, & Baker
City Manager, Bill Blackwell

*Sandy
Full*
Thought you may be interested
in exploring these women ^{vis-a-vis}
where they stand on the child & family
issues. Sydney

NEW TEXAS COMMISSION ON STATUS OF WOMEN

Governor Briscoe, by executive order, August 17, created the above commission. He had asked the Sixty-Fifth Legislature for such a body last January; however, none of the related bills passed.

Serving at the governor's discretion, the commission is authorized to hire a director and to contract with consultants. Its duties include distribution of information on women's employment and activities, development of policies and programs to assure equal treatment and to expand services for and contributions of women.

Governor Briscoe's order noted women make up more than half of the population. "The goal of maximizing women's opportunities to contribute fully to the growth of this state," he said, "can be greatly aided by a commission established for this purpose."

Members of the commission included Texas UCS executive committee member, ROSA L. WALKER, of Austin, Director, Volunteers in Politics, Texas AFL-CIO; and a former Texas UCS member, JANE HAUN MACON, assistant city attorney in San Antonio; Others are: MAXINE LEE, of Austin, member of the Texas AFL-CIO Legislative Committee; JODY RICHARDSON, former legislative liaison for the Texas Women's Political Caucus, Austin; MRS. HOWARD (PEGGY) COGHLAN of Longview, Kilgore Junior College instructor; MRS. DOMINGA G. CORONADO of Marion, past president of the national and state GI Forum Women; DOLORES A GUERRERO of Houston, past president and first woman state director of LULAC; MRS. JOHN T. MANRY III of Houston, active in PTA and Girl Scouts, and a member of the Texas Commission on Services to Children and Youth; LOUISE MAXON REA, El Paso Times columnist; MRS. MORRIS (LAVONNE) UNSELL of Denton, member state board of Texas Federation of Women's Clubs; MRS. CHARLES (LAVENE) VYCHOPEN of Dallas, a director of the Greater Dallas Community Relations Commission and Greater Dallas Crime Commission; MARIYLN WILHELM of Houston, director of the Wilhelm International School; JUDGE JOAN TAPLEY WINN, Dallas County Court at Law No. 2; MRS. DON WORKMAN, president of Lubbock Christian Women's Club; MRS. EDWARD (LA NEIL) WRIGHT of Dallas, vice president Northeast Texas District, United Methodist Women.

In this early state of development, questions about this Commission might be referred to GEORGE LOWRANCE, Administrative Assistance for Appointments, Office of the Governor, P.O. Box

in 1175-2131



Jerry Apodaca - Governor Linda Estes - Chair Tasia Young - Executive Director

Commission Receives CETA Grant

The New Mexico Commission on the Status of Women recently received approval for a grant from the Governor's Discretionary Fund. The initial impetus for the project came from Ms. Lourdes Monserrat, Administrative Aide to Secretary for Manpower, Robert S. Sanchez, Jr. Ms. Monserrat, assigned out of the Manpower subcabinet to actively develop special projects for women in non-traditional roles, noted that "The employability of women, particularly poor, young, and minority women, could be considerably improved if their occupational horizons were broadened so that they were not clustered in the clerical, health and services fields. This pilot project attacks this problem."

Upon receipt of funds the Commission staff will begin work on a series of vocational education presentations to be made around the state. The presentations will encourage high school students and CETA enrollees to break away from traditional sex-typed occupational choices in planning their future careers, and to encourage public employers to change sex-typed hiring patterns.

"One of our major concerns is to lower the high unemployment rates of women by urging them to consider training programs in trades which will offer the most opportunities for employment in the next decade," stated Tasia Young, Executive Director of the Commission.

Initial research done by Dr. Vera Norwood, Planner for the Commission, revealed that there are approximately 22 occupations which will be in high demand in the coming years. Women traditionally work in only five of these occupations. These five constitute the bulk of the lower paying work opportunities, including beauticians, waitresses and secretaries. Those occupations more typically filled by men include auto mechanic, electronic technician, and

welder. "This clustering of women in a limited number of low paying occupations partially accounts for a higher unemployment rate among women, and for a higher number of families with female heads existing on below poverty level incomes," commented Dr. Norwood.

Although the proposed grant emphasizes women's employment problems, the Commission is also concerned that men broaden their career outlook. Occupational projections show a poor employment outlook for operatives and construction workers, while many of the predominantly female occupations in the health and clerical fields will offer expanding opportunities. The presentations being developed by the Commission will therefore offer encouragement to men to enter non-typical jobs.

The presentations will utilize a workshop format. "During the workshops, we plan to give a visual presentation with slides, films and interviews of New Mexican women and men actively overcoming sex-typed barriers to employment," said Ms. Jean Jordan, the Training Specialist who will be responsible for compiling, editing and coordinating the presentations. The workshops will include realistic information, tailored to specific areas in the state, about training opportunities and future employment patterns.

Presentations are planned throughout the state, but a particular emphasis will be placed on Catron, Guadalupe, Mora, Rio Arriba, Sandoval, San Miguel and Torrance counties because of their high unemployment rates. Individuals represented at the workshops should include CETA enrollees, high school vocational education students and state government employees.

"As a result of these workshops

HOW TO CHANGE YOUR NAME

There are two ways to change your name, one informal, one formal. Both are legal, but one may be less expensive.

To informally change your name you simply begin to consistently use whatever new name you prefer. This can include your former maiden name, if you are or have been married, or a name you have always preferred, or your "nick-name." In order to make the change, contact everyone who has a file with your name on it informing them that you are now using a new name. Write to the Social Security Administration requesting a new card. Go to the Department of Motor Vehicles to change your license. Let utility companies, creditors, your bank, and your employer know.

You are free to use this informal name change procedure in New Mexico because here is no statute prohibiting you from changing your name at will without a court action. There is, however, a statute enabling you to utilize court action to change your name, *if you so desire*. Going to court enables you to change your name in a more formal manner, but the procedure usually requires the services of an attorney. In court action you request a change of name; when the request is granted, you receive a document verifying that you have formally changed your name. Although this document is not required, it is sometimes easier to get your other records changed if you have it.

For more information on changing your name, write to the Center For A Woman's Own Name, 26 Kimberly, Barrington, Illinois 60010.

(Continued on page 2)

A Woman's Place Is In The House—And In The Senate

New Mexico's women politicians were honored during Women Legislators' Day in Santa Fe on February 3. In the morning a group of former women legislators, representing the 48 women who have served, were guests of the State Senate and House of Representatives. Many current representatives stood on the floor of the legislature to speak of their appreciation for the contributions of these women.

Later a luncheon, sponsored by the New Mexico Women's Political Caucus, was held. Speaking at the luncheon were State Senator Gladys Hansen of Las Cruces, Secretary of State Ernestine Evans, and former State Senator Louise Coe of Ruidoso.

Mrs. Coe, who noted that she was first elected to the Senate only five years after women received the right to vote in 1920, detailed her long and sometimes colorful participation in the state legislature. During her 16 year tenure she was Chairman of the Education Committee for 12 years and president pro-tempore of the Senate for four years. Stating that "Of course I always ran against a man," Mrs. Coe stressed that she



(L to R) Sen. Gladys Hansen, Former Rep. Virginia Kittell and Former Sen. Louise Coe
(Photo courtesy of Albuquerque Journal)

has long tried to interest women in politics.

During the luncheon the honored women were toasted by Governor Jerry Apodaca. The presence of other elected officials from around the state during the luncheon testified to the significant part played by these women in New Mexico's political history.

Commission Representatives Attend Political Workshop

Chair Linda Estes, Commissioner Randy Baca, and staff member Jean Jordan were chosen to participate in a Campaign Techniques Institute in Phoenix, Arizona, January 15-18. Selections and arrangements for the three day institute were made by the National Women's Education Fund, Washington, D.C., which is financed by the Carnegie Institute.

Approximately 150 women attended from Texas, Arizona, Nevada, and California as well as 27 New Mexicans from Albuquerque, Santa Fe, Las Cruces, Springer, Los

CETA

(continued from page 1)

artificial barriers to vocational training for men and women should be lowered, greater employment potential for CETA enrollees can be effected and earning potential of disadvantaged women and minorities can increase," concluded Ms. Young.

Alamos, Alcalde, Corrales, and Gallup.

Prominent women speakers included Audrey Colom, Chair of the National Women's Political Caucus; Ruth Mandel, Director of the Center for the American Woman and Politics at Rutgers University's Eagleton Institute of Politics; and Vilma Martinez, President and General Counsel of the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Educational Fund.

The agenda dealt with such topics as Planning and Strategy, Fund Raising, Assets and Problems of the Woman Candidate, Polling and Public Opinion, Headquarters and Volunteers, and Federal and State Campaign Laws.

An informal caucus was held by the New Mexican delegation on the closing night, and plans were discussed to help disseminate political information to other women on a one-to-one basis as well as to women's organizations.

Child Care Bill Passes Senate

In February the U.S. Senate approved a bill amending Title XX of the Social Security Act to allocate \$250 million annually for the provision of day care services for eligible children. The bill had received House approval earlier this fall.

This legislation, referred to as HR 9803 provides increased funds for child care services to retarded children, foster children, children of recipients of Aid to Families With Dependence Children (AFDC), and recipients of Supplemental Security Income (SSI). According to Jasin Edwards, Director of the Health and Social Services Agency, the bill can bring \$2.2 million for day care services into New Mexico if it receives final approval. "People interested in supporting this legislation should telegraph their Congressmen as soon as possible, supporting funding of the program," said Mr. Edwards.

Janice Paster, Chairperson of the Social Services Agency Day Care Advisory Committee, is especially concerned that these federal funds, if actually approved, are used to supplement existing allocations in the state for day care, rather than to replace what is currently being spent. Janice encourages those concerned with quality care in New Mexico to "watch for formation of the Title XX advisory councils in their area, and encourage the council members in their area to make child care a priority issue."

A.A.U.W. Exhibit Honors New Mexican Women



Betty Benson (left) and Nancy Benson (right), look over Side Saddle similar to saddle used by Dr. Frisbee on calls in rural New Mexico. (Photo courtesy of Albuquerque Journal).

"Women in New Mexico," an exhibit currently on display at the Museum of Albuquerque, documents the wide ranging activities of 13 dedicated citizens. The show, co-sponsored by the Museum and the Albuquerque Branch of the American Association of University Women (AAUW), will continue through June 6.

Coordinated by Nancy C. Benson, the exhibit depicts a group of New Mexican women whose lives and works enriched the quality of life in the state. Women represented include: Louise Coe, the first woman elected to the New Mexico State Senate; Grace Thompson Edmister, founder of the Albuquerque Symphony Orchestra; Evelyn Fisher Frisbie, M.D., first woman head of a state medical society in the country; Laura Gilpin, nationally known photographer; Concha Ortiz y Pino de Kleven, the only woman in the U.S. to be majority whip in a state legislature; and Pablita Velarde, well known Santa Clara artist and writer.

Artifacts representing these New Mexicans' achievements consist of



Pablita Velarde (Photo courtesy of Laura Gilpin).

photographs, works of art, publications, newspaper clippings, personal papers, and representative equipment used by the women during their careers.

WHAT'S HAPPENING?

March 12-14: National Conference on Women and the Law, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.

March 17: State Spring Assembly of Church Women United, Holy Cross Retreat, Las Cruces

March 27: Women's Informational Program II, Alamogordo City Hall, Alamogordo

April 2-3: American Association of University Women State Convention, La Fonda, Santa Fe

April 5-6: N.M. Commission on the Status of Women Hearings on Discrimination in Girls' and Women's Athletics, Plaza del Sol, Albuquerque

April 7-8: League of Women Voters State Council Meeting, Holiday Inn, Farmington

April 9-11: National Organization for Women Regional Convention, Stouffer's Inn, Denver, Colorado

April 27-28: N.M. Commission on the Status of Women Workshop "Consumer Protection and Equal Credit Opportunity for Indian Women," B.I.A. Building, Shiprock

May 7-8: Business and Professional Women State Convention, Western New Mexico University, Silver City

Please contact our office in Albuquerque (842-3141) to request announcement of your organization's events in this column.

Research Grants Available

The Center for the American Woman and Politics' Florence Eagleton Grants Program is now taking applications for funds to study "Women and Local Government in the U.S." The grants range from \$5,000 to \$10,000 and cover the period from September 1976 through June 1977.

Research may be proposed in three areas: (1) women's effect on the governance of local communities, (2) women seeking office in local government, (3) women serving in local governing bodies.

Proposals must be completed by March 31, 1976.

Contact the Commission office in Albuquerque (842-3141) for further information and possible assistance in developing a proposal.

THE NEW MEXICO COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

The New Mexico Commission on the Status of Women (NMCSW) was established as a state agency during the 1974 legislative session. Our enabling legislation sets forth a wide range of duties. We act as a clearinghouse for all activities involving the status of women, work with public and private groups to recommend the promote methods of overcoming discrimination against women, encourage and initiate programs to better women's education and employment prospects, and provide opportunities for public recognition of women's accomplishments and contributions to New Mexico.

The Commission consists of 15 members, including one member of the State Human Rights Commission. Residing in all areas of New Mexico, the Commissioners are representative of a wide variety of fields of interest to women. They are balanced between professional, career oriented individuals and homemakers dedicated to community and volunteer work. Recently priorities for Commission activity were established through creation of task forces on Employment, Education, and

the Equal Rights Amendment; each of these is headed by a Commissioner.

Since July 1974 the Commission staff has presented numerous workshops and conferences. Last summer we organized a two day workshop on "Employment Awareness for Indian Women." The event, held in Shiprock, was attended by over 200 women from the Navajo-Hopi reservations. In honor of International Women's Year we co-sponsored the "Fiesta de Mujeres" in Las Cruces in late August. To help gain recognition of women artists during IWY, we sponsored a

preview of the Women in Photography exhibit shown at the Museum of New Mexico last fall. During November Tasia Young gave nine presentations on "Credit for Women" for women and businesspersons in Gallup, Farmington, Las Cruces, Carlsbad, Hobbs, Roswell, Clovis, Santa Fe and Albuquerque, in cooperation with local Chambers of Commerce and the N.M. Retail Association. Most recently, we held a speakers' training workshop for persons interested in speaking to groups on the Equal Rights Amendment. In the last six months the Commission has become part of a national communications network for education and information on the ERA.

NMCSW COMMISSIONERS

Anna Muller (Vice-Chair), Albuquerque • Alfredo Abalos, Bayard
Randy Baca, Albuquerque • Mary Sue Gutierrez, Albuquerque
Mary Cowan, Silver City • Kathleen Dickerson, Santa Fe
Ethel Floyd, Estancia • Toni Neal, Hobbs, • Valerie Runyan,
Tucumcari • Allene B. Stephens, Las Cruces • Juanita Walling,
Farmington • Frances Williams, Las Cruces
Grace Watson Williams, Albuquerque

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On the Status of Women
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NOTICIAS DE MUJERES

NEW MEXICO COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

Volume 3, Number 2

April 1978

Jerry Apodaca, Governor • Linda Estes, Chair • Tasia Young, Executive Director

The Commission is established to serve the Women of New Mexico.
Please contact us with your ideas, questions and comments.

New Mexico Businesswomen's Conference to Be Held May 20th

A conference for New Mexico businesswomen is scheduled for Saturday, May 20, at the Albuquerque Convention Center. Major sponsors of the conference include the Four Corners Regional Commission/State Planning Office, Minority Business Opportunity Committee of the Albuquerque/Santa Fe Federal Executive Board, New Mexico Commission on the Status of Women, and the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA).

The conference is designed to bring together women who have achieved success in business and management with potential businesswomen to share problems, solutions and expertise. Through lectures and workshops, businesswomen will be able to obtain and sharpen the essential managerial tools needed for business success.

In order to assist women in gaining greater access to the resources available from both the private and public sectors, the conference will focus on four primary aspects: the roles of women in profitable business, business management practices, investment opportunities, and opportunities for women within the federal and corporate structures.

Ms. Anna Muller, Regional Director of the National Econom-

ic Development Association (NEDA), and Chair of the New Mexico Businesswomen's Conference, indicated that the program is expected to draw about 700 participants from around the state, and will follow SBA workshops on "Women in Business" which have been held throughout New Mexico during 1977. A 30-member steering committee and six state coordinators are involved in the planning and promotion of the upcoming conference. The state coordinators include Connie Catsis, KIVA-TV, Farmington; Chris Garcia, CAMBIO, Las Cruces; Blanche Quintana, (Continued on Page 3)

Information on many subjects of interest to women is on file in the Commission office. You are invited to contact the Commission if you are researching a particular area and need additional material: 842-3141.

COMMISSION MEETING

The New Mexico Commission on the Status of Women will hold its next Commission meeting May 19 at the Albuquerque Convention Center at 6:00 p.m. The meeting is open to the public. For further information contact the Commission office at 842-3141.



From left to right Mitchell Foushee, Executive Director Minority Business Owners Committee of the Albuquerque/Santa Fe Federal Executive Board; Tasia Young, Executive Director, NMCSW; Anna Muller, Chair, MBOC and N.M. Businessowner's Conference; Deborah Larson, owner Loyd McKee Snack Bar and Freelance Production Artist; Fern Crackel, District Manager, Mountain Bell, Members of the Businesswomen's Conference Steering Committee.

Statewide Hearings Set for Use of Abortion Money in April and May

The only legislation adopted this session specifically dealing with abortion was in the form of an amendment to House Bill 2 (General Appropriations Act). Introduced by Sen. Schlientz (R-Quay-Curry), the amendment sought to restrict funding for abortions to those pregnancies that: (1) would endanger the life of the mother, (2) were ectopic pregnancies, or (3) were the result of incest or rape, providing these had been reported to a rape crisis program or law enforcement official within five days of the occurrence, time which could be extended to 60 days if a person has been physically restrained from reporting. These provisions were more restrictive than the Hyde Amendment to the federal legislation which allowed 60 days for the reporting of incest or rape, and also permitted abortion "in those instances where severe and long-lasting physical health damage to the mother would result if the pregnancy were carried to term when so determined by two physicians." (It was thought by many that these discrepancies would result in a rash of lawsuits.)

Governor Apodaca vetoed the restrictive language of the amendment. Making clear that he was taking no position for or against abortion funding, the Governor felt rather that substantive legislation warranted its own bill, and should not be attached to General Appropriations.

DEADLINE

The present deadline for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment is March 22, 1979. Those in favor of extending the deadline for passage of the ERA are calling their legislators or writing them each 22nd of the month to say so. And some are calling even more often . . . Are you?

Funds to cover abortions for indigent women remained in the General Appropriations Act. The Department of Human Services will conduct hearings (town meetings) around the state to determine how this money is to be spent. Below is the hearing schedule:

April 20	Farmington
April 25	Roswell
April 26	Clovis
April 28	Las Cruces
May 3	Albuquerque
May 8	Santa Fe

Anyone interested in presenting testimony should contact the Social Services office in one of these six towns for details, or contact the Commission office.



Humanities Council Seeking Women Members

The New Mexico Humanities Council will be electing new members to the Council for Fall 1978, according to Allen Gerlach, Director of the Council.

At present, the Council is especially interested in locating qualified women, Native Americans and Blacks from areas other than Albuquerque, Santa Fe and Las Cruces, including Raton, Farmington, Shiprock, Hobbs, Carlsbad, Artesia, Silver City, Mescalero and Jicarilla Apache Reservations, and all Pueblos in the state. In addition, Gerlach indicated an interest in obtaining representatives from small Hispanic communities around the state.

For further information, contact Allen Gerlach at 277-3705 in Albuquerque.



HONORED—Mary Medina, supervisor at Health and Social Services, looks over a scroll awarded her by the New Mexico Commission Status of Women. The new HSSD building has been named in Mrs. Medina's honor. The certificate lauds the 30-year veteran social worker for her "outstanding contribution to the status of New Mexican women." (Photo courtesy of "The Taos News.")

Displaced Homemakers Office Created

Acting on the recommendations of the NMCSW Displaced Homemakers' survey and report on New Mexico women suddenly forced into the job market, the legislature passed Senate Bill 76, sponsored by Senators Hansen (D-Dona Ana), Thompson (D-Bernalillo) and Rutherford (D-Bernalillo), creating an Office for Displaced Homemakers. Placed within the Commission on the Status of Women, the Office will function as a clearinghouse of information on services and programs available to the displaced homemaker, as well as offering counsel and training to related agencies' programs. The appropriation of \$50,000 for the Office will become available July 1st, but planning is already underway. "A toll-free line is one priority I see," says Tasia Young, CSW Director. "It would be good to have a number you could call and tell your story just once. It's painful telling it over and over." Copies of the Displaced Homemakers Report and of Senate Bill 76 are available from the Commission Office.

The male power structure understands only one thing, and that is organized pressure to make changes in the way the laws here are enforced. If a large group of women were to appear with every battered wife who needs protection, and goes down to the sheriff's office or city hall to swear out a warrant for a dude's arrest, the power structure might think twice about ignoring or shrugging off her assault charge as another 'domestic disturbance.' And if this large group of women were to appear at hearings where the offending husbands now get off with suspended sentences, these husbands might not be treated so lightly.

—Dr. William Bingham, Professor of English
San Juan College - Quoted in *San Juan Sage*
March 7, 1978

Farmington-Shiprock Women Have Plans for Battered Women's Shelters

Concern over domestic violence is growing, and new groups of interested women are beginning to emerge around New Mexico. In addition to the shelter in Albuquerque, programs for domestic violence are being developed in Las Cruces, Santa Fe and Las Vegas. During a recent visit to the Shiprock-Farmington area by Commission staff, two additional efforts aimed at helping victims of domestic violence were discovered.

The Shiprock Community Women's Organization, a group arising out of a conference on domestic violence co-sponsored by the Commission in Shiprock last May, has come together to begin planning for a battered women's shelter on the Navajo reservation. Through a grant from the Women in Rural Development, Board of Global Ministries, Women's Division, the Shiprock Community Women's Organization hopes to create a shelter and deliver a range of services to the victim of domestic violence.

1. Initial plans for a follow-up conference on domestic violence in late May or early June are being made. The conference will focus on alternative models of intervention, the nature of domestic violence, characteristics of the abuser, needs of the victim, self defense and what to do after an attack.

2. A workshop designed to examine existing laws and recommend needed changes is anticipated. Conference planners hope to be able to present resolutions formulated at the conference to tribal and community leaders in an effort to educate them to the needs and concerns of tribal members.

In Farmington, the Women's Service Center Steering Committee, composed of around 50 members, has begun the initial planning for a battered women's shelter. Under the direction of Ms. Ellen Maki, the steering committee is seeking to raise funds for a women's center. The proposed center would offer shelter and moral support to women in need of protection. The Center would also seek to provide entertainment, recreation, and instruction to women in the Farmington area, as well as develop a supportive network for women and a place where women can come together to discuss their problems, concerns and interests.



Commissioner Adele Lope, extension home economist for the Shiprock area, was recently appointed to serve on the New Mexico Commission on the Status of Women. Ms. Lope was instrumental in setting up the Indian Women Employment Awareness Conference, 1974; having Tribal Chair Peter MacDonald declare Navajo Women's Week, 1975; and setting up the Consumer Education and Equal Credit Opportunity Conference, 1976.

STATE APPROPRIATION (Continued from Page 4)

ber of prosecutions are anticipated.

In the coming months, Dr. Scott Nelson, Director of the Behavioral Health Services Division of the Health and Environment Department, and Ms. Chris Pederson, Director of the Community Mental Health Programs Section, will begin the search for an administrator for the Act. Anticipated to serve approximately 600 victims this coming fiscal year, the project will utilize existing rape crisis centers to provide supportive care to victims of sex crimes. "Requests for proposals" according to Ms. Peterson "will be mailed in a month to all local community mental and physical health centers asking them to write proposals." Funds will be provided through contracts for service with local programs covering the period of July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979. Anyone desiring additional information about the Act should contact Dr. Scott Nelson, 827-2756, P.O. Box 968, Crown Building, Santa Fe 87503.

N.M. Department of Education is Committed to Equality in Voc. Ed.

By MARY BRIAULT

The Vocational Education Unit of the New Mexico Department of Education "is committed to providing equal opportunity and access to vocational education . . . to all students regardless of sex. Both males and females need to be aware that in today's and tomorrow's society, every individual needs to be prepared to compete in the labor force and be competent to do the work of maintaining a home and family."

While this is good news for the boys who would like to take a course in cooking, it is far more than that for the girls, 90% of whom will work outside the home at some time during their lives, and at least 43% after they are married. If the girls are not automatically shunted into the home ec and typing classes, the possibility opens that they will not be filling the low-paying, dead-end jobs the majority of their mothers hold. And instead of the \$5,600 salary from the typing pool, they may take home \$14,000 as a carpenter or data processor.

How can this come about? The Education Amendments of 1972 (Title IX) suggest that the drive for equal opportunity is already in progress. Not only is it the law of the land, funding is available for innovative programs that lead to compliance, as are experts and consultants. But public interest and vigilance will make it work. In every school receiving any federal money there must be a Title IX Coordinator responsible for the self-study of the institution on just how much equal opportunity exists there. Parents, teachers and students should avail themselves of this information, and feel free to discuss the directions in which they would like to see the school move.

While it is easy to find out whether girls are permitted to take woodworking shop (for in-

stance), finer inquiry is needed to discover the attitudes prevailing in the shop. Are they such that no girl would dare enroll? Or if she is enrolled, is it counted a kind of miracle if she hits a nail on the head? Long after barriers are let down, deep attitudes toward and expectations of girls can continue to effectively fence them in—or out. The whole female experience with mathematics is a case in point. Though boys and girls start out together in math ability, at some moment in the school climate it is accepted that boys are good at math and girls are not; even a girl with exceptional skill may decide not to go on to advanced algebra. (This, of course, limits her subsequent college and/or career choices.) While some girls are better at math than some boys, and vice versa (which is the whole truth in the matter), a stereotype (which is not a truth) holds sway. While women have fewer car accidents than men, drive racers, test cars in Detroit, steer semi's cross continent, the stereotype "woman driver" still has meaning.

Where does it come from? From parental attitudes, certainly, and stories heard as a child. But there are also the textbooks that wield their influence six hours every day for eight to 12 years. What does it do to a Black child to see only blond children illustrating what she is to learn? And what does it do to both boys and girls if only boys are depicted running, jumping, building and laughing . . . and only girls sit at windows watching them, sit and sew, or just sit? Title IX Coordinators are looking at these books with a critical eye; maybe parents should be, too.

That it is easier to change laws than behavior and attitudes, was pointed out by many observers at the Title IX Conference in Santa

Fe (February 22-23). But in no way should that slow the efforts of those working for equality. Free and willing assistance from the State Department of Education is available for the asking. Carolyn Smiley-Marquez, Title IX Coordinator of the Cross-Cultural Unit (Santa Fe 827-2952) offers dynamic information and workshops. Vivien Newby, Equal Education Opportunity Coordinator (Santa Fe 827-3151); is reviewing all vocational education programs in the state for sex bias, and welcomes input from local education agencies and other interested parties in working out the New Mexico Five-Year State Plan for Vocational-Technical Education.

There are, besides, some helpful publications: *Created Equal*. A bimonthly newsletter about Title IX compliance and community efforts to overcome sex discrimination in schools, free from the Southeastern Public Education Program, American Friends Service Committee, Box 22652, Jackson, Miss. 39205.

New Pioneers: The North Carolina Program to Eliminate Sex Bias in Occupational Education, Reflections and Recommendations. A comprehensive report on one of the country's most successful programs. Send a self-addressed 9"x12" envelope stamped with 31 cents postage to Amanda J. Smith, New Pioneers Director, North Carolina Dept. of Public Instruction, Raleigh, N.C. 27602.

How to Erase Sex Discrimination in Vocational Education. A complete "how to" booklet produced by the American Civil Liberties Union. Available for \$1.00 plus 50 cents for postage from the Commission.

And if you need it: *Anyone's Guide to Filing a Title IX Complaint*. A 7-page guide on how to write a complaint, where to send it, and what to expect. Available free from Project on Equal Education Rights, 1029 Vernon Avenue, NW, Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20005.

Un-Named Baby Challenges State, Regs in Conflict with State ERA

Everyone knows that parents have the right to give their children whatever names they choose . . . right? The correct answer to this question in New Mexico as NMCSW staff learned recently, is . . . wrong!

The young man pictured below was born November 1, 1977 and given the name of Edwin Wolf Kitzes by his parents, Dr. Judith Kitzes and Edwin O'Malia of Albuquerque. But when baby Wolf's birth certificate arrived, "Kitzes" had been crossed out and the child's name had been officially registered as Edwin Wolf O'Malia. A copy of the state's vital statistics regulation was enclosed. It states that a child "shall be given" the surname of the child's father.

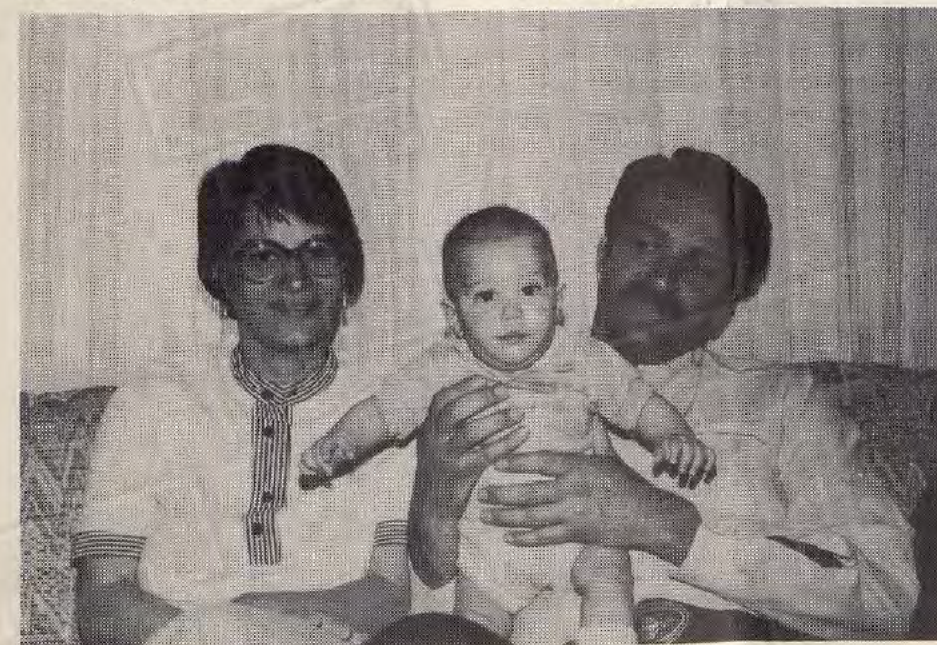
Wolf's parents protested the state's action and the regulation in a letter to NMCSW Director Tasia Young, explaining that they found the regulation "unconstitutional and discriminatory against the rights of women."

On March 15, Young appeared before the state Health and Social Services Department (HSSD) Board of Directors, requesting that they delete the portions of

the vital statistics regulations which conflict with the equal rights amendment to the state constitution. Although HSSD staff and the Office of the Attorney General recommended that the regulation be changed, the HSSD Board deferred action on the request "to a later date," due to the reorganization of state government effective April 1. The March 15 meeting constituted the Board's final meeting.

The new Department of Health and Environment (DHE) has expressed its intention to propose changes to the vital statistics regulations to bring them into conformity with the state equal rights amendment. Action on the matter is expected to be a priority as soon as DHE hearing procedures become established. "We'd hoped to have this all settled by Mother's Day," says Young, "but now we're hoping to get it done as close to Father's Day as possible."

In the meantime, as Wolf's parents explained to KOAT-TV's Dick Knipfing, "We're keeping a scrapbook for our son. This chapter is entitled, 'Un-named Baby Challenges State.'"



Dr. Judith Kitzes, Edwin Wolf Kitzes and Edwin O'Malia.

Tasia Young, Executive Director of the New Mexico Commission on the Status of Women is scheduled to speak at a conference entitled "How Women Find Jobs." Sponsored by the San Juan College in Farmington under a grant from Self Help for Women, Economic Opportunity Council, the Conference is slated for April 13, 1978. Transportation and child care will be provided. For further information, contact Ms. Becki Barlow, San Juan College, 325-7556.

BUSINESSWOMEN (Continued from Page 1)

NEDA, Santa Fe; Helen Sandstrom, Service Corps of Retired Executives (SCORE), Carlsbad; Carol Talbert, New Mexico State University, Grants; and Alyse Enyart, Black Buffalo Realty, Taos.

The keynote speaker at the conference will be Patricia Cioherty, SBA Deputy Administrator. The luncheon speaker will be Barbara Proctor, Creative Director of Proctor and Gardner Advertising, Inc. Among the other speakers and resource people who will be on hand include Erica Binston, psychologist from Boston, speaking on executive development; James Molloy, president of TRAMCO, Inc. from Boston, conducting a workshop on business planning; Beverly Brown, with Competitive Edge of Los Angeles, addressing advertising; Barbara Baker, Director of Training and Development with the May Company, Los Angeles, speaking on retailing; Shirley Williams, Vice President of the Rio Grande Valley Bank, heading the financing workshop; Betty Wuliger, author of *Dollars and Sense*, participating in the investment opportunities workshop. In addition, a sales motivation workshop is also planned.

Information and registration forms for the conference are available from Ms. Anna Muller, National Economic Development Association (NEDA), 2040 4th Street NW, Albuquerque, telephone: 766-2868.

1978 Legislature Appropriates Funds To Assist Sexual Assault Victims

In the final six minutes of the 1978 general legislative session the Sexual Crimes Prosecution and Treatment Act was passed, appropriating \$317,600 for programs and services designed to assist victims of sexual assault and promote the prosecution of offenders. Assigned to the Behavioral Health Services Division of the Health and Environment Department, the Act provides a variety of services designed to assist victims and prosecutors of sexual crimes including:

- The development of a comprehensive, statewide training plan to train law enforcement, criminal justice and medical personnel in the proper treatment of victims of sexual crimes, evidence collection and interagency coordination.
- The development of strategies to prevent such crimes.
- Assistance in the assembly of evidence for prosecution.
- Medical and psychological assistance to sex-crimes victims.

Education and training of law enforcement officers, as outlined in the Act, would come through the regular training program for recruits taught by the New Mexico State Police Department, the basic course taught by the Training and Education Bureau of the Criminal Justice Department and by other authorized law enforcement agencies. Officers and sex-crime investigators commissioned before the Act has gone into effect will receive advanced training through in-service programs.

Thirty-five thousand dollars of the appropriation is earmarked for the State Crime Laboratory in Santa Fe, to cover the cost of additional staff and equipment needed to process evidence. Also included in this appropriation is a provision for the development and distribution of additional evidence collection kits to law enforcement agencies and hospitals throughout the state.

The sex crimes Prosecution and Treatment Act was originally introduced in a modified version three years ago. The measure was finally passed after achieving the support of all the Rape Crisis programs around the state and a coalition of service and business organizations including the N.M. District Attorney's Association, N.M. Hospital Association, N.M. Hospital Association Auxiliary, N.M. Council on Community Mental Health Services, Alternatives Inc., Albuquerque Women's Center, Santa Fe Women's Political Caucus, Greater Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce, Bernalillo County Medical Center, Bernalillo County Mental Health Center, Duke City Business and Professional Women, Digital Equipment Company, Xerox Corporation, Mountain Bell Company, UNM Department of Family and Community Medicine, Public Service Company of New Mexico, State Department of Hospitals and Institutions, N.M. State Police Department, Governor's Council and Criminal Justice Planning and several District Court Judges, City Police Departments, hospitals and counseling centers, and the N.M. Commission on the Status of Women.

The bill was introduced in the Senate and House simultaneously by Senator Gladys Hansen (D-Dona Ana) and Representative Fred Mondragon (D-Bernalillo).

The principal idea behind the bill is that by improving the handling of sexual crimes by law enforcement, prosecution and medical personnel, along with improved techniques of evidence collection and preservation and the provision of medical and psychological support to victims, arrests and successful prosecution of offenders will increase, and the rate of sex crimes will decline.

In New Mexico, in 1976, the rate of reported rape was 40.5 per

100,000 population, as compared to 26.4 per 100,000 population nationally. As Jane Foraker-Thompson, Chief Planner for the N.M. State Police Department, pointed out in her 1977 Monograph *Reporting on Sexual Assault in New Mexico*, "These horrendous figures are undoubtedly an indication of improved attention and handling of the victims of the crime, collection of evidence, and a general change in social attitudes as reflected by juries and judges . . . The more help a victim is given, the greater the reporting . . . The rate of reporting has gone up considerably in every county that has a Rape Crisis Center . . . Our reporting rate, instead of being only 10% of the rapes that actually occur, is probably closer to 70-80% of those that actually occur."

Presently the reporting rate is beginning to decline, a fact which Ms. Foraker-Thompson attributes to "concerted community education and interagency cooperation, with the Rape Crisis Centers acting as the hub of the wheel of effort that began in New Mexico in 1972-1973. Five years later we are beginning to see the results of that effort."

The Sex Crimes Prosecution and Treatment Act is expected to further increase the rate of reporting as well as increase the conviction rate for sex crimes. Presently, although many cases are reported, few come to trial because the evidence is simply not available. By training law enforcement and medical personnel in the proper handling of victims and evidence collection, coupled with an increased capability on the part of the state crime lab to process that evidence, the rate of successful prosecutions is expected to increase. Similarly, by providing victims with medical and psychological supports, a greater num-

(Continued on Page 5)

Berger Outlines Dynamics of Sexual Assaults & Their Rehabilitation . . .

"Lingering hatred of the rapist by society makes no contribution to eliminating or controlling the problem of sexual assault," according to Margo Berger, Coordinator of Counseling at Alternatives Inc., an Albuquerque-based ex-offender rehabilitation program specializing in the treatment of sex crime offenders. Speaking at a two-day seminar on sexual assault held in Gallup (March 16-17), Ms. Berger outlined some of the factors which contribute to the prevalence of rape in American society.

The seminar, sponsored by the 11th Judicial District Attorney's Office, covered medical evidence collection and sexual assault investigation, victim interview techniques, common misconceptions about sexual assault, self-defense techniques, Navajo and Zuni perspectives on sexual assault, sociopsychological aspects of the victim, profile of the offender, and a demonstration trial of a sexual assault case.

Hosted by Paul Onuska, District Attorney for the 11th Judicial District, and Jean Turano, Director of the Pre-Prosecution Diversion project of the D.A.'s office, the seminar was aimed at law enforcement and social service professionals as well as members of the general public.

Ms. Berger, in her talk entitled "Dynamics of Sexual Assault and Rehabilitation of the Offender," stressed the need to understand the psycho-social dynamics which encourage men to commit rape and to apply that understanding to the treatment of the offender as well as a serious assessment of the culture in which we live.

Pointing out that the sex crimes offender can spend as little as three and a half years in prison, usually with no special services to "treat" the condition which led to incarceration, Berger stressed that he is released to commit the offense again.



Ms. Jean Turano, Director of the 11th Judicial District Pre-Prosecution Diversion Program.

"Men are taught that they are inherently superior to women," Berger stated, adding that "the myth of male privilege becomes a reality with the acquisition of power and the exercise of that power." The impact of sexism on men, according to Berger, results in their being forced to participate in the male stereotype: emotional repression; pressure to live up to social standards which may not be to their liking or within their ability to achieve; and an over-concern with others' opinions of themselves.

When confronted with their failure to live up to a stereotypical masculine image, what do men do? According to Berger, who has had extensive experience counseling male offenders, several things occur. As they become aware of their failure to live up to the masculine stereotype, they exert increasingly greater effort to achieve that stereotype, while simultaneously becoming afraid that they will be uncovered as frauds. Their goals become higher and more unrealistic with each successive failing, and they view their sense of inadequacy as a personal failure rather than as a normal response to an unrealistic social phenomenon. They become angry at seeing no alternatives other than becoming super successful and repress that anger along with most other emotions. "Being 'cool' and detached is a warning of repressed emotions and stems from a fear of making the 'wrong' response to a given situation," says Ms. Berger.

This repression, according to Berger, results in displays of guilt, defensiveness, indignation, contradictions, denials and unrealistic demands on one's self. As a last resort, and out of a sense of deep personal torment, the individual turns to rape, an overtly symbolic extension of the myth of male privilege and superiority.

Berger stresses that as long as we ignore these dynamics and the cultural messages which reinforce them, we will not have significantly affected the widespread problem of rape. Our own repulsion at the crime of rape, coupled with our belief that the rapist can easily control his impulses, says Berger, serves to feed our anger and rejection of the rapist rather than seek out effective ways to control or eliminate the problem.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PREVENTION & TREATMENT ACT OF 1977

At the national level, three major pieces of legislation are currently before Congress. The Steers-Boggs bill (HR 7927) and the Anderson-Kennedy bill (S 1728), entitled the Domestic Violence Prevention and Treatment Act of 1977 calls for a grant program "designed to support demonstration projects," requests a "review [of] the effectiveness of existing laws and programs relating to domestic violence" and will seek to "coordinate federal, state and local efforts designed to identify, prevent and treat domestic violence." The measure calls for an appropriation of \$15 million for fiscal year 1978, \$20 million for 1980 and \$25 million for 1981.

HR 8948, the Family Violence Prevention and Treatment Act, introduced by Mikulski, et al., requests \$10 million for fiscal year 1978 and \$15 million for 1979, to establish a Coordinating Council on Family Violence to coordinate all federal programs providing services, funding or research, (Continued on Page 8)

TREATMENT ACT OF 1977
(Continued from Page 7)

and demonstration programs related to problems of family violence; to stimulate the development of new programs; and to make annual recommendations to the President and Congress.

Hearings were held in March by the Senate Child and Human Development Subcommittee on S 1728, an identical version of HR 7927. Representative George Miller (D.CA), chair of the House Select Education Committee also held two days of hearings on domestic violence.

In testimony delivered before Rep. Miller's committee, Angela Sherbo, staff attorney for the Appalachian Research & Defense Fund of Kentucky stated that "there is little difference in the rate of wife abuse nationwide. The social conditions unique to each area and to each cultural group do not cause wife abuse; they do exacerbate it."

Ms. Sherbo went on to outline factors unique to rural areas which combine to create serious problems for battered women. Among those conditions cited were:

Isolation: resulting from long distances between the victim and any source of help; poor roads and driving conditions; lack of

transportation or driving skills; and lack of a telephone.

Strong Extended Family Ties: resulting in situations where women are frequently "held captive by their husbands with the tacit (and sometimes overt) assistance of other family members." In addition, a woman raised in a small community may be forced to leave her home town, family and friends in order to live in peace. A woman's request for help may be taken by a brother, cousin or friend of her husband's, or it "may be answered by a sheriff against whom her family politicked."

Lack of Resources: rural areas are generally without many of the services commonly found within urban areas; resources on which battered women's services could be built. As a result, rural communities must often start from "scratch what other areas can achieve through coordination of existing efforts."

Ms. Sherbo presented a number of recommendations in the areas of funding, local control and the involvement of other agencies. Among her suggestions were:

1. Consideration of the special needs of each geographical, cultural and ethnic group affected.

2. Channeling funds directly to service providers in order to get maximum benefit, and to avoid a loss of money to intermediary or study groups.

3. Strict commitment to the use of local people in providing services wherever possible, and payment of local people at a living wage.

4. Provision of money to local groups to enable them to attend national hearings and conferences and holding those meetings in places accessible to rural women.

The Commission will be closely following Congressional legislation. In addition, a clearinghouse of local information on domestic violence has been started, designed to keep people abreast of developments at the local, state and national levels. Anyone wishing further information about the national legislation or interested in receiving materials on domestic violence is asked to contact Robert Knox at the Commission office.

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DRAFT*

THE RECORD OF
PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER
ON
WOMEN'S ISSUES

APPOINTMENTS
BUSINESS
CREDIT
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND RAPE
EDUCATION
EMPLOYMENT
EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT
FAMILY NEEDS AND CHILD CARE
FAMILY PLANNING
HEALTH
HOMEMAKERS
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
MILITARY WOMEN
MINORITY WOMEN
OLDER WOMEN
RURAL WOMEN
WELFARE

SARAH WEDDINGTON
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

*THIS WAS DRAFTED IN OCTOBER 1979. A FINAL DOCUMENT IS IN PRODUCTION.

APPOINTMENTS

When President Carter took office, few women held top jobs in government. He changed this by appointing qualified women to high-level positions. Of 1,929 appointments (October, 1979), 23 percent are women. Jimmy Carter appointed more women than any other President. The previous best record was in the Ford Administration, 12.9 percent of appointments to women.

- o Of the 23 women who are Federal judges, 19 were appointed by President Carter.

Circuit Court of Appeals

Amalya Kearse, Second Circuit;
Phyllis Kravitch, Fifth Circuit
Carolyn Randall, Fifth Circuit;
Dolores Korman Sloviter, Third Circuit;
Patricia Wald, D.C. Circuit.

District Court

Susan Black, Middle Florida
Patricia Boyle, Eastern Michigan;
Ellen B. Burns, Connecticut;
Orinda D. Evans, Northern Georgia;
Joyce Hens Green, District of Columbia;
Shirley Jones, Maryland;
Mary Lowe, Southern New York;
Gabrielle MacDonald, Southern Texas;
Mariana Pfaelzer, Central California;
Sylvia Rambo, Middle Pennsylvania;
Mary Lou Robinson, Northern Texas;
Elsijane Roy, Eastern, Western Kansas;
Norma Shapiro, Eastern Pennsylvania;
Rya Zobell, Massachusetts.

He has urged senators to set up nominating panels to find and screen more candidates, including women.

- o Cabinet secretaries: Only five female cabinet secretaries have served in U.S. history, and two of these have been Carter appointees: Patricia Harris, Department of Health and Human Services (formerly HEW); and Juanita Kreps, Department of Commerce.

- o Under secretaries: President Carter appointed three of the five women under secretaries who have served in the entire history of the United States. They are Betty Beasley Anderson, Treasury; Lucy Wilson Benson, State; and Antonia Handler Chayes, Air Force.
- o Assistant secretaries: This Administration has appointed 14 women, or 44 percent, of all women ever to hold assistant secretary positions. They serve in such departments as Agriculture, Defense, and Housing and Urban Development.
- o Agency heads and commission members: Five women have been appointed to head Federal agencies and commissions -- a 45 percent increase over all such appointments in the country's history. President Carter has appointed numerous women to serve on national boards and advisory commissions.
- o Ambassadors: In all previous Administrations, only 25 women have served as ambassadors. The President has appointed 10 women who represent the United States in foreign countries.

Of the 436 women appointed to posts in the Carter Administration, 12 percent are blacks, six percent are Hispanics, three percent are native Americans, and one percent are Asian Americans.

BUSINESS

Though women always have played a key role in our nation's economy and contribute almost \$500 billion to the Gross National Product, women own few of the nation's businesses. Lack of capital, lack of marketing knowledge, and lack of technical and management skills are some of the obstacles women in business face. Some of these obstacles are due to discriminatory practices such as limited access to commercial loans, government contracts, and management assistance.

On May 18, 1979, President Carter signed an executive order creating the first National Women's Business Enterprise Policy. It is the first time the Federal government has had a government-wide policy to aid women business owners.

Programs are being designed specifically to help women in business. President Carter instructed Federal departments and agencies to take affirmative action to include women in programs that assist in management, technical, financial and procurement matters. The National Women's Business Enterprise Policy is expected to open more doors for women interested in business-related education, training, and counseling programs. Success of the program will be monitored for the President by the Interagency Committee on Women's Business Enterprise.

- o The Small Business Administration has set a goal of significantly increasing the amount of loan money available to women-owned businesses. In fiscal year 1978, the goal was to provide federal guarantees for \$400 million of loans to women-owned firms. That goal was increased to \$500 million in fiscal 1979. There are also plans to target more direct loan money to companies owned by women. In fiscal 1978, the Small Business Administration directly lent women \$38 million. The goal for direct loans in the coming fiscal year is \$50 million.
- o The Carter Administration wants to increase the number of women-owned businesses that win contracts to supply the Federal government with goods and services. The Office of Federal Procurement Policy plans to double the amount of prime contracts awarded to women-owned firms to at least \$150 million in the coming year and to redouble this amount to \$300 million in fiscal year 1981. In addition, the Small Business Administration is conducting an outreach program to locate women-owned firms interested in doing business with the Federal government. When such companies are identified, their names will be added to an automated list (Procurement Automated Source System) of all small companies who want to do business with Federal procurement offices.
- o To provide women with needed business counseling and training, the Small Business Administration has placed representatives for women in each of 10 regional offices and 63 district offices. From September 1977 to June 1978, nearly 30,000 women attended special workshops. The General Services Administration also sponsors a nationwide seminar series for women interested in owning or operating their own businesses.

- o The Farmer's Home Administration (FmHA) Business and Industry Loan Program has a 1979 target of \$50 million for rural women's projects. This funding will encourage the development of women's businesses in rural communities of fewer than 50,000 people. FmHA has been sponsoring workshops to inform rural women business owners of available loans.

CREDIT

Women have been victims of discrimination and questionable credit practices by banks, retailers, oil companies, and travel and entertainment card companies.

President Carter moved to implement and enforce the Equal Credit Opportunity Act. This law, which became effective in 1975, prohibits discrimination in extending credit. It forbids creditors from asking a credit applicant's sex, race, color, national origin, age or marital status.

The law prevents creditors from asking women questions related to birth control and family planning and assures that a credit applicant is evaluated on her credit worthiness as an individual. When credit is denied, the applicant must be given a written explanation.

- o President Carter has established a special unit within the Justice Department to see that the Equal Credit Opportunity Act is adequately enforced.
- o Agencies such as the Federal Reserve Board and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, which regulate banks and other lending institutions, have incorporated provisions in their examining procedures to ensure that there is compliance with the law.
- o The only type of loan for which no explanation of credit denial is now required is commercial loans. The Federal Reserve Board is working on a proposed regulation that would require explanation of credit denial for small business loans -- the type which women-owned firms most often seek.
- o The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) enforces the Equal Credit Opportunity Act with retailers, credit card companies, finance companies and some credit unions and savings and loan associations. After a preliminary study of compliance with the law, the FTC ordered industry-wide investigations of credit practices.

