MAY 1 1981

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF TEXAS EDUCATION FUND
1212 Guadalupe, #109, Austin, Texas 78701

PROJECT FINANCIAL REPORT

FROM: LWV of Austin, Texas Date: April 28, 1981

FOR: Name of project: Voters Guides - Austin City Council Election
Voters Guide published in Austin American Statesman

INCOME		EXPENDITURES	
Received from TEF:	$	Printing: 1000 additional copies of Guide purchased + distributed to libraries	$ 125.00
To be received from TEF:	273.82		
From sales:			
Other:		Office overhead:	
		Volunteers expenses:	
TOTAL	$	Other:	
		certified mailing to candidates	36.40
		postage to mail guide to contributors	12.42
		~~stationery, copying postage to set up televised Growth Management Forum co-sponsored with Ecology Action + the Audubon Society~~	100.00 * this was not approved EES
		TOTAL	173.82
			$ ~~273.82~~

Receipts must be attached justifying all expenditures and should be attached on one report sent to the state office.

pd 5/3/81 chk# 686 $173.82 get#

PROJECT SUPERVISOR:

Christina S. Little

Additional 5% (or $5.00 minimum) administration fee for local League project to be deducted from LL account 8.69 $ ~~13.69~~

Carole L Hubbard
Signature of local League treasurer

Make four copies: Send three to the state office--with receipts attached to one copy
Keep one copy for your files

Please submit as soon as possible following completion of the project.

- -

For state use only: Distribution: TEF treas. with receipts ✓
Project Supervisor ___
State office ___

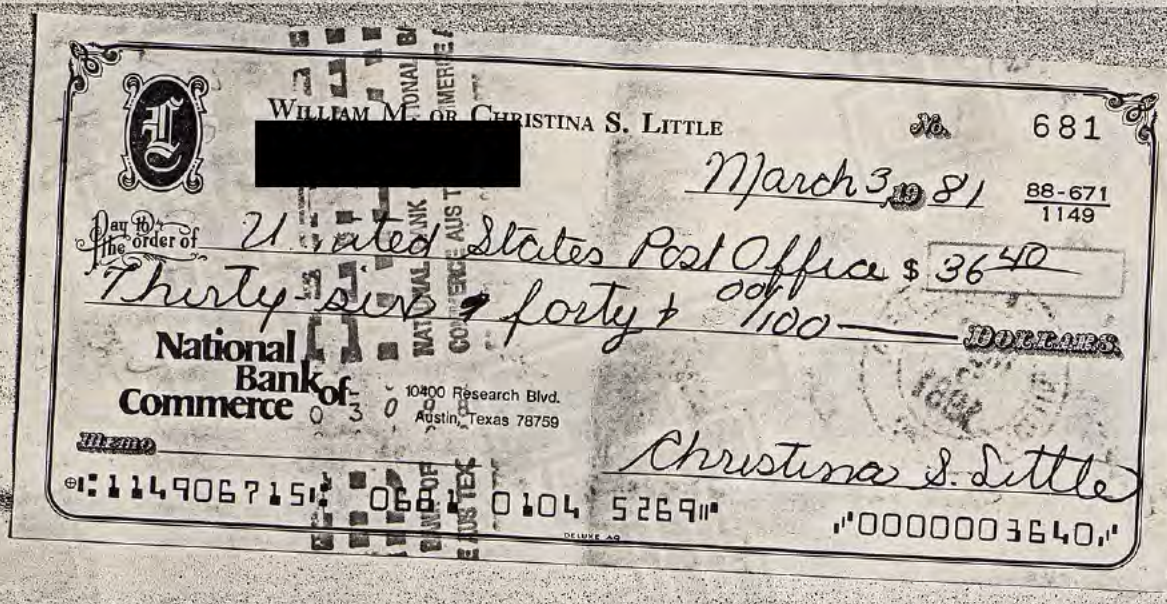
10/80 * No project request ever received --

stamps to send out voters guides to contributors —

69 contributors
.18 per stamp
$12.42 total

Donna Green
Finance Ch.

PY. 9947773
MC 5101901101784 3
0304 08907
FOR DELIVERY ONLY
U.S. POSTAL SERVICE
86-2117 88-2117
MAR
88-2117
AUSTIN, TX
NORTHWEST STA.
MAR 1989



WILLIAM M. OR CHRISTINA S. LITTLE
[redacted]
No. 681

March 3, 19 81
88-671
1149

Pay to the order of United States Post Office $ 36 40

Thirty-six & forty 00/100 Dollars

National Bank of Commerce
10400 Research Blvd.
Austin, Texas 78759

Memo

Christina S. Little

⑈114906715⑈ 0681 0104 5269⑈ ⑈0000003640⑈

INVOICE

Austin American-Statesman

AUSTIN, TEXAS

CIRCULATION CAPITOL BRANCH

[redacted]

DATE March 9, 1981

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE REQUIRED

FOR:

1,000	morning copies	.125 @
	evening copies	
	sunday copies	
TOTAL		125.00
AMOUNT PAID	Pd 3-16-81 Ck#875	
AMOUNT DUE		125.00

REMARKS:

Women League of Voters

[redacted]

c/o Christina Little

ph. [redacted]

for: 1,000 copies of the March 30th A.M. paper

PLEASE RETURN WITH PAYMENT

MAY 1 1981

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF TEXAS EDUCATION FUND
1212 Guadalupe, #109, Austin, Texas 78701

PROJECT DIRECTOR'S REPORT

LWV of Austin PROJECT Voters Guide

PROJECT SUPERVISOR (TEF trustee) _____

1. What was the primary accomplishment of the project:

Publication (please describe): Voters Guide - 8 page pullout published by the Austin American-Statesman and distributed in both the morning and evening editions. The primary purpose was to inform the voter of the positions of candidates running in the 1981 City Council Election.

Conference/workshop (please describe):

Other (please describe):

2. How many persons did the project reach? How was this accomplished? The Statesman has a circulation of 134,000. The Austin League purchased an additional 1000 copies. Contributors were mailed copies and the rest were distributed at all branch libraries.

3. Was the project successful? (please describe)
Reception was favorable. An informal check of libraries suggested more copies could have been distributed

4. Please attcch copies of local publications, invitations, programs, and other printed materials to each copy of this report.

Christina S. Little
Signature of Director

April 28, 1981
Date

Make four copies. Send three to the state office
Keep one for your files

- -

For state use only: Distribution -- Treasurer ✓ Supervisor ___ state office ___
or
TEF Sec'y ___

10/80

~~See separate sheet for Growth Management Forum~~
not approved - no request ever rec'd

ES

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF TEXAS EDUCATION FUND
1212 Guadalupe, Suite 109, Austin, Texas 78701

Approved ✓
Disapproved ___ Date 1/81

Supervisor: N. Benn

PROJECT REQUEST FORM

JAN 13 1981

From: LWV of Austin

Date ___

Proposed project:

Anticipated completion date: 5/15/80

layout + printing on local city council council election to be held April 4, 1980

Plans for execution, including distribution of any printed material: 15,000 copies are to be distributed at banks, savings & loan institutions, the public library and several major employers. LWV members and contributors will be mailed copies

Proposed Project Director: Name Christina Little Phone: [redacted]

Address: [redacted]

Proposed budget: estimating 30 candidates

	Income		Expenditures
LL money on deposit:	$ 62.50	Printing:	$ 690.00
Donations from:		Promotion: Postage (30 candidates estimated cost of certified mail)	37.50
BJT Foundation	750.00	Distribution:	
Mr. Neff	250.00	Office Overhead:	
		Volunteers' Expenses:	
Non-deductible funds:		Other:	
Sales:		layout	285.60
Other:		postage amt for mailing to members	?#50 ??
TOTAL	1062.50	TOTAL	1062.50*

Joan Sava by Christina Little
Signature of LL President or TEF Trustee

If more space is needed, use reverse side or attach a sheet.
MAKE FIVE COPIES. Send four to the state office; keep one for your files.

*Local Leagues: a 5% ($5.00 minimum) administration fee will also be deducted from your account based on actual expenditures when PROJECT FINANCIAL REPORT is submitted.

~~2-78~~ 12/78

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF TEXAS EDUCATION FUND
1212 Guadalupe, Suite 109, Austin, Texas 78701

PROJECT FINANCIAL REPORT

FROM: LWV of Dallas Date: 30 April 80

FOR: Name of project: Citizen participation in Dallas budget

INCOME		EXPENDITURES	
Received from TEF:		Printing:	48.82
To be received from TEF:	143.43	Promotion:	
From sales:		Distribution:	6.08
Other:		Office overhead:	60.80
		Volunteers' expenses:	27.73
TOTAL	143.43	Other:	
		TOTAL	143.43

Pd 6/27/80 chk 614

Receipts must be attached justifying all expenditures and should be attached to the report sent to the TEF treasurer.