- o Federal Trade Commission investigations of major retailers have resulted in consent orders in which the firms agreed to change credit extension policies to eliminate discrimination based on sex and marital status.
- o The Federal Reserve Board, Federal Trade Commission, and other banking regulatory agencies are educating consumers and lenders on their rights and responsibilities.
- o The availability of housing for women who head households has always been a problem. Therefore, the Department of Housing and Urban Development has launched a two-year project to inform women of their rights under credit laws, to help women understand mortgage markets, and to educate realtors and creditors to recognize unlawful and discriminatory practices. HUD is studying the nature of sex discrimination in mortgage financing and working on programs to address special housing credit needs of displaced homemakers, the elderly, and minorities.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND RAPE

Each year, three to six million Americans are injured in acts of domestic violence. To combat this violence, the Carter Administration has initiated a government-wide effort to assist and educate victims.

To assure coordination of several Federal programs already in existence, the President has established an Interdepartmental Committee on Domestic Violence chaired by the Secretary of Health and Human Services (formerly HEW). This committee is reviewing programs, developing a plan to coordinate them, and designing legislation to assist victims.

- o A new Office on Domestic Violence within the Department of Health and Human Services is defining policies for domestic violence programs and disseminating information about them. The office also is proposing an amendment to Title XX of the Social Security Act which would provide Federal reimbursement to states for emergency shelters for adults. June H. Zeitlin, an attorney with the DHHS's office of general counsel, has been named director of the new office.

- o More than 600 VISTA volunteers in 30 states are helping to begin and staff projects to combat domestic violence. The projects range from counseling to providing legal services to setting up shelters for battered women.

In August 1978, ACTION funded the National Technical Assistance Center in Ann Arbor, Michigan, and 10 regional offices. ACTION was the first Federal agency to offer technical assistance to volunteer groups on family violence. The agency answered questions about training, recruiting volunteers, zoning regulations in setting up a shelter, and other matters.

In the past year, they have answered more than 20,000 requests for technical assistance in setting up projects to help battered women. They estimate 3,500 battered women have been directly helped each month.

ACTION also has funded 16 grants for women's programs to alleviate problems of family violence and displaced homemakers.

- o The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is developing demonstration projects for shelters for battered women. These projects provide HUD-owned properties as 24-hour-a-day shelters, where food, clothing, job counseling, medical and social service resources will be available.
- o HUD's regulations on Community Development Block Grants have been amended to make battered women's shelter programs eligible for funding.
- o VISTA has funded grants to organize volunteer rape prevention programs with community groups, provide social services, establish women's advocacy programs, and offer crisis intervention in rape and assault cases.
- o The Community Services Administration (CSA) has established a pilot Family Crisis Center Program to assist low-income battered women and children through grants provided to local entities. For instance, CSA awarded \$620,500 to the Family Crisis Center in Milwaukee to help family members by providing counseling and shelter when serious conflicts arise.
- o The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights held a Consultation on Battered Women in January 1978. The Commission is reviewing the proposals which resulted from the consultation and assessing the availability of Federal resources for shelters and other support for battered women.

- o President Carter supported and signed the Privacy Protection for Rape Victims Act which makes evidence of the rape victim's past behavior inadmissible in a Federal trial. The Act funds research, provides services for rape victims, and authorizes the National Center for Prevention and Control of Rape to make grants and contracts to state, local and other non-profit agencies to give medical and legal assistance to rape victims.
- o In 1978, President Carter signed amendments to the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act which included funds for states and community groups for treatment and prevention programs. The life of the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect also was extended.
- o In 1977, President Carter signed the Protection of Children Against Sexual Exploitation Act. It established Federal penalties for the interstate transport of pornographic material involving children or of children themselves.

EDUCATION

Education is a key element to employment options for women, and women are earning more advanced degrees than at any other time in U.S. history. Yet the educational system is not always equally open to women.

- o President Carter signed into law the Educational Amendments of 1978, which expand the 1974 Women's Educational Equity Act (WEEA). It authorizes grants to school districts to develop non-sexist programs and projects to ensure sex equity. It also increases WEEA authorization from \$30 million to \$80 million. In 1978, WEEA also was expanded to include funding programs that provide technical assistance for the implementation of Title IX.
- o In 1979, an additional \$9 million was available for the Women's Educational Equity Act. WEEA programs provide training manuals for women in school administration, create special projects to help rural women, and encourage women to enter scientific and technical fields.

In New England, for instance, a WEEA project called "Options" found that rural students who didn't plan to go to college saw their choices in rigid, stereotyped terms: early marriage, babies, few job possibilities outside the home.

Consulting with local women, girls, and teachers, the staff designed a curriculum (part of regular high school sociology or health classes) to guide rural girls to a more realistic view of their future. For instance, students had to find ways, on paper, for a woman on welfare to support a family of three. Their findings were sobering. Students interviewed older women in the community and asked how they handled unforeseen events such as death of the spouse. Such activities helped the girls plan education and job training.

- o The Administration has issued strong regulations to put into action the 1976 amendments to the Vocational Education Act. These require each state to employ a full-time coordinator to see that all vocational programs eliminate sex bias, stereotyping and discrimination.
- o The Department of Labor is implementing Comprehensive Employment Training Act (CETA) amendments that provide displaced homemakers are eligible for education and training. Displaced homemakers are women who, because of divorce, death of a spouse, or other unforeseen event, must enter or reenter the job market.
- o The National Institute of Education is sponsoring research on women's participation in mathematics as a means of increasing their choices in education and occupation.
- o The Carter Administration continues to support the National Science Foundation's Women in Science program. This program attracts young women to scientific careers through workshops on different fields and seminars with visiting women scientists.
- o The Office of Education, the National Institute of Education, and the National Center for Education Statistics have funded studies that examine the nature and extent of sex bias, sex discrimination and sex role development. These studies will provide important information for people designing and evaluating education programs for sex equity.

EMPLOYMENT

During the Carter Administration, more than 8.7 million new jobs have been created in the private sector. Of these new jobs, 5 million or 57 percent have been filled by women. Adult female employment has increased by 14 percent.

Today 59 percent of all adult women are in the labor force. Unemployment rates for women have declined significantly despite major increases in the number of women seeking jobs. From January 1977 to July 1979, adult female unemployment has declined from 7 percent to 5.5 percent.

Increasing employment opportunities for women remains a major goal of the Carter Administration.

- o Protection for pregnant workers: President Carter signed legislation amending the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to protect American working women from occupational discrimination based on pregnancy. The law includes a requirement for employers who have medical disability plans to provide disability pay for pregnancy and related conditions on an equal basis with other medical conditions.
- o The Department of Labor is implementing Comprehensive Employment Training Act (CETA) amendments that make displaced homemakers eligible for education and training. Displaced homemakers are women who, because of divorce, death of spouse, or other unforeseen event, must enter or reenter the job market.
- o Equal employment opportunity programs: When President Carter took office, responsibility for equal employment opportunity enforcement was scattered throughout the Federal government. This had spawned several problems, including inconsistent compliance standards from one Federal agency to the next, overlapping investigations and enforcement proceedings against the same employer, a general lack of accountability, and a large backlog of cases.

In February, 1978, the President consolidated under the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) 19 separate government units with equal employment responsibilities. This action was accompanied by a 40 percent increase in funding for enforcement of civil rights laws. The result has been a significant reduction in the backlog of pending discrimination complaints. Women and minority workers have an easier time filing complaints, and employers can deal with one agency in resolving disputes. The President appointed an outstanding woman attorney, Eleanor Holmes Norton, to head EEOC.

- o Today a majority of women who work outside their homes are still in jobs at the lowest end of the income ladder. President Carter proposed and pushed for congressional enactment of an increase in the minimum wage to help our lowest paid workers keep pace with inflation. As a result, the minimum hourly wage rose to \$2.65 on January 1, 1978, and to \$2.90 on January 1, 1979.

- o The Carter Administration filed a "friend of the court" brief in both the Bakke and Weber cases, arguing that affirmative action programs are constitutional and that when such programs use goals rather than quotas, they should be encouraged as a means of alleviating past discrimination. In both cases, the Supreme Court's decisions substantially followed the government's position.
- o As part of his civil service reform proposals, President Carter tried to modify the veteran's preference policy which gives veterans, 98 percent of whom are men, a life-long advantage in competing for federal jobs. While the President wanted to preserve benefits for disabled veterans on a life-time basis, he proposed setting a limit on the number of times other veterans could exercise the privilege.

The President was attempting to balance the needs of people who had served in the armed forces with needs of disadvantaged groups such as minorities and women. Veterans preference gives veterans applying for federal jobs an advantage that limits the government's ability to provide equal employment opportunity. Congress failed to enact the President's proposed reform measure.

EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

President Carter firmly believes that women should have full equality under the constitution. He is working -- in cooperation with national groups supporting the ERA -- for ratification of this crucial amendment.

- o The President, the First Lady, members of the President's family and numerous appointees have actively supported ratification across the country.
- o The President directed the leaders of all departments and agencies to use public appearances to demonstrate the Administration's commitment to the ERA.
- o To ensure adequate time for the states to consider ratification, the President supported and signed into law a resolution extending the ERA ratification deadline until June 22, 1982. The President's family, Vice President Walter Mondale, and White House congressional liaison staff worked for passage of the extension.
- o The President and White House staff personally work with state legislators and elected leaders considering ratification of ERA and urged them to support it.

In 1979, the President's State of the Union message included an emphasis on the need for the ERA. That statement received the longest applause of the speech. He also set aside October 23, 1979, as a day of special emphasis on the ERA at the White House.

FAMILY NEEDS AND CHILD CARE

Families that grow and interact in a positive, healthy way create a solid base, in turn, for America's growth and well-being.

- o To help families, President Carter has established the Office of Families in the Department of Health and Human Services (formerly HEW). This staff will focus on family needs and suggest ways in which the Federal government can help without creating dependence.
- o In 1980, the White House Conference on Families will take place not in Washington, D.C., but in several locations around the nation. This will give more citizens an opportunity to voice their concerns and discuss possible solutions. Half of the members of the committee planning the conference are women.

In a survey by the National Commission on Working Women, one-third of employed women with children listed child care as a serious problem.

- o Adequate child care often makes the difference in creating a harmonious home where both parents and children can grow. The Carter Administration has included funds in Title XX of the Social Security Act to make child care services available to low and middle-income families. In March, 1979, President Carter submitted legislation to extend Title XX, earmarking a total of \$400 million for child care services during 1980 and 1981.
- o The Department of Health and Human Services (formerly HEW) has completed a National Day Care Study which is being used to revise the Federal Interagency Day Care Regulations. By December 1979, new standards will be established for funded day care homes, day care centers, and state agencies which operate day care service programs.
- o Under the Work Incentive Program (WIN), child care is offered as a support for AFDC parents who need to work or train. Federal matching for child care and other services under the WIN program is 90 percent.

- o An employer operating a day care center is allowed a corporate income tax credit, for instance. The employer may take a maximum credit of \$3,000 for each eligible employee's first year wages and \$1,500 for each eligible employee's second year wages, provided the employee earns at least \$6,000 annually.
- o In 1978, the Carter Administration supported a bill that allows parents to claim a tax credit for child care provided by an adult relative. In the past, parents could not get a child care tax credit if an adult relative provided the service. One reason for the change is to strengthen family ties, provide better care for children, and supplement the income of the elderly since grandparents often are sitters.
- o President Carter proposed and signed into law the Child Nutrition Amendments Act of 1978. The legislation improves school food programs and the child care food program, and substantially expands the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC).

FAMILY PLANNING

Women's ability to plan their families has a tremendous impact on their own health as well as the health of their children. The Carter Administration has proposed improvements in family planning and infertility services.

- o The proposed National Health Plan will provide prenatal, delivery, and first year infant care, without cost sharing, to all women and infants. The plan also will provide better overall health care, including family planning services, to low income women.
- o During the Carter Administration, \$14 million has gone to the Urban Health Initiative of the Community Health Center Programs, which emphasizes primary health care services with particular attention to family planning.
- o Because of concern over unwanted sterilizations, the Department of Health and Human Services' (DHHS) Public Health Service, Health Care Financing Administration, and Office of Human Development Services published regulations governing the use of Federal funds for sterilizations. The regulations only allow the use of Federal funds for sterilization if the individual has given informed, written consent at least 30 days prior to the date of sterilization.

- o Teenage pregnancy has become a major problem in the United States. Department of Health and Human Services' new Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention and Services project will ensure that pregnant adolescents and adolescent parents receive adequate medical, social, educational and other services--including family planning--to help them lead productive and independent lives.
- o The Health Services Administration, which provides family planning services through Title X of the Public Health Services Act, has increased its budget by \$36 million over the last two years. Further increases are expected in the 1981 budget. The Health Services Administration provides family planning services to the economically disadvantaged. It supports 5,125 clinics which provide services to 3.5 million persons, 1.4 million of whom are adolescents. Special emphasis is being placed on services, education and counseling of adolescents. The program has nine projects that provide counseling to infertile couples and technical assistance to other family planning clinics.
- o Research and development are also important aspects of family planning. A recent amendment to Title X of the Public Health Services Act extends for three years programs that provide family planning research funds. It establishes an advisory committee of Title X grantees to review information and educational materials on family planning services before distribution.

HEALTH

Women make up the majority of health care users. On the average, they live longer than men, and usually are the ones who make sure family members have good health care.

- o A first, logical step in improving medical care and lowering costs is to stress preventive health care services from birth onward.

The Administration has supported the Women, Infants and Children feeding program (WIC) operated by the Agriculture Department. After evaluating the health of each mother and child in the program, WIC provides foods high in vitamins and protein -- fruit juice, fortified cereal and milk, for instance. During the past two years, the Administration has worked with Congress to enact the Child Nutrition Amendments, which greatly expanded WIC. This year, 1.6 million people will benefit from WIC.

- o President Carter has supported CHAP (Child Health Assessment Program), which would add about 2.1 million children from poor families to those already receiving Medicaid. CHAP (now before Congress) would also provide Medicaid to about 100,000 expectant women whose incomes are below 55 percent of the poverty level (55 percent of the poverty level for a family of four is \$4,200 in 1979).
- o People in rural areas receive better care, and in some cases, do not have to travel so far to see a doctor because of the Rural Health Clinic Act of 1977. This act authorized Medicare and Medicaid payments to rural health clinics for the services rendered by nurses and nurse midwives.
- o The Administration has supported the construction or renovation of health centers to serve an additional 1.3 million rural persons.
- o Protection for pregnant workers: President Carter signed legislation amending the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to protect American working women from occupational discrimination based on pregnancy. The law includes a requirement for employers who have medical disability plans to provide disability pay for pregnancy and related conditions on an equal basis with other medical conditions.
- o Because women use more prescription drugs than men, they will particularly benefit from efforts to restrict the distribution of unsafe and ineffective drugs. The Administration has supported drug regulation reform to increase protection of the public.
- o The President has established a Commission on Mental Health and Rosalynn Carter has participated actively in its work. The Commission has recommended improved programs for the prevention and treatment of mental illness.

In 1979, President Carter proposed a plan for national health coverage. Highlights of the plan which would affect women are:

- o All pregnant women could get prenatal, delivery and postpartum care, without cost sharing. All children in the first year of life would get well-baby and acute care services.
- o Poor families, many of which are headed by women, would find it easier to get good quality medical care close to home. Many poor women who were not previously eligible for Medicaid would get improved coverage.

- o An additional 10.5 million poor persons (family income under 55 percent of the poverty level) would get fully subsidized coverage.
- o Women who have had trouble getting private insurance after the death or divorce of their husbands would have access to coverage at a reasonable cost. This is particularly important for women in their 50s and 60s who have not worked outside the home, and therefore do not have access on their own to group health insurance policies.
- o Under President Carter's plan, employers would be required to provide full-time workers and their families with protection against the cost of major illness. The employer would pay at least 75 percent of the premium; the employee would pay the rest. The plan would provide coverage against catastrophic illness for many more Americans than now receive coverage.

HOMEMAKERS

Some homemakers seek career satisfaction by entering the job market. Others choose to work primarily inside the home. Still others have worked at home for years, but now -- due to death or divorce of spouse or some other unforeseen event -- must find a job for economic security. These "displaced homemakers" especially benefit from several Administration actions.

- o The Administration has given particular attention to changes in the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) legislation. As a result, displaced homemakers are targeted for training and employment.
- o The Carter Administration sought passage of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1977. In these amendments, the number of years of marriage necessary for a divorced woman to be eligible for Social Security benefits based on her former husband's earnings compensation was reduced from 20 to 10 years.
- o Early in 1979, the Department of Health and Human Services (previously HEW) issued a report to Congress entitled Social Security and the Changing Roles of Men and Women. The study suggested ways to increase the responsiveness of the Social Security system to the changing needs of men and women, particularly displaced homemakers and women entering the labor market. Two options -- earnings sharing and a two-tier structure -- were presented as ways to reduce discrimination in determining Social Security benefits.

- o Under President Carter's proposed national health plan, women who have had trouble getting private insurance after the death or divorce of their husbands would have access to coverage at a reasonable cost. This is particularly important for women in their 50s and 60s who have not worked outside the home, and therefore cannot, on their own, be a part of group health insurance policies. (See HEALTH.)
- o President Carter has enforced the Equal Credit Opportunity Act which prohibits discrimination in extending credit. The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) worked with retailers, credit card companies, finance companies, and some credit unions and savings and loan associations to assure that a credit applicant is evaluated only on her credit worthiness as an individual and not on the basis of marital status or gender.
- o The Department of Housing and Urban Development has launched a two-year project to inform women of their rights under credit laws, to help women understand mortgage markets, and to educate realtors and creditors in eliminating unlawful and discriminatory practices. The department is studying sex discrimination in mortgage financing and is working on programs to address special housing credit needs of displaced homemakers.

HOUSING

Owning their own home is an almost universal dream of Americans. However, because of discrimination or lack of access to information needed to make a decision about home ownership, many citizens have never had the opportunity. The Department of Housing and Urban Development launched a new program in 1979 to help women.

- o The new Women and Mortgage Credit Project will help remove barriers to participation of women in the home ownership market. The project calls for education programs to be set up in cities around the country to teach women about their rights to mortgage credit and about basic credit and housing finance concepts.

These areas will conduct education programs in 1980: Arapahoe County, Colorado; Atlanta; Baltimore; Boston; Dallas; Dayton; Denver; Detroit; Houston; Indianapolis; Jonesboro, Arkansas; Knoxville; Los Angeles; Lynchburg, Virginia; Miami; New York; Portland, Oregon; Providence, Rhode Island; San Antonio; Seattle; Springfield, Missouri; Washington; and Wilmington, Delaware. In Los Angeles, Miami, New York, and San Antonio, the sessions will be offered in both Spanish and English.

- o In addition to educating women about their rights to mortgage credit, the Federal government is conducting an education campaign to inform lenders of the credit-worthiness of women.
- o In 1977, President Carter proposed and signed into law the Housing and Community Development Act. This law increased Federal housing assistance for low and moderate income families. Because women increasingly head families with low and moderate incomes and are more likely to have inadequate housing, this law significantly benefits them.
- o From 1978 to 1980, the Carter Administration has committed resources for more than one million units of assisted housing for low and moderate income renters and homeowners. Women heads of households will benefit from this action.
- o Housing credit needs of displaced homemakers are being studied to determine if a Federal program could benefit them.
- o To ensure that women's perspectives are considered, in housing policy and program development, the Women's Policy and Program Division has been established in the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The United States also plays a major role in promoting women's issues in an international forum. President Carter has supported our full participation in international conferences concerned with the status of women. He has also encouraged the participation of women in United States delegations to all international conferences.

- o Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has directed that all U.S. foreign posts seek appropriate diplomatic ways of encouraging host countries to be more attentive to the problems of women. In a May 31, 1979 cable to U.S. diplomats, Vance emphasized that a key objective of American foreign policy is to advance the status of women throughout the world.
- o President Carter has appointed 10 women as U.S. ambassadors to foreign countries. In all previous administrations, only 25 women ever served as ambassadors.
- o The United Nations has designated 1975 to 1985 as the International Decade for Women. The United States is now preparing for the Mid-Decade Conference in Copenhagen in July, 1980. President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance have discussed plans for United States participation.

A special secretariat has been established at the State Department to coordinate conference arrangements and to solicit input from women around the country for U.S. position papers.

The United States has given \$200,000 to the United Nations Secretariat for the Copenhagen meeting.

- o Under President Carter's direction, the United States proposed that the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) convene an international conference to assess the problems of women and employment. OECD is an economic alliance that includes most major European nations, Japan and the United States. In the spring of 1980, senior government officials of OECD countries will meet in Paris to discuss the changing role of women and their needs in the labor force.
- o At the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development held in Rome in July 1979, the United States emphasized that women play a significant role in economic production, family support and overall rural development. U.S. aid programs are to be administered in a manner that will integrate women into the national economies of developing countries. This was the first international conference to consider the impact on women of rural development policies. Close to half the delegates were women.

MILITARY WOMEN

From Navy pilot to hurricane hunter, hundreds of jobs are opening to women in the U.S. military.

- o In a change of policy, the Navy now assigns women to duty on hospital ships, transports and other non-combat vessels.
- o The Coast Guard has removed its ban prohibiting women from active duty on Coast Guard ships. The first women crew members were assigned to cutters in late 1977.
- o The Army has modified its definition of "combat and combat support" to open many jobs previously reserved for men. This creates more opportunities for training and advancement.
- o The Army has changed recruiting requirements which discriminated against women. Previously, women were required to have high school diplomas while men were not. Now the requirements for males and females are equal.
- o All but four combat-related jobs are open to women in the Air Force. Since pilot and navigator positions are now open, women have more opportunities to train and advance.

MINORITY WOMEN

Minority women often face both sexism and racism as barriers to their full participation in American society. President Carter has taken several actions which address this double problem of minority women.

- o Of all of President Carter's appointments, six percent are Hispanic, 12 percent are black, one percent are Asian and three percent native Americans. In 1978, President Carter signed the Omnibus Judgeships Act which will increase the number of federal judges by nearly 30 percent, thus providing an opportunity to correct the historic underrepresentation of minorities and women on the bench.
- o The Carter Administration's 1978 revisions of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) placed emphasis on helping women and minorities. A special effort is being made through CETA to take into consideration the age, sex, race and national origin of people who need job training and employment opportunities.
- o About 55,000 children who speak limited English are benefiting from additional funding for bilingual education. The Administration increased the funding from \$115 million to \$150 million.
- o Increased budget and staff for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) and the Department of Health and Human Services (formerly HEW) Office of Civil Rights have helped reduce an enormous backlog of discrimination suits in 1979.
- o The Administration filed "friend of the court" briefs in both the Bakke and Weber cases, arguing that affirmative action programs are constitutional and that when such programs use goals rather than quotas, they should be encouraged as a means of alleviating past discrimination. In both cases, the Supreme Court's decisions substantially followed the government's position.

OLDER WOMEN

About 13 million American women are over 65 years old. That's 6 percent of the total U.S. population. The number and percentage of older women increases each year, which reflects the fact that women are living longer.

On May 9, 1977, President Carter proposed amendments to the social security laws to stabilize the benefit structure, eliminate gener-based distinctions, and reestablish the financial integrity of the system, while holding down social security tax rates. Congress passed a substantially similar bill, and on December 20, 1977, President Carter signed the Social Security Amendments of 1977 into law (P.L. 95-216).

The enactment of the Amendments was the culmination of an extended debate on ways to restore the financial integrity of the social security system. Beginning in 1975, annual expenditures from the old-age, survivors and disability insurance (OASDI) were larger than annual income and the deficits were expected to grow in the future. In addition, there was growing concern over equal treatment of men and women under social security, the retirement test, and the lack of mandatory social security coverage of Federal, State and local government employees.

- o The Social Security Amendments also eliminated the "widow's penalty." Previously, widows who remarried received reduced benefits. Under the new law, they are allowed to retain their benefits as widows after remarriage, provided they remarry after age 60.
- o President Carter signed into law the Age Discrimination in Employment Amendments. These eliminate mandatory retirement for Federal jobs and raise the mandatory retirement age from 65 to 70 for most other workers. Since women live an average of 7.7 years longer than men, this is particularly important to older women who want to continue working.
- o Because women live longer than men, medical care is particularly crucial. President Carter's proposed health care plan would limit out of pocket medical expenses paid by older persons. Under the Administration's plan, Medicare and Medicaid would be consolidated under a single administrative umbrella, so that older persons would only have to deal with one agency and could settle claims more quickly.
- o Women who have had trouble getting private insurance after the death of their husbands or at divorce would have the option of coverage under the Administration's health care proposal. This is particularly important for women in their 50s and 60s who have not worked outside the home and do not have access on their own to group health insurance policies.

- o President Carter has supported the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, which forbids discrimination in extending credit. Companies cannot ask a credit applicant's age, sex, race, color or marital status. If credit is denied, the applicant must be given a written explanation.
- o Older women who want to buy homes can benefit from seminars on basic credit and housing finance which are being sponsored by the Department of Housing and Urban Development across the country. HUD also is studying the housing credit needs of displaced homemakers to see how the Federal government can help.
- o President Carter appointed 15 members, many of them women, to the Federal Council on Aging, an advisory group that makes recommendations to him on problems concerning older persons. A task force from the Council has been studying problems in the treatment of women under Social Security and will make its report in 1980.

RURAL WOMEN

More than 30 percent of all Americans live in rural areas, and the numbers continue to grow. Unfortunately, rural Americans often have more limited access to services than people who live in urban areas.

Rural women will benefit from a series of major Federal initiatives to improve housing, community facilities, and transportation in rural areas and to strengthen the economic base of such areas.

- o The Farmer's Home Administration (FmHA) Business and Industry Loan Program has a 1979 target of \$50 million for rural women's projects. This funding will encourage the development of women's business enterprises in rural communities of fewer than 50,000 people. FmHA has been sponsoring workshops to inform rural women business owners of available loans.
- o Changes in Federal estate taxes supported by the Administration over the past three years have had several positive effects upon farm women:
 - Farm widows who participate in the operation of the farm may exclude as much as half the value of a farm from the estate of a deceased spouse when estate taxes are being calculated.
 - Farmers' widows are now among those who pay reduced estate taxes on farms, due to the change in the definition of "value."

- Payment of estate taxes by widows of farmers may be spread over 10 years.
- o In 1977, President Carter signed the Rural Health Clinics Act, which authorizes Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement for services performed by nurse practitioners and physicians' assistants, as well as physicians, in rural clinics. This act is promoting the development of health clinics in underserved rural areas.
- o In 1979, the Department of Agriculture (USDA) established the Farm Woman's Project. This is a nationwide survey on the status of farm women in USDA policy, programs and structure. Recommendations will be directed toward increasing participation of farm women in USDA decision-making.
- o President Carter signed the Agricultural Credit Act of 1978 which enables farmers to purchase necessary equipment to continue the family farm system and authorizes low interest mortgages for beginning and low-income farmers.
- o The Administration supports numerous special outreach projects to help rural women:
 - A YWCA program of employment services for rural women in Ohio, with a 1979 allocation of \$100,000.
 - A National Council of Negro Women project to improve employment opportunities of rural, minority and low-income women in Mississippi, with a 1979 budget of over \$200,000.
 - An American Friends Service Committee mobile project that provides employment information, training and placement for women in rural Appalachia, with 1979 funding of \$180,000.
 - The Low-Income Women's Employment Model Project focusing on migrant women who are household heads in the San Antonio, Texas area.
 - A Coal Employment Project in Tennessee to recruit, train and find jobs for women in mining.
 - o A leadership conference held by Rural American Women in mid-1979 was sponsored by the Departments of Labor, Commerce, and Agriculture, and the Environmental Protection Agency.

WELFARE

In 1977, 3.8 million families with children had incomes below the official poverty line. More than one million of these families were headed by women who, though they worked either full or part-time, had to supplement their meager earnings with welfare. President Carter has stated that "our nation cannot afford to ignore its most pressing needs and its most needy," and he has supported legislation to help low-income women and children.

- o In 1977, President Carter signed a major reform of the food stamp program, the Food and Agriculture Act. This measure is helping to correct the inequities, abuses, and administrative burdens of the former program by eliminating the purchase requirement and incorporating a standardized deduction. The changes have improved the programs accessibility to the poor, and approximately 3 million more people now receive food stamps.
- o As part of President Carter's comprehensive urban policy, the Urban Homesteading Program was extended to 15 additional cities to expand housing opportunities for low and moderate income families, many of whom are minorities in central cities.
- o In 1979, President Carter presented a scaled-down welfare reform proposal containing two legislative components: the Social Welfare Reform Amendments of 1979 and the Work and Training Opportunities Act of 1979. The proposed legislation includes these provisions:
 - In all states, the combined value of payments made by Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and through food stamps would equal at least 65 percent of the poverty level for the corresponding family size. Since an overwhelming percentage of AFDC recipients are women (in 1975, 87 percent of AFDC recipients were female headed families), the resulting increase in benefits in states would be particularly important for them.
 - President Carter's welfare reform proposal is designed to provide work for parents in welfare-eligible families. Under this program, an estimated 1.4 million citizens, many of them women, would receive job search assistance, training, counseling, and other support services. The plan would provide approximately 620,000 new jobs for welfare recipients, and an estimated 70% of these jobs would go to women. Of the 620,000 new jobs, approximately 200,000 would be part-time to accomodate single parents of young children, primarily women.

- Approximately \$230 million in direct funds would be added for child care services for children of single parents (primarily women) who want to work. Use of public service employment jobs for child care workers would add another \$225 million.

The 95th Congress failed to enact any welfare reform legislation.

- o The 1978 reauthorization of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) will improve the economic status of low-income women. (See Employment). Among the provisions:

- Elimination of sex stereotypes in training, employment and job placement.
- Increased emphasis on apprenticeship programs to give low-income women training in non-traditional occupations.
- Employment and training programs tailored to meet the special needs of all eligible women (e.g., child care facilities, flexible hours, worksharing, and part-time employment).
- Greatly expanded access to short-term employment.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF LUBBOCK
MARCH 27, 1978

Fuston
MR. ~~H~~USTON MCCARTY
BANK OF THE WEST
CHAIRMAN OF DONATIONS
CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION
BANKS OF LUBBOCK

DEAR MR. MCCARTY:

THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF LUBBOCK AGAIN ASKS THE
BANKS OF LUBBOCK TO CONSIDER HELPING US PUBLISH THE
VOTERS' GUIDES.

OUR AMBITION IS TO PLACE THE VOTERS' GUIDE IN EVERY
HOME IN LUBBOCK AND THE SURROUNDING AREA THAT RECEIVES
A SUNDAY EDITION OF THE AVALANCHE JOURNAL. THAT TOTALS
85,000 VOTERS' GUIDES, AND WE BELIEVE THIS IS A VALUABLE
AND NECESSARY SERVICE TO OUR COMMUNITY. WE BELIEVE THAT
THIS AFFORDS THE VOTERS OF LUBBOCK AN INTELLIGENT CHOICE,
SINCE EVERY CANDIDATE FOR THE MAY 6TH ELECTION HAS
RESPONDED TO THE QUESTIONS. (THE STATE-WIDE ELECTIONS,
SUCH AS GOVERNOR, ARE INCLUDED ALSO.)

WE BELIEVE THIS MAY PRIMARY TO BE A SIGNIFICANT ELECTION
FOR THE FUTURE OF OUR CITY, STATE, AND NATION, AND WE
BELIEVE THAT MANY PEOPLE DO NOT VOTE BECAUSE THEY HAVE
NOT TAKEN THE TIME NOR HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO DISCERN
DIFFERENCES AMONG THE CANDIDATES. THEREFORE, WE WANT
TO DISTRIBUTE THE VOTERS' GUIDES EXTENSIVELY, SO THAT
ALL CITIZENS MAY TRULY HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO PICK THEIR
CANDIDATE.

YOU MAY RECALL, THE ORIGINAL COST OF THIS VENTURE WAS
PROJECTED TO BE \$3,800. WE HAVE MANAGED IN OUR OWN WAY
TO COME VERY CLOSE TO ACHIEVING OUR GOAL. THE AVALANCHE
JOURNAL HAS GRACIOUSLY CONSENTED TO DISTRIBUTE THE VOTERS'
GUIDES FOR THE SUM OF \$1.00. WE HAVE INCREASED THE LEAGUE'S
FINANCIAL PARTICIPATION ALL WE CAN; WE HAVE FOUND CONTRIBUTORS
AND SUPPORTERS, SO THAT WE ARE AT THIS MOMENT WITHIN
\$300.00 OF ACHIEVING THE PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTION OF
THESE 85,000 VOTERS' GUIDES.

League Copy -

WE REQUEST THAT THE BANKS OF LUBBOCK SUPPORT OUR EFFORTS ON BEHALF OF THE CITIZENS OF LUBBOCK IN THE AMOUNT OF \$300. WE, OF COURSE, WILL ACKNOWLEDGE YOUR SERVICE TO THE COMMUNITY AND THAT OF THE OTHERS, AND WE WILL ASK THAT PEOPLE RETAIN THEIR COPY OF THE VOTERS' GUIDE FOR THE RUN-OFF ELECTIONS.

THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR FINANCIAL HELP IN PRINTING OUR VOTERS' GUIDES, AND THE CITIZENS OF LUBBOCK WOULD APPRECIATE IT ALSO, AND OF COURSE THE CITIZENS OF LUBBOCK WOULD BENEFIT FROM YOUR GENEROSITY.

THANK YOU FOR CONSIDERING OUR REQUEST.

YOURS TRULY,

Carolyn Lanier

CAROLYN LANIER
PRESIDENT, LUBBOCK LEAGUE
OF WOMEN VOTERS

AND

Ruth Lauer

RUTH LAUER
FIRST VICE PRESIDENT, LUBBOCK LEAGUE
OF WOMEN VOTERS

PRESENTATION TO TRANSIT BOARD

BUS ROUTE TO CITY HEALTH

DEPARTMENT

MAY 21, 1979

The Lubbock League of Women ²⁶ Voters appreciates time on your agenda. We would like to urge consideration of a bus route to the City Health Department. We are aware of the past poor financial performance of the bus route to the Health Department, but we feel increased services at the Health Department merit your reconsideration of routing a bus to the Jarvis area.

Since the first quarter of 1978 there has been a steady rise in client utilization of the Health Department. At the end of March, 1978, there were 2129 visits to the maternal, immunization, and dental clinics. At the end of March, 1979, there were 3177 visits to the same clinics, a 33% increase. The greater number of visits to the maternal clinic is a positive step the city is taking to reduce infant mortality along with a well-child clinic for the babies of mothers who attended the city health maternal clinic. Additionally the State Health Department has just provided money for the city to hire a dental hygienist $3\frac{1}{2}$ days a week. Family planning clinic is also newly available at the City Health Department.

Of the City Health Department clients surveyed in the last week 60% state they would be interested in riding the bus if one were available, 106 out of a possible 176. Of the clients interviewed the largest percentage, 46%, were from the East part of town. The percentage of families indicating a need for transportation to the Health Department from Public Housing was 67% ^{bus} from a survey now in progress. The statistics which these figures are based ~~has~~ been sent to Mr. Wilson.

The League would like the Board to consider the Health Department bus route as part of the total bus system and perhaps schedule buses to the Health Department when they are not being used to transport people in peak work hours. We are aware of some of the money constraints, the time

a study ^{might} ~~will~~ take before a decision can be made to add the route, and the hard choices you must make between budget and service.

Thank you.

Study to be undertaken and report
due from Mr Wilson, city staff, at the Aug
Board Meeting.

18 September 1979

Advocacy for Children's Mental Health Services

TO: Lubbock Mental Health Need Assessment Committee

FROM: Darline Buckberry, President of the League of Women Voters of Lubbock

Re: Request for support

The Annual Meeting held April 21, 1979 the members adopted the following:

"Study of publicly financed and/or administered health systems; with the outlook for work of study and survey of community needs and service agencies.

Our Health Committee has selected on the basis of their own survey and the opinion of 16 other mental health service providers the priority for the necessity of a children's mental health gap survey.

On the basis of the above information the Board of Directors will be very interested in considering ways that we may be of assistance to you.

Write the re: Outlook for kids
Agenda 15 min -

Darlene Buckberry
League of Women Voters

Dear Steering Committee Member,

A gap in services for children who have an emotional illness was identified by sixteen mental health service providers. The decision was a consensual one based on the rank ordering of community mental health needs.

Steering committee members were asked in advance of the August 15, 1979 meeting to rank order in their opinion the five most important mental health needs, five being the most important and one being the least important. It was the decision of the group not to list their second priority after a round robin for the first priority, which netted seven priorities. The result of the rank order need assessment is enclosed.

An advisory board was appointed to establish a plan of implementation for a children's mental health service: Deann Sanders, Junior League; Dr. Cecil Green, Lubbock Independent School District; Sharon Boatman, Department of Human Resources; Dr. Philip J. Davis, Lubbock Regional Mental Health/Mental Retardation Center; Anne Burkeholder, League of Women Voters. The steering committee decided documentation of specific service needs for emotionally ill children and study of program alternatives are our first priorities.

The next meeting of the mental health group will be September 19, 1979, 1:30 P.M. at St. Mary's Staff Room. Please note the agenda items to be discussed. If you cannot come please call Anne Burkeholder, [REDACTED]

Sincerely,

Anne Burkeholder

Anne Burkeholder
Temporary Chairman

Sharon Boatman Dept Human Resource
Cecil Greene - ISD
Deann Sanders Jr League
Anne Burkeholder: LWR
Mary Barber: Jr

20+

AGENDA
SEPTEMBER 19, 1979

INTRODUCTION

ORGANIZATIONAL NEEDS: Chairman and Secretary

DISCUSSION: Report of Steering Committee

1. Planning possibilities:
 - a. Service Gap Measurement form to be sent to children's mental health service providers. (To be discussed at meeting)
 - b. Service Gap Measurement by influential citizens
 - c. Unmet need data
 - d. Tabulated need and survey information
2. Input for planning:
 - a. Who among the service providers should be included in the mailing of the Service Gap form--local and regional.
 - b. Who among influential persons in both the Anglo and minority communities should be contacted?
3. Public Relations:
 - a. Service agency
 - b. Community
 - c. Organizations
 - d. Influential citizens
4. Program Development:
 - a. Visits to other facilities and/or visits by knowledgeable persons of other programs.
 - b. Consultants
5. Organizational Options:
 - a. Goal: Development of service for the emotionally ill child which would strengthen and improve services of existing child and family care agencies (both social and physical) and extend these services into the community. Please be ready for comment.
 - b. Name: Child Health Advocates or any name the group feels would describe our mission.
 - c. Officers or alternatives
 - a. Project Director--Advisory Board
 - b. Public Relations
 - c. Funding--Treasurer
 - d. Program Development
 - e. Planning
6. Funding Options:
 - a. Grant application to Texas Department of Community Affairs' Early Childhood Development Division.
 - b. An "Action" grant, Foundations
 - c. Contributions

7. Letters of support for project if affirmative decision made for Grant from TDCA

Chas. Betty Nicholson
Linda Smalley
Deanna Sanders
Mark Baker
J. League

Thom Boatman
Cecil Greene
Jeanette Jenkins

MSA
MH/MR
OMP
2 JR LG

COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH
RANK ORDERED PROBLEMS
AUGUST 15, 1979

<u>PRIORITY</u>	<u>Score</u>	<u>Rank Order</u>
Outpatient and inpatient services for emotionally ill children	40	1
Family support systems and education	10	3
Crisis intervention (Birth-Death)	15	2
Prevention mental health through education	5	4
Funding for existing community mental health services	5	4
Comprehensive child health center	5	4
Older persons day care	5	4

23 agrees

MENTAL HEALTH NEED ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE

1. Mike Webb
South Plains Health System Agency
[REDACTED]
2. George Shelton
Lubbock Police Department
[REDACTED]
3. Carolyn Gilbert
Community Services
[REDACTED]
4. Master Sergeant Tyler
Reese Air Force Base
Social Action Hurlwood, Texas 79489
5. Betty Anderson
Retired Senior Volunteer Program
[REDACTED]
6. Cathy Powell
United Way
[REDACTED]
7. Mrs. Wildring Edwards
School of Home Economics
Texas Tech University
[REDACTED]
8. David Cobb
Education Service Center Room 713
Texas Commerce Bank Building
Lubbock, Texas
9. Dr. Ray Brown
[REDACTED]
10. Gloria Galey
[REDACTED]
11. Ed Paul
[REDACTED]
12. Dr. K.D. Charalampous
Thompson Hall
Texas Tech University
[REDACTED]
13. Tom McGovern
Thompson Hall
Texas Tech University
[REDACTED]
14. Lloyd Watts
[REDACTED]
15. Dr. Joe Cornett
[REDACTED]
Texas Tech University
[REDACTED]
16. Judge Roderick Shaw
[REDACTED]
17. Sharon Boatman
[REDACTED]
18. Wilma Kenwright
[REDACTED]
19. Margaret Elbow
[REDACTED]
20. Dr. Preston Shaw
[REDACTED]
21. Dr. Cecil Green
[REDACTED]
22. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
23. Carole Taff
[REDACTED]

24. Judge Warnik
Court House
[REDACTED]
25. Deann Sanders
Junior League
[REDACTED]
26. Charles Henry
[REDACTED]
27. Stella Mullins
[REDACTED]
28. R.E. Johnston
[REDACTED]
29. Sister Regina
[REDACTED]
30. Sister Maureen Vau Der Zee
[REDACTED]
31. Jan Rigsby
[REDACTED]
32. Dr. Joseph Ray
Texas Tech Department of Psychology
[REDACTED]
33. Larry Johnson
College of Education 220-B
Texas Tech University
[REDACTED]
34. Dr. Jeanette M. Jenkins
College of Home Economics
Texas Tech University
[REDACTED]
35. Carolyn Lanier
Human Relations Commission
Executive Director
City Hall
[REDACTED]
36. Neal Newfield
Dept of Psychiatry
Thompson Hall
Texas Tech University
[REDACTED]
37. Linda McGowan
League of Women Voters
[REDACTED]
38. Betty Nicholson
League of Women Voters
[REDACTED]
39. Darlene Buckberry
League of Women Voters
[REDACTED]
40. Betty Rhea Moxley
YWCA
[REDACTED]
41. Natalie Muskopf
YWCA
[REDACTED]
42. Lillian Gonzales
Big Brothers-Big Sisters
[REDACTED]
43. Mary Bacon (Mrs. Tom)
Junior League
[REDACTED]
44. Becky Laine
YWCA
[REDACTED]
45. Tovita Dorow
YWCA
[REDACTED]
46. Louis E. DeMoll
Executive Director
Citizens for Human Dev.
[REDACTED]



ADVOCACY FOR CHILDREN'S MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Please list those persons whose opinion you value regarding children's mental health services. The person can be a service provider, an articulate parent of an emotionally ill child, an influential person in the minority or Anglo community.

NAME:
ADDRESS:
TELEPHONE NUMBER:
POSITION:
AGENCY:

NAME:
ADDRESS:
TELEPHONE NUMBER:
POSITION:
AGENCY:

NAME:
ADDRESS:
TELEPHONE NUMBER:
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POSITION:
AGENCY:

NAME:
ADDRESS:
TELEPHONE NUMBER:
POSITION:
AGENCY:

PLEASE RETURN TO: ANNE BURKEHOLDER, [REDACTED]

DELWIN L. JONES
DISTRICT 76-PL. 1
BOX 144 - CAPITOL STATION
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78711



The State of Texas
House of Representatives
Austin, Texas

May 19, 1969

COMMITTEES
AGRICULTURE CHAIRMAN
GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS
SCHOOL DISTRICTS
YOUTH LABOR

Mrs. Donald Tankersley
3608 - 38th St.
Lubbock, Texas 79413

Dear Mrs. Tankersley:

Thank you so much for your letter concerning the expansion of the voter registration period. This bill has come out of the committee as amended and I do not have a printed copy of the amendments at this time. I will reserve final judgement on it until such time as it comes before the House for a vote. If the expansion period is a reasonable one, I shall support it. But if it is one that makes mechanics of handling registration more difficult, I shall be opposed to it.

Sincerely,

Delwin L. Jones
Delwin L. Jones

DLJ:cc



ELMER L. TARBOX
DISTRICT 76-2
LUBBOCK, TEXAS

State of Texas
House of Representatives
Austin, Texas

May 29, 1969

COMMITTEES:
VICE-CHAIRMAN:
HIGHWAYS AND ROADS
MEMBER:
APPROPRIATIONS
HOUSE ADMINISTRATION
LIVESTOCK
URBAN AFFAIRS

Mrs. Donald Tankersley
League of Women Voters
3603 38th Street
Lubbock, Texas 79413

Dear Mrs. Tankersley:

Thank you very much for your letter expressing
your interest in S.J.R. 13 which repeals the
annual registration of voters.

I appreciate you sharing your views with me and
I have made a notation on the bill.

Sincerely,

Elmer Tarbox
Elmer Tarbox

ET:vt



G. F. (GUS) MUTSCHER
SPEAKER

State of Texas
House of Representatives
Austin

May 30, 1969

Mrs. Duane Jordan
President
Lubbock League of Women Voters
3419 62nd Street
Lubbock, Texas 79413

Dear Mrs. Jordan:

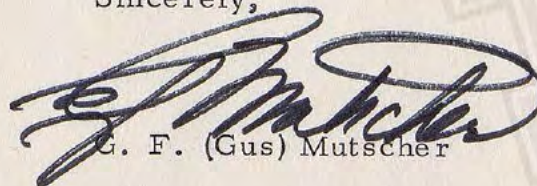
I have received your letter concerning Senate Joint Resolution No. 13, and certainly appreciate your concern and the concern of the League of Women Voters.

Improvement of the voting process in an area essential to the growth and development of our democratic system of government. Senate Joint Resolution No. 13 and its House companion, House Joint Resolution No. 20, are proposals which deserve the utmost concern of the Legislature. Elimination of annual voter registration is being studied and will certainly be passed if found in the best interest of the people of Texas.

The resolution which you mentioned, Senate Joint Resolution No. 13, and House Joint Resolution No. 20, are both presently in the House Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

Thank you again for your interest, and if I can help you on any other matter, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,


G. F. (Gus) Mutscher

GFM:jl



G. F. (GUS) MUTSCHER
SPEAKER

State of Texas
House of Representatives
Austin

May 29, 1969

Mrs. Donald Tankersley
Voter Registration Chairman
Lubbock League of Women Voters
3603 38th Street
Lubbock, Texas 79413

Dear Mrs. Tankersley:

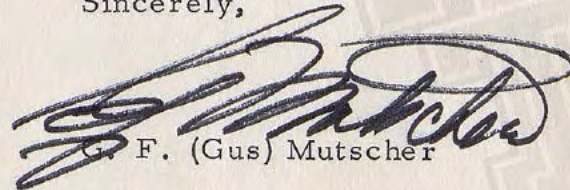
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Thank you again for your interest, and if I can help you on any other matter, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,


G. F. (Gus) Mutscher

GFM:jl



Official Memorandum

By

DOLPH BRISCOE

Governor of Texas

GREETINGS:

AUSTIN, TEXAS

The right to vote is one of the most important rights guaranteed under our Federal and State Constitutions.

The strength of our democratic form of government depends on the active participation of citizens in the political process.

The rights and privileges of citizenship cannot be valuably exercised unless each qualified voter accepts the responsibility to be a part of the decision-making process of our government.

The State of Texas values the participation of each citizen of voting age in selecting elected officials and in having a voice in directing the affairs of government.

In this important election year, it is vital that all Texans who are eligible to vote are properly registered and thus able to vote. To this end, I urge all organizations, groups and individual citizens to extend every effort to have all eligible voters register.

THEREFORE, I, as Governor of Texas, do hereby designate the week of March 13-17, 1978, as

VOTER REGISTRATION WEEK

in Texas, and call upon all Texans who have not done so to register to vote in an effort to ensure maximum citizen participation in the selection of officers of state, local and federal government.

In official recognition whereof, I hereby affix my
signature this 28th day of Feb., 1978.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Dolph Briscoe", written over a horizontal line.
Governor of Texas

C
O
P
Y

[REDACTED]

Mrs. Leta Matthews
Social Studies Coordinator of the
Lubbock Public Schools
School Administration Office
[REDACTED]

Dear Mrs. Matthews:

In accordance with our conversation with you concerning our program studies, I am attaching a list of our studies on all levels of government. Please let us know if we may be of service to the schools in providing information or speakers in any of these areas.

We are planning on having the water film which we discussed here for showing the first week of July. We will advise you of the date and will be pleased to have you see the film.

Our supply of our city survey booklet is good and we will be glad to offer them to the schools at half price of 25¢ per copy should you decide to use them as a reference for local government courses.

Our thanks again for meeting with us to discuss cooperative efforts between the League and our schools. Please let us know if we may be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

Mrs. R. J. Durbridge,
President

cc: Mrs. Duane Jordan
First Vice-President

ADOPTED PROGRAM ITEMS 1966-67

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF LUBBOCK, TEXAS

National -

Human Resources - Equality of opportunity for education and employment.

Foreign Policy - Evaluation of U.S. relations with the People's Republic of China. U.N. peace keeping and peace building. World trade and development.

Water Resources - Long-range planning for conservation and development of water resources and improvement of water quality.

Apportionment of State Legislatures

State-

The Texas Legislature

Texas Constitutional Revision

State-Local Relations - comprehensive state metropolitan planning

Voter Registration and Election Laws

Local -

Financing of City-County Services with emphasis on Health and Welfare

Planning and Zoning in Lubbock

County Government

Voting Machines

Municipal Government

C
O
P
Y

[REDACTED]

Mrs. E. S. Stovall

[REDACTED]

Dear Mrs. Stovall:

I am enclosing several pamphlets that you might find useful for your Study Club program. If there are any of these that do not meet your needs, please return them to me at the above address.

Pamphlets and prices are -

"Texas Constitutional Review" - 15¢
"You and Your National Government" - 25¢
"Education - An Answer to Poverty" - no charge
"Rights of 'Another Nation'" - 20¢
"Who Pays for a Clean Stream?" - 15¢
Mr. Russell Bean's Report on the League of Women Voters sponsored
Land and Water Use Seminar - no charge

Our studies on the Texas Legislature and China are just beginning this year, but after the first of the year we should have study materials available, if you care to contact us at that time.

I hope these materials will be of assistance to you. We are pleased to have the opportunity to be of service to your group.

We have tentatively placed you date of October 3 on our Speaker's Bureau calendar and we be in touch with you closer to that date.

Sincerely,

Mrs. R. J. Burbridge,
President

Enclosures - 6

Mr. Richard Umstat
[REDACTED]

Dear Mr. Umstat:

The League is pleased to be of service to our schools and would be glad to offer speakers and/or publications on our various studies listed below:

Local - Our City Government
How To Be Politically Effective in Your Precinct
Convention
Planning and Zoning in Lubbock
Our County Government
Voting Machines

State - Texas Constitution and the Case for Revision
Voter Registration and Election Laws
The Texas Legislature - (our study is beginning this year)
How A Bill Becomes A Law

National - Equality of opportunity for education and employment
China (our study is beginning this year)
World trade and aid
United Nations peace-keeping and peace-building
Water Resources
Apportionment of State Legislatures

We note the national debate topic this year will be on Foreign Aid. The League has just published a new pamphlet, Foreign Aid at the Crossroads, which might be of help to you.

Our Voter's Guides for this year's elections are enclosed. We will have another Guide out this fall containing pros and cons on the proposed amendments to the Texas Constitution.

If we may be of further help, please contact us.

Sincerely,

Mrs. R. J. Duxbridge,
President

C
O
P
Y



LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF TARRANT COUNTY

[REDACTED]

September 12, 1979

LWV of Lubbock
Darlene Buckberry

[REDACTED]

Dear Darlene,

We are doing an update on our local voting machine position this fall and I'm writing you rather belatedly to see what information you could send me about your experiences locally. An article in our files indicates you had a trial run of voting machines or electronic voting devices within the last several years. I would like to know what conclusions you reached, whether you have a consensus for or against any particular system, any pro or con arguments regarding lever-type machines, punch card devices or electronic counting of punch cards or specially marked ballots.

Naturally I needed this information yesterday so I would be grateful for any speed you can manage.

Sincerely,

Christie Campbell

Mrs. Parks Campbell
Program VP

[REDACTED]

Sept 20, '79 sent statements & documents DB

STATEMENT MADE TO GOV. CLEMENTS BY MEG TITUS, LWV-T AIR QUALITY DIRECTOR,

February 2, 1979

Because our organization shares your conviction that environmental programs should be fiscally responsible, we urge you to consider our reasons for believing that this 66th Legislature must pass--this session--various bills required to make the Texas State Implementation Plan for meeting National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) by 1982 (or 1987 if an extension is granted) acceptable to the Environmental Protection Agency by the deadline date of July 1, 1979. We believe passage of these laws is necessary not just because the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977 mandates them, but because we are convinced they are in the best economic interest of Texas citizens.

The mandated bills I refer to have been drafted by Rep. Von Dohlen's Select Committee on Offset Emissions Standards and deal with: automobile inspection/maintenance (I/M), new motor vehicle standards, radioactive air contaminants, and the composition of the Texas Air Control Board (TACB), permit and variance fees, alternative plant siting, and noncompliance penalties.

The reasons we believe these bills would be beneficial to our state are several:

First, if a growing state such as Texas wants to provide for further industrial growth, the passage of the I/M bill in particular will provide an ozone emission reduction on non-attainment areas to accommodate new industrial growth. An I/M program for Texas has the support of the Houston Chamber of Commerce and a number of forward-looking Texas industries, and they so testified at a November TACA hearing.

Second, we believe millions of dollars can be saved each year through saving millions of gallons of gasoline--a factor of grave importance given the current situation in Iran. A gasoline conservation study was done in 1975 (Radian Corporation) in 34 Texas counties which demonstrated that 25 million gallons of gas could be saved annually in just these 34 counties if I/M programs were implemented. There should soon be more recent data available on a similar study done in Portland, Oregon.

Our TACB is now in the process of developing an I/M program using a test of engine function rather than a test of tailpipe emissions which has been used in many states. I believe two of your staff joined a "field trip" to look at the Phoenix Arizona I/M program. Some of the participants came back convinced I/M can work. It seems probable that the EPA will accept the TACB's approach when the data is in. This would mean that it is imperative that I/M enabling legislation pass this session.

Third, but not third in importance, a State Implementation Plan (SIP) to meet the air quality standards could provide a great savings in costs of public health. A survey of 23 studies published between 1967 and 1977 found that the estimated nationwide health costs of air pollution range from a few hundred million to over ten billion dollars per year.

(over)

STATEMENT MADE TO GOV. CLEMENTS BY MEG TITUS, LWT AIR QUALITY DIRECTOR

February 5, 1979

Because our organization shares your conviction that environmental programs should be fiscally responsible, we urge you to consider the reasons for believing that this bill must pass--this session--various bills required to make the Texas State Implementation Plan for meeting National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) by 1982 (or 1987 if an extension is granted) acceptable to the Environmental Protection Agency by the deadline date of July 1, 1979. We believe passage of these laws is necessary not just because the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977 mandated them, but because we are convinced they are in the best economic interest of Texas citizens.

The mandated bills I refer to have been drafted by Rep. Von Dolan's Select Committee on Offset Emissions Standards and Best Management Practices, and the composition of the Texas Air Control Board (TACB), permit and variance fees, alternative plant siting, and nonpoint runoff control.

TITUS STATEMENT ON AIR (cont.)
A comprehensive estimate for the health costs of air pollution in the U. S. could reasonably range above \$10 billion per year. (Health Costs of Air Pollution, American Lung Association, December 1977)

First, if a growing state such as Texas wants to provide for further industrial growth, Fourth and last, but a very important reason for urging you and your staff to work toward passage of these bills, relates to certain sanctions mandated in the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977. These MUST be imposed if a state does not prepare an approvable SIP by July 1, 1979 or demonstrate a "good faith" effort toward developing one. Specifically, the federal government must withhold \$390 million in highway funds, the 75% federal participation in sewage treatment plant construction grants, the \$2 million federal contribution toward the TACB annual budget of \$8 million, and most serious of all, further industrial construction must be halted.

Because a large segment of Texas' industry supports an I/M program to accommodate future industrial growth--

Because I/M programs have been proven workable, valuable and successful in a number of other cities and states--

Because millions of gallons of gasoline can be saved through an I/M program--

Because of great savings in health costs--

Because no one wants Texas to make the mistakes made in past years by many Eastern states, rather we should benefit and make better plans for our state-- and

Because it does not seem fiscally responsible to replace at least some of the lost federal funds out of the "pared down" state budget--

The League of Women Voters urges you to actively support passage of those laws required to enable the TACB to prepare a workable, acceptable and beneficial SIP for our state by July 1, 1979.



COUNTY ORDINANCE- MAKING AUTHORITY

The Need Is Now

Cities in Texas with more than 5,000 persons have been allowed to adopt charters and govern themselves since 1912.

Counties, on the other hand, cannot do anything unless it is specifically set out by state law.

Texas counties are defined in the state constitution as "legal subdivisions of the State." The county is an arm of state government, an agency of the state. The county has no legislative authority, only the power to carry out rules and regulations formulated by state legislation.

Such restrictiveness greatly hampers the ability of local county government to solve problems at the local level.

The League of Women Voters of Texas advocates ordinance-making authority be given to Texas counties.

In the 66th Legislature, the LWV-T will support the provision of adequate and realistic powers for...counties...as well as legislative and financial powers adequate to provide local services, i.e., ordinance-making powers.

Why county government is weak.

The Texas Constitution of 1876 established the county as it is known today. Its structure was designed in an era when Texans were reacting to the aftermath of Reconstruction and carpet bag rule--and therefore sought to prevent abuses of government by creating governmental organizations which were specific in nature and rigidly controlled.

The county's few powers.

Texas counties have a few powers but not many. The governing body is the county commissioners court, composed of the county judge, who is elected at large, and four commissioners, each elected by precincts. The county commissioners have been granted authority to establish county precincts; build roads and bridges and maintain them; build and repair jails, courthouses, and other public buildings; establish libraries and county law libraries; provide fire protection for people outside city limits; appoint county department heads, and other specific tasks.

ADVOCACY PAPER



League of Women
Voters of Texas
1212 Guadalupe, #109
Austin, Texas 78701

Little authority to deal with local problems.

For instance, counties have no authority to establish building codes and land use regulations. Subdivisions built beyond a city's extra-territorial jurisdiction are often built below city standards. The sub-standard areas create sanitation, health, and safety problems. When the subdivision is later annexed, the city must bear the cost of bringing the area up to city standards--if it can. It is not always possible to bring an area up to code standards quickly, so cities are faced with annexing already blighted areas. As metropolitan areas continue to experience growth, the problem is accelerating.

Lack of authority leads to proliferation of local bills in legislature.

Because counties lack the authority to enact ordinances to provide for special problems in particular places, a number of local bills which grant such authority have been passed by the legislature. This, in itself, causes problems because the constitution specifically forbids local or special law legislation. (A local or special law is one which names a particular city or county and operates only for the place named in the law.) In order to circumvent this constitutional prohibition, the legislature 1) declares that the problem is of concern to the entire state or 2) passes a "bracket bill" in which a particular county is not identified except by a description which could only apply to one county. Population figures, assessed tax valuation, number of students per school district, votes cast at a previous election are among the "bracketing" descriptions used. Problems arise as counties outgrow one bracket and grow into another. If counties had the power to enact local ordinances, this type of legislation could be eliminated.

The opposition's arguments.

The opposition argues that Texans don't want home rule for their county governments as evidenced by the fact that despite a constitutional amendment in 1933 which authorized counties to enact home rule, not a single county did. The law was repealed in 1969. Scholars and other observers note, however, that the legislation was so complex and cumbersome, it made it virtually impossible to enact home rule.

In 1975, an attempt to change the structure of county government was included in the proposed revision of the constitution. The revision was voted on as a whole rather than section by section and the entire document was rejected by the electorate.

Model legislation provides authority.

In 1976, the Texas Advisory Commission on Inter-governmental Relations (TACIR) proposed a model bill for county ordinance-making authority. This bill would allow each county to opt for local authority if the people in a given county decided such authority was needed. The bill would allow the voters of a county to grant their commissioners court either general ordinance-making powers or whatever limited ordinance authority necessary. The commissioners courts would be subject to citizen review and county voters could petition to require a countywide election to amend or repeal a specific ordinance or withdraw ordinance-making authority altogether.

Only Texas, Florida, and Alaska have no general enabling statutes allowing counties to zone. In Texas, local county problems cannot be solved by the government closest to the people's control--the county government. Texas citizens deserve more effective county government. The League of Women Voters of Texas urges you to act now--for county ordinance-making powers in this state.



AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN

RAISE AFDC PAYMENTS... GIVE THEM ENOUGH TO LIVE ON!

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) is a public assistance program for poor and dependent children. The purpose of AFDC is to care for disadvantaged children who are deprived of financial and social resources which are necessary for normal development. A family is usually on AFDC because a parent has deserted the family or is disabled, dead, or does not have the skills needed to get and keep a full-time job.

Texas' dependent AFDC children presently receive a basic average grant of \$32.58 a month. This grant has not been increased in 10 years despite an inflation rate of 74% since 1969. *We urge adoption of an average increase of \$8.89 in the basic payment.* This would bring the payment to 100% of what was established in 1969 as the minimum amount on which a child could survive. Currently the State only pays 75% of the 1969 needs.

Americans have always displayed compassion for the poor and helpless. Poverty often leads to inadequate diets which can cause physical and mental deficiencies. Families lose self-respect as they are forced to move in with relatives and live in over-crowded conditions, leading toward dependency and away from self-sufficiency. This is the opposite of the goal of AFDC which strives to offer positive assistance to increase opportunities to be productive citizens of Texas.

The following questions are often asked about the AFDC program.

- Q. *What is Texas' national ranking in AFDC payments to needy children?*
A. Texas is 48th out of the 50 states.
- Q. *What does the payment cover?*
A. It covers costs for housing, utilities, transportation, clothing, and food.
- Q. *How will increased AFDC payments benefit the State financially?*
A. By law, if the State pays recipients at least 90% of "need," not only are other costs to the State reduced, such as foster care, but millions of dollars of new federal funding for AFDC will be awarded to Texas.
- Q. *Doesn't giving recipients less money encourage them to get off welfare?*
A. No. There are no studies to indicate that low welfare payments keep people off welfare. In fact, the low payments make it very hard for poor families to survive in times of inflation. Studies indicate that the most common reason for getting off welfare is a change in the family situation, in terms of finding a job. Texas does not provide welfare for unemployable males.
- Q. *What about chislers and fraud?*
A. Texas has the lowest error rate of the 10 largest states administering AFDC. In addition, the Department of Human Resources has a program designed to make parents pay child support. Last year \$4.5 million was collected from absent parents. The Texas AFDC program is not wasteful. It is INADEQUATE.
- Q. *Why should the Legislature bother with a \$9 increase?*
A. To many, \$9 means little. To an AFDC parent, it may provide a month's supply of milk, pay the gas bill, or buy children's shoes.
- Q. *In light of Proposition 13 and citizens' desire for lower taxes, why should the Legislature do anything at all?*
A. In Texas, welfare expenditures have decreased, not increased, in proportion to other expenses. Failure to provide basic necessities for children now will only increase the cost to Texas for higher welfare requirements in the future.

ADVOCACY PAPER

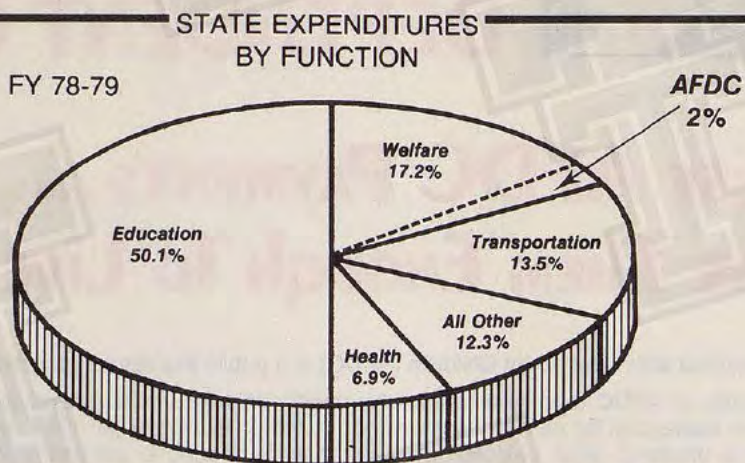


League of Women
Voters of Texas
1212 Guadalupe, #109
Austin, Texas 78701

**Did you know that
AFDC caretakers ...**

With AFDC children over 6 years of age must work or register for work training
Average 3 years and 2 months on AFDC rolls
Number 37% with children under 6 years of age
Number only 12% unemployed
Number 76% who have not completed high school
Boast a majority who are only on welfare once

**Did you know that AFDC accounts
for only 2% of State expenditures ...**



(Source: Office of the State Comptroller) FY 78-79 \$16,804,900,000

AFDC ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS HISTORY 1978-1981

	1978	1979	1980	1981
Avg. Number Recipients per month	301,954	297,202	329,432	380,275
Grant per Recipient per month (children & adults)	\$36.41	\$32.58	\$41.39	\$39.50
Special payment per Child per year	\$60.00	\$60.00	—	—

**Do you know the
figures involved ...**

With Increase

Total additional State Funding if increase is Granted (includes Medicaid and Foster Care)	—	—	\$36.7M	\$53.2M
Effective Net Increase (Special Payment Eliminated)	—	—	\$23.6M	\$40.1M
Total State Funding for AFDC (Includes Medicaid & Foster Care)	\$51.3M	\$51.5M	\$74.1M	\$80.0M
New Federal Funds Leveraged for Texas	—	—	\$31.0M	\$57.5M

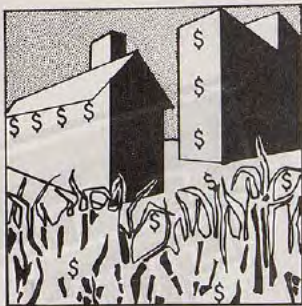


An adequate AFDC program is supported by a number of organizations in the state including:

League of Women Voters of Texas
Texas Catholic Conference
National Assn. of Social Workers
Christian Life Commission
Texas United Community Services, Inc.

Texas IMPACT
Texas Conference of Churches
Levi Strauss
Texas AFL-CIO
Texas Child Care '76





NEEDED: PROPERTY TAX REFORM

A 1966-68 Texas property tax study reported that in one district every brick house was on the tax roll at \$1,000 and every frame house at \$500 regardless of size or age.

In their 1978 reports to a state agency, a large number of school district tax offices admitted that for certain classes of property--such as vehicles--only those properties voluntarily rendered by their owners were actually taxed.

These stories graphically illustrate the need for improvement in the Texas Property Tax System. Several important concerns and proposed reforms are addressed in the following questions and answers.

- Q. *Hasn't this need been met by the school finance bill passed by the special session in 1977?*
- A. While this legislation was an important step, provisions in the new law apply only to school tax offices. What is needed is comprehensive property tax legislation applicable to all taxing jurisdictions in the state.
- Q. *What is wrong with the system we now have?*
- A. Because our present system is so fragmented it is, in effect, a "non-system." It is inefficient, inequitable and confusing. Texas has at least 2,800 governmental bodies with taxing powers, and more than 2,200 separate tax offices. Many of these have overlapping jurisdictions. In some instances, as many as four or five different taxing units appraise (i.e., determine the full market value) the same piece of property. Such duplication is needlessly wasteful.
- Q. *How can this duplication be eliminated?*
- A. Consolidating these tax offices into a single appraisal district would eliminate this duplication. The larger tax offices would have the resources to hire more highly trained and experienced personnel and to adopt more professional techniques. This would result in more equitable appraisals.
- Q. *Are there any other advantages to consolidation?*
- A. Yes, after Bexar County consolidated several of its tax offices, Tax Assessor-Collector Ben Shaw stated, "Improvement in appraisal procedures and cost savings were evidenced." It is the local taxpayer who realizes these cost savings. In today's climate it is clear that just this kind of fiscal responsibility is being demanded by taxpayers.

ADVOCACY PAPER



League of Women
Voters of Texas
1212 Guadalupe, #109
Austin, Texas 78701

- Q. *Doesn't the Texas Constitution mandate which property is to be taxed and that taxation be equal and uniform?*
- A. Yes, but the degree to which tax offices adhere to the law varies tremendously. Virtually no tax office is in full compliance. The courts have not required these jurisdictions to comply with constitutional law. Furthermore, there are no uniform standards and procedures which tax offices must follow.
- Q. *How does this lack of uniformity affect property owners?*
- A. It results in some property owners paying more than their fair share. For instance, a number of studies have indicated that owners of single-family residential property and newer properties tend to pay proportionally higher taxes than some other classes of property.
- Q. *How can the ordinary citizen be expected to understand such a confusing system?*
- A. Until we have a system that makes sense, most people will find the process incomprehensible. Citizens who do not have a clear understanding will continue to find it difficult to exercise control over various governmental budget-making and taxing processes.
- Q. *How do property owners appeal an appraisal that they believe is unjustified?*
- A. The first step in the appeals process is to appear before the local board of equalization. If unsuccessful at this level, the taxpayer must then take his or her case to the District Court. This process is expensive and time consuming.
- Q. *What changes, then, must be made in the present property tax system if it is to serve the best interests of Texas citizens?*
- A. The three most important reforms needed are:
 --consolidation into single appraisal districts
 --statewide standards and procedures to be used by all districts
 --new, more economical avenues of appeal.
- Q. *Would these changes result in a state agency appraising all property?*
- A. No, the state would adopt uniform standards but the responsibility for appraising property would remain with local officials.
- Q. *Will Property Tax Reform result in higher appraisals and raise taxes?*
- A. A governmental body's decision to raise taxes is a deliberate one that can be made whether or not property is appraised at a higher level. But new state laws, supported by property tax reform advocates, require public notices and hearings before taxes can be increased beyond a stated amount.
- Q. *How can individuals help bring about Property Tax Reform?*
- A. By contacting their state senators and representatives. This is essential because, even though our present system is cumbersome, there is great resistance to change. Those that have unfairly benefitted will continue to work against reform and the loss of their preferred status. Comprehensive legislation that was introduced by Representative Wayne Peveto and Senator Grant Jones in the 1975 and 1977 sessions was passed by the House but died in the Senate both times.

The arguments for improving property tax administration are persuasive. It is incredible that Texas taxpayers have tolerated our chaotic "non-system" this long. The League of Women Voters of Texas urges you to act now--for Property Tax Reform.

May 20, 1970

Lloyd Ross
American City Building
Columbia, Maryland 21043

Dear Mrs. Ross:

On a recent tour of Columbia with the League of Women Voters, I spoke with you about the possibility of our League using a slide presentation on Columbia that you said was in the process of being developed.

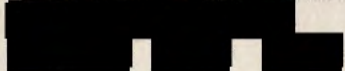
Our League members are most interested in seeing this presentation. However, a greater need has since arisen in our community. Perhaps you are aware of the tornado that hit our city last week. A great deal of our downtown area and a large section of our residential community was effected by the storm. At the present time, efforts are being made to turn this disaster into something positive and a long, hard look is being taken at planning for redevelopment. The committee that is working on this long-range and short-range development is very interested in viewing your presentation.

For this reason, I am asking that you send the presentation with tape or script as soon as possible. At the time of our conversation you indicated that there would be no charge, other than mailing. If there is any need for a charge, please enclose a bill and I will be happy to reimburse you.

Your prompt attention to this matter will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Duane P. Jordan
President
League of Women Voters of Lubbock





memorandum

League of Women Voters Education Fund

March 1975

This is going on DPM

TO: State and Local League Presidents

From: Virginia Nugent, Human Resources Chairman

Subject: Two Handbooks on the Community Development
Block Grant Program

On December 16, 1974, a memo on the Community Development Block Grant Program was sent to all state and local League presidents. Attached was a special issue of the MONITOR, the newsletter of the Center for Community Change, which described the program; in addition, Andy Mott of the Center for Community Change was mentioned as a contact person if Leagues needed additional information or assistance. Mr. Mott reports that the League response has been enthusiastic and he has received numerous calls--an indication that Leagues are gearing up to influence local budget decisions.

Two handbooks on the block grant program have been published since December 16 and due to limited supplies, a free copy of each is being sent with this mailing to state League presidents only. However, local Leagues who want to, may obtain copies, as described below.

The first handbook, "A Guide to the HUD Community Development Program," was prepared by the AFL-CIO's Department of Urban Affairs and is based on HUD regulations published November 13. This handbook briefly highlights the provisions of the Act, and, although geared to what role a union can play, is useful in that one can get a quick idea of how the program is to be implemented and how citizens can participate. Copies are available free from: Department of Urban Affairs, Room 803, AFL-CIO, 815-16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20060.

The second publication "Handbook for Citizen Fair Housing Advocacy," was prepared by the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, Inc. The NCDH handbook's emphasis is on how citizen groups can take an active and effective role in the planning process. The handbook outlines step-by-step the procedures community groups should take in order to ensure that existing equal opportunity provisions are an integral part of a governmental unit's application for community development block grants. In addition, it raises pertinent questions groups should consider in evaluating government applications and the needs of the community. Additional copies of the NCDH handbook are available for \$2.00 each. Write to: NCDH, 1425 H street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

The deadline for a governmental unit to file an application for community development block grants is April 15. Thus, Leagues still have time to influence the proposal writing process. These handbooks will provide you with some of the information necessary for citizen participation and monitoring.

Contributions to the Fund are deductible for income tax purposes

League of Women Voters General Meeting
March 6, 1975
Subject: Housing in Lubbock

URBAN RENEWAL

Mr. Alderson, could you give us a little history of what Urban Renewal has been in the past and the new direction in which it will be moving with the Community Development Act and Revenue Sharing?

So that we can get the over-all picture of what Urban Renewal has done and will do in Lubbock let me throw several questions together and ask you to respond to them as a whole. How and who determines the areas to come into the renewal program? Tell us what happens to properties in these areas. I realize that some of them have to be relocated, some demolished and some rehabilitated. Who makes this disposition decision and what all is involved in this?

My understanding is that many people believe that if houses within the urban renewal area need to be rehabilitated the government will do it for them and it won't cost them a penny. Is this true?

In the event a home owner has a home within the urban renewal area that needs repair and the owner has no financial means of taking care of this, what assistance might be available to the owner?

Please show us on your maps what areas are or have been Urban Renewal areas or have been proposed for renewal, tell us the dates of the renewal, and tell us the condition of these properties at this time.

In light of where urban renewal projects are located, would you tell us what is the approximate make-up of your renewal staff?

Mr. Stiles, we would just like to have a brief explanation of public housing in general (how it is funded, city's responsibility in this area, administration of the program on the local level, duties and authorities of Lubbock Housing Authority Board, and communication between ~~xxxx~~ Lubbock Housing Authority, South Plains Association of Governments, Urban Renewal and other boards in the housing business) and of course we would like to know the location and existing condition of the public housing in Lubbock.

We understand that application for Community Development funds must include a Housing Assistance Plan which accurately surveys the conditions of the housing stock in the community and assesses housing assistance needs of lower income persons. How and by whom is this survey made? What does the survey show? Were needed improvements in the area of existing housing included in the Community Development plan submitted to the City Council, and were they approved? Are there other needs that were not included?

We understand that the application has been made for new public housing units. With our interest in housing, we particularly want to know the procedures for applying for public housing? What, in your opinion, are the chances of approval? How the location of these units is decided? If people^{who} would be living in such units would have a chance to make suggestions about location, kinds of units, to be built and such? And finally - What does Lubbock Housing Authority feel should be the location of new public housing? Should it be grouped? or Scattered? What kinds of units?

I think all of us are interested in what happens in public housing and what needs are met other than shelter. I would like to ask just a little in this regard. Are there recreational facilities being planned for Green Fair Manor Apartments? What percentage of the occupants of public housing units are elderly? Are there any special facilities for them? Is there any provision for counseling service for project renters? And will there be any provisions for counseling service for new projects?

How is the Community Center on Zenith being used?

Dr. Taylor, with regard to housing, there was a time when minorities felt ~~XXXXXX~~ they were caught up in a "cycle". Owner's were irresponsible about repairs and upkeep of rent property, and in turn renters showed lack of care for the property, and on and on the cycle went. Do you feel that this is still true? And could you respond to ways we could possibly break out of this type of cycle?

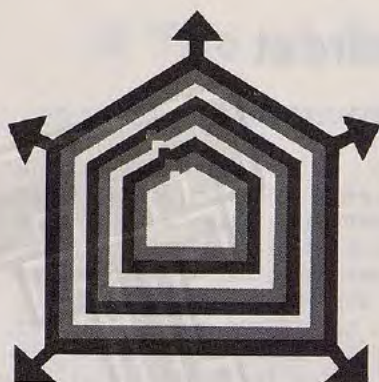
Do you feel that minorities pay higher rent for lower quality housing?

For anyone who has driven through Green Fair Manor (a 236 unit public housing project in East Lubbock) it is apparent that the vandalism to the exterior is really bad, and I believe that about a year and a half ago Mr. T. J/ Patterson devoted a good part of the West Texas Times to showing pictures of this vandalism. What would you say accounts for this destructiveness?

As you read about public housing projects ~~XXXXXX~~ across the country having bad conditions, such as moral decay, rapes, fights and slashings, and a VERY real fear among the residents. There are many things lacking, for one reason or another. Now in your opinion what should happen in public housing? What would create a feeling of community? Would a systematic program of public services in the project help? And last, would it be better if public housing were more spread out and scattered throughout the rest of the community?

In your opinion did the Civil Rights Act of 1968 give minorities and/or low income people a feeling that housing was more available to them anywhere in a city?

Dr. Taylor, there was a stage in the Civil Rights movement to get laws on the books, from there you moved to a stage of militancy, on to a stage of political exercise, when minorities have been able to get their foot in the political arena, to a stage of economics, with better jobs, private entrepreneurship and such ----- Would you tell us where the minorities are headed now in your opinion?



OPEN COMMUNITIES

Metropolitan Housing Exchange

SEPTEMBER, 1974 No. 2

A Perspective on Housing Allowances

The first issue of OPEN COMMUNITIES METROPOLITAN HOUSING EXCHANGE made note of the ongoing debate over new directions in federal housing policy, indicating that the Administration favored a shift to the use of direct cash assistance, or housing allowances, to provide shelter for the poor. With President Ford's recent signing of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 on August 22, a further step toward some type of housing allowance program was taken. A closer look at housing allowances is therefore important.

There is no firm agreement that housing allowances are the best way to meet the housing needs of the poor, and the range of conflicting opinions, assumptions and data on the subject is enormous. Widespread disagreement exists among policy makers, academicians, economists, sociologists, housing suppliers and public interest groups of all political persuasions. Information on housing allowances is growing, however, and from it we have attempted to cull a diversity of views on the subject in hopes that citizens and community groups will begin to assess their local housing situations in light of changes being made in housing policy.

WHAT IS A HOUSING ALLOWANCE?

In HUD's "First Annual Report of the Experimental Housing Allowance Program," a housing allowance is defined as "...a series of regular periodic payments (generally monthly) made directly to a family (or eligible individual) unable to afford a decent home in a suitable living environment. The allowance amount is determined by family need (family size and income) in relation to the cost of a standard, existing house or apartment located in a modest neighborhood. The allowance must be used to pay rent or homeownership payments."

HISTORY AND BACKGROUND OF HOUSING ALLOWANCES

The concept of a housing allowance is not new. It has received legislative consideration at various times since 1937. Tagged over the years with a variety of labels such as "rent relief," "rent certificates," or "rent supplements," and presently "direct cash assistance," housing allowances have been proposed for a number of reasons in addition to helping the poor to obtain decent housing---to shore up a sagging economy, to clear slums and to ease the housing shortage. The target group for these various proposals has also differed---the poorest and ill-housed, the central city

working poor living in substandard housing, minorities displaced by urban renewal and those with incomes too high to live in public housing, but too low to obtain decent housing in the private market.

ELEMENTS OF A HOUSING ALLOWANCE PROGRAM

Housing allowances are one type of income support intended to help the poor meet basic living requirements such as food, shelter, medical care and general subsistence. Five major elements make up a housing allowance program. The following are part of HUD's current experimental program:

The housing allowance formula is the way an eligible family's allowance payment is calculated. Two ways are presently under consideration---the "housing gap" formula and the "percentage of rent" formula. The "housing gap" formula provides a subsidy paid by the government equal to the difference between the fair market rent in a specific housing market for a modest existing standard unit in a modest neighborhood and a specified percentage of a family's disposable income (such as 25%). With the "percentage of rent" formula, the subsidy payment is calculated as a fraction of the actual rent paid by a participating family. Under it, the government shares the cost of the housing with the family. The part of the rent paid by the government is established at a level to ensure that a family will contribute a sufficient portion of its own income for rent.

Conditions imposed upon the use of housing allowance payments. Housing allowances are a type of income assistance that must be applied toward meeting housing costs. As such they are known as "earmarked" or "tied" payments. There are currently two types of earmarking being considered---minimum standards and minimum rent. With the minimum standards provision, the family receives housing assistance payments only if it applies the money toward a unit that meets certain housing

continued on page 4

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Going to Court in the Public Interest

SUMMARY OF RECENT EXCLUSIONARY LAND USE CASES

Litigation is fast becoming a standard weapon in the arsenals of community groups working for reform. The rising use of this technique reflects a growing awareness among citizens that the passage of a law is often only the first step in remedying a problem or filling a need. Litigation is one way to determine rights and duties under a law and to ensure compliance with it.

One of the major components of the "open suburbs" movement in recent years has been exclusionary land use litigation. With the passage of the federal fair housing law and large-scale federal housing subsidy programs in the late 1960's, the issue of exclusionary land use practices (such as large lot zoning, minimum floor space requirements, exclusion of multi-family zones, denial of building permits, etc.) surfaced as suburban localities attempted to keep out federally-assisted subsidized housing projects. At the same time, few states and localities were legislating "inclusionary" land use policies that would provide for balanced communities, and often new concepts such as regional "fair share" housing plans were met with suspicion and hostility. Exclusionary land use litigation thus became increasingly important as an effective means for ensuring housing opportunities.

The history of exclusionary land use litigation dates back not more than about five years. There were some early successes: *Dailey v. City of Lawton, Oklahoma*; *Kennedy Park Homes Association, Inc. v. City of Lakawanna, New York*; and *Southern Alameda Spanish-Speaking Organization (SASSO) v. City of Union City, California*.

And then, in 1971, came *James v. Valtierra*. In that case, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld a California constitutional provision requiring local voter approval of public housing projects. At the time, many felt the decision might effectively cut off this emerging litigative field in midstream. The full implication of that decision is still unknown, and recent court happenings indicate that the status of exclusionary land use litigation is, at best, in a state of flux.

Though a look at wins and losses of cases brought in federal courts is a mixed bag, open suburbs advocates are not crooning, "It was a very good year." A majority of these cases have been lost in the lower level courts and a number are now on appeal. One possible reason for the turn of events is that courts don't like to take quantum leaps into a chasm of fledgling case law—especially when the leaps can lead into political thickets. Though there is no consensus among open suburbs litigators on how best to proceed, there are some who advocate a go-slow approach by initiating cases along the lines of the more traditional exclusionary land use cases (e.g., a federally-subsidized housing project is denied zoning by a community with a past history of racial exclusion.) By adding a slightly new twist to each case, broader court interpretations involving economic discrimination and regional housing needs might eventually be reached.

To illustrate what has been happening in exclusionary land use litigation, we have included a summary of some recent cases to give the reader the flavor of current issues. For a more detailed and complete analysis of recent and pending cases, we suggest the just-released publication, "Fair Housing and Exclusionary Land Use: Historical Overview and Summary of Litigation, available from the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, 1425 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005. Price: \$3 plus postage (50¢ bookrate, \$1 first class delivery.)

First the good news...

United Farmworkers of Florida Project v. City of Delray Beach. Considered an important victory won in the U.S. Court of Appeals. The case involved a suit brought by the United Farm Workers when the town of Delray Beach refused to approve their application for water and sewer services to serve a subsidized housing project. On April 12, 1974 the appeals court reversed the district court's ruling, rejecting the "environmental dangers" defense used as justification for the refusal by city officials. Richard Bellman, general counsel for Suburban Action Institute and one of the lawyers on the case, commented, "This decision reaffirms what we have always believed: The desire to preserve the environment and to limit growth may not serve as a pretext for obstruction of efforts to secure decent and equal housing opportunities for all Americans."

And now, the bad news...

Village of Belle Terre v. Boraas. On April 1, 1974 the U.S. Supreme Court in a 7-2 decision upheld Belle Terre, New York's zoning ordinance that prohibits groups of more than two unrelated persons from occupying a residence in a "one-family" zone. The ordinance, which encompasses the entire town, had earlier been declared invalid by the Second Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals. When the owner of a six-bedroom house attempted to rent it to students attending a large state university in a nearby town, officials of Belle Terre, a quiet village of 700 people with 220 residences, brought suit to uphold the zoning ordinance in an effort to remain "a lagoon of tranquility amid the hurly-burly of modern life." The plaintiff-appellees in the case attacked the ordinance on the grounds that exclusion of uncongenial households did not represent a legitimate governmental interest as it is inconsistent with the right to travel, violates the right of privacy and the Fourteenth Amendment's concept of equal protection, and undertakes to make the village a homogeneous enclave unjustified by any rational state or regional planning objectives. Though the implications of the ruling are not entirely clear, it could have adverse bearing on future exclusionary land use cases.

United States of America v. Black Jack, Missouri. This decision was a depressing one for proponents of equal housing opportunities, since the name Black Jack had become almost synonymous with exclusionary zoning. On March 20, 1974 a federal district court ruled that the government had failed to prove that a local zoning ordinance prohibiting multi-family housing was racially discriminatory. In order to block a federally-subsidized 236 housing project, the town of Black Jack had incorporated and immediately rezoned all vacant land for single-family housing, effectively blocking the housing project.

Metropolitan Housing Development Corporation v. Village of Arlington Heights. A federal district court on February 22, 1974 upheld the decision of the Village of Arlington Heights (a suburb of Chicago) not to rezone vacant land to permit construction of a federally-subsidized 236 housing project. Ruling on the legal issue of whether low-income minorities have a constitutional right to live in an area where they work or desire to seek work, the court stated, "We know of no such rule or law." This decision has been appealed.

Acevedo, et. al. v. Nassau County, et. al. Plaintiffs continued on page 10

A Tale of Two Conferences: Milwaukee and Detroit

COMMUNITY LEADERS SEEK MODERATE-INCOME HOUSING

What do bankers, builders, businessmen, realtors, clergymen, planners, mayors, councilmen, League members and citizen leaders have in common? In the Milwaukee metro area, at least, they share a commitment to expand moderate-income housing opportunities in three suburban communities.

Citizens and officials from the metro area communities of Waukesha, Wauwatosa and West Bend recently convened for a two-day housing strategy session at Wingspread, the Johnson Foundation's conference center on the shores of Lake Michigan. Conference cosponsors were the League of Women Voters Education Fund, with support from the Carnegie Corporation and Taconic Foundation, and the Center for Community Leadership Development (CCLD) of the University of Wisconsin-Extension.

The idea for the Milwaukee conference blossomed from the previous year's Wingspread experience which brought together League housing activists from around the nation to learn strategy development techniques that could be applied to their communities' housing problems. The seeds planted a year ago germinated close to home when Marci Mills, former Wisconsin LWV human resources chairwoman, CCLD Director Dr. Belden Paulson and Leagues in the three communities decided to zero in on housing.

Suburban resistance to low-and-moderate-income housing and anticipation of a soon-to-be-released regional housing allocation study made the Milwaukee area ripe for a concerted community organization effort culminating in the conference. The original plan was to identify metro area communities with strong League support and commitment. Prior to the conference, Leagues would try to develop coalitions that would identify problems, drum up support for moderate-income housing and explore community resources and development options that could be translated into local or metropolitan housing strategies. But due to continued delays in completion of the regional housing study, the conference itself became the vehicle for exposing community leadership to housing problems, coalition-building and other techniques.

It wasn't always easy to convince suburban leaders that a closer look at their specific housing needs was crucial to the entire area's future. In fact, one of the four communities involved dropped out at the last minute. But with the help of local Leaguers, Ms. Mills marshalled a broad cross-section of leadership from three metropolitan municipalities for the conference.

Some who came were unaware of housing problems in general; others were unconvinced of the need for moderate-income housing in their communities; still others were only too familiar with moderate-income housing needs, but unsure how best to cope with them. One thing all the conferees shared, however, was an eagerness to learn from the top-notch national, state and local housing experts who were on hand to help them identify the obstacles and develop realistic strategies for overcoming them. By the close of the conference, participants had devised a basic game plan for expanding moderate-income housing opportunities in their communities. In fact, many expressed concern that low-income housing needs were much more pressing.

In his opening remarks, Lieutenant Governor Martin J. Schreiber presented an overview of Wisconsin's housing needs which set the tone for the proceedings. Noting that state government efforts to attract industry to Wisconsin are beginning to pay off, he warned, "Unless continued on page 7

DETROIT GROUPS EXPLORE HOUSING-LAND USE LINKAGE

The Scene: A two-day conference at the Detroit Hilton convened by the League of Women Voters of the Detroit Metropolitan Area and the LWV Education Fund.

The Cast: Community leaders, government officials, business and labor leaders and housing professionals.

The Focus: The impact of land use policies on the availability and accessibility of housing in the Detroit area.

A profile of the Detroit area reads like a catalog of urban ills. There is a central city caught in the vicious circle of urban deterioration. The exodus of industry and the primarily white middle class had led to expanding crime and unemployment rates and increased demand for municipal services which must be met from an ever-shrinking tax base. To make matters worse, widespread scandals involving HUD programs have resulted in wholesale inner city housing abandonment. Low-and-moderate-income city residents are blocked from the growing number of suburban jobs by the lack of a developed mass transit system for the area.

The problems of the central city are exacerbated by suburban opposition to subsidized housing. "No-growth" policies have become more commonly supported by suburbanites reacting to the growing push for commercial development the rush of traffic. Prohibitive land and construction costs take their toll on suburban housing opportunities as well.

Meanwhile, the rural nonfarm arc is being transformed into new and expensive suburban homesites supported by extensive highway, water and sewer systems which expedite the steady desertion of residents from the city to the suburbs.

Add to that the lack of coordinated federal, state and local housing and land use policies and the situation looks grim indeed.

But the impressive list of conference cosponsors and the 150-plus conferees who came seeking solutions to the Detroit area's plight were evidence of an increasing commitment to combine sound land use planning with equal housing opportunity.

Conference coordinators Rubyjean Gould, Paula Tobocman and Kathleen Straus assembled a planning committee that was in itself an ad hoc coalition of representatives continued on page 6

DETROIT CONFERENCE COSPONSORS

Center for Urban Studies, Wayne State University
Detroit Chapter, NAACP
Department of Management and Budget, Southeastern Michigan Office
Hubbard-Richard Community Council
Interfaith Action Council
Jewish Community Council
League Insurance Company
Mayor's Office, City of Detroit
Metropolitan Detroit AFL-CIO Council
Michigan Committee on Law and Housing
Michigan League of Human Services
New Detroit, Inc.
Oakland University Urban Affairs Center
United Auto Workers
Virginia Park Citizens District Council

Housing Allowances (continued)

standards. The minimum rent requirement stipulates that a family must pay a certain high percentage of the established fair market rent. The assumption here is that there is a high correlation between rent and housing quality. In other words, if a family is required to pay rent that is generally sufficient to obtain standard housing, it will in fact do just that.

Non-monetary assistance. In addition to lack of sufficient income, there may be additional factors such as housing market discrimination or inexperience in seeking and obtaining decent housing that could preclude an eligible housing allowance family from obtaining standard housing. An allowance program could provide counseling assistance to help the participating family avoid potential pitfalls.

Administration of the housing allowance. Factors that figure into the administrative implementation of an allowance program include determining participant eligibility, establishing fair market rents, inspecting housing units to make sure they are in standard condition, calculating rent paid by recipients and providing non-monetary assistance. The coverage and scale of housing allowance programs could vary considerably, ranging from universal entitlement that would provide a housing subsidy for all those eligible to partial coverage that would allot limited subsidy money to eligible applicants on the basis of certain criteria.

THE EXPERIMENTAL HOUSING ALLOWANCE PROGRAM

The design and implementation by HUD of the Experimental Housing Allowance Program (EHAP) has been called "the largest social experiment ever undertaken in the U.S." Authorized by Congress under Section 504 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1970, the almost unnoticed beginnings of EHAP in no way reflect the intensive interest and scrutiny now being given to the program. The results of this experimental program could have an enormous impact on the future course of federal housing programs.

Twelve locations across the country have been chosen as sites for the experiment, to be completed in 1979. It is estimated that more than 18,000 families will have participated in EHAP at a cost of about \$164 million. The total amount spent could be closer to \$247 million though, as recipients now enrolled in the program are eligible for post-program assistance.

In conducting these experiments HUD hopes to obtain answers as to how families use their allowances, how the housing market responds to allowances and how allowances can best be administered.

THE THREE EXPERIMENTS

There are three different types of allowance experiments currently being implemented---the supply, demand and administrative agency experiments. Each of these differs in terms of design, impact, focus, size and purpose. Aspects that are common to each include a promotional outreach program to attract eligible participants, the screening of applicants, counseling of enrollees, inspection of the housing units and monitoring of the sites by an outside contractor.

The purpose of the supply experiment is to measure the effect on the local housing market of providing housing allowances to eligible families. Answers to four types of questions are being sought: 1) How will housing owners and developers respond to an increase in housing consumption? Will prices increase? Will housing improvements result? 2) Will the indirect suppliers of housing---mortgage lenders, real estate brokers, etc.

---help or obstruct efforts of recipients to obtain better housing? 3) Will allowance recipients seek better housing in better neighborhoods? and 4) How will non-recipients, especially those whose incomes are only one level above those of recipients, respond?

The supply experiment involves two medium-sized metropolitan areas---Green Bay, Wisconsin and South Bend, Indiana. Approximately 4,750 families will receive an average allowance of \$1,000 for five years---the amount of time considered necessary because of the fluid nature of the housing industry. In each site, an attempt is being made to enroll as many eligible families as possible in an attempt to simulate a true housing allowance program.

Initially, Saginaw, Michigan had been chosen as a supply experiment site. However, three of the surrounding suburban jurisdictions voted against joining the experiment, citing lack of sufficient elderly housing, the failure of federal housing programs and dislike of "give-away" schemes as reasons for not participating. Because some of the money for the experiment comes from the Section 23 leased housing program that requires local governing body approval, localities may make such a refusal.

HUD has contracted with the Rand Corporation to design and implement the program. Rand will monitor each site for five years to determine market impact through sample surveys, administrative records and informal observations.

The overall purpose of the demand experiment is to determine how households use their allowances. It is a three-year experiment (to end sometime around 1977) being conducted by ABT Associates that will involve about 1,160 families in each of two sites.

The two localities chosen, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and Phoenix, Arizona, were selected because they are two contrasting urban areas. Pittsburgh is a slow-growth, older eastern city with a large black population. Phoenix is a faster-growing, new western city with a large Mexican-American population. To insure that an increase in housing demand would not have a significant effect on the market, cities with populations of more than 500,000 were chosen.

Throughout the course of the experiment, data will be collected in the following areas: rate of participation by eligible families, changes in expenditures on housing, quality of housing secured, location of housing selected, families' satisfaction with their choices and costs incurred by the government.

In selecting participants for this experiment, screeners, after first examining census data, were sent to areas where eligible participants were most likely to be found in order to enroll them. Housing allowance recipients are interviewed once or twice a year to obtain data on demographic characteristics, housing expenditures, preferences, satisfaction, neighborhood and locational characteristics, maintenance and non-housing consumption. The dwelling unit is also evaluated periodically. In addition to the 1,000 participants at each site, 600 families are enrolled to serve as a control group.

The control group fills out the same questionnaires as do participants. Though they do not receive an allowance subsidy, they do receive a \$10 fee for completing the forms.

The administrative agency experiment, the shortest of the three time-wise, involves the greatest number of sites. A total of eight locations have been selected:

continued on next page

Springfield, Mass.; Tulsa, Okla.; Jacksonville, Fla.; San Bernardino Co., Cal.; Salem, Ore.; Peoria, Ill.; Durham, N.C.; and Morton, Burleigh, Stark and Stutsman Counties in North Dakota. The purpose of this experiment is to establish the best way to administer a housing allowance program by determining the effectiveness of agency performance. ABT Associates is conducting the experiment and will gather data on administrative costs, the scope of services required for participants and ways of delivering those services, the equity of the various approaches and the amount of control required to make sure allowances are used as intended.

Each participating family (about 100 at each site) will receive a yearly allowance of about \$1,000. Varying kinds of agencies were chosen for the experiment including housing authorities, welfare departments, metro area county governments and state agencies.

Because EHAP is a social experiment, there are certain inherent problems that must be recognized---the significant cost of obtaining information, lack of laboratory control in gaining information, the need to maintain the confidentiality of data, the difficulty in replicating all the features of a national program in an experiment of limited duration and scope, and the amount of time needed to obtain valid information. It is presumed by most experts that such an experiment can be a major source of data to be used in deciding whether a policy shift is desirable.

There is one HUD insider who thinks the housing allowance experiment is not needed. In an interview with Irving Welfeld that appeared in the March 6, 1974 issue of *Housing and Development Reporter*, he states, "The housing allowance experiment is not the wave of the future in housing policy. It is rather a shallow tidal pool in which policy makers can safely tread water."

Welfeld, a policy analyst, asserts that Congress supported the experimental housing allowance program in 1970 mainly because it was not really enamored with the idea of housing allowances. Housing policy discussions in 1973 centered on the radical and inflationary nature of the housing allowance proposal and conducting an experiment to test the elementary laws of economics, he believes, is simply not necessary.

As to the implementation of EHAP, a report critical of some aspects of the experiment has been published by the U.S. General Accounting Office. Entitled "Observations on Housing Allowances and the Experimental Housing Allowance Program" (March 28, 1974), the report asserts that the 11 urban sites HUD selected for the experiment would not provide data on urban housing markets having low vacancy rates and low quality housing. Because a large portion of the urban population lives in this type market area, GAO recommended that EHAP be expanded and that action on a national allowance program be delayed until 1977 when the demand phase of the experiment is completed.

THE CITIZEN ROLE AND EHAP

To ascertain EHAP's impact, if any, in the communities chosen for participation, we asked local LWV's how they and other citizen groups perceive the project and what role these organizations might be playing in the program's implementation. Overall, the response to our inquiry revealed that the experiments have low visibility and minimal citizen input. Respondents cited the fact that the program is an experiment and that information about it must be kept confidential to protect the participants' privacy and to ensure the accuracy of the data. Most Leagues surveyed thought that until hard data is available (sometime this fall), it is too early to make conjectures about EHAP's progress.

In regard to direct roles played by community groups, National Urban League chapters were involved in a counseling program for allowance recipients. Other reports indicated that local groups were asked to serve on advisory boards which serve as a conduit for HUD to provide the community with information about the project's progress and to receive information about community concerns and problems. At the outset, citizen groups urged their communities to accept the experiment.

Some interesting tidbits were reported by the Tulsa LWV on how EHAP is faring at that location. Tulsa is the site of an administrative agency experiment. Cooperation by landlords, who received help from the local community relations commission, has been good. Many landlords upgraded their facilities in order to qualify for the program, and some even advertised in the newspaper that allowance recipients would be welcome. In addition, several church organizations helped acquaint senior citizens with the housing allowance program.

According to the president of the Tulsa Tenants Association, program participants have been enthusiastic. Some landlords were reluctant to sign a lease longer than a year, although the program is to run for three years.

The association president did feel that housing discrimination is a problem and that not enough minority participants were selected. In some cases, minority participants encountered discriminatory treatment.

Despite these few drawbacks, the general feeling is that the program is a success in Tulsa. The goal of enrolling 900 participants was met with fewer problems than anticipated, and the program, through the leasing of existing housing, did increase housing opportunities in the community.