Additional 5% (or $5.00 minimum) administration fee for local League projects to be deducted from LL account 7.17

TE 3 6/80

Rebecca B. Bergstresser
Signature of Project Director

Make four copies: Send one to state office.
one to Project Supervisor.
one to TEF Treasurer -- with receipts attached.
Keep one copy for your files.

Please submit as soon as possible following completion of the project.

9-78

(over)

Expenditures were less than anticipated for two reasons:

1. We could not produce the slide show at this time due to lack of personnel.

2. Our resource material was shorter than we had expected because the publication funded by the Texas Committee for the Humanities covered a number of our topics.

STATEMENT

BEA SUTHERLAND
[redacted]

PLEASE RETURN THIS STUB WITH YOUR REMITTANCE. YOUR CANCELLED CHECK IS YOUR RECEIPT.

OFFICE EXPENSES FOR LWV-TEF PROJECT

RESOURCE MATERIAL (9PAGES)	$40.32
UNIT MTG PLAN (2 PAGES)	1.60
POSTAGE	6.08 - distr
SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE	3.20
LETTERHEAD & ENVELOPES	2.95
FORM LETTER, NOV. 5 (ONE PAGE)	.75
SECRETARIAL TIME & OFFICE OVERHEAS - 8 HOURS	60.80 - othe
	$115.70

PAID BY CHECK NO.

Rediform® 8S 884
POLY PAK (50 SETS) 8P884

Volunteer Expenses

6.00
5.80
3.50
3.60
3.60
2.50
2.73

27.73

July 23

3.50 for baby sitter

2.50 parking

trip to Dallas
Alliance to look
at visits of
neighborhood
groups.

Budget hearings

Aug. 8

parking .80
sitter 5.00

Aug. 9

sitter 3.50

Aug. 15

parking .60
sitter 3.00

Aug. 22

parking .60
sitter 3.00

Jan. 31

Parking - 2.50
for meeting at
Dallas Alliance
to discuss survey
results

TRIPLE-TOWN OFFICE SUPPLY CO.

2134 Park Forest Shopping Center

Dallas, Texas 75229

JAN 23 -2.73 ☐ 9934 0n9

Date Amt WO

JAN 23 -2.73 ☐ 9934 0n9

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF DALLAS
... DALLAS, TEXAS ...

Republic National Bank of Dallas
A Republic of Texas Company
Dallas, Texas 75222

1217

DALLAS, TEXAS May 29 1980 CHECK NUMBER

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Rebecca Bergstresser $27.73

Twenty seven and 73/100 DOLLARS

BY ENDORSEMENT THIS CHECK WHEN PAID IS ACCEPTED IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF DALLAS

Edwina S. Adams

⑆111000627⑆ ⑈258 237 6⑈

72-84

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF TEXAS EDUCATION FUND
1212 Guadalupe, #109, Austin, Texas 78701

PROJECT DIRECTOR'S REPORT

LWV OF Dallas PROJECT Citizen participation in Dallas budget

1. **What was the primary accomplishment of the project?** To inform citizens about citizen participation in the City of Dallas budget process.

Publication (please describe): We prepared a 9-page publication presenting a variety of views on the city's budget-making process, and evaluating suggestions for change. This was used as resource material for April unit meetings in addition to the TV program and TCH funded booklet described below.

Conference/workshop (please describe)

Other (please describe) In cooperation with Susan Caudill, producer of VOICES/ Special Projects for KERA-TV in Dallas, LWV-D helped to produce a 30-minute television program on citizen participation in the city budget process. This was broadcast April 8 at 7:30 p.m.

2. **How many persons did the project reach? How was this accomplished?**

Publication:
527 mailed to LWV-D mailing list
50 mailed to community groups by Dallas Alliance
50 mailed to community groups by Goals for Dallas
30 to project participants
150 remain for distribution to interested groups and individuals

TV program:

3. **Was the project successful? (please describe)** This project reached an unusually large spectrum of the Dallas community. It began with a survey of neighborhood groups, conducted by sociology students at Southern Methodist University under the direction of Dr. Peter Leahy, then head of Urban Studies. Academics were also involved through a parallel project, funded by the Texas Committee for the Humanities, which enabled us to publish a group of articles on citizen participation written by area humanities scholars. The television program enabled us to reach a broader audience than usual. Also, one unit meeting was held at a community college and attracted 20 visitors in addition to members. Response to all facets of the citizen participation project has been highly favorable.

4. **Please attach copies of publications, invitations, programs, and other printed materials.**

Rebecca B. Bergthaller — **Signature of Director**

30 April 80 — **Date**

Make four copies. Send one to state office
one to Project Supervisor
one to TEF treasurer
Keep one for your files

9-78

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF TEXAS EDUCATION FUND
1212 Guadalupe, Suite 109, Austin, Texas 78701

Approved ✓ Disapproved ____ Date 9/19/79

Supervisor: Catherine Perrine

PROJECT REQUEST FORM

From: LWV of Dallas

Date Sept. 17, 1979

Proposed project:

I. A study of citizen participation in the City of Dallas planning and budget making processes.

II. The development of an adaptable program with audiovisual aids designed to help a wide variety of citizen groups understand the budget process and participate effectively in it.

Plans for execution, including distribution of any printed material:

The Committee on Citizen/Local Budget Process will conduct a survey of community groups to learn how citizens feel about the current level of citizen participation in City of Dallas planning and budget decisions. We will correlate this with a study of citizen participation mechanisms in other cities. We will write a 20-page report of our findings to serve as resource material for our unit meetings in April. This will be mailed to the LWV-D mailing list of members and community groups, and will go to groups represented by Goals for Dallas and Dallas Alliance.

We will use the information collected in our survey to create a program, adapted to various levels of sophistication, for use by our Speaker's Bureau.

Proposed Project Director: Name Rebecca Bergstresser Phone: [redacted]

Address: [redacted]

Proposed budget:	Income	Expenditures	
LL money on deposit:	$ 500.00	Printing:	$ 92.73
Donations from:		Promotion:	
		Distribution: Postage	55.68
		Office Overhead:	123.00
		Volunteers' Expenses:	50.00
Non-deductible funds:		Other:	
Sales:		Speaker's Bureau program	178.59
Other:			
TOTAL	$ 500.00	TOTAL	500.00*

Lucy S. Potter
Signature of LL President or TEF Trustee

If more space is needed, use reverse side or attach a sheet.
MAKE FIVE COPIES. Send four to the state office; keep one for your files.

*Local Leagues: a 5% ($5.00 minimum) administration fee will also be deducted from yo account based on actual expenditures when PROJECT FINANCIAL REPORT is submitted.

9-78

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF DALLAS
Citizen/Local Budget Process

Voter Insert
April 1980

PUTTING YOUR MARK ON THE DALLAS BLUEPRINT:

CITIZENS AND THE CITY BUDGET

Do Dallas residents have enough to say about how their tax money is spent? When citizens speak, does the city listen? These were some of the questions behind the study item adopted by the Dallas League in 1978 on Citizen Participation in the Budget Process. The item was: "Develop a mechanism to provide for citizen input into the budgetmaking process of local taxing units." It echoed Goals for Dallas Government Goal 7, for which the League agreed to serve as lead agency.

We started by studying the Dallas city budget. Budget Blueprint, our educational material, explained the budget document and the budget process, and pointed out ways that citizens can influence budget decisions. (Budget Blueprint is out of print, but copies are available at the Dallas Public Library.)

Now that we have looked at the budget process as it is, we can ask whether it could be better with more citizen participation. But first, let's review the ways in which residents already influence city budgeting.

PUBLIC HEARINGS: WHO, WHAT, WHEN, WHERE, WHY AND WHY NOT?

When people talk about citizen input, they tend to think of procedures which are visible, public, and accessible to all. The public hearing usually comes to mind. At present, four areas of the city's budget are subjects of public hearings. These are: 1) the annual budget 2) the capital bond program 3) the Community Development Block Grant program 4) the Federal Revenue Sharing program. These hearings take place at different times and have a variety of formats and publicity. Let's look at each of them.

1. Annual Operating Budget

Most of our tax money is spent in the annual operating budget. In 1979-80, it came to $410 million. At present, the best-known opportunity for public input into this budget is the hearing held in September of each year, a week or two before the city council adopts the proposed budget, and before the budget goes into effect on October 1.

City council members have their first look at the proposed budget in mid-August, when the city manager presents his proposal as required by the city charter. The council gives the manager no formal instructions prior to this, and there is no earlier public discussion about what decisions will have to be made. This is usually the council's first introduction to the issues and trade-offs in the upcoming budget.

According to the charter, the council must hold a public hearing on the appropriations ordinance (appropriations for the expenditures in the proposed budget) after the first Tuesday in September. From about mid-August to mid-September, members of the city staff brief the council on the proposed budget. The council often makes relatively minor changes, usually totalling less than

$5 million. Citizens can attend the briefings, under the Texas Sunshine Law, but may not speak unless they make arrangements to be on the agenda.