THE PRO AND CON OF HOUSING ALLOWANCES

At first blush, the concept of a housing allowance---giving money to poor families so they may shop around for their own housing in the private market---sounds deceptively simple. This simplicity vanishes with one look at the questions HUD hopes to answer through EHAP and the literature on the basic concept.

There are classic pro and con arguments surrounding housing allowances. Proponents cite the following as reasons for adoption of a national housing allowance program: 1) past federal housing programs have failed; 2) allowances will expand consumer choice with respect to housing type, location and landlord; 3) landlords will receive revenues sufficient to maintain their housing in good condition; 4) an allowance program will be simple to administer; 5) an allowance program will cost less while serving more people; 6) allowances will help stabilize and upgrade inner city neighborhoods; and 7) housing allowances will disperse recipients outside of slum areas.

Opponents of housing allowances argue the following reasons for not shifting to an allowance program: 1) poor experience with similar programs such as welfare shelter grants and the military basic allowance for quarters. Recipient households often remain in substandard housing; 2) slums will not be eliminated without new production of low-and-moderate-income housing; 3) housing allowances will result in higher rents, not better housing services; 4) allowances cost more than other existing subsidy programs; 5) allowances are costly and complicated to administer. A new and cumbersome bureaucracy would be created; 6) housing allowances would have negative effects on work incentives; and 7) existence of a dual housing market.

In addition, skeptics question the degree of economic

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Detroit Conference (continued)

from citizen groups, neighborhood associations, religious groups, business and labor, government agencies and academia. The Taconic Foundation, New Detroit, Inc. and the Ford Motor Company Fund contributed funds for the conference.

The urgency of the area's problems combined with the array of possible solutions to build a momentum which the coordinators hope will provide the basis for concerted action. Some conference highlights follow.

In the opening plenary session, noted land use lawyer Richard Babcock shed light on the relationship between land use controls and property rights. He pointed out that property ownership has traditionally enjoyed a privileged status, in that land has escaped the government regulation applied to other commodities. But Babcock believes the scales are tipping in favor of more equitable land use controls, largely through what he termed an "untidy judicial activism" that is nevertheless effective on issues that government refuses to address. He disagreed with the current penchant for bringing zoning suit in federal court, stating that the best way to attack is through the state courts. He predicted that as land use controls increase, there will be less inclination to leave enforcement powers with local governments so that the state may eventually assume responsibility over land use.

Michael Glusac, executive director of the Southeast Michigan Council of Governments (SEMCOG), gave a brief history lesson on the region's growth. The city alone was the industrial and job opportunity magnet that originally drew people to the area, but today there are 4.7 million people and 230 general purpose governments in the Detroit metropolitan area. Glusac pointed out that although the area is gradually becoming better housed—with a net gain of 30,000 units a year—the low and moderate income groups continue to be priced out of the new housing market by rising costs. He stressed the interdependency of communities and the need for a regional approach to housing and land use.

Speaking in one of the five workshops that met in three sessions each during the conference, Babcock listed several ways to deal with subsidized housing in the suburbs. The most popular, he said wryly, is total exclusion. But beyond that are techniques such as implementing fair share housing plans like the Dayton Plan and fixing percentages of low-and-moderate-income units in new developments a la Montgomery County, Maryland (See OCMHE, March, 1974). In addition, a town or city council could create a legal presumption that low-and-moderate-income housing is desirable by adopting an official policy statement. The onus would then be on developers to prove why they have not included low-and-moderate-income units in a planned development. But the mechanism Babcock favors is a state forum to review any development with regional impact.

Luncheon keynoter Ray Boeze, director of human resource planning for the Minneapolis-St. Paul region's Metropolitan Council, outlined the innovative approach to taxation currently in the works in his area. The Fiscal Disparities Act, recently passed by the Minnesota legislature, would share the tax base for new commercial and industrial development among all the jurisdictions in the region. Under the plan, 60% of the increased tax base would go to the local government where the development occurs and the remaining 40% would go into a metro pool to be distributed throughout the region according to financial need.

Such tax base sharing is sensible, Boeze said, since more and more commercial development—such as mammoth

shopping malls—gets income from residents from many jurisdictions in a region. Although the plan is currently under court injunction, Boeze views it as a way for local governments to share in the growth of the region and to encourage orderly urban development.

At dinner, William Morris, NAACP director of housing program, reviewed the laundry list of factors impeding housing access for minorities and the poor. To overcome the obstacles he advocated regional plans which link housing to social, transportation and recreational services. He also stressed the need for more citizen participation in the formulation of such plans. Housing allocation plans, Morris said, are also "essential if there's a commitment to maximize choice of housing location." He reminded participants of the potential for allocating general revenue sharing funds to expand housing opportunities, e.g. to finance a land banking operation or to fund fair housing administrations.

In another workshop, Isaac Green, deputy director of the four-year-old Michigan State Housing Development Authority (MSHDA), outlined his agency's "Detroit strategy." Green stressed that MSHDA attempts to deal with the whole range of community problems because "you can't be in the housing business without being in the community development business." He characterized the MSHDA approach as "rough and ready"—the agency works only with those other agencies and groups absolutely necessary to carry out a housing effort. Although some construction has begun in Detroit, MSHDA's activities are constrained by its financial dependence on the sale of bonds which must be repaid. This limits the number of high-risk projects that MSHDA undertakes.

The second day luncheon speaker was Dr. Robert Freilich, professor of law and director of urban legal studies at the University of Missouri. Freilich has recently gained prominence as the successful defender of a controversial timed-growth plan in Ramapo, New York. The Ramapo plan links residential construction to the provision of water, sewer, schools and other municipal services. Some housing experts fear that such long-range growth plans may severely limit low-and-moderate-income housing opportunities in the suburbs. But Freilich advocated the Ramapo approach as the solution for the "donut effect which results in a rotting central core and an inefficient and alienated suburban ring.

"The process of unfettered urban sprawl, leap-frog development and environmental degradation," he said, "has led many cities and counties to devise growth control plans to prevent unwise land use and exploding population growth in areas without adequate public facilities.

"We need to begin a policy of planned distribution of the community's scarce resources," Freilich concluded, "which will include in its very fabric a fair distribution of amenities to all economic, social and racial groups."

When workshop leaders made their final reports to the full conference, several interesting recommendations for follow-up action emerged.

Participants were intrigued by the linkage between jobs and housing as explained in one workshop by Alex Green-dale, director of New York's Center for Job-Linked Housing. Workshop participants urged the League to reconvene conference cosponsors to explore ways to develop a regional job-linked housing center for the Detroit metro area.

It was learned in another workshop that state representative Phillip Mastin has conducted a year-long study on a tax-sharing scheme similar to the Twin

Cities' plan. The Mastin proposal, however, would split tax revenues from all new construction (including residential) on a 50-50 basis between a local unit and a metro pool. Workshop participants urged conferees to follow and promote the Mastin plan.

A third workshop focused in on transportation planning. Cleveland Brown, deputy for planning at the Southeast Michigan Transportation Authority (SEMTA), suggested that the transit stations proposed under SEMTA's plan for an areawide mass transit system could become centers for massive developments. With input from residents and merchants, the transit stations could become focal points for social and recreational services as well as for housing.

A workshop on urban land use patterns concluded that only short-range alternatives are presently available to city dwellers. Participants suggested that citizens and citizen groups focus on maintaining neighborhood stability and remedying poor code enforcement. In addition, MSHDA may be able to provide some funds for construction and technical assistance to nonprofit corporations that are able to meet qualifications for state assistance.

LWV Human Resources Chairman Virginia Nugent closed by urging participants to sustain the momentum that the conference on expanding housing opportunities had begun. She left them with the words of a young civil rights worker: "If this country stops to catch its breath now, it's not going to have any breath. The whole point is to keep going, to use the impetus to get rid of racism forever so that by 1980 we will all be straight...To let the '70's become a decade of retrenchment, that's what I fear would be a national tragedy."

Milwaukee Conference (continued)

changes are made, the new workers may not have housing. They may not live near business sites and as a result, industry may not locate here for lack of labor.

"Clearly," he continued, "the problem of finding adequate housing at a price they can afford is no longer just an endemic disease of the poor. It now afflicts a large segment of our middle class, the same kinds of people that a decade ago formed the backbone of suburban expansion. We have got to do something to change this and we have got to do it now," he concluded.

The first afternoon session was devoted to a discussion of the current outlook for moderate-income housing and possible future trends, as well as an exploration of various ways to finance moderate-income housing. One theme that emerged was the difficulty of providing the housing without federal subsidies.

Lawrence Katz, chairman of the Wisconsin Housing Finance Authority (WHFA) and former Wisconsin director for the Federal Housing Administration, painted a rather pessimistic picture of the federal housing scene. Stressing his belief that "housing for the poor is going to take subsidies," Katz reminded participants that traditional housing subsidy programs such as homeownership and rental assistance (Sections 235 and 236) have been under Administration-imposed moratorium since January 1973, leaving only the Section 23 leased housing program in operation.

His advice: Take advantage of the assistance available through state housing finance agencies. WHFA can raise money through the sale of tax-exempt bonds, passing the savings on to builders who can then construct multi-family units and pass savings on to low-and-moderate-income tenants to the tune of \$20-25 a month be-

low market rates.

Despite the dim outlook for federal subsidy programs, several of the experts present felt that subsidies in one form or another would eventually resume. They urged participants to hold coalitions together and to have plans and proposals ready to submit when and if major subsidy programs resume. Meantime, conference speakers focused on state and local housing activities.

Margaret Thorpe, housing services coordinator for the Wisconsin Department of Local Affairs and Development, described state involvement in housing. The department provides technical assistance and makes grants to local governments and nonprofit groups to devise housing programs. The agency has also received a block grant from HUD to build 200 units of leased housing in 10 small communities throughout the state, making it the first state agency in the nation to participate in the Section 23 program. Ms. Thorpe mentioned the state's Homestead Tax Relief Fund, a stopgap measure which provides property tax rebates to low-income citizens.

Later in the session, George Simos, executive director of the WHFA, reported on his agency's activities. Created in 1971, the agency can issue up to \$150 million in tax-exempt revenue bonds to help finance construction of low-and-moderate-income multi-family units, some of which have already been completed. The WHFA has recently received an additional \$140 million in bonding power to finance a program of single-family homes for Wisconsin's veterans. However, Simos predicted a continuing struggle against inflation, made more difficult without federal aid.

The regional outlook was reviewed by Bruce Rubin, chief housing planner of the Southeast Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC), the agency that is conducting the regional housing study which is likely to include a housing allocation plan. Studies thus far indicate that more than 96,000 of the region's households (18%) need housing. SEWRPC defines a household as needy if it pays more than 30% of adjusted gross income for decent housing, if the household is subject to discrimination, or if it currently occupies substandard or overcrowded housing.

Kenneth J. Payne, Milwaukee County housing coordinator, described that county's response to the housing crisis. The county encompasses the city of Wauwatosa, one of the three communities represented at the conference. In 1969, a newly re-elected county executive declared housing his number one priority and backed it up with a \$1 million allocation. So far, the county has helped 1,300 welfare families buy their own homes with no foreclosures to date.

Among the options Payne has used are selling county surplus land at low prices, specifically for Section 235 and 236 development, and buying land at the market price and reselling it to developers at a discount for Section 235 construction. In an effort to curb inflation, a no-profit clause is attached: The county can claim any profit the first owner makes from the resale of the home, in effect receiving back its original subsidy as the occupant becomes upwardly mobile. The county also utilizes vacant units acquired for expressway development to house families in need of temporary emergency shelter.

Next, conferees were treated to a potpourri of financing options for moderate-income housing presented by representatives from industry and local and state financial institutions. The suggestions ranged from the practical to the visionary:

credit packages When financing housing, lenders should continued on next page

look at a total consumer credit package, perhaps setting up a lifelong line of credit for an individual to accommodate all the major expenses of his or her lifetime such as housing, appliances, automobiles and college education costs.

cooperatives A nonprofit corporation finances an entire housing development with one mortgage. Residents become shareholders through an initial membership charge and monthly payments while retaining control over their own units.

commitment from local industry In Racine, Wisconsin, S.C. Johnson and Son, Inc. created the Century Corporation to fund a massive rehabilitation project. With citizen input every step of the way, the corporation developed a master plan for the 104-block area surrounding the plant which took account of recreation, transportation and social services needs. When the plan was adopted by the city council, the corporation assumed the costs and responsibility for the rehab. The company has continued an intensive maintenance counselling program for the new residents.

At this point, the conferees had a lot of information to digest along with their dinners, but after some free time to wander the Wingspread grounds and a leisurely meal, they were more than ready for the evening's "nominal group process." The exercise was designed to pinpoint problems peculiar to each community as a prelude to strategy development. The problems that emerged from the game's structured balloting process and priority-setting were similar for all three communities: high land and construction costs, community resistance to subsidized housing, and lack of awareness of moderate-income housing needs, to name a few.

Day two opened with a history of regional housing allocation plans---which distribute low-and-moderate-income units among all jurisdictions in a given region---delivered by Ernest Erber of the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing. Following his talk, conferees heard success stories from other areas of the country.

Dale Bertsch of the Miami Valley Regional Planning Commission (Dayton, Ohio area) told of events leading up to the adoption of the nation's first regional housing allocation plan, known as the Dayton Plan. Bertsch, who is widely credited with developing the plan and ensuring its adoption, delivered a mini-course in the practical politics of housing allocation plans.

"We made a sincere and honest decision to create controversy," he said, adding that he relied more on plotting than on planning. The six key elements of the plan were worked out through a series of conferences with sympathetic elected officials and "journalist types." To help officials market the plan, Bertsch and his staff primed them with answers to foreseeable objections and provided them with what he termed a "slick slide show."

The plan was widely discussed during three months of public hearings in several of the area's suburbs. Bertsch made sure that there were always supporters in the audience.

He admits that he used a very contrived strategy, but it was one that worked well. The planning commission unanimously adopted the Dayton Plan.

According to Bertsch, there are three necessary ingredients for a successful housing allocation plan: it must be designed for the particular region; it must be politically sensitive; and it must be adopted with a formal commitment for implementation.

Trudy McFall of the Minneapolis-St. Paul area Metro-

politan Council discussed the progress of housing planning in that seven-county SMSA. The 15-member Metro Council, which was created to oversee the activities of regional special districts, is one of the most successful regional councils in the nation. The housing allocation plan, which concentrates specifically on low-and-moderate-income housing, allocated 75% to areas with the least racial and economic diversity and 25% toward maintaining an ongoing inner city redevelopment effort. The allocations were limited to priority areas which were defined as either urban or urbanizing. The result: since its passage by the council in 1971, the housing allocation plan has increased subsidized housing in the area's suburbs by 130%, with little dissatisfaction from the communities involved.

Tom Fulton, administrative assistant to the mayor of Minneapolis and former Metro Council staffer, elaborated on the importance of overcoming community fears of subsidized housing. He stressed that many suburbanites are either unaware of the need for moderate-income housing or unconvinced that the responsibility for providing it rests in part with them. It is important to identify a community leader who is able to make a case for low-and-moderate-income housing in terms that the community can understand, Fulton said.

Finally, local League President Roberta Svarre and elderly housing activist Lulu Eisenhauer described their successful campaign to bring subsidized housing for the elderly to their affluent community of Ridgewood, New Jersey (See OCMHE, March, 1974.)

In the two-hour strategy workshops that followed, the participants, divided by community, attempted to apply what they had learned during the plenary sessions to their own moderate-income housing needs. Most participants seemed to accept the suggestion of Dale Bertsch and other speakers to begin planning now for the day when federal housing programs resume. The results showed an enthusiastic determination to make something happen back home.

The Waukesha group plans to secure the commitment of local industry by stressing the benefits of having workers live close to the job. The group will remain an ad hoc committee until a formal group can be organized. One workshop participant, the director of industrial relations for a major Waukesha foundry, has accepted the task of making initial contact with local business and industry leaders and securing their support. The West Bend contingent will focus on compiling data to document the need for construction of moderate-income units. The group hopes to develop community awareness and support for filling identified need. In Wauwatosa, plans call for a program to develop privately-owned housing for the elderly. Coordinated by the Wauwatosa LWV, the action effort will seek heavy involvement by both city hall and other community groups.

For more information, contact Marcia Mills, LWV of Wisconsin, 2876 N. Grant Blvd., Milwaukee, Wis. 53210.

Statewide Group To Focus On Exclusionary Practices

A broad-based alliance of citizens and community groups in Connecticut has become one of the first statewide coalitions in the nation to focus on exclusionary land use practices which bar low-and-moderate-income and minority persons from developing urban areas.

The Connecticut Coalition for Open Suburbs, organized in 1973, has developed a tentative program that will attack exclusionary growth practices on several fronts. Activities will focus public attention on problems of suburban exclusionary zoning and will mobilize support continued on next page

for equal access to suburban employment, land and housing opportunities. Plans call too for a major litigative effort to achieve federal and state rulings to redefine proper land use policies in light of expanding civil rights interpretations by the courts. The group gives top priority to developing a research and planning capability to back up the public education, community organization and litigative efforts.

Coalition members include the LWV of Connecticut as well as the state affiliates of the Anti-Defamation League, NAACP and American Jewish Committee. Also listed on the roster are the Connecticut Civil Liberties Union, the Social Services Department of the Greater Hartford Council of Churches, the Bridgeport diocese's Ministry of Social Concerns, the Hartford archdiocese's Office of Urban Affairs, the New Haven and Hartford Urban Leagues, Suburban Action Institute, Connecticut Citizens' Action Group, Christian Community Action, and Education-Instrucccion. The coalition, as well as individual members, has already begun to move forward.

The full coalition has filed suit with member group Education-Instrucccion in an attempt to compel the Connecticut Real Estate Commission to carry out its mandate to ensure that brokers and salespeople do not violate the state public accommodations act.

The Connecticut Civil Liberties Union, Education-Instrucccion and Suburban Action Institute have formally protested a federal grant from the state Bureau of Outdoor Recreation to the town of Weston. The complaint charges that HUD and the Tri-State Regional Planning Commission (the areawide planning organization with A-95 review powers) have not met their obligation under federal civil rights law to consider the locational impact of the proposed recreation area on prevailing patterns of racial and economic segregation in southwestern Connecticut. Attorneys for the groups are exploring the possibilities for litigation arising out of the Weston complaint.

Various member groups are collecting data with a view toward challenging Tri-State's entire equal opportunity effort. Such a challenge might result in action to compel HUD to terminate federal grants to the commission and to decertify it as the recognized areawide planning body unless it complies with federal civil rights statutes and regulations.

The Connecticut Coalition for Open Suburbs would seem to have a lot going for it, but the feasibility of its ambitious program hinges on the crucial question of funding. Present options include soliciting foundation grants, seeking contributions from member organizations and relying on volunteers.

For more information, contact Ms. Ann Hibino, LWV of Connecticut, 19 Scenic Drive, Portland, Connecticut.

Monitoring Project Uncovers Steering

Education-Instrucccion (E-I), a member of the Connecticut Coalition for Open Suburbs, recently conducted an extensive monitoring project that has paved the way for a U.S. Justice Department suit charging seven major Hartford area real estate companies with promoting resegregation of racially integrated neighborhoods. Trial is slated for September 24, 1974 in U.S. District Court.

E-I's Project Ya Basta (Enough Now) gathered evidence which indicated that eight of the nine largest real estate firms in the Hartford area steer customers into neighborhoods of their own racial or ethnic group.

The practice of steering violates Title VIII of the

Civil Rights Act of 1968. The Hartford-based civil rights group filed complaints against all eight companies with the Justice Department's civil rights division in February 1974.

More than 65 teams of black, white and Puerto Rican volunteers spent 600 hours posing as prospective homebuyers or tenants in more than 100 tests. The real estate firms involved were selected when a six-month long study of Multiple Listing Sales established them as the largest operations, selling 60-70% of all Hartford area homes. A national real estate franchise which opened during the course of the study was later included, but was not charged in the current suit.

E-I contends that there are three separate housing markets in the Hartford metro area---one for blacks, one for whites and one for Spanish-speaking or Spanish-surnamed persons. Related to E-I's claim, a 1972 HUD memorandum described the Hartford region as an almost classic example of the "white noose" syndrome with 86.7% of the region's black population located in the city of Hartford and less than 2% located in the suburban communities.

Prior to the release of E-I's report, the Justice Department had filed suit against a suburban realty firm, alleging that it failed to show black persons homes in white neighborhoods and vice versa; made racial preference statements; and assigned salespeople to service customers of their own race.

While racial steering usually involves single blocks or neighborhoods, in the Hartford area the practice appears to extend to racial typing of entire suburban towns, according to E-I.

The E-I report also criticized the Connecticut Real Estate Commission, the Connecticut Association of Real Estate Boards, the Greater Hartford Board of Realtors and the Multiple Listing Service, Inc. for contributing to the lack of equal housing opportunities in the area.

Said E-I Director Boyd Hinds, "Discrimination is blatant and it happens in front of all the officials responsible for enforcing anti-discrimination regulations."

The release of the report unleashed a flood of charges and countercharges, many of which appeared in the local newspapers.

■ The executive director of the state real estate commission, James F. Carey, publicly questioned E-I's credibility as well as its authority "to hold themselves out as a police agency to conduct an investigation into possible criminal violations." The monitoring, Carey said, should have been done under the direction of the state Commission on Human Rights and Opportunities (HRO). However, the HRO commission director described E-I's testing as "very, very valuable" noting that "you can get speedier action in federal courts than in state courts." The Connecticut Civil Liberties Union also voiced its support of the effort.

■ The head of the state association of real estate boards said, "We're interested and concerned if realtors are doing anything contrary to the code of ethics. But until we have something tangible, we can't take concrete steps." He added that jurisdiction in such matters lies first and foremost with the Greater Hartford Board of Realtors.

■ That board, the second largest in New England with 173 realtors and 665 sales personnel, did not respond publicly to E-I's charges except to point out that it was cooperating with HUD and local citizen groups to establish an affirmative action plan. Two days later, the GHBR notified its members that it had elected "not continued on next page

to engage in a verbal exchange surrounding nebulous allegations," but went on to advise members to "treat every customer as if he/she is a tester."

■ Real Estate Commission Director Carey said he would urge passage of legislation requiring automatic license suspension of any realtor convicted of civil rights violations. However, state legislators nixed the plan, pointing out that such a law was already on the books at the time of E-I's monitoring project.

Hinds noted three important spinoffs from the campaign. The information gained through monitoring enabled the group to approach federal, state and local regulatory agencies with a persuasive and well-documented case for further investigation. Secondly, the publicity engendered by Project Ya Basta has greatly increased public awareness of area real estate practices and Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act. Most important, the E-I effort has moved the real estate establishment off dead center, Hinds said. For example, the state real estate commission has recently revamped the curriculum for its mandatory course for real estate agents to stress affirmative action and other civil rights requirements. The commission also mailed notices to 30,000 area realtors warning them of the consequences of discriminatory actions.

Education-Instruction intends to continue making waves so that the ripple effect created by Project Ya Basta moves in ever-widening circles.

For more information, contact Boyd Hinds, Director; E-I, Inc.; 1170 Albany Ave; Hartford, Connecticut 06112.

Litigation (continued)

in this case had contended that 1) Nassau County New York's abandonment of plans for construction of low-income family housing at its Mitchell Field development violated the equal protection clause of the Constitution and 2) the U.S. General Services Administration's plans to build a federal office building on the site without considering the adequacy of low-income housing in the area were contrary to federal law. On July 2, 1974 a U.S. Court of Appeals, upholding a district court decision, ruled that Nassau County had violated neither the Fourteenth Amendment nor the federal fair housing law. The court held that Nassau County had no "constitutional duty to provide low-income housing" and that constructing housing for senior citizens at Mitchell Field did not deny equal protection of the law to black families.

Mahaley, et. al. v. Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority. The U.S. Court of Appeals on July 9, 1974 overturned a district court decision requiring the desegregation of Cleveland suburbs. This decision is considered a significant loss by open suburbs advocates. The district court had ruled that the failure of five Cleveland suburbs to enter into cooperation agreements with the Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority (as provided under federal public housing law) to build public housing in their jurisdictions had the effect of perpetuating racial segregation. The court of appeals, relying on the *Valtierra* decision, ruled that the Housing Act of 1937 permits municipalities to decide whether they need federally-assisted housing and want to enter into cooperation agreements. The court held that, though failure to provide low-income housing may have a greater effect on blacks than whites, it is not a violation of the Constitution.

Cornelius v. Parma and *United States v. Parma.* The issues in these consolidated cases concern the legality of ordinances that require a referendum approval for federally-assisted housing projects and height limita-

tions of 35 feet on all multi-family housing. The suits charged the city of Parma, a suburb of Cleveland, Ohio with discriminatory exclusion of low-income minorities. In February, 1974 the private plaintiffs' complaint was dismissed on the grounds that the ordinance in question had not yet been applied, and could not be challenged unless a specific project was involved. Though the court held the U.S. Attorney-General's challenge to the city's ordinances invalid, it upheld his challenge of the city's denial of a permit for an elderly housing project prior to passage of the ordinances. The private plaintiffs in the suit have appealed.

ON THE STATE DOCKET

A more promising area for making inroads with exclusionary land use cases is in the state courts. Cases brought in federal court are initiated generally on the basis of a locality's refusal to accept a subsidized housing project and involve racial discrimination.

Currently, cases brought on the state level are challenging the broad use of zoning powers to exclude lower income housing generally, and are not proving charges of racial discrimination.

The issue of economic discrimination figures in some of these cases (as in *Southern Burlington County NAACP v. Township of Mount Laurel*), while in others the issue of growth management spawned such cases as *Golden v. Town Planning Board of Ramapo* and *Construction Industry Association of Sonoma County, et. al. v. City of Petaluma* dealing with the use of timed-development ordinances.

State courts too are recognizing the need to consider, as in the case of *Oakwood at Madison, Inc. v. Madison*, regional housing needs as part of the general welfare and within the purview of local zoning ordinances.

Also of note is a case which was recently filed against 23 suburban municipalities in the New Brunswick-Sayreville-Perth Amboy metropolitan area of New Jersey. The suit is unique in that it challenges the policies and practices of all the defendant municipalities (instead of just a single suburb) that collectively bar the plaintiffs from securing housing and employment opportunities in a major market area. The remedy sought is an areawide plan to facilitate economically and racially integrated housing.

A FUNNY THING HAPPENED ON THE WAY TO COURT...

The idea of suing an official or government agency is often enough to make even the most activist citizen groups think twice. But Schenectady, New York's Coalition for Community Concerns (CCC) is proving that it can be done.

The coalition, consisting of church groups, neighborhood associations, and the local League of Women Voters, has filed suit against HUD, the city and several of its agencies on behalf of affected black and low-income residents.

The lawsuit, now awaiting a decision on a preliminary motion for class action status, challenges the sufficiency of the city's Workable Program for Community Improvement (WP) for 1973-75. (Local communities must submit a workable program or step-by-step plan for community development and renewal in order to receive funds for certain federal housing and community development programs.) HUD recertified Schenectady's over the protests of the CCC and other community groups.

Specifically, the suit charges that the city has not continued on next page

complied with extensive HUD regulations requiring it to a) plan and implement a program to expand the supply of low-and-moderate-income housing; b) replace demolished low-and-moderate-income housing on a one-to-one basis; c) establish an adequate relocation program for displaced residents; d) involve citizens in the planning of all HUD-assisted programs; and e) administer housing programs in a nondiscriminatory manner.

The plaintiffs want a court order that would force HUD to withdraw recertification pending revision of the WP to include a plan to increase the low-income housing supply and ensure participation by the black and low-income communities.

The brief concludes, "The policies which the city has pursued and will continue to pursue have exacerbated rather than eased the shortage of low-and-moderate-income housing in Schenectady."

The coalition claims too that the city has buckled under to those who oppose constructing public housing outside of racially impacted and service-poor areas.

Moreover, city officials, the CCC claims, have consistently failed to act affirmatively on low-income housing proposals. The experience of the Schenectady Chamber of Commerce is only one of numerous examples---though it was the catalyst for forming the coalition.

In May, 1968 the chamber proposed to sponsor construction of 60 low-income housing units for large families on a site on Dartmouth Street. Site assembly was approved by the city, but the chamber's construction program was delayed by rising costs and a change in its leadership. Despite these setbacks, two years later, the chamber and its developer took an option on an additional site (Kings Road), hoping to cut costs by developing the two sites concurrently. But because of the city council's delaying tactics and legal maneuvers over the necessary zone change, the chamber and the developer eventually abandoned the project.

In 1972, the city council again expressed unwillingness to rezone the Kings Road site---this time in response to a recommendation to build moderate-income housing there---citing physical factors such as absence of sidewalks and a high water table. But in September, 1973 the council set aside its earlier misgivings about these defects and zoned the site to allow construction of 180 luxury apartments.

After extensive political wrangling over the Dartmouth Street site, a new private developer bought it from the chamber and has now completed 50 low-income units.

It was the failure of the chamber's effort, which was largely brought about by the city's continuing foot-dragging on low-and-moderate-income housing issues, that spawned the CCC and led to its eventual involvement in litigation.

The experience finally forced civic groups to realize that group action offered a better chance of getting results. The chamber having abdicated its leadership role, the LWW and a newly established community development corporation set about developing support.

From the first days of its formation, the CCC used a gradually escalating series of tactics to get the city moving on housing.

In October, 1970, shortly after the coalition was organized, the LWW submitted to HUD officials a lengthy narrative detailing instances of housing discrimination. The report brought a HUD investigator to the city, but no action---not even a written response.

LWW housing chairperson Ruth Bergeron prepared an administrative complaint in 1971 to be sent to HUD. The

CCC circulated the brief among its own members so that they could fully digest it. Maintaining its conciliatory stance toward the city, the coalition also arranged several "reasoning" sessions with city officials. The CCC, in addition, persuaded the mayor to establish a task force on residential development, but its recommendations were ignored. (Ms. Bergeron even took a stab at direct involvement in city decision-making by running for city council. She narrowly lost to an anti-housing opponent.) When the CCC actually filed the administrative complaint, it seemed like a momentous step, but again, the response from HUD and the city was minimal.

"Going to court was the only left to do," said Ms. Bergeron. Throughout the current lawsuit, the LWW has provided organizational and fundraising skills for the coalition, which by this point includes the Schenectady Inner City Ministry, the local YWCA, Church Women United and several other civic and church groups. Summoning up enough courage to raise the \$10,000 needed to fund reproduction and court costs was no small feat, but currently the group is only \$2,000 shy of its goal. Fortunately, the CCC was able to secure the services of an experienced attorney who, believing in the cause, agreed to minimal compensation.

The task of securing litigants fell to a persuasive clergyman in the CCC. One sticky problem, which made many member groups hesitant to join the suit, was the question of financial liability for legal costs. Ultimately, the coalition assumed responsibility for costs as an independent organization, with the understanding that the attorney will terminate his involvement in the case when coalition funds are exhausted.

Said Ms. Bergeron: "Our biggest problem is finding enough person power to mount an effective public education campaign in a hostile community with no governmental support locally and no commitment to a broad-based housing program by the national administration.

"Court action is slow and momentum is difficult to generate, so we do our publicity work with an eye to keeping the issues alive but avoiding overblown promises of quick or complete solutions. We hope to force a re-direction of resources and funds to meet basic housing needs, and if we accomplish that we shall have accomplished a great deal in this neighborhood-oriented city," she concluded.

Whatever the outcome of the lawsuit, it is obvious that dedicated community groups like the Coalition for Community Concerns are a much-needed spark to rekindle government commitment to housing.

PENNSYLVANIA LWW AS FRIEND OF THE COURT

The League of Women Voters of Pennsylvania entered an exclusionary zoning suit as amicus curiae (friend of the court.) What they've lost through unfavorable decisions they've more than made up for in experience.

The case could affect all of the state's suburban communities with little low or moderate income housing and few, if any, minority residents. At issue is the state's administrative discretion in granting funds to local communities.

The Pennsylvania Department of Community Affairs (DCA) denied Upper St. Clair township a \$55,000 grant for a park under the state's Project 500 because the township was exclusively upper-income.

Project 500 is a component of the Land and Water Reclamation Act of 1968 which authorized the state legislature to issue up to \$500 million in bonds to provide continued on next page

for the acquisition and development of park and recreational space throughout the state. Fifteen percent of the funds were allocated to DCA.

The department's guidelines state that because the funds are limited, high priority should be given to municipalities and neighborhoods with such need indicators as high population density and a high proportion of low-income families. State attorneys-general had issued several rulings in the past which upheld such state discretion.

When the suburban Pittsburgh township challenged the decision, the DCA secretary convened an administrative hearing panel, and asked the LWV to file an amicus brief. The state League, hesitant to enter a local suit, decided to hold off since the case was sure to be appealed.

In June 1973 the administrative hearing panel upheld DCA's use of discretionary power to deny funds to the township. Although the ruling did not focus on exclusionary zoning, arguments presented by the plaintiffs led the panel to conclude that Upper St. Clair is an "exclusive, if not exclusionary, community. It does not in the least bit reflect the age, income, racial or housing characteristics of the region in which it exists, nor even of its adjacent communities."

Testimony given during the hearing had revealed that the township's predominantly single-family, high-priced housing stock precludes close to 80% of the region's families from living there. An average home sells for \$60,000-70,000, with population density only slightly more than two people per acre. In addition, although the township population increased from 8,287 to 15,411 between 1960 and 1970, the number of blacks increased from 18-28, all contained in five households.

As expected, Upper St. Clair appealed the decision to the state commonwealth court, which was created in 1968 to hear administrative disputes.

Since the League was ready to move, Ms. Neuman began the arduous process of locating a pro bono lawyer. First, she contacted DCA's attorney. He referred her to the assistant attorney general who was drafting the DCA brief. The assistant attorney general referred her to a University of Pennsylvania professor, an expert on exclusionary zoning who was excited about the case but much too busy to take it on. She finally struck pay-dirt when the professor referred her to Dave Moskowitz, a lawyer for Regional Housing Legal Services.

"I hardly opened my mouth before he said 'Yes, I'll do it,'" Ms. Neuman said. Since Moskowitz was interested in the Upper St. Clair case, he agreed to provide his services free of charge.

The League hit an unforeseen snag when Moskowitz discovered in late December that the case, originally scheduled for late February had been moved up to January 7. Since there just wasn't enough time to prepare and submit the amicus brief, Moskowitz petitioned the lawyers for both sides for permission to submit the brief late. Permission granted, the LWV submitted its amicus at the end of February, only to have it refused by the chief judge of the commonwealth court.

"That was pretty discouraging after all that work," Ms. Neuman said, "but each side knew they were going to take this to the state supreme court regardless of how the commonwealth court ruled."

The amicus brief focuses on the Constitutional and civil rights protections which, it argues, required DCA's denial of funds to Upper St. Clair. It discusses

the DCA action in the context of nationwide standards that apply to all governmental actions. The brief documents the exclusive and exclusionary character of Upper St. Clair township and contends that 1) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 requires the DCA to withhold funds from exclusionary municipalities and 2) Upper St. Clair has violated the equal protection clause of the Constitution by interfering with the fundamental right to travel.

Nevertheless, on April 5, 1974 the commonwealth court ruled against DCA, saying that the department failed to prove that zoning laws were responsible for Upper St. Clair's mostly white population and high-priced housing. The chairman of the township board of supervisors hailed the decision as a victory for community control over zoning.

Deeming the township's elation premature, the League and DCA intend to exhaust the judicial appeals process before admitting defeat in the Upper St. Clair controversy. Already, the DCA's lawyer has filed for permission to appeal the case to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. At his request, the LWV has filed a supporting petition. In the attorney's view, the League's opinion, submitted as amicus, may well carry more weight with the court than those of parties to the suit. And, since the commonwealth court ruling did not address the constitutional questions raised by the LWV's original brief, their motion for appeal should have a special relevancy.

For more information, contact Ms. Nancy Neuman, LWV of Pennsylvania; Strawbridge & Clothier; 8th and Market Streets; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19105.

Housing Allowances (continued)

integration that an allowance approach could facilitate. There are several statements from official HUD documents that produce questions on the extent to which economic integration can be achieved throughout metro areas.

HUD's first annual report on housing allowances states, "...it should be realized that because of cost, housing allowances can be made applicable only to offset the rents or sales prices of existing housing...As such, the program is unlikely to fulfill the objective of a new housing program...by providing housing opportunities in newer suburban areas where little moderate-income housing is being constructed and little or no modest housing exists."

Housing in the Seventies, HUD's extensive report on federal housing policies and programs that provided the basis for the presidential housing message last year, asserts that equal opportunity goals conflict in some cases with housing production goals, i.e. the requirement that prohibits location of federally-assisted housing in areas of racial concentration conflicts with the major purpose of housing subsidy programs which is to make adequate housing available to low-and-moderate-income persons. These areas, the report states, may very well have the greatest need and the best chance of community acceptance of federally-assisted housing.

Many civil rights advocates, however, believe there should be strong linkages between equal opportunity goals and housing. The two, they believe, cannot and should not be considered separate and conflicting issues. The supply and location of low-and-moderate-income housing must be tied to equal housing opportunity efforts. To do otherwise would leave in limbo past gains in fair housing and future progress towards an open society.

League of Women Voters of the U.S.

April 3, 1973

1730 M Street, N.W.

Washington, D. C. 20036

ADDENDUM to oral testimony presented to the Senate Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Affairs,

BY Mrs. Erwin C. Hannum, representing the LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES on a panel presentation by the National Ad Hoc Coalition on Housing, on April 3, 1973

IMPACT OF HOUSING MORATORIUM

Sample reports from state and local Leagues of Women Voters about the social and economic impact in their communities of the Presidential moratorium halting new contracts for low- and moderate-income housing subsidy programs and the need for federally subsidized housing programs.

ALASKA. LWV of Anchorage, P.O. Box 1345, Anchorage. 95901

Reports that cuts in water and sewer grants mean no on-site water and sewer facilities for planned housing. "All FHA 235 monies have been stopped. There has been an overwhelming demand for 235 housing in Anchorage because the cost of housing (materials, labor, maintenance) is astronomically high. In the last 6 months 400 families have qualified for 235 housing. . . . All 235 monies have been stopped. Presently 2000 families are eligible. Existing units total 900, with 840 proposed units lost due to loss of funding. . . ."

"Rent supplement money cut. Anchorage has over 50% rental units. Considering unemployment figures already cited, these supplements are needed.

"We have a month to month waiting list for low-rent public housing for over 400 families. All monies for such housing have been cut."

(From a special memo to Mrs. Bruce Benson, President of LWV of U.S., by Joan L. Hayes, Chairman Human Resources Committee, Anchorage League.)

CALIFORNIA. LWV of Pasadena Area, 1321 North Lake Avenue, Pasadena 91104

"Although the League is aware that there has been some corruption and mismanagement in the housing program in certain localities of the country, federally assisted housing in the Pasadena community has made a significant contribution towards alleviating the housing needs of the low-moderate income population.

"Your moratorium calling for an eighteen month suspension of federal housing subsidy programs seems an unwise approach to the problem. These funds will be withheld from many proposals which have received city and county approval. Our non-profit housing development corporations and other citizen housing groups have spent many years developing expertise and educating the community as to the housing needs of low-moderate income persons. In our own community unemployment due to cut-backs in the Space program, a constant rate of unemployment of minorities--about double the national average--and the general rise in living costs have created a greater financial demand than can be overcome locally.

"Since much of the problem of inefficiency seems to be an administrative one, we wish to recommend that federal programs which assist in the development and rehabilitation of housing for low-moderate income persons be continued and adequately funded until alternatives can be developed and refined. We suggest that in the meantime, the Department of Housing and Urban Development be directed to make every effort to formulate methods of increasing the housing supply, so that the national goal of a decent home in a suitable living environment for all Americans can be achieved."

(From a letter to President Nixon, from Marguerite Ernstone, President and Helen L. Burr, Housing Consultant, Pasadena Area League.)

CALIFORNIA. LWV of Fresno, 977 Pierce Drive, Clovis 93612

"THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF FRESNO is very concerned about the effect of the housing moratorium on our city and county. The voters of Fresno passed a measure in November to build 800 low-rent housing units. With a waiting list of 1,918 families, these units are desperately needed. It is highly unlikely that state and local governments will be able to provide funds for these housing units."

"Another consideration is that Fresno is an area with severe unemployment problems. Building this housing would provide hundreds of badly-needed jobs. . . ."

(From a letter to HUD Secretary James T. Lynn, from Mrs. Gilbert Rodriguez, President, Fresno League.)

COLORADO. LWV of Arapahoe County, 142 Woodlawn Center, Littleton 80120

"Since the announcement of the housing moratorium this region has received more than its share of program cuts -- many to previously allocated and funded projects."

"The Arapahoe County League is concerned, in particular, with one housing program: the Littleton Housing Authority. Although awarded a \$3.5 million grant for development and construction of 150 low income housing units, actual construction has not begun and the program is in serious jeopardy."

"Littleton, Colorado was one of the first suburban communities in the state to adopt a policy and program for housing its low and moderate income residents. Creation of the Authority culminated a year's work spearheaded by members of the Arapahoe County League. . . . We cannot let this program die."

"The Littleton Housing Authority has under contract land for the elderly housing (70 units) and options for 13 family sites. If the program is canceled or held in abeyance, the possibility of keeping this land or purchasing similar properties at present market rate is impossible."

A letter to Senator Dominick relates how, after three years work, Littleton became the first suburb in Colorado to take positive action in the area of low-income housing and was one of the few communities in the Denver Metro area to be ready to implement its fair share of providing low- and moderate-income housing.

(To Senator Peter Dominick and Representative William Armstrong, from Mrs. T. Ross Bignell, 1st Vice President and Housing Chairwoman, Arapahoe County League.)

ILLINOIS. LWV of Forest Park, 301 Springfield, Forest Park 60130

"The League developed a resolution to the President and U.S. Congressmen, sent it to Village President and Council asking that the Council send the resolution from

the Council. The resolution was adopted and sent on March 12. The resolution asked the President and Congress to agree speedily on means for restoring funds to provide "an adequate supply of housing for persons of low and moderate income." The resolution said, among other things, "The goals set by the federal government for new housing and subsidized housing have not been met and cannot be met unless governmental action is taken; and WHEREAS, the freezing of the federal share of funds to the Illinois Housing Development Authority and Section 23 Public Housing Act has seriously curtailed the options of the Village at a time when we are considering methods to increase the supply of housing for low and moderate income families; . . ."

ILLINOIS. LWV of Chicago, 6723 South Euclid, Chicago 60649

The Chicago and Cook County Leagues and the League of the U.S. filed amici curiae briefs in the *Gautreaux V Chicago Housing Authority*, Romney case -- a demonstration of League commitment to the goal of equal opportunity in housing and an end to the practice of racially discriminatory housing in Chicago, and a "remedy for the effects of past discrimination through the placement of low-income or public housing on scattered sites, both in Chicago and in suburban communities."

". . . Full relief to fulfill the requirements of the *Gautreaux* decision will be 40,000 units in the city and 20,000 units in the suburbs.

"The moratorium would permit the use of federal funds to construct only 267 units of public housing, because that is the number of units which the Chicago City Council has approved and for which there was a HUD Area V Office approved plan (at the time of the moratorium cut-off date)."

"Unless federal funds are made available for housing in Chicago, the remainder of HUD-approved reservation for 2958 family-type units will not be honored."

Mayor Daley's office reported to the League that Chicago would lose more than \$20 million in model cities over the next 17 months; 3,100 units of low and moderate income housing; and 13,000 elderly citizens would be unable to get adequate housing.

(To Congressman Ralph Metcalfe, from Eleanor Elam, President and Andrea Rozran, Housing Chairwoman, Chicago League.)

MARYLAND. LWV of Calvert County, Silver Rock Circle, Box 148, Lusby 20657

"Talk of planned housing in the pipeline is no consolation to communities such as ours, because we were caught before our housing plans reached the pipeline. In rural areas the shortage of housing available to poor people is particularly severe. In Calvert County, about one dwelling out of four has some or all of the following deficiencies: utter lack of plumbing, dilapidated condition, incredible overcrowding, or serious fire hazard.

"The vast majority of ill-housed people in Calvert County are children, oldsters on pitifully meager annuities, or people who are disabled or incapacitated. These bitter facts are not minimized by citing scandals and mistakes of other regions.

"Real people, not statistics or averages, are really being hurt by the housing moratorium and impoundments now in effect. Experience has shown that poor communities, the same as most poor people, can do little to help themselves. . . ."

(To Representative William Mills, from Mrs. Walter T. Wilson, Human Resources Chairwoman, Calvert County League.)

MASSACHUSETTS. LWV of Cambridge, 15 Brattle Street, Cambridge 02138

"The Administration's decision to suspend immediately for an eighteen month period the operation of our federal subsidized housing programs without consultation of Congress represents a curtailment of government-assisted housing programs which in human and economic terms can only be described as catastrophic. The results of this action will work a severe hardship on the people who need housing the most and who are the least able to afford it.

"No dollar figure has been projected for Massachusetts, but housing and finance officials say the freeze could wipe out as many as 14,000 units of new and rehabilitated housing, including 1,200 units in Boston . . .; the freeze on 235 housing alone would result in the loss of 7 million dollars to Massachusetts, . . ."

"Several private mixed-housing projects already planned for Cambridge have had to be totally cancelled."

(From "LEAGUE ITEMS," the Cambridge LWV bulletin, President, Dorothy Altman.)

MINNESOTA. LWV of Minnetonka-Eden Prairie Area, 3606 Croftview, Minnetonka 55343

"Eden Prairie citizens, for the past few years have worked with their council to plan for a housing mix which would provide shelter for people of all incomes. Now just when plans were to become a reality, funds have been cut off. Two 236 proposals were accepted by the Eden Prairie Council in August 1972. The moratorium prevents local citizens from carrying out their plan.

"Minnetonka has a Housing and Redevelopment Authority and recommended 200 units of public housing (170 elderly, 30 family units). The City Council authorized an application for 200 units of elderly housing, which has recently been turned down. Even more recently, a 236 proposal had received HUD approval -- only to find two months later that it had been taken away.

"Our discouragement and despair is beyond words. Just when our suburban communities were making headway in helping to solve the problems of core cities by making housing available for our own low income persons, funding has been removed. . . ."

(To Senator Hubert Humphrey; Senator Walter Mondale; Representative Bill Frenzel; and press, from Gwen Luhta, President, Minnetonka-Eden Prairie League.)

NEW JERSEY. LWV of Ewing Township, State Police Department, West Trenton 08628

"We feel that the putting of a moratorium on the housing program because of possible abuses and problems is a form of cynical discrimination against programs which are very meaningful to a large number of people in our state and community. Ewing Township, like most New Jersey communities in the most thickly populated state in the United States, has a severe housing shortage in all areas but has no housing available at all for people with moderate or low incomes. . . . As League members we cannot sit by and watch the Executive Branch of our government subvert the will of Congress and the will of the majority of people who elected that Congress by refusing to spend funds appropriated and desperately needed."

(To President Nixon and HUD Secretary Lynn, from Marcia Felcone, President, Ewing Township League.)

NEW YORK. LWV of Rochester Metropolitan Area, 75 College Avenue, Rochester 14607

Participating in the NY State Emergency Committee Opposed to the Housing Moratorium.

The estimated loss to Monroe County includes 200 new single family section 235 units, 55 rehabilitations-235-J, 5798 multi-family section 236 units, and 484 public housing units. Total housing units that would have entered the housing pipeline after January 5, 1973 is 6,537; the direct construction cost, not counting land-- \$132,251,000; associated community development-- \$17,133,000. Using a multiplier effect of \$3.00 per \$1.00 of the total estimated dollar loss of \$149,384,000, the total impact loss reaches \$481,200,000 in Monroe County alone-- a significant loss in time of high unemployment.

(Data gathered for state meeting of Emergency Coalition, submitted by Gloria Samson, Housing Chairman, Rochester Metro League.)

OHIO. LWV of Greater Dayton Area. 120 West 2nd Street, Dayton 45402

"The housing moratorium in the Dayton area will have the effect of punishing the poor and those with a moderate income for the inadequacies of administrators or those who gain financially from the programs. . . . Several Communities are becoming aware of the Dayton Plan and beginning to work out agreements with the Metropolitan Housing Authority (West Carrollton and Germantown.) We were on our way to some reasonable housing solutions and the moratorium on public housing upsets this appletart. The Miami Valley Regional Planning Commission has estimated that a minimum of 1,125 low and moderate income units in the region, and 283 units in the City will also be lost.

"We are concerned that this moratorium may signal a reneging by federal government on its commitment to assist with low income housing. Also, when the moratorium is lifted there will be a long time lag before new housing starts can get underway. We repeat, for the people who need public housing, there are no alternatives. In addition to the housing moratorium, the City of Dayton will lose one half of the allocated HUD funds for code enforcement for 1973, with no funds allocated for 1974. The loss of funding for code enforcement, which will come to an end in 1974, may well leave whole sections of our city susceptible to blight."

(Statement by Gail Levin, LWV of Dayton Area.)

PENNSYLVANIA. LWV of Beaver County, 209 Marble Street, Aliquippa 15001

"It was quite a jolt to read the information in our local paper that the Administration had revised the moratorium date on HUD-sponsored housing projects and set it back to December 31, 1972. This is a serious blow to our community. For years we have been trying to find a way to force the upgrading of one of the worse housing areas in Aliquippa. . . . It has been only in the last two months that we felt the psychological climate would permit the project to proceed. (That is, for a 96-unit known as the "Bricks" area). A plan for the 96 units has been presented to HUD. The non-profit sponsor has received a feasibility letter for the \$1,900,000 project and was awaiting firm commitment. The new federal regulation has seemingly canceled out all the painstaking work of the last two years. Aliquippa is left with 96 units of absolutely wretched housing which becomes worse each passing day."

(From letter to Senator Hugh Scott and Senator Richard Schweiker, from Gilda de Ferrari, Board member Beaver County League.)

PENNSYLVANIA. LWV of Pennsylvania, 8th and Market Streets, Philadelphia 19015

An alert sent by the State Human Resources Chairman to all local Leagues pointed out: "These cuts will seriously affect the supply of housing for low and moderate income families. The new Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency will be limited to financing housing for people of moderate income because of the freeze. PHFA had intended to use federal subsidies as a means of reducing housing costs so builders could lower their sales and rental prices. 'Seed money' for pre-development costs, and 'write-downs' of development costs previously provided by the Department of Community Affairs will no longer be available as a result of the federal freeze. . . . In Pennsylvania alone, Farmer's Home cuts will result in a total estimated loss over the next 18 months of \$25,495,975 and 1,827 man years of employment for home builders."

(Sent by Mrs. Mark Neuman, State Human Resources Chairwoman).

WISCONSIN. LWV of North Shore, 4221 North Maryland Avenue, Milwaukee 53211

"On March 3, 1973 a meeting was held in Milwaukee for the purpose of evaluating the effects upon our area of the recent housing moratorium. Attending were representatives or organizations concerned with the need for increasing the supply of low and moderate income housing throughout Southeastern Wisconsin. The League of Women Voters shares this concern and I (Helen McGregor, President) went as a representative of the North Shore League.

"The impact at the state level was reported by a representative of the State Department of Local Affairs and Development. Over an 18-month period an estimated loss of 13,245 units will occur and this will mean a total loss of one-half billion dollars worth of economic activity and 17,800 jobs throughout the state. The DLAD also says that the state cannot take over the housing programs because it cannot provide either the depth of subsidy necessary or the expertise which the local governments need and receive from the federal government. As for how revenue sharing will affect the problem, local governments are not likely to opt for as controversial a use as low and moderate income housing.

"The Community Relations and Social Development Commission said that in one year's time, 3,200 units of low and moderate income housing will be lost by Milwaukee County. It was reported by the Conference on Religion and Urban Affairs that with 1,500 applications for housing for the elderly now on file and the vacancy rate zero, 400 units have not been eliminated."

(From letter to Senator William Proxmire; Senator Gaylord Nelson; Representative Glenn Davis, from Helen McGregor, President, North Shore League.)

League of Women Voters of the U.S.
1730 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

April 3, 1973

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS SUBCOMMITTEE
of the

SENATE BANKING, HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

by

Mrs. Ervin C. Hannum

Representing the League of Women Voters of the United States

on the panel presentation by the National Ad Hoc Housing Coalition

The League of Women Voters of the United States is very heartened by the fact that this Senate Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Affairs has decided to hold oversight hearings on existing federally subsidized housing programs. I am Cynthia Hannum, and am here today on behalf of the League and as a participant in the National Ad Hoc Housing Coalition. The League has been an active participating member of this coalition since December 1972.

Since 1968, Leagues across the country have worked to promote an adequate supply of housing for lower-income people. We firmly believe that citizen participation from all segments of the community is essential in helping to achieve national housing goals and an equal opportunity of access to good housing. To those ends local and state Leagues over the country have engaged in a variety of activities, including programs such as these:

- working for the establishment of housing authorities,
- participation in non-profit housing corporations,
- promoting metropolitan housing allocation plans to help break down concentrated patterns of economic and racial isolation,
- examining land-use policies that exclude low- and moderate-income housing.

At the national level, the League has testified before legislative and appropriations committees, participated in coalitions working for forward-looking housing legislation, and served on the Citizens Advisory Committee convened by former HUD Secretary George Romney.

League membership interest in housing has been serious and continuous. And for this reason, the League has viewed with concern and alarm the increasing deterioration of support for federal housing subsidy programs by the Administration. The rumor and subsequent announcement of a housing moratorium, with no hint of alternative programs or solutions, provided impetus for collective action with other concerned organizations. That is why the League has participated in all the Ad Hoc Coalition activities since the formation of the group: for example, joint letter to President Nixon, group meetings, and a press conference.

Since the announcement of the moratorium beginning January 5, state and local Leagues across the nation have communicated to us the grievous effects of the moratorium on numerous local housing programs, many of which were finally under way after concerted effort by private citizens and public officials.

It is inequitable and irresponsible to perpetuate a housing moratorium that victimizes the poor and ill-housed for the shortcomings of federal housing administrative offices and of some of the federal housing subsidy programs. The Administration says, on the one hand, that more progress in constructing housing for low- and moderate-income people has been made over the past four years than at any other time in history, and, on the other hand, that we must stop all programs indiscriminantly for a period of evaluation. Putting the two postures together adds up to an absurd position, particularly in view of the enormous unmet need for decent low-cost housing.

Evaluation of programs, and rapid action to eradicate sloppy and sometimes fraudulent practices and administrative procedures should be constant elements of a federal housing program. So, indeed, should the pursuit of better legislation. There are bound to be problems with programs as large and extensive as the federal housing subsidy program. The League is convinced, however, that a moratorium declared with no certain alternatives in sight at the end of the eighteen-month halt is creating chaos and hardship in local communities over the country. Furthermore, this action leaves in doubt the integrity of the federal government, in view of the housing act of 1968.

At this time, I would like to share with the members of this committee a few examples of League reports about the impact of the moratorium on their communities. Since time is short, I will give only two or three now, but I am submitting a further sampling of reports we are getting in daily from League leaders. The League requests that the entire statement be made a part of the official hearing record. In addition, when this Committee moves into legislative hearings on housing programs, we shall want to testify again.

The President of the Fresno California League wrote to HUD Secretary Lynn, saying in part:

"THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF FRESNO is very concerned about the effects of the housing moratorium on our city and county. The voters of Fresno passed a measure in November to build 800 low-rent housing units. With a waiting list of 1,918 families, these units are desperately needed. It is highly unlikely that state and local governments will be able to provide funds for these housing units.

"Another consideration is that Fresno is an area with severe unemployment problems. Building this housing would provide hundreds of badly-needed jobs. . . ."

The President of the Minnetonka-Eden Prairie Area League of Minnesota wrote to Senators Humphrey and Mondale and Representative Frenzel, stating in part:

"Eden Prairie citizens, for the past few years have worked with their council to plan for a housing mix which would provide shelter for people of all incomes. Now just when plans were to become a reality, funds have been cut off. Two 236 proposals were accepted by the Eden Prairie Council in August 1972. The moratorium prevents local citizens from carrying out their plans.

"Minnetonka has a Housing and Redevelopment Authority and recommended 200 units of public housing (170 elderly, 30 units family). The City Council authorized an application for 200 units of elderly housing, which has recently been turned down. Even more recently, a 236 proposal had received HUD approval -- only to find two months later that it had been taken away.

"Our discouragement and despair are beyond words. Just when our suburban communities were making headway in helping to solve the problems of core cities by making housing available for our own low income persons, funding has been removed. . . ."

The Chicago, Illinois League President and Human Resources Chairman wrote their U.S. Congressmen, pointing out that:

The Chicago and Cook County Leagues and the League of the U.S. filed amici curiae briefs in the Gautreaux V. Chicago Housing Authority, Romney case. This action was a demonstration of League commitment to the goal of equal opportunity in housing and an end to the practice of racially discriminatory housing in Chicago, and a "remedy for the effects of past discrimination through the placement of low-income or public housing on scattered sites, both in Chicago and in suburban communities." The letter reminded the Congressmen of the following facts:

". . . Full relief to fulfill the requirements of the Gautreaux decision will be 40,000 units in the city and 20,000 units in the suburbs.

"The moratorium would permit the use of federal funds to construct only 267 units of public housing, because that is the number of units which the Chicago City Council has approved and for which there is (was) a HUD Area V Office approved plan (at the time of the moratorium cut-off date).

"Unless federal funds are made available for housing in Chicago, the remainder of a HUD-approved reservation for 2,958 family-type units will not be honored."

From Colorado, the Housing Chairman of the Arapahoe County League wrote to Senator Dominick and Representative Armstrong in part as follows:

"Since the announcement of the housing moratorium this region has received more than its share of program cuts -- many to previously allocated and funded projects.

"The Arapahoe County League is concerned, in particular, with one housing program: the Littleton Housing Authority. Although awarded a \$3.5 million grant for development and construction of 150 low income housing units, actual construction has not begun and the program is in serious jeopardy.

"Littleton, Colorado was one of the first suburban communities in the state to adopt a policy and program for housing its low and moderate income residents. Creation of the Authority culminated a year's work spearheaded by members of the Arapahoe County League. . . . We cannot let this program die."

The letter relates how, after three years of work, Littleton became the first suburb in Colorado to take positive action in the area of low-income housing and was one of the few communities in the Denver Metro area to be ready to implement its fair share of providing low- and moderate-income housing.

Additional examples of the social and economic impact of the moratorium are submitted as an addendum to this brief statement. Thank you again for the opportunity of appearing before this Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Affairs.

- o -

ADDENDUM to oral testimony.

WISCONSIN. LWV of North Shore, 4221 North Maryland Avenue, Milwaukee 53211

"On March 3, 1973 a meeting was held in Milwaukee for the purpose of evaluating the effects upon our area of the recent housing moratorium. Attending were representatives or organizations concerned with the need for increasing the supply of low and moderate income housing throughout Southeastern Wisconsin. The League of Women Voters shares this concern and I (Helen McGregor, President) went as a representative of the North Shore League.

"The impact at the state level was reported by a representative of the State Department of Local Affairs and Development. Over an 18-month period an estimated loss of 13,245 units will occur and this will mean a total loss of one-half billion dollars worth of economic activity and 17,800 jobs throughout the state. The DLAD also says that the state cannot take over the housing programs because it cannot provide either the depth of subsidy necessary or the expertise which the local governments need and receive from the federal government. As for how revenue sharing will affect the problem, local governments are not likely to opt for as controversial a use as low and moderate income housing.

"The Community Relations and Social Development Commission said that in one year's time, 3,200 units of low and moderate income housing will be lost by Milwaukee County. It was reported by the Conference on Religion and Urban Affairs that with 1,500 applications for housing for the elderly now on file and the vacancy rate zero, 400 units have now been eliminated."

(From letter to Senator William Proxmire; Senator Gaylord Nelson; Representative Glenn Davis, from Helen McGregor, President, North Shore League.)

time
for
Action

NO. 92-II-4

March 21, 1972

TO: LOCAL AND STATE LEAGUE PRESIDENTS

FROM: MRS. BRUCE B. BENSON, PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS ON SCHOOL BUSING MORATORIUM¹ AND EQUAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES²

CONGRESSIONAL CLIMATE: Both branches of Congress have provided a forum for anti-busing sentiments this year, serving as a focus for proposals which go far beyond the busing question. In effect, this country's commitment to equal educational opportunity is in serious doubt.

Reports from the Hill Nos. 92-I-15, Nov. 24, '71; 92-II-1, Feb. 11, '72; and 92-II-2, Mar. 2, '72, give a summary of the action taken in the 92nd Congress so far on the so-called anti-busing amendments. In response to pressures often generated by misinformation back home, more and more public officials, in and out of office, both in Congress and in the Administration, are jumping on the anti-busing bandwagon. The most influential effort made to date was President Nixon's nationally televised address directly following the Florida primary.

THE FACTS. President Nixon proposes a moratorium on all new court-ordered busing. His proposed legislation would also terminate all new or existing busing orders five years from entry of the order or from passage of the law, whichever is later; and would terminate all desegregation orders ten years from entry of the order or from passage of the law, whichever is later. Furthermore, district lines may not be altered unless it is established that the lines were drawn with a segregationist purpose and effect. And on application of a local educational agency, an existing desegregation order may be reopened and modified to comply with provisions of the Act. In other words, there is a time limit set for duration of any court order to implement school desegregation; and since the whole question of what constitutes legitimate court procedure in specifying desegregation plans is open to doubt, many school systems will very likely reopen past decisions for further argument.

Though supposedly supporting desegregation, the legislation effectively pulls the rug out from under those communities which have made an honest effort to integrate and removes an effective threat to recalcitrant school systems which might otherwise not consider any other, more popular, methods of desegregation.

Claiming that "the abolition of dual school systems has been virtually completed and great progress has been made and is being made toward the elimination of the vestiges of these systems," the legislation specifies that assignment of students on a neighborhood basis, unless such assignment is for segregation purposes (de jure) is not a denial of equal educational opportunity. Unfortunately, as long as schools are mainly financed by property taxes, poor neighborhoods will generally have worse schools than wealthy neighborhoods. The courts have said: "All things being equal, with no history of discrimination, it might well be desirable to assign pupils to schools nearest their homes. But all things are not equal ...".

¹ HR 13916

League Action Service is published to assist Leagues and League members in working toward their legislative goals. Time for Action is sent on Duplicate Presidents Mailing. Subscription \$5.00 for the Congressional session.

² HR 13915

To quote a New York Times editorial of March 16, 1972: "Widespread fear of busing is an undeniable fact throughout the country. Irrational anxieties have been reinforced by occasional abuses of busing, without sufficient regard for educational and social realities. ... Excessive, long-distance busing, far from being required, has been held undesirable by the Supreme Court. Those Federal court rulings which specifically ordered busing generally did so in exasperation over local resistance to any school desegregation whatsoever. Busing, which is the way almost twenty million children daily go to school, has been used extensively as a means of keeping the schools segregated."..."

WHAT THE NATIONAL LEAGUE IS DOING. A request will be made for the League to testify on the "Equal Educational Opportunities Act of 1972" before the appropriate subcommittees of the Senate Committee on Labor & Public Welfare and the House Committee on Education & Labor. A shortened version of the League's testimony will be sent to all Members of Congress with a covering letter urging rejection of these regressive measures either as separate legislation or incorporated in the Conference Committee Report on S. 659. As with the League's testimony on the Constitutional Amendments, we will be releasing appropriate materials to the media.

WHAT YOU CAN DO.

- A. Leagues with Senators or Congressmen on either of the full committees (listed below) should make a concerted effort now to enlist constituents in opposition to these measures.
- B. All Leagues should contact their Senators and Congressmen and continue the efforts already undertaken to create a climate of public opinion which will allow a rational approach to the overheated dialogue on busing. Many of you have been doing an outstanding and courageous job in the face of extraordinary odds. Sometimes one becomes discouraged under these conditions, but we must not forget how important it is that the League voice be heard -- particularly since reasoned arguments are singularly lacking in the public discussion of this issue.
- C. SUGGESTED TECHNIQUES.
 1. Official League letters.
 2. Letters from members as individuals.
 3. Letters-to-the-Editor.
 4. Publicized statements of League position and support of this position by influential local citizens.
 5. Contact and work with local organizations who you already know are supportive. Examples: NAACP; Civil Rights, Human Relations commissions or advisory boards; teachers' associations.
 6. Radio and TV talk show participation.

Your national Board recognizes the widespread national clamor against busing and knows that many of you feel that you are standing alone on this issue. Clearly, your own local situation, and your common sense, must be the determinants of how much time you can realistically spend. Whatever efforts you find possible will make a contribution toward calming very troubled waters. The League can function as a voice of reason by countering some of the distortions being promulgated by the anti-busing forces. We hope that we can also function as a voice of conscience.

/List of committee members attached./

March 21, 1972

SENATE COMMITTEE ON LABOR & PUBLIC WELFARE

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| - Williams (D.-N.J.), Chairman | Stevenson (D.-Ill.) |
| - Randolph (D.-W.Va.) * | - Javits (R.-N.Y.) |
| - Pell (D.-R.I.) | - Dominick (R.-Col.) * |
| - Kennedy (D.-Mass.) | - Schweiker (R.-Pa.) |
| Nelson (D.-Wis.) | Packwood (R.-Ore.) |
| - Mondale (D.-Minn.) | Taft (R.-Ohio) * |
| - Eagleton (D.-Mo.) | - Beall (R.-Md.) * |
| - Cranston (D.-Cal.) | - Stafford (R.-Vt.) |
| Hughes (D.-Iowa) | |

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION & LABOR

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| - Perkins (D.-7 Ky.), Chairman | Hicks (D.- 9 Mass.) * |
| - Green (D.-3 Ore.) * | - Mazzoli (D.-3 Ky.) |
| - Thompson (D.-4 N.J.) | Badillo (D.-21 N.Y.) |
| - Dent (D.-21 Pa.) | - Quie (R.-1 Minn.) |
| - Pucinski (D.-11 Ill.) * | Ashbrook (R.-17 Ohio) * |
| - Daniels (D.-14 N.J.) | - Bell (R.-28 Calif.) |
| - Brademas (D.-3 Ind.) | - Reid (R.-26 N.Y.) |
| O'Hara (D.-12 Mich.) * | - Erlenborn (R.-14 Ill.) |
| - Hawkins (D.-21 Calif.) | - Dellenback (R.-4 Ore.) |
| Ford (D.-15 Mich.) * | - Esch (R.-2 Mich) * |
| Mink (D.-2 Hawaii) | Eshleman (R.-16 Pa.) * |
| Scheuer (D.-21 N.Y.) | - Steiger (R.-6 Wis.) |
| - Meeds (D.-2 Wash.) | Landgrebe (R.-2 Ind.) * |
| - Burton (D.-5 Calif.) | - Hansen (R.-2 Idaho) |
| - Gaydos (D.-20 Pa.) | Ruth (R.-8 N.Car.) * |
| Clay (D.-1 Mo.) | Forsythe (R.-6 N.J.) * |
| Chisholm (D.-12 N.Y.) | Veysey (R.-38 Calif.) * |
| Biaggi (D.-24 N.Y.) * | Kemp (R.-39 N.Y.) * |
| Grasso (D.-6 Conn.) * | Peyser (R.-25 N.Y.) * |

* Indicates the Congressman voted to instruct conferees to insist on strong House anti-busing amendments to S. 659.

- Indicates appointee to Conference Committee.

C O R R E C T I O N

C O R R E C T I O N

C O R R E C T I O N

PLEASE NOTE THE FOLLOWING CORRECTION TO TIME FOR ACTION

NO. 92-II-4 - March 21, 1972

Page 3

Footnote should follow names of members of Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare:

Members of the Senate Committee whose names are asterisked (*) voted for the Griffin amendment to S. 659 -- the tough anti-busing amendment the League opposed. There has been no vote in the Senate to instruct the conferees.

TIME FOR ACTION



Pres. file

LEAGUE ACTION SERVICE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES

1200 17th STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

25 CENTS A COPY

NO. 91-I-6

May 12, 1969

TO: Local and State Leagues with a Senator on the Independent Offices Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee or a Representative on the House Appropriations Committee. (Mailed to all Leagues for your information.)

FROM: Mrs. Bruce B. Benson, President

RE: Support for funding of housing programs authorized in the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 (P.L. 90-448) and for implementation of the open housing section of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (P.L. 90-284).

AIMS OF THE TIME FOR ACTION:

To interpret to members of the House and Senate Appropriations Subcommittees in particular, and to all members of the House Appropriations Committee, why it is important to approve full funding for the above programs. (While the Time for Action is primarily for Leagues with Congressmen on the two subcommittees and on the full House Appropriations Committee, all Leagues are free to write to the two subcommittee chairmen and the chairman of the House Appropriations Committee. See p.3 for subcommittee and committee lists.)

WHY THE LEAGUE SUPPORTS FUNDING FOR HOUSING PROGRAMS:

The League believes that responsibility in the nationwide effort to achieve equality of opportunity for access to housing resides with government at all levels and with the private sector.

We believe that in the enforcement of fair housing laws, funding should be adequate to provide trained and competent staff for public education to inform citizens of the provisions of fair housing legislation and we believe that adequate funding should be available for mediation and for all aspects of speedy enforcement. Therefore, we support funding for Title VIII, the Fair Housing section of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (P.L. 90-284).

The League also agrees that it is not possible to isolate fair housing from availability of housing. Implementation of equality of opportunity for access to housing depends not only on nondiscriminatory practices but also on the availability of an adequate supply of housing for low and moderate income families. Housing is in critically short supply, particularly for lower income families, and even though we have not yet completed our studies of the means by which decent housing should be produced so as to be available to all citizens, we believe that the Nation should start moving ahead now, with the tools that are presently available, to increase the housing supply. Therefore, we support the funding of the housing programs authorized in P.L. 90-448, the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968. Support of these programs now will not deter us from evaluating and re-evaluating them as our study continues.

League Action Service is published to assist Leagues and League members in working toward their legislative goals.

Time for Action is sent on Duplicate Presidents Mailing.

Subscription \$2.50 for the Congressional session.

Leagues can play a significant role as a result of their community housing surveys and studies and their knowledge of what the housing needs are in their communities in interpreting to Congress why it is important to appropriate full amounts for fair housing and for housing programs for lower income families.

BACKGROUND:

Timing. Hearings are near completion on HUD's FY 1970 budget in the House Appropriations Subcommittee; hearings have not yet been scheduled in the Senate. Hearings have been completed in subcommittees of both houses on a FY 1969 supplemental request. The full committees have not yet reported these requests. Important decisions on the FY 1969 supplemental requests may be made in the full House Appropriations Committee later this month.

Fair Housing. The 90th Congress appropriated only \$2 million with which to implement the Fair Housing Law; the Administration had requested \$8 million. The Nixon Administration has endorsed the previous Administration's supplemental request for \$2 million for FY 1969 and has also requested \$10.5 million to administer HUD's Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity programs in FY 1970.

Homeownership ("235") and rental housing ("236") programs for lower income families and rent supplements. These are the three major programs other than public housing for increasing the supply of housing for low and moderate income people.

There are no funds available now to fund applications for "235" and "236" projects. Last year, Congress approved \$25 million for each of these programs, after having authorized \$75 million for each. The Johnson Administration asked for the additional \$50 million for each program in a FY 1969 supplemental request. The Nixon Administration has supported this request.

There is a backlog of applications for "235" and "236" programs which cannot be funded. Applications for "235" projects covering more than 50,000 units were being held up at the end of April because of lack of authority to make contracts. These 50,000 units in pending applications would require commitment of \$40 million out of the \$50 million requested in the supplemental. Many applications beyond this number are now held back because applicants know that funds are not available. The backlog of applications for "236" projects as of the first week in May amounts to a value of over \$100 million.

For each of these two programs, the Nixon Administration has asked for \$100 million contract authority in the FY 1970 budget, the same as the Johnson FY 1970 request. In addition, the Administration has also asked for \$100 million authority under the rent supplements program, well above this year's \$30 million.

Independent Offices Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee

John O. Pastore (D., R.I.), Chairman

Democrats

Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.)
Allen J. Ellender (La.)
Richard B. Russell (Ga.)
(Chairman of the full committee)
Spessard L. Holland (Fla.)
John C. Stennis (Miss.)
Mike Mansfield (Mont.)

Republicans

Gordon Allott (Colo.)
Margaret Chase Smith (Maine)
Roman L. Hruska (Neb.)
Norris Cotton (N.H.)
Clifford P. Case (N.J.)
Milton R. Young (N.D.) ex officio member

House Appropriations Committee

George H. Mahon (D., Tex.), Chairman

Democrats

Michael J. Kirwan (Ohio)
Jamie L. Whitten (Miss.)
George W. Andrews (Ala.)
John J. Rooney (N.Y.)
Robert L. F. Sikes (Fla.)
Otto E. Passman (La.)
** Joe L. Evins (Tenn.)
* Edward P. Boland (Mass.)
William H. Natcher (Ky.)
Daniel J. Flood (Pa.)
Tom Steed (Okla.)
* George E. Shipley (Ill.)
John M. Slack (W. Va.)
John J. Flynt, Jr. (Ga.)
Neal Smith (Iowa)
* Robert N. Giaimo (Conn.)
Julia Butler Hansen (Wash.)
Charles S. Joelson (N.J.)
Joseph P. Addabbo (N.Y.)
John J. McFall (Calif.)
W.R. Hull, Jr. (Mo.)
Jeffery Cohelan (Calif.)
Edward J. Patten (N.J.)
Clarence D. Long (Md.)
* John O. Marsh, Jr. (Va.)
Sidney R. Yates, (Ill.)
Bob Casey (Tex.)
* David Pryor (Ark.)
Frank E. Evans (Colo.)

Republicans

Frank T. Bow (Ohio)
* Charles Raper Jonas (N.C.)
Elford A. Cederberg (Mich.)
Glenard P. Lipscomb (Calif.)
John J. Rhodes (Ariz.)
William E. Minshall (Ohio)
Robert H. Michel (Ill.)
Silvio O. Conte (Mass.)
Odin Langen (Minn.)
Ben Reifel (S. Dak.)
Glenn R. Davis (Wis.)
Howard W. Robison (N.Y.)
Garner E. Shriver (Kans.)
* Joseph M. McDade (Pa.)
Mark Andrews (N. Dak.)
* Louis C. Wyman (N.H.)
* Burt L. Talcott (Calif.)
Charlotte T. Reid (Ill.)
Donald W. Riegle, Jr. (Mich.)
Wendell Wyatt (Oreg.)
Jack Edwards (Ala.)

* Indicates members of the Independent Offices and Housing and Urban Development Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee.

** Indicates the Chairman of the Independent Offices and Housing and Urban Development Subcommittee.

IFA No 91-I-6

Funding for Housing Programs

4925 49th
May 22, 1969

The Honorable George Mahon
House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Mahon:

The membership of the Lubbock League of Women Voters is most concerned over the lack of financial support for various housing programs authorized in the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 and for implementation of the open housing section of the Civil Rights Act of 1968. When these programs were enacted the Johnson administration estimated that no less than 26 million new family units must be built by 1978 and of that total, no less than 6 million would be required for low-income families. Despite the almost crisis proportion of our housing needs, it has now become clear that the battle to create 26 million new homes is rapidly being lost. Not only have housing prices moved completely beyond the purchasing power of families who need them the most but racial discrimination prevents them from equal opportunity of purchase on available houses. It will be tragic indeed if we pass laws which say we favor fair housing and then do not provide funds for the enforcement of them.

Only recently the Lubbock League completed a housing survey of our own community and discovered that we were not without some acute problems in this area. The social unrest of the cities will no doubt come to focus more and more on the need for decent dwellings. We hope Congress will give housing high priority on the list of domestic needs.

Respectfully yours,

Mrs. Judson Maynard, 1st Vice President

Mrs. Duane Jordan, President

Caroline's file

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

June 11, 1969

Mrs. Duane Jordan
President
League of Women Voters of Lubbock
4925 - 49th
Lubbock, Texas

Dear Mrs. Jordan:

I have not overlooked the good letter which you and Mrs. Judson Maynard joined in sending to me. I appreciate your interest and concern in the funding of the various housing programs authorized in the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968.

There were numerous new programs authorized by this Act but the two major housing assistance programs--the so-called Section 235 Home Ownership Assistance Program and the Section 236 Rental Housing Assistance Program--offer the most significant new methods to provide additional housing for low and moderate income families. Last year after the 1968 Housing Act was signed, Congress in a supplemental appropriation measure provided \$25 million for the Home Ownership Assistance Program and \$25 million for the Rental Housing Assistance Program. These approvals were in the form of contract authorization and such contracts may run up to a maximum of thirty and forty years as provided in the authorizing legislation, thereby multiplying the commitment of federal resources many times.

This year the House of Representatives in another supplemental appropriation bill increased the contract authorization by \$40 million for each of these two programs. Additionally, there is presently pending before the Committee requests in connection with the 1970 budget of \$100 million in contract authority for each of these programs. These amounts represent additions to the level of annual contract authority provided in previous appropriation acts.

In all, the budget for 1970 requests contract authority for Sections 235 and 236 of the 1968 Housing Act, the Rent Supplement Program, and the Public Housing Program, aggregating some \$450 million. This translates into an estimated federal financial

Mrs. Duane Jordan
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June 11, 1969

commitment over the life of the contracts of about \$7.7 billion. Again, this is just for fiscal year 1970 and is in addition to amounts already on the books. Large additional requests promise to be forthcoming. The Appropriations Committee has completed hearings on the various HUD programs for fiscal 1970 but has not yet recommended funding levels to the House of Representatives. I anticipate that this action will be forthcoming late next week.

I must add that I have long been concerned about the cost and effectiveness of some of our major urban programs, particularly the housing programs. The programs authorized by the Housing Act of 1968 together with the Rent Supplement Program, the Public Housing Program, and others represent the commitment of considerable federal financial resources and we must be constantly alert to opportunities to improve the effectiveness of government efforts to assist in meeting the housing requirements of the country.

The budget is of course a forum for the competing interests of our various national problems and, as you know, the competition is extremely keen. Additionally, inflation and other aspects of our current fiscal situation make the demands for restraint in spending and stable money management generally most critical. I do want to assure you that the important question of federal assistance for housing is receiving my close personal attention here.

With regard to funds for the implementation of the so-called fair housing provisions of the 1968 Housing Act, Congress last year provided \$2 million to finance this activity. A total of \$10 million is requested in connection with the 1970 budget and will be acted upon next week along with the other HUD programs.


Enclosed is a copy of the debate on the Supplemental Appropriation Bill which passed the House of Representatives on May 21. I participated in an exchange concerning housing programs and I have marked some sections which I think you will find of interest.

Mrs. Jordan, I did not mean to write such a long letter, but I thought that you would be interested in some of the Congressional activity in the field of housing. I am pleased that you got in touch with me and I will send a similar letter to Mrs. Maynard.

Mrs. Duane Jordan
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I want to do the best possible job here. Mail from home is most helpful and I would welcome hearing from you further at any time. Best wishes to all.

Sincerely,


George Mahon

It was to be not a binding statute but only a target for the guidance of the Congress in processing the spending and revenue bills.

It was not directed to the Executive spending agencies, but only to the Congress. In its individual actions in the appropriation and the other spending bills, and on the revenue side, Congress could either hue to the disciplines implicitly suggested by the ceiling thus set, or it could ignore the ceiling.

In the first effort—in 1947—to put the plan into effect, both Houses adopted a concurrent resolution. The House proposed an overall cut of \$6 billion from projected fiscal 1948 budget expenditures. The Senate proposed a \$4.5 billion reduction. The conferees did not resolve the differences and the resolution died in conference. Thus no target ceiling was set.

The next year, Congress, on February 27, 1948, did adopt such a concurrent resolution with respect to fiscal 1949, setting—for itself—the goal of a \$2.5 billion reduction in budgeted expenditures by expressing the judgment, "based upon presently available information", that * * * "expenditures during such fiscal year shall not exceed 37.2 billion dollars * * *".

Actual budget expenditures in fiscal 1949 were \$40 billion; they exceeded the target by \$2.8 billion, in effect wiping out the reduction goal of \$2.5 billion. They exceeded the original budget projection of \$39.7 billion by some \$300 million.

In 1949, a move was made to set the date for action on the legislative budget for fiscal 1950 back from February 15 to May 1. Nothing further happened. Nothing further has been done in direct response to the legislative budget plan.

Many post-mortems have been rendered on the experiment. It was said that the joint committee of 102 members was unwieldy.

It was said that the time limit of February 15 was too short.

It was said that to name an expenditure reduction total in advance in the manner proposed approximated a court rendering a verdict without evidence. It was said that to vote for a blanket reduction in advance of hearings and consideration of the individual budget proposals was a vote to cut without knowing what is to be cut, how much is to be cut, or where the cut is to be made.

It was said that no legislative budget, logically premised, could precede a detailed study of the estimate.

The majority report accompanying the first concurrent resolution submitted to the House in February, 1947, suggesting the goal of a \$6 billion cutback, had this acknowledgment:

"Of course, if the accompanying resolution be adopted there is no commitment as to any reduction in specific items contained in the budget. The resolution expresses an overall objective and its realization depends entirely upon the final action of the Congress upon budget estimates, individually and collectively."

THE 1946 PLAN AND TITLE IV—SIMILARITIES AND DISSIMILARITIES

There are a number of basic differences between the 1946 plan and title IV. There are also some similarities.

Of course, title IV does not deal with the revenue side. The 1946 plan did. But Congress knows what the revenue estimates of the Executive Branch are—although it should be noted that an up-dating of the January figures are needed; the April 15 budget review of President Nixon dealt only with appropriations and spending, not with revenues. The budget surplus of \$5.8 billion projected by President Nixon is subject to revision on that account.

Perhaps the most basic difference between title IV and the spending ceiling in the legislative budget resolutions of 1947 and 1948 is that title IV would legislate a rigid ceiling into law, whereas the earlier resolutions merely sought to set a goal against

which Congress would work in its actions on the various spending bills.

The earlier "ceiling" was not really a ceiling because it was not enacted as a law and was not binding on either Congress or the Executive. Title IV would set a binding statutory ceiling. The ceiling figure, insofar as congressional decision is concerned, is a beginning, not an ending figure. But whatever figure Congress would wind up setting, that would become a maximum on the Executive Branch, changeable only by subsequent action of Congress. That was not the case in the 1947 and 1948 efforts.

Unlike the earlier efforts which sought to declare at the beginning that the spending budget "should" be cut by not less than a pre-determined, arbitrary amount but which was cast in such a way as not to ensure it, title IV would not impose any reduction in advance—either as a "goal" for Congress or as a "ceiling" that would leave to the Executive the allocation of an arbitrary cut to specific agencies and programs.

Unlike King Canute who commanded the tide not to come in but was powerless to ensure it, title IV, unlike the earlier efforts "commands" that expenditures shall not exceed a certain sum and carries the mechanism to ensure the result. Of course, Congress can change tomorrow what it decides today, but that power, as to expenditures, is reserved to Congress by title IV.

Unlike the earlier effort, nothing in title IV calls on Congress to vote for a reduction—either as a "goal" or a "ceiling"—below the President's announced spending budget in advance of individual item consideration. The mechanism is there to adjust the initial ceiling figure—up or down—to comport with what Congress decides on each spending bill and proposition.

Not unlike what the majority report—quoted above—said about final results under the 1947 resolution "goal", what happens under title IV (which adopts the budget figure as a starting point)—. . . "depends entirely upon the final action of the Congress upon budget estimates, individually and collectively".

Like the words used in both the 1947 and 1948 resolutions, title IV is "based upon presently available information". The legislative budget effort was based on the initial budget. Title IV is also based on the initial projection of the new administration.

Like the earlier efforts, title IV encompasses expenditures from unexpended carryover balances of previous appropriations as well as expenditures from appropriations to be newly enacted in this session for fiscal 1970.

And unlike the noble but ineffective and impractical plan of 1946, title IV is a proposal logically based and practical of operation. If adopted and adhered to, it will not only focus on the total of government expenditures, but will keep the hands of Congress on the total. And the potential for retrenchment in expenditures is considerable.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF MILITARY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Now, Mr. Chairman, I wish to return to a matter I mentioned earlier, which is the business of military spending.

As I said in the colloquy with the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. RIVERS), I believe in military strength. I believe we can negotiate with the Soviet Union better if we have military strength. I believe our main opponent in the world is not Korea or North Vietnam but the Soviet Union and Red China. I think we have to keep ourselves militarily strong. I do not think we ought to permit those to succeed who are trying to destroy the image of our civilian and uniformed military personnel. It is true our military

establishments have prevented world war III, which was and is the great catastrophic threat that has confronted us since World War II. Our military have won their wars insofar as they were able to do so under all of the facts and circumstances which pertained.

They have reflected great credit upon this country and they have also shown some considerable managerial ability.

It was Admiral Raborn who headed up the Polaris program. In this Polaris program he demonstrated leadership that was incomparable.

It was Admiral Rickover who headed up the development of the atomic submarine program. He has performed a magnificent job in that field.

It was Gen. Ben Schriever who headed up the intercontinental ballistic missiles program of the Air Force.

Many good jobs have been done. There are countless examples of success by our military and civilian leaders. We cannot look only at shortcomings. We must look at the successes also, and we have reason to be proud.

Mr. Chairman, I have taken more time than I had anticipated but I believe it has given the members of the committee an opportunity to propound certain questions about programs in which they are interested.

UNEXPENDED CARRYOVER BALANCES

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield.

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

(Mr. EVINS of Tennessee asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. I alluded earlier to unexpended carryover balances. The report reflects \$226 billion. I will ask if it is not correct that this \$226 billion unexpended carryover balance, if added to the Nixon budget request for new spending authority of \$205 billion, would not make a total of \$431 billion available for expenditure if the Nixon budget were approved as submitted?

Mr. MAHON. This is right. This \$431 billion would be, technically, available for expenditure in 1970. If we adopted the appropriation or obligational budget proposed by the President, there would be about \$431 billion available in fiscal 1970. But this requires a lot of understanding and analysis before it is intelligible to the average citizen. It is a very complex matter.

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. If the gentleman will yield further, it is a very flexible budget and it is not really putting a crimp on the Bureau of the Budget the \$192.9 billion spending figure is the full amount projected by the Nixon budget review.

Mr. MAHON. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

(Mr. BOW (at the request of Mr. JONAS) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, H.R. 11400 is the usual supplemental appropriation bill which we have each spring for those items not provided for in our regular appropriations bills approved during the preceding calendar year.

Overall, I think this is a good bill. The committee considered appropriation requests totaling \$4.3 billion, and approved appropriations of \$3.8 billion, thus we cut almost \$600 million below the requested amount. Moreover, the \$4.3 billion request was reduced some \$250 million by the Nixon administration under the amounts requested in the Johnson budget before we considered the request.

While I shall not repeat the detail presented by our distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MAHON), I do want to point out that of the \$3.8 billion provided \$1.2 billion is for military operations in Southeast Asia; \$1.2 billion is for pay increases resulting from the Pay Act of last year; and the balance of \$1.4 billion is for a variety of programs throughout the Government service.

Significant among the amounts provided are the funds requested by the administration to fight crime throughout the United States. This effort to cope with organized crime should be welcomed by all law-abiding citizens. It is my hope that substantial inroads can be made by the Department of Justice and other investigatory and regulatory agencies in coping with the criminal problems which face us.

Although each of the individual chapters in the bill will be handled by the respective ranking Republican Members, I do want to point out that this bill provides for a spending limitation in fiscal 1970 which will restrict budget expenditures to \$192.9 billion. This \$192.9 billion figure is some \$4 billion below the adjusted amounts projected by the Johnson budget.

As we all know, President Nixon had the departments and agencies conduct an extensive review of their financial needs earlier this year, and the President was able to reduce projected expenditures by the aforementioned \$4 billion. As all members of the Committee know, for more than 3½ years I have offered the so-called Bow expenditure limitation amendment on most appropriation bills, and while it was adopted on a number of occasions by the House, in some instances unanimously, it was never approved by the Senate on an individual appropriation bill. However, last year such limitation was included in the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968 and it has had the effect of reducing projected Federal spending in the current fiscal year by some \$6 billion.

The provision before us which would limit budget expenditures in fiscal 1970 to \$192.9 billion is much more rigid than was the expenditure limitation of last year because a number of budget expenditure items were exempted from the provisions of the limitation last year. Expenditures in the current fiscal year for the war in Vietnam, expenditures for interest on the public debt, those for veterans benefits and compensation, and so forth, were excluded from the limit and their exemption had the effect of increasing spending for exempted programs and in the so-called uncontrollable areas by approximately \$6 billion above original estimates.

For example, interest on the public debt is up \$1.1 billion above the original

estimate of a year ago and farm price support outlays have risen \$1.6 billion above the original estimate of last year.

Of the \$192.9 billion of proposed spending for fiscal 1970, some \$106.3 billion is in the relatively uncontrollable category. That includes \$81.1 billion for uncontrollable civilian programs and \$25.2 billion for special Southeast Asia support. Of the \$81.1 billion for relatively uncontrollable civilian programs \$49 billion is for outlays in the social security and public assistance programs.

Thus it seems to me that the administration will have serious difficulty holding expenditures in fiscal 1970 at \$192.9 billion since there are no exemptions for the uncontrollables such as the war in Vietnam, interest on the public debt, and so forth.

While it is true that expenditures may rise above or fall below the \$192.9 billion ceiling depending upon action or inaction by Congress on requests for appropriations, the ceiling is indeed rigid and leaves little leeway for unexpected changes in budget outlays.

As the ceiling is written in the bill it provides the following:

That whenever action, or inaction, by the Congress on requests for appropriations and other budgetary proposals varies from the President's recommendation thereon, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall report to the President and to the Congress his estimate of the effect of such action or inaction on expenditures and net lending, and the limitation set forth herein shall be correspondingly adjusted.

If, for example, Congress fails to approve the postal rate increase in the amount of some \$600 million, budget expenditures will rise by that amount since postal receipts are treated as offsets against spending. Similarly, the \$192.9 billion ceiling will rise by \$600 million since the postal rate proposal is accounted for in the expenditure total. But, it also follows that where other uncontrollable expenditures exceed current budget estimates, then expenditures for controllable programs would have to be cut below current estimates.

Mr. Chairman, I think this is a good bill in terms of the reductions which we have made in obligatory authority, and I urge favorable action by the House on it. I am somewhat distressed, however, by the rigid ceiling on spending since history clearly shows a wide variation between actual expenditures and those projected in a budget document some 18 months before the close of a given fiscal year.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

(Mr. JONAS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, we have just listened to 50 minutes of what I believe to be as interesting a discussion of budget problems that I have ever heard in this Chamber. The gentleman from Texas has handled this subject in a masterful way and in my opinion has covered it adequately. Actually, I see no real reason why I should extend the discussion, because I doubt if I can add anything that he has not already covered.

However, there are a few points that I would like to make primarily by way of emphasizing what the gentleman from Texas has said. Actually, this bill contains four separate titles. They will be discussed, undoubtedly, by the chairmen of the various subcommittees that handle those topics and by the ranking minority members who work with them.

In summary, it can be said that in this supplemental bill the committee considered budget requests amounting to \$4.364 billion, reduced that total request by \$580,794,190, and recommend to the House a bill providing for \$3,783,212,766, a reduction of 13 percent.

Mr. Chairman, it is not unusual to hear remarks to the effect that the House Committee on Appropriations marched up the hill last year and cut the budget by \$14 billion and now it is marching down the same hill and restoring nearly \$4 billion of that cut. But, as the chairman has pointed out, only about 1 percent of the funds contained in this bill amount to restoration of funds that were eliminated in the regular bills last year.

The remaining part of the bill covers mandatory increases that have been made necessary because of action taken by the Congress subsequent to the enactment of the appropriation bills last year.

I would like to discuss briefly the title of the bill which covers independent offices, and with particular reference to the Department of Housing and Urban Development, because that subject was raised in the colloquy between the gentleman from Texas and a member of the committee.

It is customary to read in the press that Congress has been very remiss in looking after the problems of the cities; that we have neglected them and that we have spent a lot of money on farm programs and allowed the cities to grow up in slums and what-not. I believe at times such as these that it is appropriate to remind those who read the RECORD, and who report on these deliberations—because it is not necessary to remind the Members of the House, because I am sure they are all familiar with the facts—but to those who are not familiar with the facts, I believe they need to be reminded occasionally that Congress has been pretty generous in spending the taxpayers' money on urban problems.

For example, we have been hearing a lot this afternoon about unexpended balances; and the budget does reflect that there will be on hand at the end of 1969 \$226 billion in unexpended funds. But I do not believe it has been mentioned—and this is the most significant part of that figure—that \$139,238,000,000 of that total is not even obligated. The total of \$226 billion includes unspent and unobligated funds, but there is approximately \$140 billion in the hands of the executive branch of the Government in previously appropriated funds which have not even been obligated, or will not be obligated at the end of fiscal 1969.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development has on hand—or will have at the end of this year—\$20 billion of

previously appropriated money which has not been spent. Some of it has been obligated, but it will have \$13.5 billion of unobligated funds at the end of this year.

We have appropriated to that Department nearly \$1 billion since 1967—\$948 million, to be exact, for the new model cities program, and very little of it has been spent. They announced nine grants a few months ago, and over the last week-end three more were announced.

I do not know what causes the delay. I know it took the previous Secretary of Housing and Urban Development 7 months after he had all of the plans in to even select the first group of cities.

So I do not believe Congress can be justly charged with any lack of a sense of urgency about these problems. I believe much of the delay can be attributed to paper shuffling, foot dragging and bureaucracy in the department.

Let me tell you in brief capsule form some of the programs Congress has funded for the aid of cities.

Urban renewal is one of the important ones. Do you know that through 1969 the Congress has provided HUD and its predecessor with \$4.6 billion for urban renewal? Through 1969 the Congress has provided nearly \$3 billion public housing subsidies? Let me show you how the cost of the subsidy for public housing is increasing as the years go by.

The total was \$208 million in 1965.

It went up to \$241 million in 1966.

It went to \$261 million in 1967.

Then to \$295 million in 1968.

It went to \$350 million, plus a \$16 million supplemental or to \$366 million in 1969.

The 1970 budget calls for \$473 million.

New public housing starts are scheduled at 130,000 in 1970.

We have the rent supplement program.

We have the homeownership program, and we have the rental subsidy program.

We have the housing for the elderly and the rehabilitation program.

We have the below-market interest program and we have the community facilities program; the open-space land programs.

You name them—there are about 70 different programs in the Department of Housing and Urban Development being funded by the Congress from funds extracted from all of the taxpayers of the United States—70 different programs operated by one Department of the Government, in various aid to the cities.

Yet we are accused of doing nothing.

The truth of the matter is that we are spending about \$30 billion a year on urban problems.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 additional minutes.

Mr. Chairman, in a colloquy with the chairman earlier, I responded to the question as to what brandnew programs we are funding in this supplemental and what they will cost—and I refer now to the programs under section 235, that is the homeownership program, a program under which the Government will subsidize the interest for a homeowner who wishes to buy a house and cannot pay the interest charges.

The subsidy will amount to the interest which exceeds 1 percent. So if the current interest rate is 7½ percent, the Government will subsidize it at no more than 6½ percent.

We put in the regular bill last year \$25 million in contract authority for that program, and we are including in the supplemental an additional \$40 million in contract authority. That is \$65 million that is being voted this fiscal year for this new program which is just getting under way. That contract authority simply means that we give the department authority to commit the Government to spend \$65 million a year on homeownership interest subsidies for 40 years—or \$2.6 billion.

There is a companion program under section 236, known as the rental housing assistance program, which carried the same figure of \$25 million in the regular bill and another \$40 million in this supplemental. So under these two sections, these two new programs, in addition to public housing and in addition to urban area and in addition to community facilities and in addition to all of these other programs—here are two additional programs that are going to cost—even if we do not ever give them another dime in future years—that are going to cost the taxpayers \$5.2 billion.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONAS. I yield to the chairman of the committee.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman is pursuing a very interesting aspect of Federal spending. I hope that he will place in the Record in connection with his remarks, if the figures have been assembled—and I know the gentleman's subcommittee has asked for them—the continuing costs that are mandated by previous actions on all these various housing-type programs, rent supplements, and so forth.

The reason I make this request is that there are those who feel that Congress is losing control of the purse. I think we are not losing control of the purse at all. When we appropriate money, we expect it to be spent for the programs which we have endorsed. In the past we have not tried to fix a rate of expenditure of the funds which we have provided for various programs except to a limited degree, which we discussed earlier. But if you approve a series of long-term programs and you grant the first down payment on a 40-year program, then for 40 years the Government is committed to that particular expenditure, because it is fixed by an action of the Congress. It is done by Congress. It is not a loss of control by Congress in the beginning, but we look just that much more into the fixed and subsequently uncontrollable area of expenditure.

I would like to have the gentleman's views on that matter.

Mr. JONAS. I certainly agree with the chairman, and I believe he would agree with me that we ought to begin giving closer scrutiny to requests for contract authority. That is where the process begins. We cannot keep up with what is going on unless, as we grant contract authority, we know how long that authority is to extend and the total

amount that will be involved, because when we grant contract authority, what we do is to pile up mandatory appropriations over the period of the contract. Some of those contracts go for 35 years, most of them for 40 years. What we are doing here, in funding Sections 235 and 236, is a clear example of the mistake we make when we talk about appropriating \$80 million when the cost of the program is \$3.2 billion.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONAS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Between the statements of the distinguished chairman of the committee and the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina, we are almost drowned in figures concerning this bill, and it is proper that the chairman and the gentleman from North Carolina give us the figures contained in this bill. But let me see if I can get a small-sized handle on this big spending proposal in this way: This bill provides for a ceiling of \$192,900,000,000, is that correct?

Mr. JONAS. That is correct.

Mr. GROSS. What are the total estimated expenditures for this fiscal year? In other words, this bill would fix a ceiling of \$192.9 billion for fiscal 1970. What will be the amount spent in this fiscal year which ends on June 30?

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONAS. I yield to the chairman of our committee.

Mr. MAHON. The expenditure for this year will be about \$185 billion. So, under the administration's expenditure projection, expenditures would go up by \$8 billion, 1970 over 1969, and appropriations would go up by about \$10 billion.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman refers to the \$192.9 billion. Does that include the expenditures that he is giving the House now for the present fiscal year? Does that include the \$3.8 billion in this supplemental?

Mr. MAHON. Yes; the \$3.8 billion is all within these figures.

Mr. GROSS. They definitely include the \$3.8 billion in this supplemental?

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I am glad the gentleman from Iowa made that point, because I did not want to forget to remind the committee that if we adopt the recommendations of our committee with respect to the spending limitation, that will not be the end. We are going to have to work hard on every single appropriation bill to make reductions, because otherwise any reductions that are made will have to be made by the executive branch of the Government. There are Members of this body who do not want to give him the discretion or authority to decide where cuts shall be made. So we reserve the right, if we do our duty and live up to our responsibility and do not abdicate to the President the authority to make these cuts, to make the cuts in subsequent appropriation bills for fiscal year 1970 as they come before the House for adoption.

We cannot just adopt this spending limitation and then sit back and rub-

berstamp all the appropriation bills, and we do not intend to do it, but we have to have some support on this floor.

I have already heard rumors that efforts are going to be made to increase the Nixon budget. While the majority leader in the other body is making statements that spending should be reduced \$10 billion below the Nixon budget. And, there are people on this side of the Capitol who are saying already that the spending cuts are too deep. I think it is true, as it has been in all but 3 of the last 14 years, that spending has been underestimated by whoever was in the White House, and I think spending this year in the 1970 budget is underestimated. I am sure it is underestimated in the interest on the national debt and in some other areas also.

I agree with the Chairman that this is not going to be any sweet pill for the administration to swallow. It is something that the administration would like to avoid, I am sure. I certainly would not want to have to live under this limitation if I were the Executive or if I were his Director of the Bureau of the Budget, but they understand full well that they have the responsibility of trying their dead-level best to live up to these spending limitations, and they are going to have to live up to them unless Congress should unwisely I think exceed the budget requests on some appropriation bills.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONAS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I do so merely to make the point that I agree again with the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MAHON) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONAS) that we cannot emphasize too strongly the necessity for watching the authorization bills as they come in.