The hearing usually takes place after council members have studied the budget and indicated where they think changes should be made. Citizens who speak at the hearing generally address themselves to the changes made by the council in the proposed budget. The budget is in nearly final form at this point and will take effect in less than a month, so major policy changes are unlikely to be made.

2. Capital Bond Programs

Public hearings are usually held on the city's capital bond programs, although the process of putting a bond program together varies from time to time. For the exceptionally large 1978 program, city staff held meetings in various parts of the city before the hearing to gather opinions on what should go into the package. For the smaller 1979 bond program, billed as a "special election" prompted by urgent needs, the public hearing was the only formal opportunity for comment. In the absence of a master plan for Dallas, the capital bond program is the major way of formulating long term priorities. Capital programs, such as museums, fire stations, and parks, eventually show up in the annual budget as relatively inflexible maintenance and operating costs.

3. Community Development Block Grant Program

Low and moderate income communities qualify for the Community Development Block Grant Program, which will budget about $16 million in 1980. Its federal regulations call for citizen participation in selecting projects. City staff consulted with citizen groups to develop procedures used in January 1980, which were neighborhood meetings with a workshop discussion format. Since the future of CDBG depends on continued federal funding, the city avoids using the money for programs which would generate locally-funded operating budget expenditures.

4. Federal Revenue Sharing

The federal government provides assistance to state and local governments through Federal Revenue Sharing. In the past Dallas has received about $14 million per year in FRS. There are few restrictions on how the funds can be spent. The city's guidelines direct that the money be used to minimize taxes. This means that the funds do not go for new programs, and consequently inspire little public interest. The single hearing on Revenue Sharing in 1979 attracted one citizen, a representative from the League of Women Voters.

Is there anything wrong with public hearings? Some people think so. Some criticisms focus on the annual budget hearing. Critics argue that the public hearing comes too late for citizens to have any significant impact on decisions. They point out that it gives the public no say in setting priorities; citizens can only react to what the city staff and council have done. They also feel that since neither the council nor the general public formally takes part in identifying annual budget priorities, it is often hard to know what the priorities are, where they originated and why, or how well the proposed budget carries them out.

Those who defend the annual budget procedure respond that critics don't understand the purpose and the limitations of the annual budget process. The annual budget, they say, does not make policy. It implements policy. In most cases,

the policy originated years before the budgeting process began. The annual budget deals with staffing, equipping, operating, and maintaining facilities and programs which already exist. In the hearing, the council and the public may debate levels of service and costs to users, but the question of whether or not to have a given program has long since been decided. If citizens want to make major changes in annual budget priorities, they must focus on policy decisions which will go into effect one or more years from now. They can do this through the capital bond program.

There are also criticisms of public hearings in general. The hearings, some critics say, are poorly advertised and therefore poorly attended. Citizen views expressed at hearings have little impact, according to some people, because "the city has already made up its mind."

City representatives have complaints of their own about public hearings. They feel frustrated by sparse attendance at hearings which take up a great deal of staff time. They feel that strong individuals and special interest groups often dominate hearings, making it hard to get a representative view of citizen opinion. In 1979 city staff changed the format for Community Development hearings to allow for more discussion by larger numbers of people. The changes took place when the city revised its CD citizen participation procedures, with the advice of community representatives. The new procedures include expanded publicity for the meetings, and better feedback to citizens about what happened to their recommendations. Time will tell whether these revised procedures prove to be more satisfactory for both citizens and city staff.

THERE'S MORE TO CITIZEN INPUT THAN PUBLIC HEARINGS

Those who defend the city's current ways of involving citizens in budget planning point out that, while hearings may be the most obvious opportunities for citizen input, people have many other ways of influencing the budget. These ways may be less visible, less public, or less formal than public hearings, but in some respects, it is argued, they may be representative and more effective. These can affect both long-term and short-term needs.

1. City council. By electing to the city council someone who represents their views, citizens can affect long-term and short-term priorities.

2. Boards and commissions. Appointed by the city council, these groups enable citizens to shape city policy for transportation, recreation, zoning, and many other areas of city life. Persons with an interest in a commission's area may contact commission members or address a regularly scheduled meeting.

3. Bond programs. Citizens help shape capital budgets by participating in the meetings and hearings which are held as a bond program is being formulated, by campaigning for their choices, and by voting. Completed capital programs eventually become some of the fixed costs in the operating budget.

4. City Profile. This survey, commissioned by city staff each spring, shows how residents rate essential services. It also shows whether they are willing to pay more for service increases or to accept less service in order to keep costs down. City officials feel that the Profile gives a more representative cross-section of opinion than do public hearings.

5. Action Center. Calls and complaints to the city's "hot line" are tallied in order to identify problem areas. City staff consider these in determining budget needs.

6. Contacts with city staff. Citizens and neighborhood groups often deal directly with city departments to develop programs and resolve community needs. These contacts are used by city departments to help develop budget priorities and justify changes.

7. Community Development Block Grant Program. People who live in "target areas" (usually low and moderate income areas) can say something about this budget by attending the neighborhood meetings and by talking to the city's Community Development staff.

8. City manager's evaluation of citizen response to city services. An assistant to the city manager has responsibility for learning what citizens think about city services and coordinating the city's response. The manager's assistant attends public hearings, goes to neighborhood meetings, and visits all areas of the city to see how complaints relate to actual conditions. His findings are reported directly to the assistant city managers who oversee the departments involved. If necessary, these are brought into departmental budget considerations.

Those who feel that citizens already have enough to say about city spending maintain that this range of options in addition to the annual hearing provide city staff with a representative, relatively unbiased, and efficient sampling of citizen opinion.

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THIS PICTURE?

The expanded picture of citizen input in the city's planning shows that citizens can and do influence spending. Still, critics see shortcomings in the process. Criticisms fall into three areas.

1. Equity. Almost all of the options for input listed above depend upon citizen initiative. Whether citizens or groups get their needs met depends on whether they have access to sufficient skills, knowledge, and resources. Anyone who has attempted one or more of these options knows that getting even a minor improvement, such as a school crossing flasher, takes time, persistence, and innumerable phone calls. A major item, such as a recreation center or a public library branch, requires a well-organized campaign and five to ten years of effort. Citizens and groups who lack flexible job hours, telephones, time, personal contacts, and expertise at organizing and dealing with people have a major disadvantage in putting their case before the city.

2. Information. Most people have very little notion of what the city's budget is like, what spending priorities are, how priorities emerge, or how their own individual or local concerns fit into the total picture. Some argue that this is reason enough to leave the budget to the experts - that the process and the document are beyond the ability of most people to understand. But others contend that this lack of information stems from the fact that priority-setting, particularly in the annual budget, is an ad-hoc, internal process which is very rarely subject to systematic public discussion and input. A more public process, according to this argument, would produce a better-informed public.

Many people also have little notion of the range of options open to them for influencing city spending, or how to use these options to best advantage. Some people may take some of these actions without realizing their impact on the budget, and therefore may miss the satisfaction of knowing that they have been effective.

It's hard to find anyone who doesn't agree that a better informed public is a desirable goal. But people don't necessarily agree about what the public needs to know, or even ought to know.

The city would like to get credit for the ways in which they gather and respond to citizen opinion. City staff would like citizens to know that they are being heard. Some observers note, however, that the city does very little to publicize these opportunities for citizen input, or to guide citizens through the bureaucratic maze. These critics would like the city to provide more information and guidance to the public about input procedures.

Another point of view on what the public needs to know comes from former city council representative John Leedom. He points out that people who want more input usually focus on expenditures - they want money spent on their priorities. They rarely wonder where the city will get the money, or what someone will have to give up for it. He thinks people should be better educated about the city's revenue prospects and spending limits. City officials also feel that citizens need to realize that the city's resources are limited, and that everybody can't have everything they want.

Other observers point out that some problems which the public thinks of as money problems really are not. City manager's assistant Ron Skopek and Councilman Steve Bartlett both cite an example: In some parts of the city, residents complain about trash strewn around their neighborhoods. They ask the city to spend more on cleanup. The city replies that the city will collect trash that is properly deposited in containers, but it is up to citizens to get the trash in the containers. This is a communication problem, rather than a money problem. It requires coordination between city and community on a variety of issues such as littering, animal control, and the provision of adequate facilities by landlords and homeowners. It cannot be solved simply by increasing a particular line-item in the budget. A similar type of issue is crime prevention. The public supports spending for public safety. Yet, former councilman Leedom states, "putting a policeman on every corner will not stop crime."

3. Perceptions of the process. Because most of the city's budget process and much of its priority setting takes place out of public view, some people think it is manipulated by city staff with little regard for the public's wishes. This suspicion is fueled by the fact that the single hearing on the annual budget is held late in the process, when the public can have little impact.