In that regard, I am not aware of a single authorization bill that has been approved so far in this session of Congress that has not carried an increase in spending. Is the gentleman aware of an authorization bill that has not been increased?

Mr. JONAS. I am aware of the fact that one adopted on the floor of this House a few days ago was substantially above the budget.

Mr. GROSS. I do not know of a single one that has not provided for an increased outlay of money.

Mr. JONAS. The gentleman from Iowa is correct. That is the first place to start. The second place to start is within the Appropriations Committee, and I think we are going to bring some substantial cuts here for the consideration of the House, and we are going to ask for the Members' cooperation as we undertake to make some substantial reductions this year.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. LIPSCOMB).

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Chairman, the need for supplemental appropriations for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1969 has been recognized as needed and required for many months.

The Committee on Appropriations in their report dated July 19, 1968, No.

1735 on the Department of Defense appropriation bill for fiscal year 1969, discussed the budgetary effect of the war in Vietnam and the possibility of added funds. The report stated:

It is probable that the funds provided will not be entirely adequate through the end of the current fiscal year and that a supplemental request will be made in the next session of Congress. This has been the case in the past several years.

The committee in their report also informed the House that funds were not included for military or civilian pay increases which became effective July 1, 1968. The committee report when discussing other fiscal considerations stated:

In accordance with longstanding custom, this bill does not include funds for the military and civilian pay increase for fiscal year 1969, which became effective this month. There will be, as has been the case in the past, a supplemental estimate presented to the next session of Congress covering such costs government-wide.

On September 11, 1968, when the fiscal year 1969 bill was before the House of Representatives, I remarked on the need for added appropriations as follows:

It should also be noted that the Department of Defense will require additional fiscal year 1969 funds in order to meet present requirements, particularly in Southeast Asia. A supplemental request will be required. This has been the case in the past several years. Known increases already indicate consumption of certain specific ammunition items has greatly increased. Force deployments already approved are in excess of those upon which the budget was based. If the war continues at the present rate of expenditure of material, other costs will rise. The military and civilian pay increases which went into effect July 1, 1968, are not included in the budget now before the House.

The additional new obligatory authority recommended in this second supplemental appropriation bill for fiscal year 1969, H.R. 11400, now before the House, for the Department of Defense, in titles I, II, and III is a net total of \$2,312,068,000.

These additional funds are required to support United States and our allies military operations in Southeast Asia. Funds are included for the pay of military personnel, for operation and maintenance, and for procurement of items to replace combat losses. The total request also includes funds for military and civilian pay increases already implemented under provisions of previously enacted laws and mandatory increases in military retired pay.

The supplemental budget estimates for fiscal year 1969 for the Department of Defense as proposed and transmitted to the Congress by President Johnson, January 17, 1969 totaled \$3,011,900,000. A reassessment by President Nixon's administration was completed in April and the revised estimate to Congress totaled \$2,871,200,000 a reduction of \$140,700,000. The Appropriations Subcommittee on the Department of Defense after devoting considerable time to analyzing the request, recommended a further reduction of \$559,132,000. The \$2,312,068,000 total recommended in this bill represents a total decrease of \$699,832,000 below the January 17, 1969 estimate.

For title I the revised estimates for military operations in Southeast Asia

totalled \$1,496,900,000. The committee reduced this amount by \$262,900,000 and recommends appropriations totaling \$1,234,000,000.

In title II the committee recommends appropriations totaling \$226,050,000, a reduction of \$23,632,000 below the revised request of \$249,682,000. The largest part of the funds requested in this title, \$175,000,000, is for "Retired pay, military." The requirement for additional funds results from increased benefits paid in accordance with cost of living allowances previously authorized by law.

The balance of the appropriations in title II is funding for increased per diem costs for reservists in travel status based on a new law, Public Law 90-168, premium pay and employee benefits for National Guard technicians, depot overhaul of Guard equipment and aircraft, and funds for training and other operational costs.

Under title III there is recommended \$852,018,000 for military and civilian pay increases. This is a reduction of \$272,600,000 below the revised request. The subcommittee reduced all requests for funds to meet increased pay costs as the requests were estimated on the total annual requirements which were based on first quarter obligations. Many of the estimates have been proven to be overstated at this point in time.

The gross amount recommended for the Department of Defense in this bill for military and civilian pay increases under titles I and II is \$903,768,000. Of this amount \$678,950,000 is for military pay and \$224,818,000 is for civilian pay. The additional pay costs and added funds stem from the second phase comparability pay adjustments effective last July 1. These increases were authorized in Public Law 90-206, the Federal Salary Act of 1967, and Public Law 90-207, increasing the basic pay for members of the uniformed services.

The Appropriations Subcommittee on the Department of Defense spent considerable time in analyzing the request for the funds requested to be assured that only those additional funds actually required were recommended. We feel that the funds which are included in this bill are needed and the appropriation should be approved.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

President Johnson's budget for fiscal year 1969 submitted in January, 1968, proposed defense expenditures for support of Vietnam operations in the amount of \$25.8 billion. It was known during 1968 that figure was a low estimate.

The present estimate for military operations in Vietnam for fiscal year 1969 is \$28.8 billion in expenditures. This amount includes the estimates submitted in connection with the pending bill.

In January of this year the supplemental requirement for fiscal year 1969 in support of military operations in Vietnam was estimated at \$1.632 billion. The reassessment which the new administration completed in April confirmed the validity of the requirement but reduced the funds requested to \$1.497 billion.

The committee, in the bill before us, recommends \$1.234 billion in funds for

GEORGE MAHON
19TH DIST., TEXAS

O
CHAIRMAN
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

June 20, 1969

Mrs. Duane Jordan
[REDACTED]

Dear Mrs. Jordan:

Yesterday the Appropriations Committee formally recommended to the House of Representatives funding levels for the various programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Recalling your interest in the programs authorized by the 1968 Housing Act, I thought you would want to glance over the attached Committee report. I have marked some sections which are pertinent.

Let me hear from you from time to time. Best wishes to all.

Sincerely,

George Mahon
George Mahon

See pages 18 and 22-23

[COMMITTEE PRINT]

NOTICE.—This report is given out subject to release when consideration of the bill which it accompanies has been completed by the whole committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

91ST CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
1st Session } No. _____

INDEPENDENT OFFICES AND DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1970

JUNE 19, 1969.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. ———]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, offices, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for other purposes.

The budget estimates considered by the Committee in connection with this bill are contained in the 1970 Budget as follows:

	Pages
Executive Office of the President.....	53-57
Funds Appropriated to the President.....	63-69
General Services Administration.....	819-843
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	845-851
Veterans Administration.....	853-885
Other Independent Agencies.....	892-962
Department of Defense (civil defense).....	312-313
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (emergency health).....	396
Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	487-549

These appropriation requests were revised by a number of budget amendments contained in House Document Nos. 91-100, 91-113, and 91-117.

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The original budget estimates totaled \$18,197,672,000 for the eighteen independent executive agencies and offices contained in this bill, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Amendments to the budget since the original submission have revised this downward by \$2,817,258,400 to a revised total of \$15,380,413,600.

The major change proposed by the budget amendments is to delete the 1971 advance funding for the urban renewal and model cities programs. This accounts for \$2,500,000,000 of the decrease. The net reduction of \$317,258,400 proposed for other items includes \$201,970,000 in the Department of Housing and Urban Development, \$70,284,000 for the Veterans Administration, and \$45,004,400 in items for other agencies.

The total revised estimates of new budget (obligational) authority considered by the Committee amount to \$15,380,413,600. The Committee is recommending appropriations in the bill which total \$14,907,239,000. This reflects further reductions of \$473,174,600 below the amended budget estimates. The total recommended is \$3,290,433,000 below the amount originally requested. The bill is \$356,627,000 above the amount appropriated to date for the current fiscal year for the department and agencies covered in the bill.

These comparisons are exclusive of increased annual contract authorizations of \$307,500,000 in the budget for 1970 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, of which \$205,500,000 is recommended by the Committee in the bill.

The Committee considered more than 100 items in this bill. Hearings were held over a period of four months with more than 5,000 pages of testimony and exhibits in four volumes of published hearings.

The Committee is recommending reductions in 56 of the items of appropriation, limitation and contract authorization for which funds are requested. Increases are proposed in only 6 instances. The total net reductions in new budget (obligational) authority represent an overall saving of about 3 percent below the revised amounts budgeted for 1970 and 18 percent below the original budget.

The following table summarizes the budget estimates and the amounts recommended in the bill for each agency and the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Summary of estimates and new budget (obligational) authority in the bill

Agency or item	Revised budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with budget estimates
National Aeronautics and Space Council.....	\$524, 000	\$500, 000	—\$24, 000
Office of Emergency Preparedness.....	10, 645, 000	9, 995, 000	— 650, 000
Office of Science and Technology.....	1, 958, 000	1, 875, 000	— 83, 000
Appalachian regional development programs..	462, 500, 000	445, 000, 000	—17, 500, 000
Disaster relief.....	45, 000, 000	45, 000, 000	-----
Appalachian Regional Commission.....	890, 000	890, 000	-----
Civil Service Commission.....	157, 120, 000	155, 450, 000	—1, 670, 000
Federal Communications Commission.....	23, 950, 000	21, 600, 000	—2, 350, 000
Federal Home Loan Bank Board.....	8, 400, 000	8, 400, 000	-----
Federal Power Commission.....	16, 650, 000	16, 000, 000	— 650, 000

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The original budget for the Department of Housing and Urban Development was \$4,744,608,000. The revised budget recommends \$2,042,638,000. The Committee recommends total appropriations of \$1,658,326,000 for the programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development. This is \$384,312,000 less than the revised budget and is \$3,086,282,000 less than the original budget. The revised budget does not include the advance funding of \$2,500,000,000 for the urban renewal and model cities programs.

TOTAL AIDS FOR CITIES AND URBAN AREAS

The appropriated amounts covered by this bill reflect only a small amount of the total involvement of the Department of Housing and Urban Development and other departments and agencies of the Federal government in meeting the challenges of the cities. The Committee has attempted to analyze Federal programs to determine the magnitude of Federal financial involvement and aid to urban areas. The budget states that the total Federal financial commitment for urban, social and community development aids is estimated at about \$38,000,000,000 in 1970. This includes all types of assistance in the form of loans, grants, guarantys and other commitments, and is intended to provide a perspective for total urban area expenditures.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTED HOUSING PROGRAMS

While new increments of Federal funds are being added each year to programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, such as urban renewal, model cities and diverse mortgage credit programs, one of the most rapidly expanding areas of Federal support is to assist in providing additional numbers of new and rehabilitated housing for low-income families. These commitments are primarily contracts for annual Federal assistance payments for interest subsidies, rent supplements, or annual contributions payments. These forms of new commitment require no appropriations on the new contracts in 1970, but appropriations for payments are generally required for periods of 30 to 40 years thereafter, beginning as the new units are constructed and occupied.

The four major low-income housing programs of HUD include public housing, rent supplements, homeownership and rental housing assistance programs.

The outstanding authority for annual contract payments at the end of 1969, including the additions contained in pending supplementals, will be no less than \$856,250,000 for the above four programs per year. When multiplied by the terms of these contracts it results in multibillion dollar expenditures for low-income housing.

The budget for 1970 proposes further annual increases of \$450,000,000 in annual contract authorities for low-income housing, including the \$150,000,000 in new authority becoming available for the public housing program by permanent legislation. A few years ago

the public housing program stood alone in its efforts to provide housing for low-income families. Today there are six or seven major programs making contributions in this area. The Department estimates that payments required for the new commitments contained in the 1970 budget would require appropriations ranging from a minimum of \$7,500,000,000 to a maximum of \$17,000,000,000 for the new contracts in future years as the annual contract payments are provided.

The Committee recommends \$350,000,000 in the bill for these new authorizations, including those available for the public housing program. The estimate of future appropriations required for payments is expected to be in the range of \$6,000,000,000 to \$13,500,000,000. This is in addition to the outstanding annual contract authorizations of \$856,250,000 authorized and provided under present law.

SIMPLIFICATION AND CONSOLIDATION OF PROGRAMS

The Committee is of the opinion that some simplification and consolidation of housing and urban development programs is becoming mandatory so as to facilitate more efficient administration and clearer public understanding. Over the years, some of the programs have become overlapping and frequently needlessly complex.

An initial step has been made in this regard in the 1970 budget. The programs of housing for the low and moderate income families provide that below market interest rate (Section 221(d)(3)), and direct loans for housing for the elderly or handicapped (Section 202) programs will start to phase out in favor of the new rental housing assistance program (Section 236). The low income rehabilitation program (Section 221(h)) is also being phased into the homeownership assistance program (Section 235).

The Secretary testified that some simplifications are in order, and the Committee wishes to be kept currently advised as program revisions are developed.

RENEWAL AND HOUSING ASSISTANCE

Urban renewal activities are administered by local public agencies for rehabilitation or acquisition, clearance, and redevelopment of slums and blighted areas. Federal grants generally defray two-thirds of the net project cost, or three-fourths in localities with a population of less than 50,000 or when a project is located in a redevelopment area.

The Committee considered amended budget requests totaling \$859,500,000 for renewal and housing assistance. The bill provides \$699,000,000, which is a reduction of \$160,500,000 below the amended budget requests.

Grants for neighborhood facilities.—Grants to local public bodies to assist in financing multipurpose service facilities are made under this program. The grants usually cover two-thirds of the cost of the facilities with the local authorities contributing one-third. The bill contains \$40,000,000 for this program, a reduction of \$5,000,000 below the amended budget, and \$5,000,000 over the appropriation for the current year.

Fellowships for city planning and urban studies.—The bill provides \$500,000 for graduate fellowships in city planning and urban and housing technicians and specialists. This is the amount in the revised budget request and the same level of funding as in the current fiscal year.

New community assistance.—New community assistance projects for such items as water, sewer, and open space land acquisition are provided for under this heading. The budget request is \$5,000,000 for supplementary grants to State and local bodies and agencies to carry out these projects. The Committee recommends \$2,500,000 which is a reduction of \$2,500,000 from the budget estimate for this program. This is the first time funds are provided for this item and the recommended amount should adequately meet the 1970 requirements.

Open space land program.—The open space land program offers a means of opening up congested neighborhoods by encouraging the establishment of parks and other open spaces. The Committee recommends \$75,000,000 for 50% matching grants to assist in open space acquisition in urban areas. This is a reduction of \$10,000,000 in the budget estimate of \$85,000,000. The Committee feels the recommended sum is a reasonable amount and should assist in the acquisition of desirable land that otherwise may be lost in the rapid growth of urban areas.

Grants in basic water and sewer facilities.—Grants are available under this program to local public bodies to finance specific projects for basic water and sewer facilities. The Committee recommends the full budget estimate of \$135,000,000 for this very vital program. A carry-over balance of \$15,000,000 which has been held in reserve in 1969 will also be available in 1970 for a total program level of \$150,000,000.

Grants to aid in advance acquisition of land.—Grants are made to assist States, local public bodies, and agencies in financing the acquisition of land needed in the future for public purposes. The amount of grant may total up to 5 years of interest costs on the purchase. The Committee recommends \$2,500,000, which is \$2,500,000 less than the budget estimate. The Department should review applications for grants very carefully to insure maximum utilization of these funds.

Salaries and expenses.—For salaries and expenses related to metropolitan development activities, the Committee recommends \$7,500,000. This is a reduction of \$350,000 from the budget request of \$7,850,000, and should cover the necessary activities and workload in this program.

MODEL CITIES AND GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

The principal objective of the model cities program is to enhance the existing capability and commitment of local governments, to respond to the needs of blighted and decayed neighborhoods that need upgrading. A total of 150 cities are participating in this program. The Department may make grants to pay up to 80% of the cost of planning and developing model city programs. These are followed by supplementary grants to carry out approved model cities programs.

The amended budget for model cities is \$675,000,000. This is \$75,000,000 less than the amount originally requested for 1970. The original budget also proposed \$1,250,000,000 advance funding for 1971.

The Committee recommends \$500,000,000. Some cities are taking longer than originally anticipated to develop sound plans. There is also a substantial unobligated balance from 1969 that will be available for obligation in this program in 1970.

Salaries and expenses.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$550,000 for administrative expenses of the model cities and governmental relations activities of the Department, and \$6,500,000 by transfer. This should enable the programs administered by this division to develop effectively.

URBAN TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

Urban research and technology.—The Committee feels that a strong research and development effort in the areas of housing and urban transportation is essential to the objectives of the Department. The Department has provided no specific plans for research projects, but it is of paramount importance that a well conceived research program be developed and pursued.

The budget proposes an appropriation of \$30,000,000 for urban research. The Committee recommends \$25,000,000, which is a reduction of \$5,000,000 below the budget. The amount provided is more than double the appropriation for this purpose in 1969. The Committee urges the Department to undertake a dynamic research effort and will be expecting results and more specific definition of program objectives next year.

Low income housing demonstration program.—This item provides for assistance to non-profit, governmental, and other institutions to test new or improved means of providing housing for lower income and handicapped persons and families. The Committee recommends \$2,000,000, which is \$510,000 below the budget request. The Committee is funding this program by transfer of \$2,000,000 from the appropriation for "Urban research and technology", and suggests that the two programs be consolidated since the activities are closely related.

MORTGAGE CREDIT

The Committee considered amended budget requests totaling \$76,600,000, in new budget authority, for the mortgage credit programs. The bill provides a total of \$75,000,000 for these activities, which is a reduction of \$1,600,000 from the amounts requested.

Homeownership and rental housing assistance.—Section 235 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 established a homeownership program for lower income families. Assistance will be provided in the form of periodic payments to the mortgagee, which will serve to reduce interest costs on a market-rate home mortgage and lower monthly payments for the low income homeowner. These contracts can run up to 30 years. Section 236 of the Act also authorizes interest reduction payments which reduce the rental charge to low income tenants. These contracts may run up to 40 years.

The Committee considered budget requests for increased limitation for annual contract authorization of \$100,000,000 for each of these programs, or increases of \$200,000,000 over present program levels. The bill contains provision for \$80,000,000 for homeownership assistance, and \$70,000,000 for rental housing assistance contracts. The Committee feels that these programs are among the most promising in the Department and should contribute substantially to alleviating housing problems for lower income families.

The budget request for an appropriation of \$46,500,000 for payments that will be required in 1970 on existing contracts is recommended.

Rent supplement program.—The Committee recommends an increased limitation for annual contract authorization of \$50,000,000 for this program. This is a reduction of \$50,000,000 from the budget request of \$100,000,000. The rent supplement program is a private enterprise approach to providing housing for the low income and needy and the properties remain on the tax rolls and not under government ownership. Eligible tenants are required to pay 25 percent of their income towards the rental rate, and the deficiency in required rental payments is made up in the form of rent supplement payments to the property owner. The appropriation requested for payments in 1970 is \$23,000,000. This amount is recommended by the Committee.

Low and moderate income sponsor fund.—Technical assistance to non-profit organizations is provided for the construction, rehabilitation and operation of low and moderate income housing. Interest free loans are permitted for planning, site acquisition and related activities for 80 percent of the reasonable costs to be incurred. The budget request for this item is \$3,000,000, of which the Committee recommends \$2,000,000, or a reduction of \$1,000,000.

Salaries and expenses.—The budget proposed \$4,100,000 for administrative expenses related to mortgage credit programs. The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,500,000 which is a reduction of \$600,000 below the budget estimate. This is an increase of \$1,525,000 over the current funding level.

FEDERAL INSURANCE ADMINISTRATION

Flood insurance.—To provide for studies of flood risks and rates for the new national flood insurance program the Committee recommends the full budget request of \$2,400,000. This appropriation is required to carry out studies to develop a program of flood insurance for residential and, eventually, small business properties.

FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

Fair housing program.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,000,000 for fair housing activities administered by the Department. This is \$7,500,000 less than the budget estimate. An appropriation of \$2,000,000 was provided for these activities in 1969

and the bill provides for a 50 percent increase in 1970. Equal employment activities for the Department are not being funded in this item but are to be covered as heretofore.

The Committee recognizes that this is a substantial decrease from the request, but feels that a constructive, effective fair housing and equal opportunity program can be administered with a smaller staff than was requested. Progress is beginning to appear in these areas and the resources provided should permit orderly progress to be made in meeting the objectives of the basic legislation when administered in coordination with programs of other departments and agencies.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

General administration.—The Committee considered a budget request of \$9,000,000 to finance the staff and related expenses of supervisory, coordinating and overall planning activities of the Department. The amount recommended is \$7,000,000, which is a reduction of \$2,000,000 from the budget. The Committee feels that this will adequately provide for the workload and program levels recommended elsewhere in the bill.

Regional management and services.—To finance the regional office staff the budget requested \$10,500,000. The bill provides \$9,800,000, which is a reduction of \$700,000 below the budget estimate. This recognizes the expanding need for staff in the regions to administer HUD programs, but the Committee does not feel that the realignment of regional boundaries will materialize as rapidly as anticipated by the budget estimate, and a reduction in funds can be made.

Working capital fund.—The budget requested additional capital of \$5,750,000 to acquire an urgently needed computer to replace the 3 small computers now in use. The old computers will be unable to accommodate projected workloads. The Committee recommends \$4,338,000 for this item, which is a reduction of \$1,412,000. This should be adequate to permit the purchase of a computer configuration to handle the workload.

The budget also requested that training activities be financed through this fund. The Committee does not concur in this request.

PARTICIPATION SALES

Payment of participation sales insufficiencies.—The full budget request of \$56,238,000 is recommended for this item. These insufficiencies arose from the participation sales authorized in 1968 and represent the estimated difference between interest payments to holders of participation certificates and interest payments received on the underlying notes or other obligations.

- ¹ Amounts have not been reduced to reflect reserves established pursuant to Public Law 90-218. Proposed supplementals and interaccount transfers are excluded.
- ² Includes \$175,000,000 advance funding for fiscal year 1971.
- ³ Includes \$25,000,000 in H. Doc. 91-113.
- ⁴ Reflects reduction of \$210,000 in H. Doc. 91-100.
- ⁵ Reflects reduction of \$80,000 in H. Doc. 91-100.
- ⁶ Reflects reduction of \$2,052,000 in H. Doc. 91-100.
- ⁷ Reflects reduction of \$19,672,000 in H. Doc. 91-100.
- ⁸ Reflects reduction of \$7,477,400 in H. Doc. 91-100.
- ⁹ Reflects reduction of \$80,000 in H. Doc. 91-100.
- ¹⁰ Reflects reduction of \$45,000,000 in H. Doc. 91-100.
- ¹¹ Includes \$800,000 in H. Doc. 91-113.
- ¹² Reflects reduction of \$405,000 in H. Doc. 91-100.
- ¹³ Reflects reduction of \$17,600,000 in H. Doc. 91-100.
- ¹⁴ Reflects reduction of \$5,000,000 in H. Doc. 91-100.
- ¹⁵ Reflects reduction of \$333,000 in H. Doc. 91-100.
- ¹⁶ Reflects reduction of \$2,200,000 in H. Doc. 91-100.
- ¹⁷ Reflects reduction of \$41,151,000 in H. Doc. 91-100.
- ¹⁸ Reflects reduction of \$4,000,000 in H. Doc. 91-100.
- ¹⁹ Reflects reduction of \$3,728,000 in H. Doc. 91-113.
- ²⁰ Reflects reduction of \$7,500,000 in H. Doc. 91-100.
- ²¹ Advance funding for fiscal year 1970.
- ²² For fiscal year 1970. Original budget estimate of \$1,250,000,000 advanced funding for fiscal year 1971 deleted in revised estimate in H. Doc. 91-100.
- ²³ Reflects reduction of \$28,000,000 in H. Doc. 91-100.
- ²⁴ Reflects reduction of \$1,250,000 in H. Doc. 91-100.
- ²⁵ Reflects reduction of \$5,000,000 in H. Doc. 91-100.
- ²⁶ Reflects reduction of \$10,000,000 in H. Doc. 91-100.
- ²⁷ Reflects reduction of \$10,000,000 in H. Doc. 91-100.
- ²⁸ Reflects reduction of \$150,000 in H. Doc. 91-100.
- ²⁹ Reflects reduction of \$75,000,000. Original budget estimate of \$1,250,000,000 advance funding for fiscal year 1971 deleted in revised estimate in H. Doc. 91-100.
- ³⁰ Reflects reduction of \$100,000 in H. Doc. 91-100.
- ³¹ Includes \$5,000,000 in revised estimate in H. Doc. 91-100.
- ³² By transfer from previous items.
- ³³ Reflects reduction of \$7,000,000 in H. Doc. 91-100.
- ³⁴ Reflects reduction of \$22,500,000 in H. Doc. 91-100.
- ³⁵ Reflects reduction of \$4,000,000 in H. Doc. 91-100.
- ³⁶ Reflects reduction of \$2,000,000 in H. Doc. 91-100.
- ³⁷ Reflects reduction of \$70,000 in H. Doc. 91-100.
- ³⁸ Reflects reduction of \$4,000,000 in H. Doc. 91-100.
- ³⁹ Reflects reduction of \$1,100,000 in H. Doc. 91-100.
- ⁴⁰ Reflects reduction of \$400,000 in H. Doc. 91-100.
- ⁴¹ Contained in H. Doc. 91-100.
- ⁴² Reflects reductions of \$15,000,000 for "Grants for tenant services"; \$5,000,000 for "Urban information and technical assistance"; \$10,000,000 for "Planned area-wide development"; and \$7,500,000 for "Urban transportation".
- ⁴³ Contained in H. Doc. 91-117.
- ⁴⁴ Included in Urban Research and Technology.

and the bill provides for a 50 percent increase in the number of men for the Department in examining and certifying the accounts of the Government.

The Committee recommends that this increase be made in the number of men for the Department in examining and certifying the accounts of the Government. The bill also provides for a 50 percent increase in the number of men for the Department in examining and certifying the accounts of the Government.

Department of the Interior

The bill provides for a 50 percent increase in the number of men for the Department in examining and certifying the accounts of the Government. The bill also provides for a 50 percent increase in the number of men for the Department in examining and certifying the accounts of the Government.

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The bill also provides for a 50 percent increase in the number of men for the Department in examining and certifying the accounts of the Government. The bill also provides for a 50 percent increase in the number of men for the Department in examining and certifying the accounts of the Government.

Per file
Voter

November 11, 1969

City Council of Lubbock
City Hall
916 Texas Avenue
Lubbock, Texas 79401

Dear Sirs:

The Lubbock League of Women Voters would like to commend the Lubbock City Council for the stand you have taken on Code Enforcement in the area of poor and substandard housing. The Lubbock League has studied local housing conditions, federal housing projects available, and community attitudes toward housing. We think your position will improve the housing situation in Lubbock.

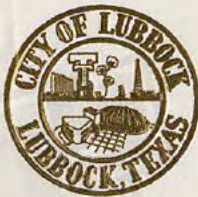
We understand that the council is considering The Neighborhood Improvement Plan of the Concentrated Enforcement Program. Studies have revealed that the poor are more stable than generally believed. People prefer rehabilitation in their local neighborhoods and have a right to remain in their neighborhoods if they wish. We agree that Guadalupe Neighborhood has the characteristics that would make this program successful.

Therefore, we urge that you adopt the Neighborhood Improvement Program for Lubbock.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Donald Coleman
Human Resources Chairman

Mrs. Duane Jordan
President



CITY OF LUBBOCK
LUBBOCK, TEXAS

W. D. "DUB" ROGERS, JR.
MAYOR

November 14, 1969

Mrs. Donald Coleman
Mrs. Duane Jordan
League of Women Voters
5017 - 15th Street
Lubbock, Texas

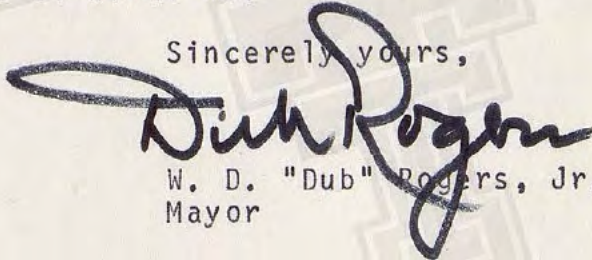
Dear Friends:

This will acknowledge with my sincere appreciation your nice letter dated November 11, 1969. Thank you for your kind remarks on the stand we have taken on Code Enforcement.

Our trip to Fort Worth and Grand Prairie was very fruitful. I trust and hope it will be possible for us to implement this program here in Lubbock in the very near future.

Again, it was very thoughtful of you to take the time to write me.

Sincerely yours,



W. D. "Dub" Rogers, Jr.
Mayor

WDRjr/ac

Pres. file

September 4, 1970

The Honorable William M. Colmer
House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Colmer:

We are writing in support of a law to strengthen the enforcement powers and coverage of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. In August, House and Senate committees dealing with labor matters reported bills granting substantially identical increases of power and jurisdiction to EEOC, H.R. 17555 and S. 2453. The League of Women Voters supports full use of mediation and conciliation in efforts to bring minority groups into full participation in community life. We support EEOC as a part of the federal effort to prevent and/or remove discrimination in employment. The League supports strengthening EEOC by expanding its coverage and by granting it judicially enforceable power to issue cease and desist orders against those practicing discrimination in employment.

We urge you to support the reporting of H.R. 17555 for House floor action at the earliest possible moment. Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Duane Jordan
President

Mrs. James V. Reese
Human Resources Chairman

(Same letter sent to: The Honorable H. Allen Smith
House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515)

NINETY-FIRST CONGRESS

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ROBERT D. HYNES, JR., MINORITY COUNSEL

House of Representatives, U.S.

Committee on Rules

Washington, D.C. 20515

October 9, 1970

Mrs. Duane Jordan
President
League of Women Voters of Lubbock
Lubbock, Texas

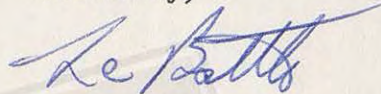
Dear Mrs. Jordan:

Chairman Colmer asked me to acknowledge and thank you for your communication on H.R. 17555, the bill on equal employment opportunities enforcement.

Although this legislation has not been scheduled for a hearing to date, the Chairman appreciates your letter, which will be kept here in the committee for further reference.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,



L. C. Battle
Counsel

September 4, 1973

The Honorable Carl S. Perkins
House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Perkins:

We are writing in support of a law to strengthen the enforcement powers and coverage of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. In August, House and Senate committees dealing with labor matters reported bills granting substantially identical increases of power and jurisdiction to EEOC, H.R. 17555 and S. 2453. The League of Women Voters supports full use of mediation and conciliation in efforts to bring minority groups into full participation in community life. We support EEOC as a part of the federal effort to prevent and/or remove discrimination in employment. The League supports strengthening EEOC by expanding its coverage and by granting it judicially enforceable power to issue cease and desist orders against those practicing discrimination in employment.

We ask you to urge the Committee on Rules to grant a rule on H.R. 17555 right away, after the House reconvenes on September 9. Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Duane Jordan
President

Mrs. James V. Reese
Human Resources Chairman

(Same letter sent to: The Honorable William H. Ayers
House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515)

MAJORITY MEMBERS:

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PATSY T. MINK, HAWAII
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CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR
2181 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

MINORITY MEMBERS:

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EARL F. LANDGREBE, IND.
ORVAL HANSEN, IDAHO
EARL B. RUTH, N.C.

TELEPHONES:
MAJORITY—225-4527
MINORITY—225-3725

September 10, 1970

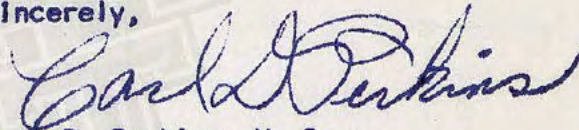
Dear Friend:

I appreciate very much your recent communication indicating your support of H.R. 17555, to promote equal employment opportunities for American workers. This measure was reported by the House Education and Labor Committee on August 21 and, as your letter indicates, is pending before the Rules Committee. Immediately upon the resumption of the Second Session of the 91st Congress, I requested the Rules Committee to grant a rule so as to enable it to be considered by the Full House.

I appreciate very much your and your organization's interest in these matters.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,



Carl D. Perkins, M. C.

CDP:rm

September 4, 1970

The Honorable Mike Mansfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Mansfield:

We are writing in support of a law to strengthen the enforcement powers and coverage of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. In August, House and Senate committees dealing with labor matters reported bills granting substantially identical increases of power and jurisdiction to EEOC, H.R. 17555 and S. 2453. The League of Women Voters supports full use of mediation and conciliation in efforts to bring minority groups into full participation in community life. We support EEOC as a part of the federal effort to prevent and/or remove discrimination in employment. The League supports strengthening EEOC by expanding its coverage and by granting it judicially enforceable power to issue cease and desist orders against those practicing discrimination in employment.

We urge you to do everything possible to schedule the bill as soon as possible so that these bills may become laws that are vitally needed in the area of equal employment. Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Duane Jordan
President

Mrs. James V. Reese
Human Resources Chairman

(Same letter sent to: The Honorable Hugh Scott
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510)

HUGH SCOTT
PENNSYLVANIA

MARTIN G. HAMBERGER
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

EDITH V. SKINNER
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

September 11, 1970

Mrs. Duane Jordan, President
League of Women Voters of Lubbock
Lubbock
Texas

Dear Mrs. Jordan:

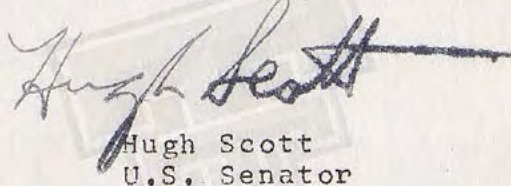
Thank you for letting me know of your support of S.2453, the Equal Employment Opportunities Enforcement Act, of which I am a co-sponsor.

This measure is now pending before the full Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. However, on September 9, I, and other members of the Senate Leadership, including all Senate Committee chairmen, established a legislative schedule to be completed by mid-October when the 91st Congress plans to adjourn. S.2453 is schedule to be considered during the week of September 28th.

I am pleased to know that we are in agreement on this worthwhile legislation.

With best regards,

Sincerely,



Hugh Scott
U.S. Senator

P.S. I am using this method of writing you in the interest of a quick reply to you and the many thousands of my constituents who share our concern.

TIME FOR ACTION



*Response from
Rep. [Signature]*

LEAGUE ACTION SERVICE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES

1730 M STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

25 CENTS A COPY

NO. 91-I-24

December 3, 1969

TO: Local and State League Presidents
FROM: Mrs. Bruce B. Benson, President
RE: Continuing Action on the Economic Opportunity Act of 1969 (See
September 22, October 23, and November 10 Times for Action)

At 11:00 this morning, just one hour before the House was scheduled to take up the OEO bill, House Committee Chairman Carl Perkins (D., Ky.) announced that he would not bring up the bill until the week of December 15. This last minute refusal to open the OEO debate came on the heels of disclosure to the press yesterday of the content of a substitute bill. Up until today, it has been difficult to mount opposition to this substitute bill, which intends to turn control of OEO programs over to the states, because the actual language of the substitute bill has been kept secret.

The substitute was announced at a press conference on December 2 by Reps. William H. Ayres (R., Ohio), Albert Quie (R., Minn.), William J. Scherle (R., Iowa) and Edith Green (D., Ore.), all members of the House Education and Labor Committee which handles the bill, as well as Robert N. Giaimo (D., Conn.) and Joe D. Waggoner, Jr. (D., La.). We still do not have the exact language or content of the substitute bill. However, from information distributed at the press conference we know that the substitute would make major changes in the existing Economic Opportunity Act. For example:

--All applications for community action programs and VISTA programs in a state would first go to the State Economic Opportunity Office for review and recommendations. If a state office disapproved of an application the OEO director could fund it only if he could show that failure to conduct the project would seriously weaken the overall program plan of a community action agency. (Under existing law, the director may override a governor's veto.)

--States may establish State Economic Opportunity Councils, broadly representative of the state and of the antipoverty resources and agencies. The Councils would prepare antipoverty program proposals and submit them to the director of OEO. After program approval by the director, the state office would be responsible for approving community action and VISTA programs within the state and for coordination of all programs relating to poverty in the state.

OEO Director Donald Rumsfeld said of the substitute: "...from what I know of the substitute, it seems clear that if passed it would substantially reduce the value of the reorganized and redirected Office of Economic Opportunity.... in my judgment, it would cripple the new role for the OEO..."

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The Quie-Green et. al. substitute is a much more comprehensive threat to OEO than the Senate-passed Murphy Amendment which would cripple only Legal Services. The Quie-Green substitute would encompass the Murphy Amendment and in addition would divest the OEO in Washington of its authority over operating programs (such as legal services, comprehensive health programs, programs for Indians, and Follow Through) and turn their administration over to 50 state staffs. It is questionable that active participation of the poor and members of minority groups can be preserved in some states, particularly in the south, if the programs are to be administered by the states.

President Nixon has proposed decentralizing many federal programs by providing for state administration, according to Rumsfeld, but "he specifically did not request that step for OEO, since doing so would subvert the thrust of the agency's program."

The tactic of the state-control supporters has been to shield the language of their amendment so as to prevent the possibility of rallying opposition to it. Chairman Perkins has taken a calculated risk in countering this tactic with his dramatic refusal to bring the bill to the floor. The risk exists of course because the continuing resolution under which OEO is operating expires at the end of this session, probably December 20. BUT, the delay in the House debate offers OEO supporters a real chance to mount a successful campaign for the committee bill and against the Quie-Green et. al. substitute.

IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT GRASSROOTS SUPPORT FOR CONTINUATION OF OEO AND OPPOSITION TO CRIPPLING STATE-CONTROL AMENDMENTS BE COMMUNICATED TO ALL CONGRESSMEN.

What's needed now are "people" letters, not just official organizational letters. Between now and December 17, we should stimulate as many individuals messages to members of the House as possible to gain support for the Committee bill and to urge opposition to the substitute bill and any crippling amendments. League members and other individuals in the community who support the various OEO programs should be urged to write. Friends of the individual Representatives should be urged to make contacts by letter or wire. Since most Leagues have already written to their Representatives at least once on this issue, you should spend most of your time getting the individual letters, but this does not preclude writing again restating your support for the committee bill.

TIME FOR ACTION



LEAGUE ACTION SERVICE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES

1730 M STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

25 CENTS A COPY

NO. 91-I-21

November 10, 1969

TO: Local and State League Presidents
FROM: Mrs. Bruce B. Benson, President
RE: Continuing Action on the Economic Opportunity Act of 1969
(See also September 22 and October 23 Times for Action.)

PURPOSE OF THIS TIME FOR ACTION: To continue our efforts in the House to work for a two-year OEO authorization with full funding and without crippling amendments.

STATUS OF OEO LEGISLATION: The House Education and Labor Committee, on Thursday November 6, voted to report a two-year extension of OEO, approved \$2.343 billion for fiscal 1970 and left the amounts for fiscal 1971 open ended. (For further details on Administration and Senate bills see Report from the Hill October 17.

The bill failed to win bi-partisan support and was "beefed up" by amendments adding \$295 million for fiscal 1970 from the Democratic side before approval by a straight party line vote of 21 Democrats for, 12 Republicans against. Committee Chairman Carl Perkins predicts a "bloody fight" on the House floor to rewrite the bill. Most of the Republicans on the Committee and Rep. Edith Green (D., Ore.) want to make changes in it, although they are not talking about what kind of amendments will be offered on the floor. OEO Director Rumsfield called it "unfortunate" that the usual process of having amendments considered in committee was being bypassed and that amendments would be sprung on the House floor. He said it was difficult to make a head count and hard to line up organized support from interested groups when supporters didn't know what they would be fighting.

Not knowing exactly what amendments will be offered on the floor makes it difficult to anticipate where action is needed. The League-opposed Murphy amendment, approved by the Senate, to give the governors veto power over legal services was not added to the House Committee bill, but there may be efforts on the floor to win approval for the amendment. There may be other attempts to grant governors veto power over other programs and to cut funds.

TIME SCHEDULE: It will probably be several weeks before the bill reaches the House floor. If it doesn't come up until after the Thanksgiving recess, the League and other OEO supporters may have the opportunity to talk with their Congressmen at home over the Thanksgiving recess.

WHAT TO DO NEXT: The best strategy seems to be to continue to show Congressmen there is support for the anti-poverty programs in their Districts, so they will not vote for crippling amendments. Special efforts should be continued with the Republicans who voted for passage in 1967 (See Oct. 23 T/A for list), and all the freshmen Congressmen. From the reports arriving in the national office, Leagues around the country are doing an outstanding job in working for support of this legislation. These efforts need to continue until final passage is assured.

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TIME FOR ACTION



LEAGUE ACTION SERVICE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES

1730 M STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

25 CENTS A COPY

NO. 91-I-19

October 23, 1969

TO: Local and State League Presidents
FROM: Mrs. Bruce B. Benson, President
RE: Continuing Action on the Economic Opportunity Act of 1969
(See also September 22 Time for Action 91-I-16)

PURPOSE OF THIS TIME FOR ACTION: To encourage the House to pass a two-year OEO authorization with full funding and without crippling amendments.

STATUS OF OEO LEGISLATION: Senate Action. The Senate bill, S. 3016, was passed on Oct. 14 with one seriously detrimental amendment -- the Murphy Amendment on legal services. (For background see enclosed Report from the Hill pp. 3-6.) House Action. The OEO authorization bill is now being considered by the Education and Labor Committee and the Committee may be able to complete action on the bill during the week of October 27. The bill may possibly reach the House floor by the week of November 17.

EMPHASIS ON FULL FUNDING IN HOUSE BILL: Efforts to increase funding for fiscal year 1970 were defeated in the Senate. (Additional funds were approved for fiscal year 1971 -- see chart in enclosed R/H p. 6.) It is expected that there will be efforts both in the House Committee and on the House floor to cut the funds. It is important to get funding in the House at least at the figure approved in the Senate. The House-Senate conference committee cannot cut the figures below the lowest amount approved by either house when conferees meet to work out differences in the House and Senate bills.

THE POSSIBILITY OF CRIPPLING AMENDMENTS: There will probably be efforts both in the Committee and the House to add the Murphy Amendment -- which would allow a governor to veto all or part of any legal services program undertaken by his state -- to the House bill. Senator Murphy has already announced that as a member of the conference committee he will fight for his amendment. Such an amendment is detrimental because:

1. "A Governor could impose crippling restrictions and curbs upon the activities of legal aid offices assisting the poor" in the opinion of Mr. Toll, president of the National Legal Aid and Defender Association. The American Bar Association voted a resolution opposing the amendment saying that "Experience has shown that the power to veto may be used to circumscribe the freedom of legal service attorneys in representing their clients to address issues of governmental action or omission affecting the rights of their clients and to discourage actions which are politically unpopular or adverse to the views of the majority."

This amendment is not aimed against legal services which have helped individual poor people with simple cases involving such things as fraudulent retail stores. Instead,

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it is aimed against another type of poverty law, labeled "law reform," which assists large numbers of poor through complex cases sometimes involving government agencies. But, because this is the amendment's purpose, Mr. Toll fears that its passage may hurt the entire legal services program by convincing the poor that legal services programs are a "paternalistic handout, meant to deceive but not to help effectively."

2. The granting of the right of veto to a governor over one program of OEO could be the beginning step in the granting of the veto over all OEO programs. The extension of the governor's veto would be a great victory for those who support strong state control over OEO programs.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write your representative in the House urging that there be no reduction in funds for OEO and that crippling amendments not be added to the House bill. It would be most effective for letters to be written presenting those arguments most likely to persuade congressmen to our point of view. Here are some suggestions:

1. For Republican members -- Remind him that President Nixon, the leader of his party, has repeatedly asked that the OEO bill be passed without a cut in funding or the addition of any amendments. The Director of OEO, Donald Rumsfeld, former Republican member of the House, also asks for no changes in OEO at this time. Concerning the Murphy Amendment, Rumsfeld was "darned disappointed that the Senate had put restrictions on the new legal service programs for the poor" and pledged to oppose this amendment in the House. (Below is a list of Republicans still in Congress who voted for passage of the two-year extension of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1967 on November 15, 1967.) It is important to work especially on these members to see that they also vote for the bill this year.

2. For those members who are attorneys -- Appeal to their professional commitment to providing of legal aid to all citizens, rich and poor. Remind them of the resolution passed at the annual meeting of the American Bar Association opposing the Murphy Amendment. Also try to get local attorneys to wire or write.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN WHO VOTED FOR PASSAGE OF EOA ON NOVEMBER 15, 1967:

Adair, E. Ross	Dwyer, Florence	McDade, Joseph	Sandman, Charles
Anderson, John	Esch, Marvin	McDonald, Jack	Saylor, John
Andrews, Mark	Frelinghuysen, P.	McEwen, Robert	Schneebeli, Herman
Ayres, William	Fulton, James	MacGregor, Clark	Shriver, Garner
Bell, Alphonzo	Goodling, George	Mailliard, William	Skubitz, Joe
Biester, Edward G.	Grover, James	May, Catherine	Smith, Henry P.
Bow, Frank	Gubser, Charles	Meskill, Tom	Springer, William
Broomfield, William	Gude, Gilbert	Minshall, William	Stafford, Robert
Brotzman, Donald	Halpern, Seymour	Morse, Brad	Stanton, William
Brown, Clarence	Hammerschmidt, J.	Morton, Rogers	Steiger, William
Burton, Laurence	Harvey, James	Mosher, Charles	Taft, Robert
Bush, George	Heckler, Margaret	O'Konski, Alvin	Talcott, Burt
Button, Daniel	Horton, Frank	Pelly, Thomas	Vander Jagt, Guy
Cahill, William	Hosmer, Craig	Pettis, Jerry	Wampler, William
Carter, Tim Lee	Hunt, John	Pirnie, Alexander	Whalen, Charles
Clausen, Don	Johnson, Albert	Pollock, Howard	Whalley, J. Irving
Cleveland, J.	Jonas, Charles	Railsback, Tom	Widnall, William
Conable, Barber	Keith, Hastings	Reid, Charlotte	Wilson, Bob
Conte, Silvio	King, Carleton	Reid, Ogden	Wyatt, Wendell
Corbett, Robert	Kyl, John	Riegle, Don	Wydler, John
Cowger, William	Lloyd, Sherman	Robison, Howard	Wyllie, Chalmers
Cunningham, Glenn	Lukens, Donald	Roth, William	Wyman, Louis
Dellenback, John	McCulloch, William	Ruppe, Philip	Zwach, John

#

Time For

ACTION

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF THE UNITED STATES
1730 M STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

This T/A is going on DPM &
League Action Service
September 22, 1969

No. 91-I-16

TO: Local and State League Presidents
FROM: Mrs. Bruce B. Benson, President
RE: Continuation of Programs Authorized under the Economic Opportunity Act
of 1964 (H.R. 513 and S. 1809)

Reasons for this Time for Action. Failure to renew authorization for programs authorized under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 is threatening the very existence of antipoverty agencies. Congressmen need to be reminded that there is strong support in their jurisdictions for programs supported by EOA legislation. Unless Congress acts soon, sagging morale can result in irreversible damage to the OEO and to community action agencies across the country. House leadership has hesitated to move this legislation out of committee for lack of assurance of sufficient support on the floor to get it passed. A strong show of support from the grassroots now can shift the balance of power in Congress to assure passage of a 2-year renewal of OEO authorization without crippling amendments.

Background. The 1964 Economic Opportunity Act, amended in 1967, authorized the continuation of antipoverty programs through June 30, 1969. In the 12 weeks since the expiration of this authorization, the OEO has been operating on the basis of temporary legislation, under a continuing resolution which itself expires on October 31, 1969.

Extensive hearings on H.R. 513 and S. 1809 have already been held, having started in the House on January 28 and in the Senate on April 23. At issue during the early days of the hearings was the question of longevity of OEO's authorization, 5-year vs. 1-year. At first, the Administration indicated that it would support only a single-year extension, with an eye toward program re-evaluation in 1969 and legislative changes in 1970. However, after the new OEO Director, Donald Rumsfeld, was appointed in April, the Administration came out in support of a 2-year authorization. A compromise on the longevity issue thus seemed to have been reached, and there was general expectation that the legislation would move quickly out of committee and toward passage. The new director gave the general impression of vigor and commitment, and hopes that had begun to sag were now lifted in the belief that antipoverty efforts under the new Administration would proceed forcefully. As days and weeks went by with no action on the Hill, however, it became apparent that there were difficulties. Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D., Ky.), Chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor, who had earlier been seeking support for a 5-year extension, now was not even assured of sufficient support to get the compromise 2-year extension passed without making serious compromises on community action programs and funding procedures.

In the absence of action in the House, the Senate--which usually defers to House initiative on this legislation--itself seized the initiative and on September 16 the Senate Subcommittee on Employment, Manpower and Poverty of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare began to mark up its bill. This committee is expected to report soon, and Senate action may be completed before the House Committee reaches agreement on the nature of the bill it will recommend. No serious problems, other than an attempt to earmark funds, are anticipated in the Senate. However, serious problems are likely in the House. It is reported that Rep. Edith Green (D., Oregon) and perhaps some of the Republican members of the committee, are contemplating amendments to assure a state role in the funding process. As of this time, there are no reports of the exact nature or language of amendments being contemplated, but the Administration's position at this time is firm: a two-year extension with no amendments.

Meanwhile other serious developments have taken place. The money squeeze resulting from insufficient OEO appropriations last year is being translated in terms of severe cuts to some community action agencies. Furthermore, the reorganization of OEO announced by President Nixon in his August 8 welfare message is now being put into effect. These two factors--cuts in allocations to CAA's and the "shake-up" at OEO headquarters--combined with the legislative impasse have produced severe morale problems. Key positions at OEO have been vacant for months because it has been difficult to recruit qualified and talented people while the future of the agency is unassured. There are reports of similar morale problems all down the line. Unless the trend is reversed soon, some observers have said that there will be no poverty agency left for which to do battle.

Why the League Supports this Legislation. See May 1, 1969 Statement to the Ad Hoc Task Force on Poverty in support of H.R. 513, and May 26, 1969 Report from the Hill.