The fact that the city sometimes seems to undercut its own input mechanisms also contributes to this suspicion. For example, in the 1978-79 budget, the city cut spending for its popular Action Center by 25% and reduced its staff from 13 to 8. These steps were taken, according to the city, "to eliminate duplication of functions" with other existing departments.[1] A different

interpretation came from some observers who thought that Action Center had done its job too well for the city's comfort.

In 1979 the city auditor commented on Action Center's positive image and impact, and recommended increasing publicity for the service. The city declined to act on the recommendation, explaining that "Increased marketing of the action Center may only invite additional complaints and not really serve a useful purpose."[2] The city also declined to act on a key recommendation that "city management more explicitly define the purpose of the Action Center program. This should begin with a decision concerning exactly what the purpose of Action Center is to be."[3] The city's apparent ambivalence toward its highly regarded Action Center leads some observers to conclude that the city does not welcome citizen participation.

CAN THIS PROCESS BE IMPROVED?

If citizens are to participate effectively, they need more information. They need information about the budget process, and information about the budget itself. The community and individuals can do part of this, regardless of what the city does. But some solutions call for changes in the city's way of doing things.

1. Providing information about the budget process: how it works, how to have an impact on it.
Community groups can do much to increase public awareness of the budget process. A number of organizations already do this, including the League through its publications and Speakers' Bureau. Some groups also try to equalize access to city government by helping citizens to develop the necessary skills and knowledge. The Dallas Alliance does this through its course on Leadership and Organization Skills. It is also being done by Block Partnership, ACORN, the local chapter of the National Citizen Participation Council, and by others operating from a variety of perspectives.

Should the city take a more active role in helping people to participate? Does the city have an obligation to help those who can't find their way around city hall? One representative of city management feels that the city has no responsibility to educate citizens for participation. He feels that the city's obligation extends to adequate "marketing" of city services.

Management justifys this passive stance in part by saying that people would distrust the motives of city government if it actively promoted citizen input. One community representative offered some support for this view, saying that "asking the city to educate people for participation is like asking the wolf to watch the sheep." This person felt that family, schools, churches, and community groups should all share with the city the task of helping people learn to participate.

Still, a number of people agree that the city should take more responsibility for bringing citizens into the process. The auditor's recommendation for increasing Action Center's publicity suggests a more active city role in soliciting and channeling public opinion. A different kind of outreach function has been suggested by community groups who would like the city to initiate an office for neighborhood services. In contrast to Action Center's short-term complaint referral process, the office for neighborhood services would provide a communication line between city government and neighborhoods for positive, coordinated, long-term planning. Its backers believe that such an office would furnish to

neighborhood groups the same kind of facilitating services that the Office of Economic Development currently provides to businesses.

2. Information about the budget itself: priorities, resources, allocations, trade-offs.

A number of people feel that budget decisions should be brought into public view before final decisions are made. This would entail some kind of public process at one or more of several points:

a. Public discussion of long-term priorities would have to occur with one or more years' lead time. This would involve a public planning process, coordinated with the capital bond program.

b. For the annual budget, any discussion of priorities for an upcoming year would have to occur shortly after the beginning of the city's fiscal year on October 1, since budget planning in many departments begins as early as November. Some people feel that this would be a good time for both city council and public to state their views on what the upcoming budget should look like.

c. Budget options for the upcoming year begin to emerge by June, when tax revenue projections are made and departmental budgets are fairly firm. At this point the city manager may realize that requests exceed anticipated revenues and that service adjustments may have to be made. Or, if revenues seem likely to exceed expenditures, there may be options for increases. Councilman Steve Bartlett suggests, and some others agree, that public airing of the options at this point might clarify issues for the council and the public. This would give the council more time than it now has to gather opinions from constituents.

HOW DO WE GO ABOUT IT?

Books and articles on citizen participation offer many suggestions for increasing citizen involvement. Some are relatively minor, such as changing the timing or format of public hearings. Others call for fundamental changes, such as allocating both funding and responsibility for services to neighborhood-based councils. Some typical suggestions of ways to involve citizens are: citizens' advisory committees, neighborhood planning councils, neighborhood meetings, interactive cable TV, task forces, and workshops. Because there is such a wide range of options, citizens need to analyze their needs and objectives very carefully if they are to settle on a realistic solution with good prospects for success.

What is the best way to choose appropriate citizen input mechanisms? One thing seems clear: neither city government nor citizens should be left out of the selection process. One city official points out that goals which originate outside city government are likely to be ignored by city staff. He believes that if city officials are to take citizen participation goals seriously, they must share in formulating them. The available research on citizen participation suggests that people are more likely to work constructively with city government if they have some genuine responsibility for stating and carrying out goals.

IS IT WORTH IT?

Are there risks involved in increasing citizen input? Some people think so. Dallas' Director of Urban Planning, Jack Schoop, who advocates citizen participation in the planning process, observes that any citizen input process "takes longer, costs more, and runs more risks." Duncan Rose, Supervisor of Financial Planning for the city of Dallas points out that citizen involvement takes up a great deal of staff time, increasing administrative costs for any given program therefore reducing the amount of money available for delivery of services.

Both city staff and council representatives warn that there are hazards to publicizing budget options earlier in the process. They feel that it might make departmental budget negotiations too political. Department heads might be tempted to "grandstand" for increases. On the other hand they might experience outside political pressure to under or over-estimate their expenditures.

These warnings reflect points that critics of increased citizen participation often advance. They say that it can be extremely costly, unwieldy, and time-consuming; that it can produce instability and discontent; and that it undermines the system of checks and balances on which our government rests by duplicating the functions of elected representatives.

Are there benefits to increased citizen participation? Advocates say that it can make government more efficient. It can reduce resistance to the city's actions by securing citizen cooperation in the planning stages. It can reduce complaints by providing early identification of problem areas. Advocates of citizen input cite Roseland Parkway, the Peaks Branch flood control project, North Central Expressway, and the Caruth property zoning controversy as issues which might have been resolved more smoothly had public advice and cooperation been obtained in the early stages of planning. Jack Schoop explains his own commitment to public involvement, despite its drawbacks, by saying: "You can plan all you please, but if you don't involve the public it goes down in flames."

An author who studied citizen participation at the neighborhood level in 227 cities during the 1960's cautiously concluded that its merits outweighed its demerits: "It has been shown that citizen participation can improve the delivery of goods and services to the neighborhood, can improve political trust, and can make at least some people more self-governing. Those who expect that neighborhood involvement can accomplish more than this, or that it is free of limitations, probably will continue to be disappointed; and yet...these are impressive accomplishments."[5]

FOOTNOTES

1. City of Dallas Budget Summary 1979-80, p. 128.
2. Performance Audit of the City of Dallas Action Center, Office of the City Auditor, Dallas, Texas, 1979, p.65.
3. Performance Audit, 1979, p. 62.
4. Nelson M. Rosenbaum, "Citizen Participation and Democratic Theory," in Stuart Langton, Citizen Participation in America: Essays on the State of the Art. (Lexington, Mass.: D.C. Heath & Co., 1978), p. 48-49.

FOOTNOTES (continued)

5. Richard L. Cole, Citizen Participation and the Urban Policy Process. (Lexington, Mass.: D.C. Heath & Co., 1974), p. 137.

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Interviews with representatives of 42 neighborhood organizations, conducted by students in the Sociology Department at Southern Methodist University, under the direction of Dr. Peter J. Leahy, formerly Assistant Professor of Sociology and Director of the Urban Studies Program at SMU. The Dallas Alliance provided valuable assistance in identifying and contacting neighborhood groups.

Interviews with the following representatives of the City of Dallas and community groups:
Steve Bartlett, Dallas City Council
Carolyn Gilbert, Executive Director, Dallas Alliance
John Leedom, former Dallas City Council representative
Duncan Rose, Supervisor, Financial Planning & Manangement Analysis, Office of Management Services, City of Dallas
Jack Schoop, Director, Department of Urban Planning, City of Dallas
Ron Skopek, Assistant to the City Manager, City of Dallas
Mark Wassenich, Assistant Director, Department of Housing and Urban Rehabilitation, City of Dallas
David Whitenack, Director, Block Partnership

Material prepared by the Committee on Citizen Participation/Local Budget Processes: Jeanne Dodds, Beverly Frenkel, Monica Fried, Gustavo Gonzales, Mary Ann Johnson, Sue McCormick, Judy Shrader, Mary Simpson, Rebecca Bergstresser.

Written by Rebecca Bergstresser

Edited by Katherine Perrine for the League of Women Voters of Texas Education Fund.

Financed by a grant from the League of Women Voters of Texas Education Fund.

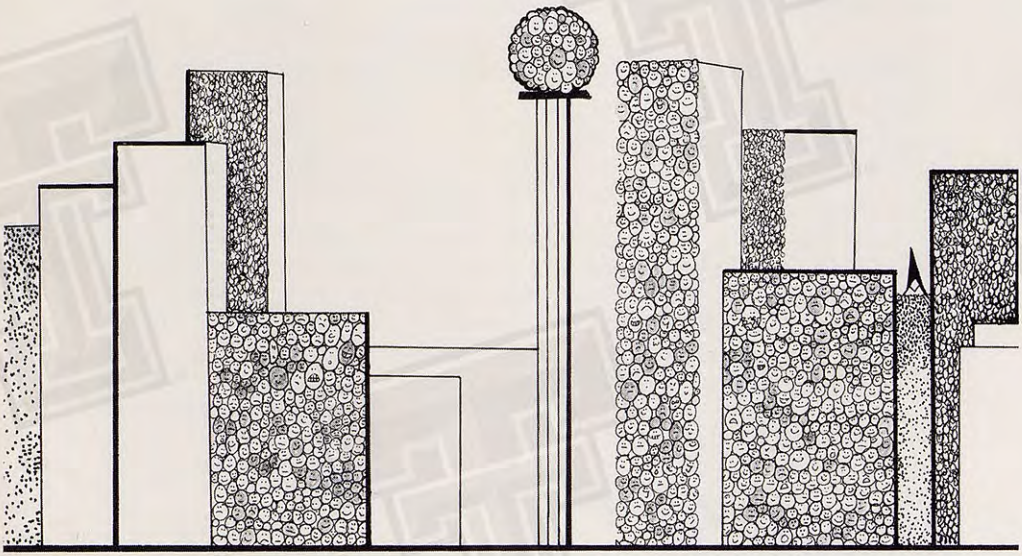
R.P.:

Discussion questions (if time permits)

1) How can citizens be made more aware of the nature and limitations of the planning process?
2) Can the D.U.P.'s planning efforts achieve political acceptance and will the necessary resources be provided for carrying out the plans?
3) Can the D.U.P. involve a representative cross-section of the citizenry in the planning process and thus benefit from the additional options that would be suggested? How?
4) Will sufficient funds be allocated for taking the longer view and not simply for putting out daily fires?

GOVERNMENT BY THE PEOPLE

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN DALLAS



LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF DALLAS

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FOREWORD

Lucy Polter
President, League of Women Voters of Dallas

Rebecca Bergstresser
Project Director

The League of Women Voters' purpose is to promote informed citizen participation in government. During the current year the Dallas League has focused on citizen participation in Dallas city government.

This collection of essays on citizen participation in Dallas represents the thoughts of five humanities scholars from area universities. The scholars have discussed the history of citizen participation in municipal government, voting behavior, and theories and practices of citizen involvement. One scholar has suggested how groups might be brought into the participation process, while another has questioned what the development of mass news media means for participatory democracy.

A workshop, convened at the beginning of this project, brought together scholars with representatives of Dallas city government, community groups and local news media. The purpose of the workshop was to allow the scholars to hear local concerns and issues bearing on citizen participation as expressed by representatives of a cross section of community interests.

Publication of these essays is made possible by a grant from the Texas Committee for the Humanities, a state program of the National Endowment for the Humanities. The views expressed are those of the contributing scholars. Within the texts the reader will find many ideas that act as catalysts for further discussion. The League of Women Voters endorses informed discussion of the issues, and it is our belief that the following essays will generate such discussion.

THE DECLINE OF VOTER PARTICIPATION IN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Richard G. Miller, Ph.D.

The decrease in voter participation in municipal elections that has characterized Dallas and other cities had its origins in the changes wrought in city government during the early years of the twentieth century. During the so-called progressive period, vast changes were implemented in the structure of American city government. These "reforms" altered the basic characteristics of municipal government. They included the adoption of the city commissioner/manager form of government, initiative, referendum, recall, and non-partisan elections. All of these reforms were intended by their supporters to make city government more efficient and free of corruption. Yet, in spite of the reformers' rhetoric, voter participation and identification with city government began to decline with the adoption of these reforms.

Why Reform?

To assess why this occurred, it is necessary to trace the character of municipal reform and determine who supported it and why. Although reformers used the ideology of popular government and direct democracy, they in no sense meant that all segments of society should be involved equally in municipal decision-making. Reformers meant that their concept of the city's welfare would be best achieved if the business community controlled city government. One businessman in Dallas, in 1907, told a labor meeting that businessmen represented "you—better than you do yourself." Proponents of the city commissioner/manager form of government spoke frequently in the name of the people, but their more explicit statements emphasized their intent that the new form of government be a business system run by businessmen.

The composition of the municipal reform movement in such cities as Dallas and Fort Worth demonstrates its upper class and professional as well as business sources. Businessmen in Dallas dominated the effort to adopt the city commissioner form of government in 1907. Their efforts were vigorously opposed by organized labor who feared that its adoption would bring at-large elections of the city council. This in fact was the intent of the Citizens' Association who sought the removal of the ward system of representation on the city council to a council elected at-large. In addition, the size of the city council would be reduced. The Citizens' Association campaign appeals stressed that their candidates were "men who have made a success of their

private affairs." The Association claimed that such businessmen would provide "an honest, efficient, and progressive administration." In spite of labor's vocal opposition, the business slate easily won every seat on the new city council.

These businessmen in Dallas who successfully waged the campaign for city commissioner/manager form of government were all involved in the rationalization of modern life. They wanted a structure of government which would be more consistent with the objectives inherent in these developments. The most important feature in their perspective was the expansion and geographical scope of affairs which they wanted to control. They did not want to be limited to narrow pedestrian communities, but instead sought control on a citywide basis. Moreover, they saw a need to professionalize city government, to improve its ability to attract new business to the community.

Furthermore, the dawn of the twentieth century saw the successful businessmen begin the movement of their residence from the city's core to its periphery. This created a geographical distance between their residential areas and their economic interests. To protect their self-interests, businessmen were required to involve themselves both in local ward affairs and the larger city government.

Businessmen wanted to make the city an attractive place to conduct business. They thus sought to broaden the scope of affairs they wished to study, measure, or manipulate. They also sought to influence the public health, the educational system, and the physical arrangement of the entire city. Finally, the business community greatly broadened its perspective in government affairs because of the new recognition of the way in which factors throughout the city affected business growth.

Conditions Reformers Opposed

The goals envisioned by these city-oriented businessmen brought them into sharp conflict with the existing political system. The city council served as the vehicle by which each ward had a voice in city affairs. By this method of government, men elected as councilmen tended to place the interest of their ward above any long-range plan sought by the business community. In Dallas, for example, the majority of the councilmen who served between 1900 and 1907 were small businessmen or managerial types who had strong economic ties to their neighborhood.

Businessmen opposed the existing system of municipal government. They objected to the structure of government which enabled local interests to dominate. Prior to the adoption of the city commissioner/manager government with at-large elections, the city government consisted primarily of confederations of local wards, each of which was represented in the city council.

These particularistic interests were the focus of a decentralized political life. City councilmen were local leaders in their wards. They spoke for their local areas, the economic interests of their inhabitants, their residential concerns, their education, recreation, and religious interests. In other words, the city councilmen elected from the wards spoke for these aspects of life which mattered most to their electorate. Councilmen lobbied to provide streets, sewers, and other public works projects for their wards. They defended the ward's cultural patterns, its economic life, as well as its religious concerns. In short, ward representatives spoke for the people they represented rather than the other sections or groups of the city.

Ward elections of the city council provided representation in city affairs to lower and middle class groups. Most councilmen were from these groups. They in turn constituted the major opposition to the changes in the structure of city government.

Businessmen in Dallas and other cities opposed this decentralized system of urban government. Social, professional, and economic life had developed not only in the local wards in a small community context, but also on a large scale had become highly integrated and organized, giving rise to a superstructure of social organization which lay far above that of ward life and which was sharply divorced from it in both personal contacts and perspective.

By the early twentieth century, Dallas businessmen involved in these larger institutions found that the decentralized system of political life limited their larger objectives. The so-called reform movement in municipal affairs—the products of which exist today—constituted an attempt by the business and professional community to take political power from the previously dominant lower and middleclass so that they might advance their self-interests and thus affect public policy. The Dallas businessmen were committed to the growth ethic. They believed that if Dallas could attract more industry and people, the city as a whole would prosper. The first step towards that end was business control of city life.

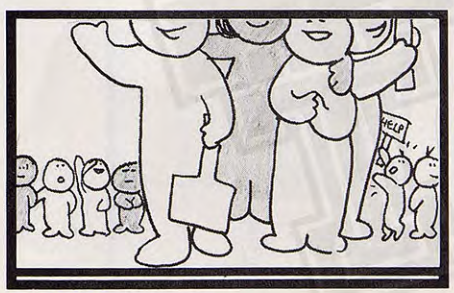
Effects of Reform

With the changes in the structure of municipal government came at-large elections of the city council, a reduction in the number of council seats, nonpartisan elections, and the initiative and referendum. The effects of these so-called democratic reforms fundamentally changed the character and participation of voters in municipal affairs. The occupational and class origins of decision-making were changed. Power was centralized rather than distributed through the popular participation in public affairs. The politically innovative played a large role in the reform ideology of the time. They provided and advanced only an occasional and often incidental process of decision-making. Far more important in the day-to-day process of government were those reforms which centralized decision-making in the hands of fewer and fewer people. Beyond the reform rhetoric lay a debate over who should prevail. Many businessmen often implicitly, if not explicitly, expressed fear that the lower and middle class groups had too much influence in decision-making.