What the League Can Do.

1. Every member of the Senate and House should hear from his constituents now of their support for the antipoverty program and their concern that OEO legislation be renewed for 2 years, with no weakening amendments.

2. The National Association for Community Development, an organization of antipoverty officials and leaders, is organizing a conference in Washington to be held at the Sheraton-Silver Spring Hotel on October 12-15, 1969. NACD is encouraging CAP boards to send representatives of the poor as delegates to this conference so that right here in Washington it will be possible for the Congress and the Administration to hear directly from these delegates their concern for the continuation of the poverty program and their opinions as to the nature of the agencies that should administer these programs. NACD seeks the support of Leagues and League members with influence in local CAP's to help assure the attendance at this conference of representatives of the poor. (Some CAP agencies have funds available for Board members' travel to professional conferences such as the NACD conference. Others do not have specific funds set aside. In such cases, the OEO regional office should be contacted or the funds may be raised locally.)

GEORGE MAHON
19TH DIST., TEXAS

P
CHAIRMAN
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

October 29, 1969

Mrs. Duane Jordan
President
League of Women Voters of Lubbock
5017 15th Street
Lubbock, Texas

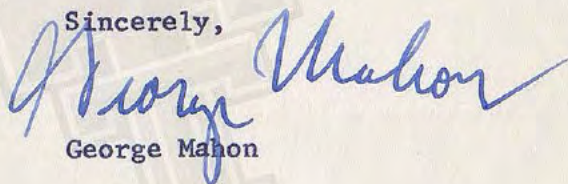
Dear Mrs. Jordan:

I am pleased to have the letter signed by you and Mrs. Donald Coleman with regard to programs authorized under the Economic Opportunity Act. The House Education and Labor Committee is actively considering H.R. 12321, a bill to continue the activities of the Office of Economic Opportunity for two years. I am hopeful that the Congress will be able to complete action on this matter within a reasonable period of time.

I appreciate having the benefit of your observations with regard to the Community Action Board activities in Lubbock. You may be sure that this matter is having my best attention here.

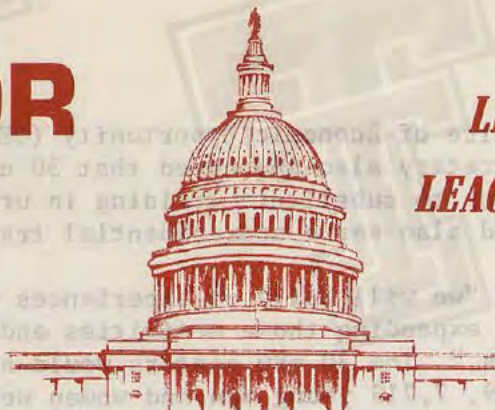
All good wishes.

Sincerely,


George Mahon

cc: Mrs. Donald Coleman

TIME FOR ACTION



LEAGUE ACTION SERVICE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES

1200 17th STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

NO. 91-I-5

25 CENTS A COPY
April 17, 1969

TO: Local and State Leagues
FROM: Mrs. Bruce B. Benson, President
RE: Opposition to abrupt closing of Job Corps Centers

AIMS OF THE TIME FOR ACTION:

- 1) To convince the administration that Jobs Corps centers should not be closed until adequate and expanded facilities are in operation to guarantee continuation of programs to train the hard core unemployed and underemployed.
Write now to: The Honorable George P. Shultz, Secretary of Labor, Washington, D.C.
- 2) To urge members of the House and Senate to oppose closing of Job Corps until such time as adequate and expanded facilities are available and functioning.
Write now to: your senators and representative.

WHY THE LEAGUE SUPPORTS PRESENT CONTINUATION OF THE JOB CORPS CENTERS:

The League of Women Voters has supported the Job Corps. Removing young people from environments holding little hope for improving their opportunities for employment and placing them in residential settings where both job and basic educational training would be available, away from the distractions of other influences, seemed worthy of trial as a means to provide equal opportunity to the disadvantaged for education and employment.

To set up replacement facilities in 30 urban centers by July 1 seems unrealistic. Therefore the League opposes the abrupt closing of Job Corps centers. Continued withdrawal of promised assistance and opportunity cannot help but make the disadvantaged cynical and disillusioned about the depth of commitment the nation has to overcoming poverty and discrimination.

As urban "mini" skill centers are developed, they may prove better able to fill the needs of the severely disadvantaged. The League would not then oppose, and might well support, phasing out the Job Corps. It does not believe, however, that opening "mini" centers necessitates precipitous closing of Job Corps centers. The "saving" anticipated comes about, in part, through serving smaller numbers. Too, the relatively high yearly costs per enrollee in the Job Corps are somewhat offset because many of these young people, especially in conservation centers, do constructive work whose value had been appraised at \$56 million by the end of 1968.

BACKGROUND: (See also Current Review of Human Resources, No. V, Employment, pages 4 and 5 for description of Job Corps, available at national office, 50¢.)

On April 11, Secretary of Labor George P. Shultz announced the closing by July 1 of 59 Job Corps centers. President Nixon had earlier delegated the operation of

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the Job Corps from the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) to the Labor Department, effective July 1.* The Secretary also announced that 30 urban residential "mini" skill centers will be set up to substitute training in urban centers for the Job Corps. These centers would also serve nonresidential trainees.

Secretary Shultz said that "we will build on experiences gained during the five years of Job Corps effort, expanding those activities and eliminating some that have shown disappointing results." The 30 new centers would have a capacity for 4,625 enrollees. In January 1969, 7,219 young men and women were enrolled in the nine urban Job Corps and 7,450 in the 50 conservation Job Corps to be closed -- over 10,000 more young people than could be accommodated in the new urban centers.

Late in 1968, the Job Corps was serving in all centers 33,000 young people, about 75 per cent male. It has a high dropout rate, experiences some difficulty in placing trainees (about 7 out of 10 who complete training are placed), is more expensive than some other training programs because of its residential setting. Costs, however, have been reduced quite substantially since its inception. The trainees are generally more severely disadvantaged than those in other programs. Job Corps enrollees average 17.5 years, read and compute at fifth grade level. Sixty-three per cent of those eligible cannot enter the Armed Services because of educational or physical reasons. Of those who are placed, according to the President's Manpower Report, January 1969, 79 per cent are in jobs, 10 per cent in school, 11 per cent in the Armed Services. Average earnings are substantially higher after Jobs Corps training. An October 15, 1968, survey estimated average lifetime gain in earnings for each enrollee at \$18,075.

On the day (April 11) that Secretary Shultz announced the proposed closings of centers, Senator Edmund S. Muskie (D. Me.), according to the Washington Post of April 12, telephoned the President to ask that closing orders be rescinded. He said that closing more than one half of the centers means that less than 40 per cent of male enrollees will be in conservation corps as required by the Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1967 (P.L. 90-222, Section 106, e).

Secretary Shultz lists the following as Jobs Corps centers to be closed: men's skill-training centers -- Parks, Calif., and Camp Kilmer, N.J.; women's skill-training centers -- Clinton, Iowa, Marquette, Mich., St. Louis, Mo., Omaha, Neb., Poland Springs, Me., Moses Lake, Wash., Huntington, W. Va.; conservation camps-- Alpine, Kingman, San Carlos, Winslow, all in Arizona; Alder Springs, Fenner Canyon, Five Mile, Oak Glen, Sly Park, Toyon, Los Pinos, all in California; Pagosa Springs, Colorado; Koko Head, Hawaii; Cedar Flats and Mountain Home in Idaho; Crab Orchard, Ill.; Cumberland Gap and Frenchburg, Ky.; Arcadia, Me.; Cotocin, Md.; Wellfleet, Mass.; Hoxey and Ojibway in Michigan; Lydick Lake and Tamarac in Minnesota; Poplar Bluff, Mo.; Kicking Horse, Mont.; Clear Creek, Nev.; Eight Canyon, Grants, Luna, and Mountainair, all in New Mexico; Dickinson, N.D.; Ottawa and Vesuvius, Ohio; Arbuckle and Hodgens in Oklahoma; Malheur and Tillamook in Oregon; Blue Jay, Pa.; Tremont, Tenn.; New Waverly, Tex.; Castle Valley, Utah; Cispus, Wash.; Anthony, W. Va.; Clam Lake, Wis.; Casper, Wyo.; Vieques, Guayama, and Juana Diaz in Puerto Rico.

NOTE: If any of you whose areas Job Corps are to be shut down have specific objections to their close, be sure to include them, especially in your letters to members of Congress.

*For explanation of difference between delegation and transfer, see Report from the Hill, March 31, 1969, pages 1-2.

*Jacques
Yarborough
Mahon*



The Honorable John Tower
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Tower:

It is the hope of the membership of the Lubbock League of Women Voters that no hasty action will be taken in regard to the closing of several Job Corps centers throughout the United States. The problems of the hard-core unemployed are so acute that any abrupt termination of job corps programs would seem most unwise; only after new skill centers are in operation should a careful "phasing out" of Job Corps centers be attempted.

We are well aware of the many difficulties that have accompanied the job corps programs; the relatively high cost of training, drop-out rate and difficulties in placing trainees. However, the benefits of such a program cannot be measured in terms of dollars alone. Furthermore, recent statistics on the unemployment rate in ghetto areas would seem to indicate some improvement, no doubt due in part to job corps training.

Thank you for your considered attention to this matter.

Respectfully yours,

Mrs. Judson Maynard, 1st. V.P.

Mrs. Duane Jordan, President

7
League of Women Voters of the U.S.
1730 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

STATEMENT SUBMITTED TO

THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JOBS: THE NECESSITY FOR GREATER EMPHASIS

ON JOB CREATION

BY

RUTH C. CLUSEN, PRESIDENT

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES

MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1977

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee, I am Ruth C. Clusen, President of the League of Women Voters of the United States, a volunteer citizen education and political organization of 1,350 Leagues with approximately 136,000 members in 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

The LWVUS is concerned not only about the health of our national economy, but with the welfare and well-being of the unemployed and underemployed whose lives have been ravaged by the long recession. Our approach to the problem before us grows out of our commitment to equal opportunity in employment, education and housing, the reform of our income assistance programs and our belief in the need to provide assistance to our hard pressed cities.

Believing that the 7.56 million unemployed workers have borne the greatest burden of the current recession, the LWVUS urges Congress and the incoming Carter Administration to place primary emphasis on job creation as a means of stimulating the nation's economy. Direct job creation is the most effective means of relieving the suffering of the jobless, offers a rapid methods of stimulating the economy, and targets aid on the regions that need it most. Moreover, carefully designed job programs can begin to meet some of the pressing social needs--in housing, health, child care, education, mass transit and environment that have been neglected as state, local and federal budgets have been depleted by the recession.

Clearly, the need to revive the stalled economy is the central issue facing the new Administration and Congress. The question is not whether stimulus should be applied, but how much and in what manner. President Carter's economic proposal calls for the expenditure of \$12 to \$16 billion in FY 1977 and \$13 to \$16 billion in FY 1978. Numerous noted economists have observed that the Administration's package will not provide sufficient stimulus to meet President Carter's own goal of reducing unemployment to 6 1/2% by the end of the year. The Joint Economic Committee recommends expenditures of \$22 billion in FY 1977 and \$30 billion in FY 1978.

The issue is not only the size of the economic stimulus, but how to spend federal dollars to achieve quick, efficient stimulation that will help those most injured

by the recession. Prominent economists and manpower specialists have argued that expansion of existing public service and public works programs is the best means of creating more jobs per dollar, providing direct aid to those most in need--the jobless--and providing it in the areas of highest unemployment. As the members of the National Council on Economic Policy--including Charles Killingsworth, Secretary of Commerce Juanita Kreps, and Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall--observed in a policy statement issued last December, "Recent research and experience have convinced us that direct job creation is the most effective and least expensive way to reduce unemployment." A study by the Congressional Budget Office indicates that the net cost per job created by a public employment program after 24 months is \$2,600 to \$3,500, while the cost per job created by a tax cut is between \$17,000 and \$21,000. The Council's statement concludes: "The latter type of program [direct job creation] is also much superior in terms of its inflationary impact, the time needed for maximum effect, and the degree to which the areas and persons most in need of help are directly benefited."

The Congressional Budget Office study "Temporary Measures to Stimulate Employment: An Evaluation of Some Alternatives" points out that "programs having minimal capital and equipment expenditures and paying low wages will create the most jobs."

Thus Public Service Employment programs where most of the money goes directly into wages and where wages are low, is one of the least costly and least inflationary ways to stimulate the economy. Another advantage is that PSE programs provide the greatest opportunity for employment for those who have low skills.

Our cities, many of which were not in very good shape to begin with, have been sent into an economic nose-dive by the recession. Declining incomes result in a reduced tax base while higher unemployment has pushed up the cost of social services and income transfer programs. Unlike the federal government our cities do not have the escape hatch of deficit spending. Many are unable to float unlimited debt increments and others are prohibited by law from going into debt to finance current expenditures. As a result they have been forced to raise taxes and cut back on services and payroll.

For this reason counter-cyclical aid, earmarked for cities of greatest need and keyed to unemployment triggers, will be an important ingredient in any jobs package.

Job creation in the housing field would be advantageous both because the construction industry is severely depressed and because the need for low and moderate income housing is so great. A housing component stressing renovation, rehabilitation and repair would be especially appropriate because this approach takes less time to start up and complete than new construction, and therefore provides more stimulus to the economy, faster. Rehabilitation and repair also creates more jobs at less cost than new construction because the capital investment and level of skills required is lower.

Similar considerations should be given to designing public works programs. If a large proportion of the expenditures goes for materials and equipment and if skilled laborers who earn high wages are employed then such projects have a high cost per job but a program stressing small projects, rehabilitation and repair lowers the cost per job.

Last session saw the enactment of a \$2 billion dollar public works bill. Within 45 days after enactment the Commerce Department received 29 billion dollars worth of

applications. All of these projects must be started within 90 days after approval and are limited to a maximum of \$5 million each so an expansion of the program would not involve a great deal of lead time.

We also suggest that a portion of the jobs package should be devoted to child care. This kind of job creation is often overlooked but we believe it demands serious consideration by Congress.

Women account for nearly two thirds of the growth in the American work force over the last 20 years. In fact, nearly half of all American families that have only a median income require two workers to maintain that level. The two parent working family is now the national norm. In addition, there has been a dramatic raise in female-headed households. One third of all new marriages now end in divorce and only 14% of these women receive alimony, and only 44% receive child support.

Increasingly, the profile of the poverty family is that it is female-headed. The lack of adequate child care, a low level of skills and discrimination in the job market have combined to push these women on to the public assistance rolls because there are no other alternatives.

The League of Women Voters of the United States sees employment and income assistance reform as prime goals facing the nation. These issues are clearly interrelated. Women, especially those who are heads of households, need day care in order to be free to work, as well as a greater opportunity to participate in all of the various jobs programs, be they public service employment or housing construction and repair.

The needs of our young people are also acute. In April of 1976 when the overall unemployment rate was 7.5% unemployment among teenagers averaged 19.1%. For non-white teenagers the rate soared to 35.9%. In our central cities the jobless rate was over 40% in 1975. Some portion of our resources must be allocated to our youth. They are our tomorrow. If we do not find ways of integrating them into our economy we will have mortgaged our future, for we will continue to pay high social and economic costs for our failure.

It is shameful that this, the richest nation on earth tolerates the high rates of unemployment which we do. As the Budget Office studies indicate, the countries of western Europe have far lower unemployment rates than the United States.

The current 7.9% official unemployment rate represents 7.56 million idle people. People who are frustrated, angry and in despair. In addition there are an estimated one million workers who have given up--the so-called "discouraged" workers who are left out of official unemployment statistics.

We must address not only the needs of those who have recently become unemployed, but those who are chronically jobless--blacks, hispanics, women and youth. If rates of unemployment above 3%, 4% and 5% are intolerable for the nation as a whole, these rates of unemployment for the chronically unemployed ought to be intolerable as well.

It is clear that any recovery package will employ a mixed approach utilizing both direct job creation and tax cuts or rebates. But we believe greater consideration and emphasis on direct job creation is necessary and appropriate.

In sum, the LWVUS encourages the Congress to place greater emphasis on job creation, to consider expanding the size of the stimulus, to address the problem of structural unemployment as well as the problem of recession related lay-offs, to place greater emphasis on those programs which will produce the most jobs at the least cost, to structure job programs so that the hard-core unemployed will be able to secure employment, and to focus on the problems of female unemployment, particularly of women who are heads of households.

Women account for nearly two thirds of the growth in the American work force over the last 20 years. In fact, nearly half of all American families that have only a median income require two workers to maintain that level. The two parent working family is now the national norm. In addition, there has been a dramatic rise in female-headed households. One third of all new marriages now end in divorce and only 14% of these women receive alimony, and only 44% receive child support.

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The current 7.9% official unemployment rate represents 7.56 million idle people. People who are frustrated, angry and in despair. In addition there are an estimated one million workers who have given up--the so-called "discouraged" workers who are left out of official unemployment statistics.

We must address not only the needs of those who have recently become unemployed, but those who are chronically jobless--blacks, hispanics, women and youth. It is estimated that 33% and 52% are intolerable for the nation as a whole, these rates of unemployment for the chronically unemployed must be intolerable as well.

It is clear that any recovery package will employ a mixed approach utilizing both direct job creation and tax cuts or rebates. But we believe greater consideration and emphasis on direct job creation is necessary and appropriate.



League of Women Voters of Lubbock

Lubbock, Texas

February 2, 1971

The Honorable James Granberry
City Hall
916 Texas
Lubbock, Texas 79401

Dear Mayor Granberry:

I am writing on behalf of the League of Women Voters of Lubbock to commend you and your fellow members of the City Council for your foresighted approach to the library building program.

The Lubbock League, as a result of a study in 1966-67, endorses the merger of the City and County Library systems and supports the continued maintenance of the Major Resource Center designation and the implementation of the proposed Five-Year Plan, which included a central library facility.

The League worked with other organizations and individuals in support of the recent library bond election. We would be extremely dissappointed if these monies could not be used to meet the present and future needs of the library system in Lubbock City and County.

We urge your continued planning of a building that will meet not only present, but future needs. We wish you to know of our willingness to help in the furthering of library development and we pledge our continued support to your efforts in this regard.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Duane P. Jordan
President, LWV of Lubbock
3419 - 62nd Street
Lubbock, Texas 79413

c.c. Councilmen Rigsby, Baker, Turner,
Hollingsworth, and Mr. Stewart



CITY OF LUBBOCK
LUBBOCK, TEXAS

DR. J. H. (JIM) GRANBERRY
MAYOR

November 5, 1971

Judge Rodrick Shaw
Lubbock County Courthouse
Lubbock, Texas 79401

Dear Judge Shaw:

We are happy to furnish you the information you requested in your letter of October 25.

Enclosed are detailed financial schedules of the Lubbock City-County Health Department and the Lubbock City-County Library for the period since the merger of these functions. Also enclosed for your information are copies of the two joint resolutions showing the agreement reached in 1966 for Library, Health, and Welfare joint operations. Please note that the resolution pertaining to Health and Welfare functions states definitely the percentages of the "annual budgets", whereas the resolution pertaining to Library services states the County participation would be based on "such sum as may be agreed upon by the City and County". Our records show that for fiscal year 1966-67, the County agreed to pay 40% of a \$210,000 budget, plus 75% of \$15,000 (a pro rata of that amount which the County contributed for Library services for many years). For this reason, financial data for fiscal year 1966-67 was not included in the history of joint Library operations, but is itemized on a separate sheet.

A careful evaluation of the total Health and Library expenditures should serve to clarify misunderstandings pertaining to "unspent" Library and Health budgets. The two joint resolutions did not define the term "annual budget", and thus did not take into account budget supplements, revised budgets, and actual expenditures and encumbrances.

Unencumbered funds at the end of the fiscal year are carried over on the approval of the City Manager. Virtually

Judge Rodrick Shaw
November 5, 1971
Page Two

all Library funds which have been carried over were budgeted and subsequently spend for books and other capital assets. Unencumbered balances in the Library Department largely represent unneeded expenditures due to understaffing.

Just as the County maintains its accounts so that City-County Welfare and City-County Welfare funds never lose their identity, funds of all departments of the City of Lubbock likewise retain their separate identity. The City uses modern, up-to-date double entry accounting procedures recommended by the National Committee on Governmental Accounting and the Municipal Finance Officers Association. Accounts are audited each year by independent Certified Public Accountants, the total cost of which is borne by the City of Lubbock. City-County Welfare and City-County Child Welfare agencies are audited annually by the same outside auditors at City cost.

Excepting the 1966-67 Library budget, the City has billed the County for Health and Library services on the basis of budgets adopted by the City Council. Because of budget supplements and other budget revisions, the actual budget expenditures have always differed from the original budget. If County participation should have been based on original Library and Health Department budgets, the County should have paid \$456,056 for Library services the past four years, or a total of \$961,721. The County has actually paid \$459,150 for Library and \$496,926 for Health, or a total of \$956,076, leaving a balance due the City of \$5,645.

If County participation should have been based on actual local funds spent, the County should have contributed \$524,817 for Health and \$480,110 for Library, or a total of \$1,004,927. As previously indicated, the County paid a total of \$956,076, leaving a balance due the City on this basis of \$48,851. These figures were obtained from the City's certified audited financial reports, and yearly budget documents, all of which are furnished routinely to the County auditor.

The City of Lubbock likewise supports the concept of better

Judge Rodrick Shaw
November 5, 1971
Page Three

Library services, as demonstrated by our commitment to construct a \$1,200,000 central Library facility. At the same time, it is our policy to provide the best service possible within the limited sources of revenue. In this respect some departmental budgets which were submitted to us this year by the City Manager were reduced, including those of the Health and Library Departments. It is our feeling, however, that such reductions will not materially affect the services of either of these departments.

We appreciate your offer to furnish any additional information on expenditures of the City-County Welfare and City-County Child Welfare Departments; however, we feel the audit reports in our files are sufficient.

If you need further information or have any questions, please contact us.

Very truly yours,

Original Signed By Mayor Granberry
J. H. (Jim) Granberry, DDS
Mayor

JHG:rp

Enclosures

JOINT RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Lubbock and the Commissioner's Court of the County of Lubbock have agreed to the joint operation and administration of a City-County Health Program, City-County Welfare Department, City-County Child Welfare Department and an Out Patient Clinic to serve the people of the City and County; NOW THEREFORE:

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LUBBOCK AND THE COMMISSIONERS' COURT OF LUBBOCK COUNTY ACTING JOINTLY:

SECTION 1. THAT the City and County of Lubbock hereby agree:

(a) The health program shall be administered jointly in the manner heretofore provided for in the establishment of the City-County Board of Health with the City-County Health Unit being under the control, administration and direction of the City, and the Out Patient Clinic being under the control, administration and direction of the County of Lubbock.

(b) The Welfare services shall be administered by the City-County Welfare Board as provided in Resolution of the City Commissioners on May 8, 1954, and April 24, 1958 and by Resolutions of the Commissioners Court on May 24, 1954 and April 28, 1958 with the City-County Welfare unit being under the control, administration and direction of the County of Lubbock, and the City-County Child Welfare Unit also being under the control, administration and direction of the County of Lubbock.

(c) The annual budgets that apply to the services herein, as well as matters of policy of the respective units shall be subject to approval by a majority vote of the governing bodies of both the City and the County. "Policy", as that term is used herein, is hereby defined to be those matters which require approval and action by the City Council or Commissioners Court. Monthly operational and fiscal reports shall be submitted to the County Auditor and Director of Finance of the City by the Director of the respective unit.

SECTION 2. THAT the City and the County hereby agree to contribute to the cost of operation of such services in the following proportions:

1. City-County Health. The City shall contribute 75% and the County shall contribute 25% of the total annual budget of the department, which shall include the cost of providing regular health services plus mosquito control. The contribution shall be based on the net budget total after the subtraction of State and Federal contributions.

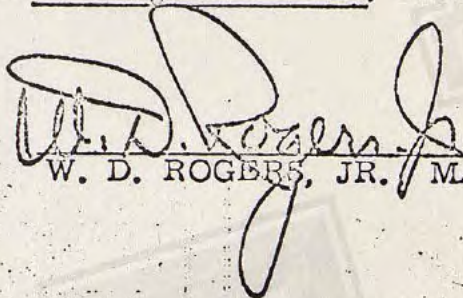
2. City-County Welfare. The City shall contribute 35% and the County shall contribute 65% of the total annual budget of the department.

3. City-County Child Welfare. The City shall contribute 50% and the County shall contribute 50% of the total annual budget of the department.

4. Out Patient Clinic. The City shall contribute 35% and the County shall contribute 65% of the total annual budget of this service.

AND IT IS SO ORDERED

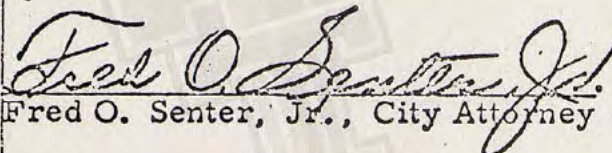
Passed by the City Council this 24th day of August, 1967.


W. D. ROGERS, JR. MAYOR

ATTEST:


Lavenia Lowe, City Secretary-Treasurer

APPROVED:


Fred O. Senter, Jr., City Attorney

Passed by the Commissioner's Court this _____ day of _____, 1967.

ATTEST:

RODRICK L. SHAW, COUNTY JUDGE

County Clerk

APPROVED:

Fred E. West, County Attorney

JOINT RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Lubbock and the Commissioner's Court of the County of Lubbock have entered into contract for the City to provide library services to the County; and,

WHEREAS, such contract provides for the County to pay to the City such sum as may be agreed upon by the City and County; and,

WHEREAS, the City and County have agreed that the merged library system will require a budget of \$210,000.00 during its first year; NOW THEREFORE:

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LUBBOCK AND THE COMMISSIONER'S COURT OF LUBBOCK COUNTY, ACTING JOINTLY:

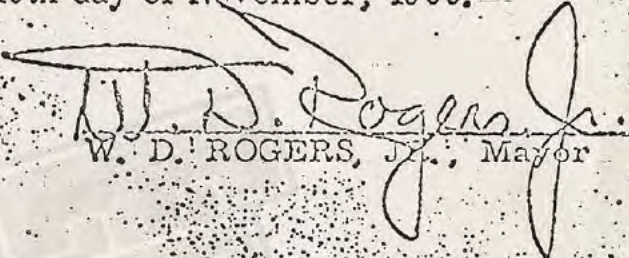
SECTION 1. THAT the City and County of Lubbock hereby agree on a budget for the "Lubbock City-County Libraries" for the year 1966-67 (October 1, 1966, through September 30, 1967) in an amount of \$210,000.00.

SECTION 2. THAT the County of Lubbock shall pay to the City of Lubbock 40% of the \$210,000.00 in return for the City assuming the functions of a public-free library.

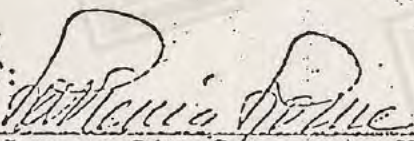
SECTION 3. THAT this resolution is passed pursuant to a contract signed the 10th day of November, 1966, by the City and County.

AND IT IS SO ORDERED.

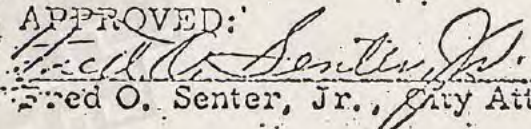
Passed by the City Council this 10th day of November, 1966.


W. D. ROGERS, JR., Mayor

ATTEST:

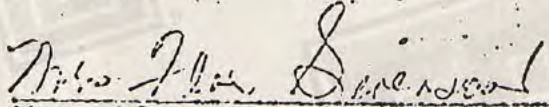

Lavenia Lowe, City Secretary-Treasurer

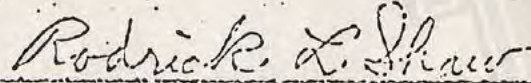
APPROVED:


Fred O. Senter, Jr., City Attorney

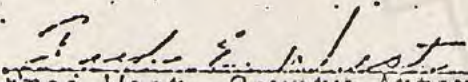
Passed by the Commissioner's Court this 10th day of November, 1966.

ATTEST:


Mrs. Floe Swenson, County Clerk


RODRICK L. SHAW, County Judge

APPROVED:


Fred West, County Attorney

November 1, 1971

LUBBOCK - CITY - COUNTY - LIBRARY SYSTEM
Fiscal Year 1966-67

City Approved Budget	\$171,317
City - County jointly approved budget per joint resolution November 10, 1966	210,000
County Share @ 40%	84,000
Per County Auditors Notes, County also agreed to pay 75% of \$15,000 for calendar year 1966	11,250
Total Due From County	<u>\$ 95,250</u>
Actual County Participation	95,250
Balance	<u><u>-0-</u></u>

CITY - COUNTY - HEALTH AND LIBRARY OPERATIONS*
 (For Years Shown on Detailed Sheets Attached)

(1) Based on original Budgets

County owed for Health	\$505,665
for Library	456,056
	<hr/>
Total	\$961,721
 County paid for Health	 \$496,926
for Library	459,150
	<hr/>
Total	\$956,076
 County Short	 \$ 5,645
	<hr/>

(2) Based on Actual Local Funds, Expended

County should pay for Health	\$524,817
for Library	480,110
	<hr/>
Total	\$1,004,927
 County paid for Health	 \$496,926
for Library	459,150
	<hr/>
Total	\$956,076
 County Short	 \$ 48,851
	<hr/>

* Source - City Audited Financial Reports and Budget Documents

November 1, 1971

LUBBOCK - CITY - COUNTY LIBRARY SYSTEM
History of Joint Operations

FISCAL ACCOUNTING PROCEDURE

	<u>1967-68</u>	<u>1968-69</u>	<u>1969-70</u>	<u>1970-71*</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Budget 1971-72</u>
Approved Budget October 1	\$250,000	\$285,103	\$291,474	\$313,562	\$1,140,139	\$313,748
Supplements	<u>53,918</u>	<u>52,993</u>	<u>46,824</u>	<u>59,097</u>	212,832	
Revised Budget September 30	\$303,918	\$338,096	\$338,298	\$372,659	1,352,971	
Prior Years Encumbrances	<u>84,652</u>	<u>69,157</u>	<u>37,931</u>	<u>12,779</u>		18,213
Total Authorization	<u>\$388,570</u>	<u>\$407,253</u>	<u>\$376,229</u>	<u>\$385,438</u>	1,557,490	\$331,961
Expenditures	\$313,422	\$365,370	\$351,222	\$351,214	\$1,381,228	
Encumbered	<u>69,157</u>	<u>37,931</u>	<u>12,779</u>	<u>22,472</u>	22,472	
Total	<u>\$382,579</u>	<u>\$403,301</u>	<u>\$364,001</u>	<u>\$373,686</u>	\$1,403,700	
Unencumbered Balance	<u>\$ 5,991</u>	<u>\$ 3,952</u>	<u>\$ 12,228</u>	<u>\$ 11,752</u>	\$ 33,923	
<u>CASH FLOW</u>					1,437,623	
Expenditures	\$313,422	\$365,370	\$351,222	\$373,686	\$1,403,700	
Less: Federal Money	<u>50,420</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>44,000</u>	<u>59,000</u>	203,420	
Local Cost	<u>\$263,002</u>	<u>\$315,370</u>	<u>\$307,222</u>	<u>\$314,686</u>	\$1,200,280	
40% of Local Cost	\$105,200	\$126,148	\$122,888	\$125,874	\$ 480,110	
40% of Line 1	\$100,000	\$114,041	\$116,590	\$125,425	\$ 456,056	
Actual County Participation	\$100,000	\$114,041	\$122,011	\$123,098	\$ 459,150	

* Subject to Final Audit

1,381,228
203,420
1,177,808

471,123.20

459,820.40

\$125,499

November 1, 1971

LUBBOCK - CITY - COUNTY - HEALTH DEPARTMENT

FISCAL ACCOUNTING PROCEDURE

	<u>1966-67</u>	<u>1967-68</u>	<u>1968-69</u>	<u>1969-70</u>	<u>1970-71*</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Budget 1971-72</u>
Approved Budget October 1	\$455,500	\$505,669	\$478,197	\$513,574	\$587,802		\$561,242
Less: Budgeted Revenue							
Federal	48,607	74,119	50,405	31,344	112,056		63,500
State	40,193	51,360					
Hospital District	-0-	-0-	-0-	55,000	55,000		55,000
Sub-Total	\$366,700	\$380,190	\$427,792	\$427,230	\$420,746	\$2,022,658	\$442,742
25% County Share	91,675	95,048	106,948	106,808	105,186	505,665	110,686
Revised Budget September 30	\$429,823	\$438,728	\$509,820	\$598,182	\$557,497		
Late Supplements	-0-	3,767	2,000	-0-	-0-		
Prior Years Encumbrances	8,048	542	371	6,213	824		
Total Authorization	\$437,871	\$443,037	\$512,191	\$604,395	\$558,321		
Actual Expenditures	\$452,149	\$465,985	\$589,506	\$593,158	\$597,742	\$2,698,540	
Encumbered	542	371	6,434	824	11,594	11,594	
Sub-Total	\$452,691	\$466,356	\$595,940	\$593,982	\$609,336	\$2,710,134	
Unencumbered Balance	(\$ 14,820)	(\$ 23,319)	(\$ 83,749)	\$ 10,413	(\$ 51,015)	(\$ 162,490)	
<u>CASH FLOW</u>							
Expenditures	\$452,149	\$465,985	\$589,506	\$593,158	\$609,336	\$2,710,134	
Less: Actual Revenue							
Federal	92,338	97,938	95,146	103,386	112,056	500,864	
State	-0-	-0-	-0-				
Hospital District	-0-	-0-	-0-	55,000	55,000	110,000	
City - County Expenditures	\$359,811	\$368,047	\$494,360	\$434,772	\$442,280	\$2,099,270	
25% County Share	89,952	92,011	123,590	108,693	110,570	524,817	
Actual County Participation	\$ 87,293	\$ 94,661	\$103,917	\$105,436	\$105,619	\$ 496,926	

* Subject to Final Audit

7710 Louisville Avenue
Lubbock, Texas
August 18, 1977

Ms. Carolyn Lanier, President
League of Women Voters of Lubbock
4803 16th
Lubbock, Texas

Dear Carolyn,

Please accept my resignation, effective immediately,
from the board of directors of the League of Women Voters
of Lubbock.

My reasons for resigning may be summarized thus: (1) I
disagree so profoundly with the direction that the League of
Women Voters of Lubbock has taken in regard to local program
that I see no other alternative than to withdraw from my posi-
tion on the board. Remaining on the board would imply support
of actions which my conscience and my loyalties would not allow
me to support. (2) At the risk of appearing melodramatic,
my heart isn't up to continuing.

I am turning in all my materials to the appropriate vice-
president. If anyone needs further help in matters relating
to Voters Service, I would be happy to answer any questions
she might have.

Sincerely,



Alison J. Davidow

May 3, 1976

Dear Linda,

Your letter arrived late last week and it was a joy to hear from Lubbock. You know, we miss the place!

Now to the important business: There are two reservations I have about this job. The first is that I must suppress all political instincts, correct? From what I recollect, the Voter Advice chairman must be something of a Caesar's wife. Is that possible in an election year like this one? Good grief! The second reservation is a more personal one — I will have to use the telephone a lot. You know how I hate to phone. Well, these reservations voiced, I do indeed accept the offer of the job and hope to do it well. Gayer must be cackling.

We follow the news in the U.S.A. through Time magazine and the International Herald Tribune from Paris. Needless to say, they don't carry news of Lubbock; that will require some catching up. Speaking of the U.S.A. — the United Kingdom and, indeed, all of Europe, is quite excited about America's bicentennial. The joke in Britain is — so we had a little tiff a couple of hundred years ago. So what? Come home, America — all is forgiven!

The Davidson family is leaving Belfast in six weeks. From here we go to France, where Bob will be doing some research for his Columbia degree. From there it's to Paris and then Amsterdam. We'll be there for the 4th of July. On the 9th of July, we sail on the Queen Elizabeth II from Southampton, England, and arrive the 14th in New York. By the time we gather up our personal belongings, which are

scattered all over the eastern seaboard, and return
to Lubbock, it will be the last of July. We will be
able to move back into our house on August 1st so
expect me to call you about that time.

I hope that all is going well with the
League. I can't imagine that the economic situation
has helped any - working women and all that. I look
forward to a long chat with you when we get back.

Please give my regards to the Board.

Sincerely,
Allison



The League of Women Voters of the United States

1730 M STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036 TEL. (202) 296-1770

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Indianapolis, Indiana

**Special Assistant to
President and Board**
Miss Dixie Drake

**YEAR OF THE
VOTER**

September 8, 1970

Mrs. Duane P. Jordan
[REDACTED]

Dear Mrs. Jordan,

The Washington Research Project, (WRP) located in Washington, D.C. has requested our assistance in a project that will begin later this month. You may recall that the league worked closely with the WRP last year in monitoring the use of Title I (ESEA) funds.

This new project will attempt to monitor school desegregation progress in school districts located mainly in East Texas. The Washington Research Project, under the direction of Mrs. Ruby Martin (former Director of Civil Rights of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare) will work in cooperation with the Lawyers Committee in seeking information on how desegregation plans are actually working, why some work better than others, etc. It is meant to be a monitoring program and not an action program.

They have asked the League for names of individual members in East Texas who might be willing to assist or who may know of those who would like to be involved in such a program. It would involve the member's getting in touch with school officials, talking with students and teachers and generally reporting on community feelings and response. Interested League members will be contacted by a staff person from either the Washington Research Project or the Lawyers Committee.

Please let us know as soon as possible the names and addresses of any of your League members who might be interested. We will send the names to the WRP. Thank you for your time and assistance.

Sincerely,

Richard G. Miller

Mrs. Richard G. Miller
Human Resources Chairman

September 14, 1970

Mrs. Richard G. Miller
Human Resources Chairman
P.O. Box 621, RD 1
Carson City, Nevada 89701

762-882-1728

Dear Mrs. Miller:

As a native Californian who moved "east" to Lubbock, Texas, I was amused by your sense of geography. I used to think everything on the other side of the Rockies was "back East," but natives of these parts feel very strongly about living in West Texas! We are located on the South Plains of the Texas panhandle, approximately sixty miles from the New Mexico border and really do not qualify to be called East Texas by any stretch of the imagination.

However, our school district is one of those that is having "a thing with HEW," i.e. we are under court order to desegregate. If this qualifies us for closer examination, some members of our Human Resources Committee will be happy to do this monitoring. We have been doing a bit of this kind of observation for several years under DHR in order to keep our local members informed. However, we have not interviewed students and teachers.

Our desegregation problems are closer akin to those found in de-facto situations than de-jure. Most of the problems arise from neighborhood housing patterns. West Texas attitudes are remarkably similar to those I knew in California -- "I'm willing to be friendly - just don't move in next door (or down the street)!"

If this helps in your analysis of our acceptability - or if you need further information to determine if we are still to be "chosen," - please write. I am enclosing our recent DHR publication. The section on Education may be of further help to you in analyzing our situation.

Names of members who could be of assistance to you include:
Mrs. James Reese, DHR Chm., 2818 - 23rd Street, Lubbock, Texas 79410
Mrs. John Anderson, Chm. of Ed. on DHR & past Pres., 5017 W. 15th St, Lubbock, 79416
Mrs. Donald Coleman, past DHR Chm., & Prog. V.P., 4303 - 19th St, Apt 209, Lubbock, Texas, 79416
and myself. If you need other names, I am sure we can add to this list.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Duane P. Jordan, President
League of Women Voters of Lubbock
3419 - 62nd Street
Lubbock, Texas 79413

September 14, 1970

STUDLEY A. ADAMS²

As a native Californian who moved "east" to Lubbock, Texas, I was amused by your sense of geography.

«Питаясь же мы хлебом - хлеб твой, и соль ту жека твою (из земли же твоей)»
 «Бог жеко свидетельствует и свидетельствует, что являю и клянусь тебе -- "И, в
 своем духе, же-хле"» «Бог жеко свидетельствует, что являю и клянусь тебе -- "И, в
 духе жеко свидетельствует и свидетельствует, что являю и клянусь тебе -- "И, в
 духе жеко свидетельствует и свидетельствует, что являю и клянусь тебе -- "И, в

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September 21, 1970

The League of Women Voters of the United States

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Atlanta, Georgia

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New York, New York

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Miss Dixie Drake

**YEAR OF THE
VOTER**

Mrs. Duane P. Jordan, President
League of Women Voters of Lubbock

Dear Mrs. Jordan:

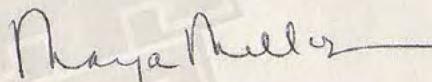
We thank you for replying so promptly to our request for names to monitor desegregation plans.

As a native Californian who has moved West to Carson City, Nevada, I join in your amusement at our general confusion about the geography of this country. I'll leave to Helen Lewis and the Washington Research Project the question of whether they want to engage your members anyway in their review. We do appreciate, however, getting the names and your instant response.

Let me take this chance to tell you how excellent your April H.R. publication is.

Congratulations. Thanks again.

Sincerely,



Mrs. Richard G. Miller
Human Resources Chairman

MM/tl

CC: Mrs. Darvin M. Winick
Mrs. Edward C. Fritz
Mrs. H. E. Murphree, Jr.
National Office (2)

write to WRP

Law Firm - were in OEO - or Civil Rights
Maurice Wright Edelman
Ruby Matti - formerly H&W

{ ESEA - survey
position - seeking to see that follow through
of money - used

Project - Watch Dog Operation
position of carry through
- use of money - designed for poor
people get them
school system - desegregation &
school compensating funds

Private Research

Publication ??? - ESEA - as pamphlet
from

Hunger - congressional hearings

Helen Lewis - staff person in Washington
- HR 10

integrity, good work - not uninvolved
firmly committed to Civil Rights

October 22, 1970

Miss Cindy Brown
Washington Research Project
1823 Jefferson Place, NW
Washington, D.C. 20037

Dear Miss Brown:

Here is the chronology of what has happened in Lubbock regarding the school survey we are attempting to do for your project:

- Sept. 26--we received from Barney Sellers a copy of your questionnaire.
- Sept. 28--four members of the League's Human Resources committee met and decided who to contact to answer each of the questions.
- Sept. 30--I met with Dr. E.C. Leslie, Assistant Supt. for Administrative Personnel, for over an hour. He was very defensive about the questions, even the statistical ones, but did answer some that I felt dealt with his area of administration. He continually asked questions about the project and wanted all the details about what would be done with the information I was asking for. I left the chart on statistical information with him to be filled out and later picked up. At noon I had a phone call from Mr. Leslie. He said, "I have talked to the Supt., Ed Irons, and Mr. Irons said that we cannot release any information except under court order. You are not to send in any of the information I gave you this morning. You may only use it for your own personal information." Mr. Leslie also asked me to get additional information about the project.
- Oct. 2 -- Carolyn Jordan, the LWV president, and I spent an hour and a half discussing the existing situation with a member of the school board. He looked over the entire questionnaire and assured us that there was no problem, only a misunderstanding. He said that if we would give him a copy of the questions we needed answered, he would take care of it.

- Oct. 5 --I left a copy of the questions dealing with only statistics, statement about free lunch program, transportation system, about bi-racial student committee, Emergency School Aid funds, construction or repairs to schools, Title I money, and a request that the chart that Mr. Leslie already had be filled in with the school board member. Then we waited to hear from him about when to pick up the information.
- Oct. 16--Mrs. Jordan called to find out what the situation was. She was told to check on Monday, Oct. 19.
- Oct. 19--I called and talked to Mr. Waters and was told that he was told that a woman at the school office was working on the information and that he was sure there was no problem and that if I would call back on Tuesday he would have the information ready.
- Oct. 20--I called and was told that I would be contacted that afternoon.
- Oct. 21--Mr. Waters called Mrs. Jordan and said that he did not have the information. He said that he was told by Mr. Irons that he would meet with us and discuss this questionnaire, and that in the meantime the League was to find out what use was to be made of this information by the Washington Research Project once they received the information.
- Oct. 22--I talked to you about our problem in Lubbock. Mrs. Jordan and I will see Mr. Irons and Mr. Leslie tomorrow, and will tell him how the information will be used and see if they will then release any information to us.

I apologize for the delay in getting any information to you in time to meet your deadline. We felt that without any information on the statistical chart, the other information we have gathered would be of little or no use. This has now become a very interesting state of affairs, and we plan to pursue the project. We will forward the information as soon as we obtain it, if we do. If it is unavailable to us, we will send what we do have with an explanation of what has happened here.

Sincerely,

Mrs. James V. Reese
Human Resources Chairman

Mrs. Duane Jordan
President, LWV

October 23, 1970

Mrs. Jordan and I met with Mr. Ed Irons and Mr. E.C. Leslie today and were able to satisfy them that the Washington Research Project was reputable, responsible, and worthwhile. The meeting turned out to be very cordial and very helpful to us. The school administration is now very willing to give us copies of policy, work-ups sent to the federal judge, all of the information asked for on the charts we need, indeed, anything we want to see. They are extremely concerned that a true picture of the situation in Lubbock be presented. We will shortly forward all of the information we have collected and the information the school administration office is preparing. Again sorry for the delay.

Sincerely,

League of Women Voters
3419-62nd Street
Lubbock, Texas 79413
November 12, 1970

Miss Cindy Brown
Washington Research Project
1823 Jefferson Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

Dear Miss Brown:

The administrators of the Lubbock Independent School District did furnish us with the information necessary to complete the survey forms for your project. We are enclosing the completed form, copies of school policies, and copies of pertinent newspaper clippings. We had no indication of complaints warranting written letters or statements. On the whole, the black community, at least those we were able to contact, agreed with the school administration that everything is progressing in an orderly manner with few problems in the racial area. Our problem here lies in the established housing patterns in the city. There is some question in our minds about quality of education in schools on the east side of Lubbock, but of course this was not a part of this study. We also have some rather large problems concerning the Mexican-American population in our city. Sister Mary Regina Foppe expressed in our interview with her that this was the area of concern, and she would be glad to discuss this particular problem with anyone who is interested in pursuing this area.

Again, we regret the delay in completing our part of your survey. We hope it is not too late to include if it relates to the problems you are working on. We would certainly be interested in seeing the forthcoming publication of the material you have gathered and compiled. Thank you for your patience and your concern with this important aspect of American life. If we can be of further service to you concerning the project, please feel free to call on us.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Duane Jordan
President

Mrs. James V. Reese

memorandum

The League of Women Voters of the United States

This Memo is going on DPM
September 16, 1970

TO: Local and State League Presidents for Human Resources, Education and Housing Chairmen

FROM: Mrs. Richard G. Miller, National Human Resources Chairman

RE: Testimony for Senate Select Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity

The Senate Select Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity, chaired by Senator Walter F. Mondale (D., Minn.), has asked the League to testify sometime in November. (See R/H, 91-II-8, 5/23/70, p. 6.) The Committee would also like written testimony from local Leagues.

By January 31, 1971, the Committee will file its report of recommendations and testimony. This is an excellent opportunity for Leagues who have been working for school and housing desegregation to make a significant contribution to this important report.

Extensive hearings underway periodically since April of this year, have included statements from key national figures on the educational effects of segregation and desegregation; education for the urban poor; the relationship between housing, jobs and education; and on the economics of equal education opportunity.

All contributions from Leagues should be in the standard form of testimony, prepared for the use of the Mondale Committee, and should be sent in duplicate to the national LWVUS office. One copy will be forwarded to the Committee for their records. Exceptionally relevant, well-worded and pertinent portions may be excerpted for use in the official LWVUS testimony.

The time is short and your workload is already heavy but if you have any spare time, please do try to write a brief but descriptive statement. The Committee is most interested in community attitudes, the stance of school boards and how they respond to the needs of all the community during the desegregation process, and instances of successfully implemented desegregation plans as well as examples of plans that have failed with evaluations, where possible, of what was right or wrong with the plan and its implementation.

They want some real reporting on the emotional responses to school desegregation--positive and negative. Illustrate your report with examples where possible, and relate the League's work in housing, employment and education. Press clippings will be valuable too.

We look forward to hearing from you soon.

YEAR OF THE
VOTER

November 19, 1970

To: League of Women Voters of the U.S.
From: League of Women Voters of Lubbock, Mrs. Duane Jordan, Pres.
Re: Testimony for Senate Select Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity

Attention: Mrs. Richard Miller, National Human Resources Chairman

Dear Mrs. Miller:

The end of a long road was finally reached when we mailed our report last Friday, November 13, to the Washington Research Project. (see enclosures)

With the aid of our lawyer friend on the school board, we finally obtained the necessary cooperation and information from our School Superintendent and his assistant last week. They were evidently doubtful of our "intentions" in the beginning and afraid "because integration is going so smoothly" that outsiders (from back East) would use the information and upset the whole thing.

All of our investigation and questioning in the community substantiated that integration is going "smoothly." I am enclosing a series of three newspaper articles that appeared in the Lubbock Avalanche-Journal earlier this month. They summarize better than I can what we were able to learn.

I know it is probably too late for this to be of any help in the testimony for the Senate Select Committee hearings, but I will enclose two copies of each of the articles for you to use when and if you can.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Duane P. Jordan
3419 - 62nd Street
Lubbock, Texas 79413

LUBBOCK AVALANCHE-JOURNAL

SECTION B

Lubbock, Texas, Thursday Morning, November 5, 1970

NO SCHOOL PROBLEMS

Students Approve Integrated System

(EDITOR'S NOTE: On August 22, four days before school was to open, federal Judge Halbert O. Woodward's school desegregation order plunged about 600 students, their families and the staffs of some Lubbock schools into uncertainty. This is the first of three articles examining the results of that order.)

By EUGENE SMITH
Avalanche-Journal Staff

"IF SOME parents would stay out of it, we wouldn't have any problems."

"Prejudice is taught. If the adults would leave the young alone, we could solve our racial problems in two or three generations."

"If the adults got along as well as the kids do, we wouldn't have any problems."

The subject was Lubbock's court-ordered school desegregation. The question was how is it going. The answer—for the most part—was "beautifully."