Lower and middle class voters felt that the new city government did not represent them. Before at-large elections, voters had felt that they had a representative in city government who looked out for their interests. Voters had believed they had a friend in city hall who could aid them in tax disputes or get streets repaired. With citywide elections of a few councilmen, election of a lower or middle class candidate was more difficult and less likely. Working class councilmen candidates lacked the resources needed to conduct a citywide campaign and minorities, whether political, racial, or national, were usually concentrated in just a few wards.

The nonpartisan ballot also played a large role in the decline of voter participation. The nonpartisan ballot handicapped the lower and middleclass candidates, most of whom were known only in their own neighborhood and were without access to the press or adequate campaign funds. Theirs was a double task: to present themselves and their principles to the public. The nonpartisan ballot was a boon to the well-known businessman, and the well-known man more often than not was a leading merchant, manufacturer, real estate speculator, or the lawyer who represented them.

With the adoption of the city manager form of government in the 1920s, the already strong tendencies to regard Dallas as a "stock company" were



strengthened. The method of electing the city council remained the same, and the manager chosen by the council proved most often a man of limited social outlook, one who tended to think purely in business or more narrowly engineering terms. The reduction of expenditures made by the manager, while of great benefit to most taxpayers, often affected adversely the lower-class. City managers were usually proficient at increasing the efficiency of a fire department or reducing the cost of street paving, but social and political problems were outside their range of interest. Because of this tendency, the manager tended to share the corporate concept of the city: all elements must be harmonized but in the interest of the majority stockholders.

The nonpartisan election, plus the device of insulating city politics from national or state trends by holding elections in off-years and at different times from the general elections, played a significant role in the decline of voter participation in municipal affairs. In addition, this method of elections—coupled with at-large elections—has caused a significant decline in voter identification with city government. Local concerns and issues no longer played a major role in the outcome of council elections. As a result, voters no longer believed that the city council was concerned with their interests. No longer did the lower and middle class feel that they had anything in common with members of the city council. Voters did not personally know any of the businessmen who were elected to the city council, and thus felt increasingly more isolated from city government. The voters came to believe that they could not relate their own experiences to city affairs.

At the same time, critics of the reforms pointed out that city councilors elected under the city commissioner/manager form of government did not conceive the function of a city as an agency for promoting public welfare. City councilors demonstrated little concern for programs that sought to equalize opportunity among citizens for health care, economic reform, education, or recreation. City government, after the adoption of reforms, appeared devoted to running city affairs like a business company. One Dallas critic declared, in 1907, that municipal government "must give weight to many considerations of social well-being," with which a profit-making corporation need not concern itself. Citizens began to feel that city government did not reach out to solve problems of the community and lacked any real social welfare impetus. With businessmen in control of city government, middle and lower-class voters deserted municipal government as a vehicle that would provide for their needs. By the late 1930s, people began to look to the national and state governments as their last best hope.

PARTICIPATION THROUGH DECENTRALIZATION: WARD HEELERS AND OTHER UNTHINKABLE THOUGHTS

Richard C. Hula, Ph.D.

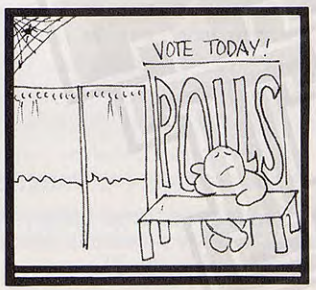
and

Robert B. Bradley, Ph.D.

Citizen participation lies at the heart of the political formula for democracy in the United States. And it is precisely the importance of participation which has caused sensitive political observers to note with dismay the shrinking level of participation in American national elections. Although most commentators view political participation as more than simply voting, voter turnout is most often cited as evidence for the lack of citizen concern. After rising almost steadily since the twenties, voting turnout in presidential elections declined in the sixties and seventies. In the 1976 presidential election less than 54% of those eligible to vote actually did so. Only in the South where voting participation in national elections has doubled from the low levels of 1948 has the twenty-fourth amendment and the voting rights legislation of the mid-sixties encouraged more voting participation.

The outlook is even less rosy in elections where national offices are not at stake. In general, local elections attract only half the number of voters as national elections. And here too, as Figure 1 shows, voting participation has declined over the last twenty years. In the city of Dallas, the situation is even worse. The median turnout of eligible voters for all municipal elections in the city during the seventies was just above 5%. Never did a general election draw more than 10% of the eligible population to the polls. The most hotly contested race of the decade, the runoff between Gary Weber and Bob Folsom for mayor, involved about 13% of the adult population.

Appearances to the contrary, however, there is evidence that a broad consensus still exists among the citizenry supporting the goal of increased political participation. Most people still feel it is their duty as citizens to vote. Surveys consistently show more people committed to participation than



elections statistics would reveal. In interviews, people report, perhaps ingenuously, levels of involvement which cannot be substantiated in the numbers of ballots cast. The inevitable calls for citizens to exercise their franchise and "to get involved" in the local political process are met with head nodding approval by individuals and groups across the political spectrum.

Yet the rhetorical acclaim which increased participation commands is often at odds with the appearance of reforms necessary for its realization. For a variety of reasons the commitment to increased citizen participation at the local level is more tentative than it initially appears. A number of obvious strategies for increasing voter turnout have been rejected by many local governments. For example, as Figure 1 suggests, one way to encourage voter turnout in local elections is to schedule these elections simultaneously with national elections. Such scheduling could, in a single stroke, double turnout for local elections in cities such as Dallas. Another example centers on the introduction of political parties into local politics. Persuasive evidence exists that when parties contest local elections, participation increases. Figure 1 shows, in general, local governments which have adopted the "reform package" of nonpartisan elections and Council-Manager administration have lower levels of voter participation in municipal elections than cities with partisan races and the Mayor-Council form of government.

Figure 1. Percent of Adults Voting by Type of Election: 1962 and 1975

	All City Elections		City Elections Held With State or National	
	Median Voter Turnout		Median Voter Turnout	
Classification	**1962**	**1975**	**1962**	**1975**
Total, all cities	33	29	50	38
Population group				
Over 500,000	39	31	NA	36
250,000–500,000	37	32	56	39
100,000–249,000	32	30	50	42
50,000– 99,000	33	27	51	36
25,000– 49,000	33	30	47	38
Form of Government				
Mayor-council	50	38	51	38
Council Manager	27	24	43	38
Commission	38	34	33	38
Form of Election				
Partisan	50	36	51	40
Nonpartisan	30	27	43	38

Source: adopted from Albert Karnig and B. Oliver Walter, "Municipal Elections: Registration, Incumbent Success, and Voter Participation," *Municipal Yearbook, 1977,* (Washington, D. C., ICMA, 1977), pp. 70

Figure 2. Voter Turnout for Dallas Municipal Elections: 1969–1980

Election Date	Type of Election	Total Votes	Percent of Registered	Percent of Eligible
4/1/69	General: Council Election	43,486	16.5	5.2
4/15/69	Runoff: Place 7	14,327	5.4	1.7
4/6/71	General: Council Election	76,616	24.8	8.9
4/20/71	Runoff: Place 11 Mayor	97,723	31.7	11.3
4/3/73	General: Council Election	51,688	12.8	5.9
4/17/73	Runoff: Place 3,8	28,597	7.1	3.3
6/27/72	Special: Bond Election	41,940	12.8	4.8
6/12/73	Special: Charter Amendment	15,708	3.9	1.8
9/10/74	Special: Referendum include Collective Bargaining	44,030	10.9	5.1
4/1/75	General: Council Election	81,273	23.6	9.4
4/15/75	Runoff: Place 1	8.679	20.4	N/A
12/9/75	Special: Place 6	3,885	13.6	N/A
12/9/75	Special: Bond Election	50,137	14.6	5.8
12/23/75	Runoff: Place 6	N/A	N/A	N/A
4/3/76	Special: Place 9, 11, Mayor	89,810	25.2	10.3
4/24/76	Runoff: Place 9, 11, Mayor	114,346	32.0	13.1
4/2/77	General: Council Election	47,055	13.2	5.4
4/16/77	Runoff: Place 1, 7	12,770	15.5	N/A
11/8/77	Special: Place 10	44,165	12.4	5.1
11/22/77	Runoff: Place 10	24,547	6.9	2.8
4/1/78	Special: Kleberg Consolidation	7,042	2.1	0.8
6/10/78	Special: Capital Improvement Bond	52,894	15.6	6.0
1/20/79	Special: Referendum on Police Fire Salaries	64,959	17.7	7.3
11/6/79	Special: Bond Election include Cultural	76,799	20.8	8.6
1/19/80	General: Council Election	64,544	17.2	7.2

As efficacious as reforms such as these might ultimately prove in increasing participation, they are unlikely to receive much support in many cities. The commitment to increasing citizen participation does not countenance the disappearance of other basic interests. For example, the suggestion that local elections should be linked to either national elections or to national political parties is often rejected as an invitation to the appearance of irrelevant, even illegitimate, concerns and issues in the local political process. The commitment to increased participation seldom is undertaken with unconditional disregard for its consequences on the local political culture. While calls for additional participation are often made on the presumption that such changes can be accommodated within the local political system, citizen involvement can pose real threats to the practice of "normal" politics, whatever its other virtues. The procedural devices which might facilitate more citizen involvement can have dramatic substantive implications for the character of local politics. Here lies the source of tension between those who wish to transform local politics through increased citizen participation and those who wish only to involve citizens more broadly in local politics.

This tension is nowhere more evident than in the various proposals for some sort of community control or decentralization of the municipality's governmental functions. Since the early sixties when various neighborhood programs and organizations began to appear in cities throughout the country, the notion that central city governments should somehow increase the channels of neighborhood participation in municipal affairs has gained widespread currency. Typically, four justifications are advanced for decentralization. First, decentralization will make citizens feel closer to their government, diminish their feeling of powerlessness and increase their trust and confidence in public officials. Second, it will make government more responsive to the needs of its citizens and increase its capacity to react to local demands. Third, decentralization will produce a more efficient allocation of city services by allowing neighborhoods to identify their own priorities. And fourth, neighborhood government will assist in developing "homegrown" political leadership which might mobilize the neighborhood for political action and represent local interests in political forums throughout the city. These justifications embrace both perspectives on import of increased citizen participation. On the one hand, there is the promise that neighborhood government can alter the politics of the city and perhaps result in a more favorable distribution of municipal goods and services. On the other, neighborhood government is seen as a means of reducing citizen complaints, gaining citizen confidence, and eliminating administrative bottlenecks. Increased citizen participation is common to each view, but it is clear each represents a different vision of what such participation really implies.

At one level any sort of decentralization strategy is merely a procedural device, a technical change in the relationship between the governed and their governors. Its substantive implications for local politics and citizen participation depend, of course, on the specific characteristics of the decentralization strategy and the manner in which it develops within a given city. But any decentralization strategy will face challenges which result from the way it frames answers to some basic questions.

(1) Who's involved?

If decentralization is to increase citizen participation, it must bring into the political fray those who usually sit on the "sidelines." Does this, in itself, invite basic changes in the local political system? The answer depends in part on whether we can assume that inactive citizens are, in most respects, similar to those currently active in local politics. If they are, increased citizen participation is unlikely to have a great deal of impact on either how politics is conducted in the city, or what happens as a consequence of such politics. Almost certainly however, they will not be similar. In city after city, citizen activists have been shown to be wealthier, better educated and more conservative than the public as a whole. Rather than introducing "more of the same," a successful effort to increase citizen participation is likely to bring different sorts of people into the political arena. In cities such as Dallas this could have the effect of forcing a reevaluation of "politics as usual." It also fundamentally conditions the other questions which any decentralization strategy must answer.

(2) How many citizens are involved?

Governmental decisions affect citizens differentially, and citizens have different sorts of voice in making those decisions. This difference, political scientists explain, is a product of the sorts of resources available to individuals and groups. Expertise, economic and social position, or informal friendship ties may all be useful to citizens or organizations attempting to influence government policy. Voters and the ability to muster their votes are a key resource in local politics. And it is precisely this resource which is most liable to change if decentralization is successful in increasing citizen involvement. Increasing participation can change the mix of political resources in the local political system. Groups whose major resource is numbers will enhance their political position and give greater voice to their demands. If increased participation does bring "new" sorts of individuals into the political process, it is likely new demands for goods and services will be heard as well.

(3) What sort of interests result from decentralization to neighborhoods?

In addition to increasing the level and range of demands on local decision makers, increasing political participation through decentralization to neighborhood units is also likely to change the substance of political demands. Often it is argued that the criteria for local governmental action should be defined in terms of the public interest or the interests of the "city as a whole." This emphasis explains the reluctance of cities such as Dallas to give up the notion of at-large elections. Explicit claims for particular sections of the city are often viewed with great suspicion, even hostility, within this perspective. Neighborhood decentralization would challenge this notion. While new participants are not likely to want to work against the interests of the city, it is likely they will define those interests differently. Consider, for example, efforts to revitalize inner city neighborhoods. What to many will seem attempts to breathe "new life" into tired and deteriorating neighborhoods, are likely to appear as programs for displacement to the residents of the areas affected by the program.

(4) What is being decentralized?

Municipal government performs numerous functions. They differ dramatically in the degree to which they touch all citizens or serve all parts of the city. They differ also in the extent to which municipal government has constructed a bureaucratic infrastructure to handle their provision. Decentralization must deal with both the character of the tasks being assumed by the neighborhood unit and, perhaps more importantly, the attitudes and political position of experts whose services are being assumed. Local political arrange-

ments have long given to expert managers immense importance in the formulation and implementation of city policy. The reliance on trained professionals rests on the assumption that many issues facing city government are technical questions best resolved by those with proper training. The expert is to determine the most efficient (read "least costly") means to solve a given set of problems. Decentralization challenges this perspective and alters the role of the expert. Claims of expertise lose their authority as the consensus on the nature of the problem changes. Citizens who do not share the managers' vision of the city are likely to see the experts as but another combatant in the political process rather than as a source of authoritative decisions.

(5) What sort of transfer of responsibility and power is envisioned?

Political participation includes those activities citizens engage in that are calculated to influence the selection of governmental officials and the actions they take. Decentralization strategies vary in the types of participation they encourage, in what they are liable to give the citizen and in what it takes for a citizen to become involved. Certain strategies, those designed to facilitate central municipal administration in the neighborhoods, invite only limited citizen participation. Attempts which station city officials in neighborhoods to determine local conditions, consult with local people on policy opinions or position neighborhood representatives as administrative agents of the larger municipality envision participation only as a means of linking neighborhoods to the larger polity. Other schemes for decentralization are much more far-reaching. They call for sharing power with or even assuming responsibilities from the central municipal government. Neighborhoods have elected officials to represent their interests, they have assumed responsibility for service delivery and program development within their area, and, in some instances, they have exercised real control over fiscal resources within the community. Yet each of the strategies involves difficulties which can threaten the decentralization effort and work against citizen involvement. Administrative decentralization, for example, can fragment central decision-making without providing the discretion necessary for neighborhood responsiveness or the rewards necessary for continued community involvement. Political decentralization and community control extend varying degrees of autonomy to the neighborhoods which help establish the incentives prerequisite to citizen participation, but they also may impose great demands on the residents. Establishing a community based organization takes an enormous amount of time and brings all the many opinions in a neighborhood to the surface. Conflict and controversy can flash through an incipient organization, dash expectations and, in the long run, diminish citizen involvement. Perhaps more importantly, any decentralization plan that transfers responsibility and power to neighborhood units must, on the one hand, deal with the manner in which the plan impinges on the role of existing community groups and organizations, and, on the other, solve the conflict likely to ensue over the means by which representatives of the neighborhood are chosen. Neither problem has a neat and tidy solution; both strike at claims for influence in new distribution of goods and services within the neighborhood.

Decentralization in Practice

American cities have engaged in an enormous range of decentralization efforts. While no exhaustive categorization of the attempts is available, the following list developed by Robert Yin and Douglas Yates covers most of the alternatives found in the United States:

a. **Community Relations Strategies**—efforts by a service agency to build information relationships between service agency officials and the citizens they serve.
b. **Physical Redeployment Strategies**—efforts by central municipal service agencies to relocate facilities and staff in a neighborhood to serve its residents.
c. **Administrative Decentralization**—efforts by a central municipal service agency to give its own district officials greater discretionary authority in order to be more responsive to neighborhood demands.
d. **Grievance Mechanisms**—efforts by a service agency to establish new procedures for receiving complaints directly from citizens and for disposing of such complaints by modifying service where necessary.
e. **Employment of Neighborhood Residents**—efforts which employ residents of a neighborhood who are eligible for services or who represent the interests of those eligible for the service, in paraprofessional positions.
f. **New Neighborhood Institutions**—efforts aimed at the development of separate institutions outside the existing service bureaucracy to fulfill neighborhood needs and demands.
g. **Political Decentralization**—efforts which give citizens direct governing control over a service or range of functions being delivered in a specific neighborhood.