The first statement came from 17-year-old Linda Baker, a cheerleader at Dunbar High School. Linda is white, in fact, is a striking petite blonde.

A Senior, She Did Not Have To Make Move

"Some of the people I have known for a long time just can't believe I like it here," she said. "They don't really know. If they'd come over here, they'd feel like we do."

The most significant thing about Linda's feelings is that she is a senior and did not have to go to Dunbar when federal Judge H. O. Woodward ordered the previously-Negro school's attendance zone enlarged to include her home.

Woodward exempted seniors from the move because their inclusion would have overloaded Dunbar, but Linda "wanted to be a part of making it work," so she went to Dunbar anyway.

Now she is one of the school's multi-ethnic cheerleading corps—four blacks, two Anglos and one Mexican-American.

"It was their idea, the kids, I mean," said William Powell, who is quoted in the second statement above.

POWELL, IN HIS second year as principal of Dunbar, says the integration of 118 Anglos and Mexican-Americans into the southeast Lubbock school "has been very smooth."

The third statement comes from an Anglo teacher at Struggs Junior High School, another previously Negro school which received its first real shot of integration this year.

"We have problems, but so do schools on the west side of town and elsewhere," seems to be the general feeling about the new experience of the two east side schools.

See SCHOOL INTEGRATION Page 12

CHANGES COURT-ORDERED

School Integration Okay According To Students

FROM PAGE ONE

Indeed, a search for problems is almost in vain except for O. L. Slaton Junior High, which had to absorb more than 100 black 9th graders in the zone shifting, and then the problems are hardly racial in nature or cause.

But the apparent success of the venture has not dimmed the pessimism of some.

Some Children Sent To Private Schools

"My children aren't going over there," said Mrs. Keith Lawson of 528 55th St., one of the leaders of protest movement which grew out of the August court order. "My son is still in Atkins and my daughter is attending Lubbock Christian High School."

Her daughter is one of nine students who "escaped" the court order to Lubbock Christian. Another seven who should have gone to Dunbar are now attending Christ the King High School, a Catholic school.

School officials even report an occasional withdrawal this late into the year, but they also report some children have made the opposite journey—enrolling in a private school at first and since returning to one of the east side schools.

"There are still some taking their kids out of school here as soon as they can save up a down payment or rent a house across town or get the money for private school," said a clerk at Struggs.

INDEED, SCHOOL figures show that at least 45 students moved from newly-enlarged Dunbar district into other city high school attendance zones, mostly to Lubbock High.

I know one kid who started out at LCHS, though, and is now over here," said Linda Baker.

"Our integration has been very smooth and most of the credit goes to the students," said Powell. "They have really set out to make it work."

Powell and his teachers say the only discernible difference between this year and last — besides the number of white faces — is personnel and equipment additions.

"The only real difference is the addition of a vice principal, two clerks and two counselors—all things we've needed which were made more necessary by the increase in enrollment," Powell noted.

Teachers Upset By Claims Of Opponents

"When they integrated here, they upgraded it some," said Dunbar biology teacher-coach Hiram Sharp. "We have more equipment and a vice principal. I feel it made the whole city more aware of us."

Sharp and his fellow teachers recall that they were more than a little upset by claims from those protesting the court order that Dunbar did not have qualified teachers. They, along with the students, also dispute the charges by Mrs. Lawson and her group that the only students "making it" at Dunbar are those who "had trouble" at Lubbock High.

"Lots of kids who had trouble making good grades in the other schools like it over there because they can do just about anything they want to and they don't have to work hard," Mrs. Lawson said.

"Anyone who thinks we are not doing well is welcome to come see for themselves," said Powell.

ANGLO STUDENTS attending Dunbar for the first time, relating the negative reactions, even condemnation at times, of adults and teenagers, say such reactions are based on ignorance of conditions.

"I was scared the first day," said junior Norma Moreno, a Mexican-American. "I didn't want to come to Dunbar and all I saw were colored faces, but everyone was so helpful and friendly—I'm glad I came."

The youngsters claim they see no difference in the curriculum of Lubbock High and Dunbar, nor in the grades they are making. The differences they do talk of are positive.

"I had no trouble at Lubbock High," said Linda, "but there everything was more popularity-oriented and here it is more ability-oriented."

"Students do get more individual attention here," said English teacher Mrs. Holly Lindsay.

"There are probably students here who would have been lost in a larger school," said Sharp.

"I know we have some here who might not have done as well in a larger school," said Powell. "They are given more opportunity to participate here."

Then he added, "But we also have some who are having trouble here, just as they would in other schools."

"I don't think we have any problems we wouldn't have elsewhere," said Mrs. Lindsay.

LUBBOCK AVALANCHE-JOURNAL

Lubbock, Texas,

Morning, November 1, 1970

INTEGRATION WORKING

Lubbock Escapes School Troubles

(EDITOR'S NOTE: On August 22, four days before school was to open, federal Judge Halbert O. Woodward's school desegregation order plunged about 600 students, their families and the staffs of some Lubbock schools into uncertainty. This is the last of three articles examining the results of that order.)

By EUGENE SMITH
Avalanche-Journal Staff

WHEN LUBBOCK'S school desegregation order was issued, the protests were immediate and noisy.

Many white residents of the area between Avenues A and Q and 19th and 50th Streets made dire predictions about empty houses, fights in schools and trouble outside the schools.

Some are still making their predictions, but despite the fact that many parents in the area provided for their children to "escape" the court order to private schools here or by moving, the predictions have not come true.

The only real problems—transportation and children attending a school only one year—have nothing to do with race.

Many persons—not necessarily just the protesters—feared that "white flight" from the Anglo neighborhoods added to the previously black schools' attendance zones might result, but it has not.

Few Reports Of Families Being Moved

Reports persist that many whites will move when school is out next summer.

However, real estate men report no significant activity in the area and one even told of selling homes in the area to white people with children in school.

If the trouble protesters predicted—on and off the campuses—has happened it has not been reported to Supt. Ed Irons.

"We've had minor problems, plus the rather major one of transportation, but only one incident has been reported to me," the superintendent commented. "The only real problem has been at Slaton (Junior High), where so many students will be there only one year and they don't seem to develop the allegiance they should."

"I think our success will help convince some to send their children here next year," said Dunbar High School Principal William Powell.

WHAT HAS resulted from the order?

Every black junior and senior high school student in Lubbock now attends a school where non-blacks make up at least 30 per cent of the enrollment.

At Dunbar, where Negroes made up 97.2 per cent of the enrollment last year, they constitute only 62.1 per cent now.

At Struggs Junior High, where blacks had a 93.4 per cent majority last year, the figure is now only 69.8 per cent.

At Slaton, the black 9th graders assigned there make up only 15.1 per cent.

Of course, the court order did not affect elementary schools, and two of these (Iles and Wheatley) remain about 98 per cent black, with no Anglo children at all.

Indeed, the order had little effect outside those three schools.

Most Of Those Involved Are Satisfied

Negro 9th graders living south of 50th Street were assigned to Atkins Junior High, but there are only 13 of them—1.3

See CITY'S SCHOOLS Page 6

COURT-ORDERED CHANGE

City's Schools Escape Desegregation Trouble

FROM PAGE ONE

per cent of Atkins' enrollment. Last year the school had no blacks, however.

The effects of placing a previously optional zone between Struggs and Alderson Junior Highs in the Alderson zone were totally buried in the effects of the May 11 tornado.

Alderson's Negro enrollment percentage actually decreased because Mexican-American children who moved into the northeast Lubbock neighborhood after the storm devastated the Guadalupe section jumped the Mexican-American percentage there from 34.7 last year to 44.4.

Judge Woodward says he cannot comment on the case because it is still in litigation (either party or he himself could still initiate changes).

HOWEVER, most of those involved are satisfied—if not with how it has gone at least with the spirit with which it is being handled.

"I think it has made Lubbock more aware of some of the problems we have as a city," said Dunbar English teacher Mrs. Holly Lindsay.

"I'm glad it happened because it has made more people realize that there is really no difference in people, that what you've heard isn't true," said white Dunbar cheerleader Linda Baker.

"You have to mix the races at our age because that's the way life is," said black senior Lillian Lincoln.

"We have to learn to live together," said sophomore cheerleader Irene Gonzales.

"FIRST in Lubbock—FIRST On The South Plains"
LUBBOCK AVALANCHE-JOURNAL

Lubbock, Texas, Friday Morning, November 6, 1970

NO SENSE OF BELONGING

School Spirit Low After Court Order

(EDITOR'S NOTE: On Aug. 22, four days before school was to open, Federal Judge Halbert O. Woodward's school desegregation order plunged about 600 students, their families and the staffs of some Lubbock schools into uncertainty. This is the second of three articles examining the results of that order.)

By EUGENE SMITH
 Avalanche-Journal Staff

JOHNNY HAS a problem.

Last year, he was a 7th grader at O. L. Slaton Junior High, went out for football and really got into the swing of things around "the home of the Redskins."

This year, due to a federal court school desegregation order in August, he was transferred four days before school opened to Struggs Junior High. Now he's a Viking, but not a very enthusiastic one, because, next year, in the 9th grade, he will be back at Slaton again.

The following year he will enter high school at Dunbar—four years, four changes—he has a school spirit problem.

Johnny is an imaginary example of what the staffs and teachers at Struggs and Slaton wish was an imaginary problem.

Spirit Does Not Develop In One Year

The problem is that Judge Halbert O. Woodward's court order assigned all 9th graders (349) between 19th and 50th Streets east of University Avenue (10 square miles) to Slaton and moved Struggs Junior High's zone line (for 7th and 8th graders) from Avenue A to Avenue H.

"School spirit is more than just enthusiasm for sports," said Struggs counselor Roy Harrison. "It's also motivation and cooperation with teachers and other students."

It does not develop well in one year. Neither is it easy to develop a counseling program with a student in such a short time.

"Any kind of real counseling can be almost impossible when you have a child only one year," said Mrs. Nela Belle Allison, a Slaton counselor.

"BEING IN A place only one year (as are Negro 9th graders at Slaton and white 8th graders at Struggs) keeps a kid from becoming attached to a school," added Slaton's other counselor, Mike Payton.

Having more than 130 students for only one year, rather than anything which could be attributed to race, is the most serious problem associated with the court order at Slaton.

It has even overshadowed the transportation problem, which caused as many as eight students per day to be tardy because

See SCHOOL Page 8

IMBALANCES CITED

School Spirit Hit Hard By Attendance Changes

FROM PAGE ONE

they had to walk as much as two miles to school.

The "one year" problem is not discussed with the same anxiety at Struggs because this year's 8th graders are that school's only "one year" class. Also, Struggs has always been only a two-year (7th and 8th) school.

Problems Not Of A Racial Nature

"Any problem we have will be interpreted by some as a racial problem," said Slaton Principal Jack Shackles, "but this is our number one problem and it has nothing to do with race. If you took an 8th grader from Smylie Wilson (97 per cent Anglo) and told them they would be spending the 9th grade only at Evans, you'd have the same problem."

"When we have them three years," explained Mrs. Allison, "We don't have to spend five or six weeks each year just getting to know them. We've already had problems with students which would have been entirely different if we had known the student before."

Shackles and his staff are particularly upset about this aspect of the situation because they don't believe integration of the races has been furthered in their case.

"Our school is terribly overbalanced toward the 9th grade," the principal pointed out.

INDEED, SLATON has 349 9th graders, 198 8th graders and 214 7th graders—with the 7th and 8th grades totally devoid of Negro children.

That means that 46 per cent of Slaton's enrollment is in its 9th grade, compared with an average of 32 per cent in the seven other three-grade junior highs in the city.

Shackles and his staff do not attempt to say there have been no problems this year which could be interpreted as racial, though only one incident—involving a black girl and a white girl—was significant enough to reach Supt. Ed Irons' ears.

Payton says he detects "a scattering of racial thinking" among the students.

Shackles is adamant in his feeling, however, that "the problems are only compounded by constantly seeking an ethnic basis for them."

"We have a student body, not three student bodies," he declared.

Most Of The Students Had To Walk

Except for this problem, getting the affected Negro students to school would have been Slaton's worst desegregation difficulty.

The school is about two miles from Dunbar High School, and the neighborhood in which most of Slaton's new students live. Until an \$18,560 federal grant began a busing system in the desegregation-affected neighborhoods Oct. 26, most of the students had to walk to school.

The route is not exactly conducive to quick trips, either, since both heavy-truck-trafficked Avenue A and commercial Avenue H and the heavily-industrialized area between them must be crossed.

THE BUSES have almost completely alleviated that difficulty, according to Asst. Supt. Dr. E. C. Leslie.

"We've had nothing but happy reactions to it thus far," Leslie said.

The system is being studied and may be changed if imbalance is detected among the numbers of students using the eight bus routes.

Leslie said the buses may have had help from the Oct. 25 change back to Central Standard Time, but for one reason or another the number of students reporting late to Slaton dropped almost to zero last week.

10-2-70 AJ

DISTRIBUTION

City School Report Set For Judge

Lubbock school officials are to meet with federal Judge Halbert O. Woodward today to report on ethnic distribution of faculty and staff in the city's schools.

The report was ordered in Woodward's Aug. 22 decision in a U.S. Justice Department desegregation suit against the school system.

Supt. Ed Irons said the judge has asked for ethnic breakdown of the faculty and staff in all schools.

In the Aug. 22 desegregation order, Woodward indicated he wanted the precepts of Singleton vs. Jackson, followed here on faculty assignment.

That decision ordered the Jackson, Miss., schools to distribute their teachers and administration personnel according to the percentage of each ethnic group employed.

Lubbock's faculty is 90 per cent Anglo, 9.8 per cent Negro and 0.2 per cent Latin American.

Irons said faculty shifts made necessary by the May 11 tornado also will be reported to the judge. Schools in northeast Lubbock found themselves overcrowded when school opened last month with children who moved into government housing in that area following the storm.

Schools in the area hit hardest by the storm, meanwhile had considerably less students than expected and Carter School on Avenue Q had so few it was closed.

350 PUPILS

Busing Plan Slated To Begin Here

By EUGENE SMITH
Avalanche-Journal Staff
LUBBOCK school children forced by an August school desegregation order to travel as much as two miles or more to school will get free bus transportation beginning Monday, it was disclosed at a meeting of the Lubbock School Board Thursday.

Trustees also approved a revised dress and grooming code which does not permit boys to wear hair longer than current regulations allow, but it does provide for mustaches and longer sideburns. Properly fitted pants suits or slacks with appropriate tops and jump suits also are permitted for girls under the new setup.

Funds Approved
The school system has received tentative (by telephone) approval of an \$18,560 grant

(Trustees Okay Broadened Dress Code; Page 1, Sec. B)

from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for the busing program.

The grant, to cover 138 days of school beginning Monday, will finance a contract with Lubbock Transit Co. for four buses which will ply eight routes serving Dunbar High School and Struggs and Slaton Junior Highs.

About 350 children, shuffled among the three schools by the court order, will be eligible for the free rides, but school officials emphasize that no one will be required to ride if he does not wish to do so.

Worst Problem

The buses will be city buses, not school buses.

School officials said getting to school, especially for Negro ninth graders reassigned from Dunbar High School to Slaton, has been the worst problem yet encountered in the desegregation process.

The distance between Dunbar and Slaton is more than two miles, and many children, with no other means of getting to school, have had to walk it.

See SCHOOL Page 8

FOR 350 STUDENTS

School Busing System Begins Here Monday

FROM PAGE ONE

One bus will leave Dunbar at 7:20 a.m. for the trip to Slaton and leave Slaton at 3:40 p.m. It will follow East 24th and 26th and 30th Streets and the other will stop first at 7:20 a.m. at Quirt Avenue and 47th Street and follow Quirt and 34th Street to Slaton.

Routes Outlined

The Struggs buses will leave 24th and Avenue Q and 38th and Avenue D at 7:45 a.m. and will leave Struggs at 4:20 p.m.

From 24th and Q, one bus will follow Q to 30th, 30th to Avenue A, A to 26th and 26th and 24th to Struggs. The other Struggs bus will follow D to 50th and 50th to Quirt, then up Quirt to Struggs.

Dunbar will be served by four routes.

One will stop first at 7:15 a.m. at 42nd and Avenue L, follow L to 46th, 46th to Avenue A, A to 50th, 50th to Quirt, Quirt to 34th, 34th to Teak and Teak to Dunbar. It will leave Dunbar at 3:40 p.m.

Another will stop first at 26th

and Avenue E at 7:50 a.m. then follow E to 23rd, 23rd to L, L to 30th to A, A to 26th, 26th and 24th to Quirt and Dunbar. It will leave school at 4:20 p.m.

A third bus will stop first at 54th and L, follow 54th to D, D to 50th, 50th to Quirt, Quirt to 34th and Teak to Dunbar. It will leave school at 3:40 p.m. The fourth bus will stop first at 34th and Avenue G, then follow 34th, Avenue N, 38th, Avenue A, and 34th to Teak and Dunbar. It will leave school at 4:25 p.m.

Parents of students affected have been mailed maps of the routes and schedules.

The buses will make certain stops along the routes and parents are urged by school officials to have their children meet the bus at those stops.

Supt. Ed Irons said some adjustment of the routes may be made after they have been tried for a few days. Those affected will be notified of any changes in advance.

"It will be absolutely necessary that students ride the bus assigned to their neighborhoods," Irons said, but he emphasized that no one would be required to ride the buses if he did not wish to do so.

10-23-70 AJ

REPORT *from* THE HILL



LEAGUE ACTION SERVICE
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF THE UNITED STATES

1200 17th STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

25 CENTS A COPY

NO. 90-I-3

March 24, 1969

EDUCATION BILL SCHEDULED FOR HOUSE DEBATE WEEK OF MARCH 31

The House Education and Labor Committee on March 18 completed its work on the extension of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (H.R. 514). Committee Chairman Carl Perkins (D., Ky.) goes before the House Rules Committee this week to ask for a rule so H.R. 514 can be scheduled to come before the House the week of March 31. Final House action is expected before the Easter recess slated to begin at the conclusion of business Thursday, April 3.

THE LEAGUE IS SUPPORTING the bill as amended by the House Committee. Mrs. Bruce B. Benson, LWVUS president, plans to send letters (see page 2) this week to all House members urging their support for the five-year extension of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) as amended by the committee. Leagues may follow up on the national action by writing to their own congressmen. Letters or wires should be sent to arrive in Washington before Wednesday April 2 (For additional background, see League February 17 testimony to the House Committee on this bill).

ADMINISTRATION VIEWS: Robert H. Finch, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, testified before the House Committee on March 10. In his testimony, the Secretary said: "We firmly support the extension of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. We also support the concept of advance funding for education programs in order to assure more orderly planning and expenditure of funds by state and local agencies." However, the Secretary asked for only a two-year extension, rather than the five-year extension in the pending bill (and later approved by the committee). While Mr. Finch offered some amendments to the present law, he said that the new administration had not had time to make a thorough review of the programs under ESEA, and he would hope to come back to the committee at a later date. ("When I return to propose more substantive changes or additions to current programs for elementary and secondary education, I would also hope to support a longer extension of this legislation.")

EXPLANATION OF COMMITTEE BILL AS REPORTED: H.R. 514 is a five-year extension of ESEA of 1965 (P.L. 89-10 and P.L. 90-247). Title I of the act (for compensatory education) authorizes federal money for school districts with concentrations of school children from low-income families. It provides federal funding equal to 50 per cent of state or national average per pupil expenditure, whichever is higher. Low-income families have been defined (since fiscal year ending June 30, 1968) as those earning \$3,000 a year or less, if the bill is fully funded -- \$2,000 if appropriations are below the authorization. The authorization is \$1.5 billion a year, unchanged in H.R. 514. So far, the \$2,000 figure has been used, since appropriations to date have not been sufficient to use the \$3,000 figure as a definition.'

The League has supported Title I authorization and appropriations under its support of equality of education position -- for programs which will provide "greatly increased educational opportunity programs for disadvantaged groups beginning at

preschool level and extending through secondary education." Mrs. Benson testified in favor of the five-year extension on February 17, 1969. The League supports this extension (until July 1975) to allow for long-range planning by affected school districts and to avoid anxiety over whether, or in what manner, the programs already under way will continue. However, this extension does not rule out the possibility of amending ESEA during the five-year period, should the need arise. The League supports and urges continuing congressional and executive evaluation and careful tailoring of the programs to fit the needs of the disadvantaged. (For further details of League position, see 1969-70 National Program, Study and Action, pp. 5-10, Appendix i-ii.)

The committee bill includes an amendment proposed by Representative Pucinski (D., Ill.), which provides for federal funding to local schools that serve children from public housing by adding them to the count for impacted area aid. At present, federal aid is available to schools with high concentrations of children whose parents work for the federal government. Public housing property is not a part of the local property tax base from which a large part of school funding comes, but "in-lieu-of-taxes" funds are paid to local governments to provide about \$11 a year (national average) for each school child from public housing projects. The Pucinski amendment would provide 50 per cent of the state or national average per pupil expenditure, whichever is higher, minus the amount provided per pupil from "in-lieu-of-taxes" monies. The League supports the Pucinski amendment to H.R. 514. The amendment provides additional funding for schools with concentrations of children from low-income families (appropriations for this provision will be in addition to regular existing funding for impacted areas).

MRS. BENSON'S LETTER TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

(Adapted version sent to members of the House Committee on Education and Labor)

The League of Women Voters of the U.S. strongly supports H.R. 514 as reported by the House Education and Labor Committee.

Our interest is primarily in the extension of authority for the compensatory education funds of Title I, which provides federal help to those schools with concentrations of children from low-income families. If all children are to have equality of educational opportunity, all schools must be adequately financed. Federal leadership and federal funding are still needed to provide compensatory programs so that children from low-income families can receive the education they need to become self-supporting and contributing members of society. To make long-range plans, school administrators should know for sure in advance what funds will be available to them. They should not have to experience the anxiety and inability to plan ahead they sometimes have undergone in the past. Best results can be obtained if schools can be sure of continuity of good programs.

We support including children from public housing projects in the numbers counted for impacted area aid; such additional funding can help provide better school services for children of low-income families.

We urge you to vote "yes" on H.R. 514 as reported by the committee.

Your support urged on five-year
extension of the Elementary &
Secondary Education Act (HR 514)

Mrs Duane Sorora
President, League of Women
Voters of Lorain

The Honorable George McMahon
House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr McMahon:

PO 3-4321 Western Union

90¢ Opinion to your legislative wire

GEORGE MAHON
19TH DISTRICT, TEXAS

O
CHAIRMAN
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

April 4, 1969

Dear Mrs. Jordan:

Mr. Mahon has left Washington for the Easter Congressional recess and in his absence I am taking the liberty of responding to your recent communication. Your telegram will be brought to his attention as soon as he returns to the office.

The bill which you mention, HR 514, concerning assistance to elementary and secondary education, is now pending before the Education and Labor Committee of the House of Representatives and no action has yet been taken.

I am sure that Mr. Mahon will welcome having the benefit of the views of the League of Women Voters of Lubbock on this important matter.

All good wishes.

Sincerely,

Keith Mainland

Keith Mainland
Staff Assistant

Mrs. Duane Jordan
President
League of Women Voters of Lubbock
3419 - 62nd Street
Lubbock, Texas

GEORGE MAHON
19TH DISTRICT, TEXAS

○
CHAIRMAN
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

April 14, 1969

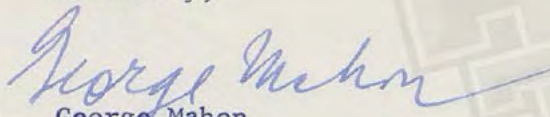
Dear Mrs. Jordan:

Your telegram of April 2, 1969, was brought to my attention when I returned to Washington following the Easter Congressional recess.

I am always pleased to hear from the League of Women Voters of Lubbock, and you may be sure that I shall keep your views in mind as the legislative picture unfolds.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,


George Mahon

Mrs. Duane Jordan
President
League of Women Voters of Lubbock
3419 - 62nd Street
Lubbock, Texas

League of Women Voters

Lubbock, Texas

4925 49th

October 21, 1969

No response

Copy

The Honorable Ralph Yarborough
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Yarborough,

As a member of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, I wish to call your attention to a matter of League concern; namely, the funding of programs for the Departments of Labor, HEW and related agencies. It is the hope of the League that the Senate will at least sustain the level of appropriations already approved by the House.

The adequate funding of these programs is only one aspect of consideration, however. Perhaps of even greater urgency is the inclusion of the Whitten amendments to the House-passed bill. While the language of the amendments is rather confusing it seems clear that their over-all intent is to "dodge" desegregation and severely undermine desegregation progress which has already been achieved. The Whitten amendments would clearly reverse the direction of school desegregation and might lead to loss of ground in other areas of civil rights. In general, there seems to be too much easing of guidelines previously followed by HEW in the matter of school desegregation and the Whitten amendments are but another attempt to evade legislation. It is our hope that you will vote for the defeat of these amendments when they come to your attention.

Respectfully yours,

Mrs. Duane Jordan, President

Mrs. Judson Maynard, 1st V.P.

GEORGE MAHON
19TH DIST., TEXAS

CHAIRMAN
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

June 10, 1969

Mrs. John A. Anderson
President
League of Women Voters of Lubbock
5017 15th Street
Lubbock, Texas

Dear Mrs. Anderson:

As you may know, Lubbock's application for a Bilingual Education program was recently approved by officials of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. During the past few months, I have worked closely with school officials in Lubbock and HEW officials here in Washington in seeking to be helpful.

Lubbock was one of two school districts in our area selected to participate in the program. The award to Lubbock was in the amount of \$151,500 and will affect approximately 100 pre-school students. The grant is for the 1969-70 school year.

I thought you would want to have this information. Please let me hear from you at any time. Best wishes.

Cordially,

George Mahon

George Mahon

LUBBOCK PUBLIC SCHOOLS
LUBBOCK, TEXAS

OFFICE OF

H. E. Owen, Director
Adult Education

August 5, 1971

Mrs. Duane Jordon
League of Women Voters
[REDACTED]

Dear Sir:

The enclosed leaflets contain information about our Adult Evening High School program.

They may be given to anyone expressing an interest in the Adult Education program.

If you need additional leaflets, please call us at [REDACTED].

Yours truly,

H. E. Owen, Director
Adult Education

HEO/ie
Encls.

LUBBOCK EVENING HIGH SCHOOL
2004 - 19 Street

Name: _____ Date: _____
Address: _____ Phone: _____

Each of the courses listed below will be offered provided 12 or more persons enroll.
Place a check mark by the course or courses that you want to take.

Tentative Class Schedule, Fall 1971

The first meeting of Monday-Wednesday classes will be August 30, and
Tuesday-Thursday classes will be August 31, 1971.

1. 6:25 P.M. Monday-Wednesday

_____ English 11-12
_____ English 21-22
_____ Government 40 ($\frac{1}{2}$)
_____ General Drafting
_____ Spanish
_____ Bookkeeping 41-42

2. 8:05 P.M. Monday-Wednesday

_____ English 31-32
_____ English 41-42
_____ Related Mathematics 21-22
_____ Woodworking 21-22
_____ American History 21-22
_____ Stenography 21-22

3. 6:25 P.M. Tuesday-Thursday

_____ World History 31-32
_____ Algebra 11-12
_____ Geometry
_____ General Business 21-22
_____ Clerical Practice 41-42
_____ Health 40 ($\frac{1}{2}$)

4. 8:05 P.M. Tuesday-Thursday

_____ Typing 31-32
_____ Biology 21-22
_____ Physical Science 11-12
_____ Reading Improvement ($\frac{1}{2}$)
_____ Speech ($\frac{1}{2}$)
_____ Consumer Education 40

COLLEGE ENTRANCE: If you plan to attend college, contact the college, that you plan to attend, and find out what the entrance requirements are. The statements below are general and are not those of any particular college:

ENGLISH: Many colleges require 4 units.

MATHEMATICS: 2 units required. Related math, general math, and consumer math may count as electives but are generally not accepted as part of the math requirement.

SCIENCE: 1 unit of laboratory science. General science and related science may be accepted as electives but may not be accepted for the science requirement.

SOCIAL STUDIES: 2 units required

ELECTIVES: Six to eight elective units are required.

Adults may enroll during the month of August at the Adult Education Office,
1628 19th St. from 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., Monday through Friday.

LUBBOCK EVENING HIGH SCHOOL

Lubbock, Texas

The Lubbock Independent School District is providing an Evening High School for adults 17 years of age or older, who have been out of school for at least one semester or 6 months. Classes meet in the Lubbock High School building, 2004 - 19 Street.

Each class meets two nights per week, 1½ hours per night. There are 4 class periods which meet according to the following schedule:

<u>Period</u>	<u>Day of Week</u>	<u>Time</u>
1	Monday-Wednesday	6:25 - 7:55 P.M.
2	Monday-Wednesday	8:05 - 9:35 P.M.
3	Tuesday-Thursday	6:25 - 7:55 P.M.
4	Tuesday-Thursday	8:05 - 9:35 P.M.

There is a tuition charge of \$22.50 for each one-half unit course for students living in the Lubbock Independent School District. For students living outside of the Lubbock School District, the tuition charge is \$33.75 for each one-half unit course. There are 3 tuition payment plans: (1) full payment at registration, (2) payment of half of tuition at registration and the other half at mid-semester, (3) in cases of special need, a budget plan may be worked out for the individual student. A minimum fee of \$5.00 per course must be paid at registration. If a student withdraws from school and requests a refund during the first week of the semester, or within one week of the time that he registers (whichever is later), he will be refunded all of the tuition paid except \$5.00 per course which will be retained as a registration fee. Beginning with the second week following registration, tuition for the first half of the semester is due and no refund will be made. No refund will be given after mid-semester tuition is paid. If a student pays the full semester tuition at the beginning of the semester and withdraws before mid-semester, the portion of the tuition which applies to the last half of the semester will be refunded.

Free textbooks are provided. A deposit of \$4 per book is required at the time each book is issued. The full amount of the deposit is returned when the book is returned in good condition. Workbooks and other special books must be purchased by the student.

To receive a diploma from Lubbock Evening High School, a student must have a total of 16 solid credits, which satisfy the minimum graduation requirements of the Texas Education Agency. If a student is under 21 years of age, he must be enrolled in Evening High School for at least 1 year and earn at least 1 full credit.

Physical education, driver education, and other miscellaneous courses are not accepted for credit toward graduation. Students who already have high school credits must supply the Evening High School office with an official transcript so that it may be evaluated and a graduation plan developed.

With prior approval of the receiving principal, Evening High School credits may be transferred to other high schools.

For additional information, call or write

APPROVED FOR VETERANS

(OVER)

B2 Decision

LWV of Texas
February 1972

To: Local League Presidents
From: Mrs. Edward Fritz

Dear Local League President:

Your undoubtedly have been reading about the litigation brought by some Mexican-American parents and children against the Edgewood Independent School District in San Antonio and the State Board of Education. The plaintiffs asked the courts to declare the present system of financing Texas public schools unconstitutional because the present system, which relies mainly on the property tax for its revenues, results in unequal opportunity in education. The Court ruled in favor of the plaintiffs, and has ordered the state to come up with an alternate method of financing state schools which would provide for equal opportunity.

The State Board of Education has given notice to its attorney to file an appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court. When this happens the State League Board would like to file an amicus curiae brief on behalf of the plaintiffs, emphasizing the fact that the League is for equality of opportunity in education and that we agree that a more equitable system of school financing should be found. The League will not attempt to propose a solution.

The question of whether the filing of such a brief is a proper action under the National Human Resources support position for equality of opportunity for education led to the submission of the question about this to the National Board. The reply received from Mrs. Kenneth Greenawalt, National Human Resources chairman was as follows:

"I hope you got my message today that the national Board enthusiastically agrees that the suit challenging the local property tax for financing the public schools is an appropriate implementation of League support for equal opportunity in education. The decision is, of course, up to the Texas Board but we are eager to give you every encouragement in your efforts to persuade them. It would be exciting for all of us to have the LWV of Texas an amicus in this case."

The state Board was pleased to have this interpretation. However, as we have counseled with local League Boards to assess the feelings of their members concerning possible action they are taking, so the state Board has decided to try to assess the reaction of Texas local Leagues toward the possibility of filing such an amicus brief before taking any action.

Some Texas League members feel that since the League has never specifically studied school financing or the property tax as the basis for financing public schools, the proposed action lies outside the consensus position, and should not be taken. On the other hand, it must be remembered that all the League proposes to say in this brief is that we are for equality of opportunity in education, that we believe the present system of financing has resulted in unequal opportunity, and that we would like to see a more equitable system. What it really boils down to is whether one adopts a strict interpretation of the consensus position, and thereby limits action, or if one adopts a more liberal interpretation and, therefore, is able to take action on a wider range of issues. This same question comes up when taking legislative action. Does a certain bill or amendment to a bill fall sufficiently under a League consensus position to be supported or doesn't it?

(continued)

In this question we are asking the local Leagues for their input into the decision also. Please let the state Board know how your local League feels about filing an amicus brief. The deadline for answering is March 15, 1972. The mechanics of doing this is up to you. It could be a local Board decision, or if you are able to reach the individual members in time, you could get a broader assessment. There is no need to schedule a special meeting to discuss this, unless you want to.

Although, it is probable that the brief would not be filed until the Fall, there is always the possibility that action would be required sooner, so we want to be ready to act, if there is enough agreement among League members.

For your further information: (1) there will be no cost to the League; (2) expert legal help at the university level has been offered free to the League; (3) we would probably be joined in the brief by the Harvard Center for Law and Education; (4) an executive committee of the state Board would read the final brief before filing it to be sure that it does not contain anything that the League could not support.

For the past several years, League members have been discussing how to make the League more relevant to fast moving events in our society, and yet to retain our grassroots character. The state Board interprets the filing of the amicus brief in this issue a chance to be where the action is. It is hoped that the local Leagues concur. However, if you do not concur, please let us know. A letter, if you concur or if you do not, will be helpful for our records, but if we do not hear from you we will assume that you concur.

We await with interest your decisions.

Sincerely yours,

Genie Fritz

Mrs. Edward Fritz
Human Resources Chairman

[Redacted]

March 1, 1972

Mrs. Edward Fritz
Human Resources Chairman
4144 Cochran Chapel Road
Dallas, Texas 75209

Dear Genie:

At our last Board meeting, the Lubbock League discussed your letter regarding the State League filing an amicus curiae brief on behalf of the plaintiffs in the San Antonio case.

It was the decision of our Board that the State League should file such a brief. We are in agreement that this means of action, although somewhat new, is consistent with our present position and that any possible means of action should be pursued if it is in line with League position.

In other words, you have our blessings to go ahead.

Best regards,

Mrs. Duane Jordan
President, LWV of Lubbock
3419 - 62nd Street
Lubbock, Texas 79413

From the desk of

December 27, 1971

Sister Regina Foppe, O.L.V.M.
Director of Social Action
Diocese of Amarillo

Copy of the attached letter sent to

H. Alden Deyo, Executive Director of SPAG
Maurice Turner, President of SPAG
James Granberry, Mayor
Judge Rod Shaw
Arch Lamb. County Commissioner
W. E. Scarlet, State Welfare
Ed Irons, Lubbock School Superintendent
Carloyn Jordan, League of Women Voters
N. B. McCollough, City Manager
Bob Wilson, Ass't City Manager
Dr. Jack Hopkins, Chairman Gov't Dept., Texas Tech
Dr. Walter J. Cartwright, Chairman Sociology Dept., Texas Tech

Community Housing Center
P.O. Box 2171 -2601 E. Bates- Lubbock, Texas 79408
Area Code 806 763-7301



CAPCO

CAPITAL AREA PLANNING COUNCIL

December 22, 1971

Sr. Regina Foppe, Director of Social Action
Community Housing Center
[REDACTED] [REDACTED] Bates
Lubbock, Texas [REDACTED]

Dear Sister Regina:

Thank you for your letter of December 20 concerning our work/study program for minority college students. As you may know, we are the body charged with regional planning in The Capital State Planning Region, hence, the Capital Area Planning Council.

This is a 701 program funded by HUD for the duration of one year, a second year's funds are available upon application for the completion of the program. Federal funds constitute two-thirds of the total, and local funds or contributed in-kind services constitute the remaining one-third share. We are the agent responsible for program implementation and administration.

The basic aim of the program is to provide those minority students studying in the field of urban planning, or its related disciplines, with valuable work experiences to complement their classwork.

As many students leave college with only a theoretical knowledge of their field, experience can be a valuable asset in finding suitable employment.

Primarily, the program design is to coincide with a graduate student's two year program; undergraduates are also accepted. Acceptable disciplines for students in this program are, but not necessarily limited to, urban planning, architecture, civil engineering, economics, business administration, government and social work.

Students work as interns with various branches of participating local governments, and envisioned for next semester are seminars for college credit structured around the student's work. In

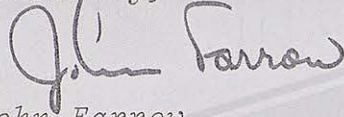
addition to his salary, the program pays for the student's tuition and fees at the college or university in which he is enrolled.

Should you be interested in seeing such a program implemented in the Lubbock area, I would suggest that you contact Mr. H. Alden Deyo, The Executive Director of the South Plains Association of Governments, 514 LNB Building, Lubbock, Texas 79401, phone 762-8721.

The North Central Texas Council of Governments, Box 5888, Arlington, Texas 76011, is now in the second year of this program and perhaps you would want to contact them as well.

If we can be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to let us know.

Sincerely,



John Farrow
Project Coordinator

JF/jm

April 1, 1972

The Honorable George Mahon
House Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mr. Mahon:

This letter comes to you as an expression of concern on the part of the Lubbock League of Women Voters over the school busing moratorium. We feel that the proposed legislation, in effect, pulls the rug out from under those communities which have made an honest effort to integrate and removes an effective threat to those school systems which might otherwise not consider any other, more popular, methods of desegregation.

We are aware that busing has been used extensively as a means of keeping the schools segregated.

Yours truly,

Mrs. Richard A. McGowan
Program Vice President

GEORGE MAHON
19TH DIST., TEXAS

CHAIRMAN
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

CHAIRMAN
JOINT HOUSE-SENATE COMMITTEE ON
REDUCTION OF FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

April 20, 1972

Mrs. Richard A. McGowan
Program Vice President
League of Women Voters of Lubbock
3102 20th Street
Lubbock, Texas 79410

Dear Mrs. McGowan:

I have carefully read your letter of April 10. I am pleased to have your views in regard to the difficult and complex issue of busing, and I welcome having an opportunity to correspond with you.

As you know, there is a great deal of opposition to the concept of busing simply to achieve racial balance. I personally feel that the federal courts have gone entirely too far in the interpretation of the enactments of Congress on this whole subject. I am dedicated to the principle that this country be run on the basis of fair and reasonable interpretations of the law but this has not been the case in the administration of some of the federal laws with respect to public schools.

In my judgment, busing for the achievement of racial balance and related problems threatens to damage the quality of our educational programs and threatens to negate the heavy investments that we have made in this field over a period of time.

You are familiar with the proposals that the President has submitted to Congress in connection with the busing problem and in connection with the problem of improving the level of education in school systems across the nation. As we recognize, this is a difficult and complex and emotional issue. It shall continue to have my best attention here and certainly I shall bear in mind the views that you have expressed.

Best wishes to all.

Sincerely,

George Mahon
George Mahon

THE ILL HOUSED

Millions of Americans are ill housed. In the world's most affluent nation.

Who are these people? Where do they live? How? What plans are under way to meet their acute needs for more adequate shelter? What are the obstacles? And, if their housing needs are not met, what then?

These are among questions discussed in THE ILL HOUSED, a 64-page, two-color booklet on U.S. housing conditions produced by the League of Women Voters of the United States and Urban America, Inc. THE ILL HOUSED documents under a single cover the findings and recommendations of major studies conducted in 1968, a year unprecedented in U.S. history for the attention focused on housing needs. Photographs and charts illustrate the pages.

Significant excerpts from *A Decent Home*, the Kaiser Committee Report, and *Building the*

American City, the Douglas Commission Report, are included. A commentary throughout the booklet sets in perspective the recommendations of these two presidential studies plus recommendations of the National Housing Conference, an independent coalition of public interest groups working to shape national policies for housing and community development.

If the ill housed are to be better housed, where and by whom will new housing be built? Should the larger goal of a single society influence such choices? Should there be national discussion of land-use policies? Who should pay for the needed housing? Is it realistic and practical to consider housing subsidies apart from subsidies for other human needs?

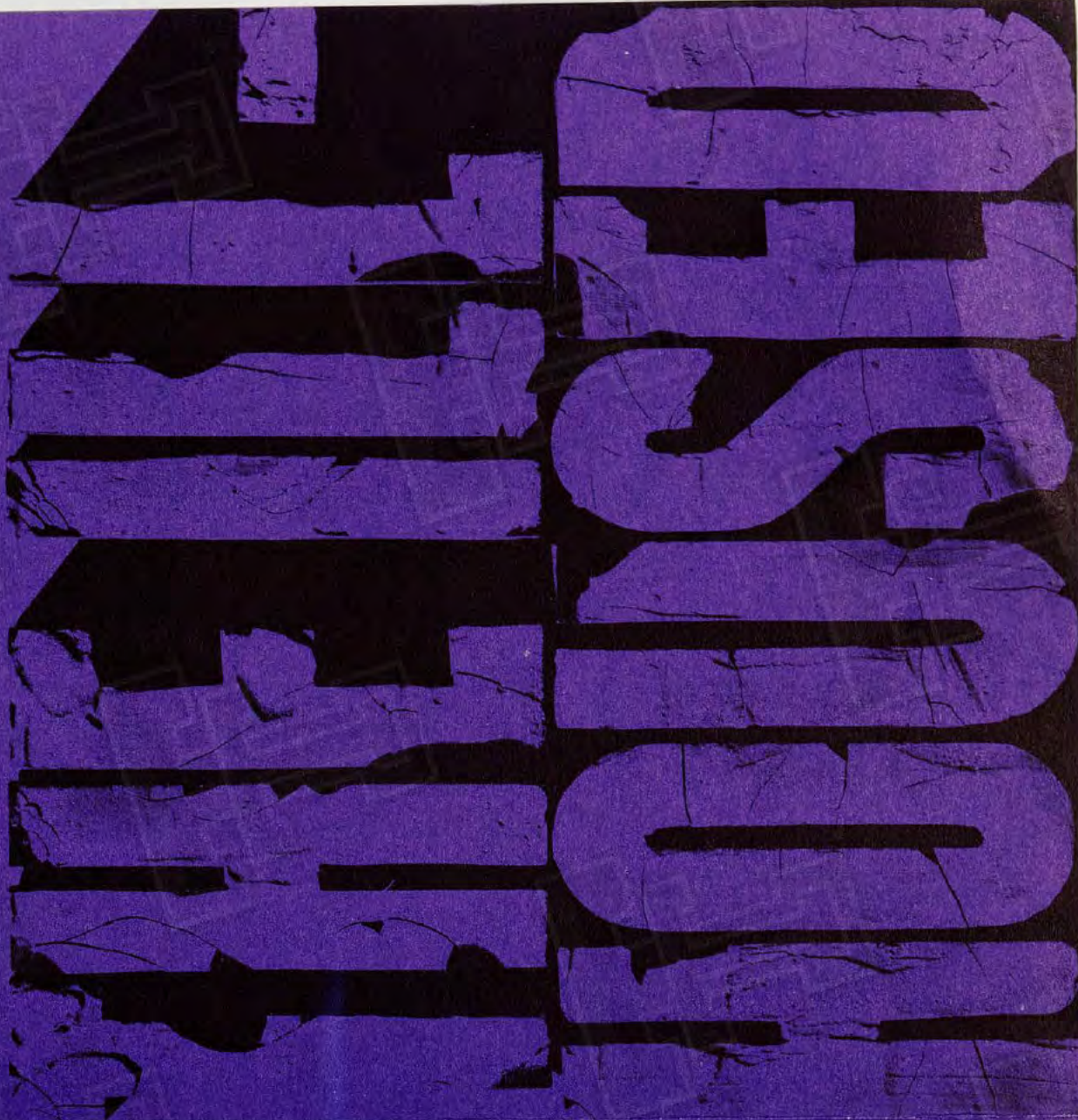
Passage of the 1968 Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Act—its provisions analyzed in THE ILL HOUSED—means the nation can deal more speedily with housing problems. Will it? Perhaps not until more Americans

become more aware of the housing needs and familiar with alternatives of the housing problem complex.

THE ILL HOUSED contains highly relevant facts and figures,

answering some of the questions it asks. The booklet can help citizens in their discussion of the problem; it can help them to decide if and how the United States will deal with the problems of THE ILL HOUSED. Price \$1.50.





LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES
1730 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Please send me ~~Revised Price~~ \$1.25 Per Copy (\$1.00 to Members)
copies **The Ill Housed** @ \$1.50. Quantity rates on request.

Total amount enclosed \$

Name

Title and Organization (if applicable)

Address

City

State

Zip

Mail to: League of Women Voters of the United States
1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036

SPEAK UP!

Good health care is an absolute necessity for the well-being of your community. South Plains Health Systems, Inc., a health planning agency, is encouraging local citizens in a 15 county region to "speak up" regarding local health problems and needs. During the coming months of 1977, a Health Systems Plan for the South Plains Area will be designed. Citizen board members will be exploring and evaluating present health issues and making decisions regarding future needs. You are requested to communicate your health needs and situations to South Plains Health Systems, Inc. through the following ways:

- Attend public "Speak Up" meetings on health care in your county when they are scheduled.
- Write or phone the Board member who represents your county. (Names are listed on the back of this brochure.)
- Write or phone SPHS Staff members at the address listed on this brochure.

what South Plains Health Systems, Inc. means to you and your community

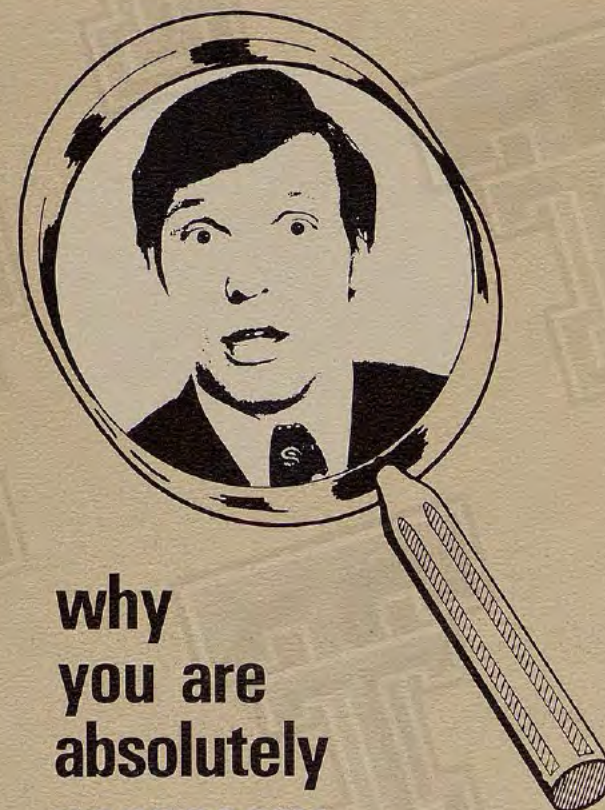
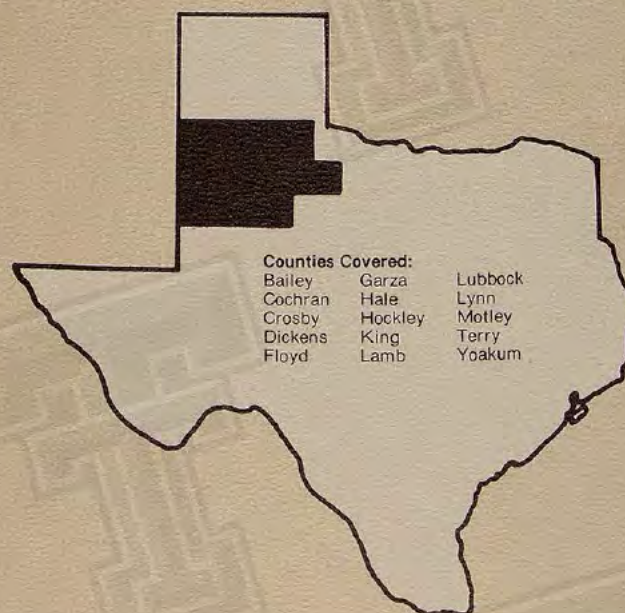
Created by federal legislative action in January, 1975, under The National Health Planning & Resources Development Act, South Plains Health Systems, Inc. (a private, non-profit organization) has been governmentally designated to perform a variety of health planning, developmental and review functions.

Based on a concept of localized planning and development, the planning agency is here to help your community:

- 1) determine the strengths and weaknesses of local health care and illness prevention measures
- 2) evaluate existing programs and facilities
- 3) collect and review data regarding local health care delivery

South Plains Health Systems, Inc. can also:

- 1) help develop new health services and facilities
- 2) recommend and help implement projects to improve health care in local communities
- 3) help coordinate and develop area health plans and programs



**why
you are
absolutely
necessary ...**

Local health care problems cannot be solved by nation-wide programs. Local problems must be solved by local citizens. We, the providers and users of health services, **must** get together to evaluate our common needs. We must plan for the future.

It is the assignment of the South Plains Health Systems, Inc. to work with local health organizations and volunteers within a 15 county area. It is authorized to review services and to recommend improvements when improvements are deemed necessary to carry out an efficient and economical health service delivery operation.

You hold the key to better local health care. So, speak up.

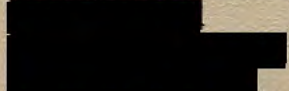
Monday, Jan 31-1977
7:30 p.m.
Mahon Library

long range health care planning saves tax dollars...

With your cooperation, South Plains Health Systems will help you establish local priorities. Then, when federal funds are made available, the most economically efficient and beneficial use can be made of your tax dollar.

Without your cooperation, this program will fall short of its potential. Please, don't let that happen.

For more information, call or write:
 South Plains Health Systems, Inc.


 Ronald D. Warner, President

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**ONLY
YOU**

can make
 better health care
 a reality in
 your community, so

**SPEAK
UP!**