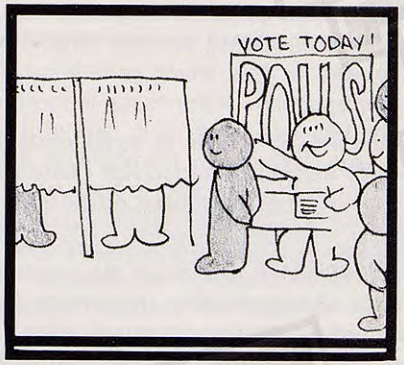
These strategies include efforts which in some cities have other sorts of names. They include, for instance, Multiservice Centers of the sort found in Dallas and little City Halls which have been established in Houston and San Antonio.

Most strategies are not calculated to provide grassroots democracy for neighborhood residents. Weak decentralization movements (community relations, physical redeployment, administrative decentralization and grievance mechanisms) emphasize service responsiveness and administrative convenience. Citizens are, for the most part, passive participants rather than active citizens involved in fundamentally shaping their destinies. Moderate movements such as employment of neighborhood residents and the development of new neighborhood institutions envision some sharing of responsibilities between the central municipal government and the neighborhoods. The participation of residents is limited to specific activities whose direction and scope may be coordinated by city hall. Political decentralization strategies such as community school boards and community health corporations encourage the most participation on the part of residents. These are often small-scale experiments which represent expressions of neighborhood cooperation and demands on a specific issue.

Decentralization can work; it can produce more citizen participation. Different strategies yield more participation than others. Persuasive evidence

exists that grassroots movements within communities, sustained by the neighborhoods and nurtured at a distance by city hall, encourage the greatest participation. Decentralization is most successful when the strategy gives residents control; it persists where the service being decentralized is not highly professionalized or encumbered with an extensive bureaucratic constituency in city hall. Decentralization is most successful when the citizens have resources of their own to control and so the support of the federal government is often the concomitant to success. But success also depends in large measure on the active support of the city's chief executive who can act powerfully for or against a stragegy.

Decentralization can also fail. Political decentralization encourages participation and unless that participation can take on some meaning within the community the effort is likely to destroy the citizens' trust of public authority. Unless decentralization has a strong commitment within a community, it will fail, dashed by expectations which cannot be realized. In the short run then, moderate decentralization efforts with circumscribed goals but adequate resources and mechanisms of public participation should prove the most successful. These have had documented success in increasing citizens' trust and confidence in local officials while encouraging a broad range of citizen involvement in the neighborhood.



A MODEST APPROACH TO INCREASING THE PARTICIPATION OF CITIZENS IN THE POLITICAL PROCESS

Peter J. Leahy, Ph.D.

Introduction

Participation can be defined as involvement by citizens in the political system. The political system can in turn be defined as a complex set of interlinked social institutions. The political system would include the formal aspects of government; things like city hall, various governmental agencies, city council, etc. But it also includes all of the informal components of government such as voluntary organizations, neighborhood groups and business organizations which act as interest and pressure groups in seeking their own goals. And, of course, it would include the citizens of a particular locality who must review the formal decisions of government, sometimes participate in these decisions, and always provide the legitimacy for it to continue.

This paper investigates the latter component of the political system, i.e., political participation by citizens. As a humanities resource person, and a sociologist, I have been asked to address the issue of how to increase this participation. For reasons that will become clear, I shall take this charge by making suggestions not primarily designed for persons whose participation we wish to increase, which is generally the case in reports of this kind, but rather focused more at those persons and groups who wish to increase the participation. For, as I hope to make clear, this is where the problem lies.

The Pluralist Perspective

Getting back to the political system, the classical perspective on how it operates comes to us from political science. This perspective portrays the political system as a mosaic of various interest groups who agree on major groundrules for participation, but who nevertheless often seek divergent goals. This model has often been referred to as pluralism. It suggests that politics is arrived at by the compromises that are worked out by these competing interests. Since it is well known that a relatively small proportion of people actually actively participate in political affairs, the pluralistic model assumes this to be so primarily because most citizens are *satisfied* with the everyday political process. Thus this model of political life is not remarkably different from the concept of the "invisible hand" envisioned by Adam Smith in the economic marketplace. From the competition of competing interests we achieve something called the public interest, much like the competition in economic markets is supposed to result in an optimization between supply and demand.

Interestingly, if one looks closely at urban political life today, one senses that politically concerned citizens are concerned about a perceived decline in active citizen participation in politics. Perhaps this reflects the fact that they have concluded that meaningful competition in political life has been restricted much the way it has become restricted in the economic sphere. Whatever the reason, certain groups (the League of Women Voters could serve as an example) are laboring to increase the political participation of citizens. No doubt rooted in a perceived historical legacy of democracy, which the pluralistic model supports, the participation of more and more people in political life is seen as a good in and of itself. I am going to suggest, however, that the participation of citizens may not necessarily be a good or necessarily be desirable *under the conditions in which it is often advocated.* Thus, at this point my focus will be more directed at those groups wishing to increase participation, than at those citizens who have failed to do it.

The Conflict Perspective

To argue my position I have to adopt a different perspective on the political system than that suggested by the pluralists. This perspective is rooted more solidly in sociology than in the traditional democratic theory of political science. Simply put, the sociological perspective essentially argues that citizens, particularly in heterogenous urban areas, have *quite different* values and goals. For example, working class people do not always want the same things that middle or upper-middle class people do. From the different socialization experiences—at home, at school and on the job—we develop different expectations and aspirations. (Thus middle class people rarely desire taverns among their homes; working class people often find the tavern a welcome friend before or after a long day on the job.) Values of course can vary in more ways than by social class. Often marital status (married versus single; people with children versus the childless), age (middle-aged versus older citizens), race (blacks and perhaps Mexican Americans versus white Protestants or white ethnics), and sometimes religion are relevant factors for dividing urban populations into clusters of value configuations. Unlike the pluralistic model, then, this view assumes that people often have *different goals,* and more important, that the goals of different individuals and groups are often in conflict. Hence this view has been dubbed, the conflict model.

But given that people and groups often have conflicting value interests how in the world is policy ever made? How are citizens ever satisfied? We know that policies are being advocated all the time. The conflict model suggests that *power* explains how and why policies are made. Simply put, groups with a good deal of power tend to get what they want, while groups without power lose out. Of course no group is ever entirely powerless. Even impoverished and low prestige groups can ultimately invoke the threat of disruption of the normal processes of life as an exercise of power (e.g., strikes, boycotts, race riots, etc.). These exercises of power have been shortlived and usually futile, last-ditch efforts in American history, however, and have led only to temporary gains as explained below.

The Historical Record

The conflict model thus suggests an elitist interpretation of political life—power elites and influential interest groups and individuals dominate political life when their interests are at stake. Unfortunately, much of the historical evidence about political participation in American cities supports many of the allegations made by the conflict model. I will not touch deeply on these issues at this time. Let me simply say that the record in housing and welfare reform programs, urban renewal, the community action and model cities programs, and the political reform movement in the first two decades of this century all lend evidence to a conflict interpretation. Two general trends emerge from these previous reform efforts which should serve as a caution for would-be reformers of today. First, the leaders of the various political reform movements have been of a different social class (and often race and religion, as well) than those at whom reform efforts were directed. Whether they were conscious of it or not, the view of the public interest proposed by these voluntary organization leaders was biased—it was a distinctive upper middle class vision of urban life. Not all urbanites shared it. Second, the reforms that were proposed served to sap the creative energies of the reformed. Put another way, political participation and reform movements became a cover team for a subtle form of cooptation of the goals and leadership cadre of disaffected groups. This was often achieved by substituting the reformer's goals for the goals of those to be reformed.

Let me suggest another piece of contemporary evidence that is relevant in the case of Dallas. Many persons who promote citizen participation are *opposed* to the concept of holding political elections from single-member districts. Yet we know from the studies undertaken by numerous political scientists that this type of electoral system results in a less elitist form of government. This is particularly true when the alternative is at-large elections. Many of the citizen reformers argue that single-member districts do not promote the "public interest." Of course one must ask for their definition of a public interest to understand this paradox. Inevitably it is rooted in the standards of their own class backgrounds.

Recommendations for Increasing Participation

A traditional academic analysis would stop here. We've proposed two alternative models of political life, and argued that one appears to better explain

the history of political participation in American cities. Yet I do not wish to end this paper as an academic exercise. For one thing, acceptance of a conflict view of politics could lead to a pessimistic view of influencing the political process. Rather, I am going to try to make some suggestions for reform *based upon the premises of this model.*

My recommendations fall into three areas. First, people (often middle class or upper middle class individuals) who wish to increase participation should accept the fact that political life is *complicated.* While there may be something vaguely resembling a "public interest" for a locality, in most policy areas it can only be realized by negotiation and give-and-take. Reformers need to be aware of the value positions involved, and must try to analyze who gives and who takes. Second, citizens need to understand how the political process works. However, great care must be exercised in how this information is presented. Many reform groups concentrate their efforts on increasing the political knowledge of citizens. Unfortunately, along with the knowledge comes socialization to the goals and objectives of the reformers. Thus the price of knowledge becomes a subtle form of cooptation. So in light of this my third recommendation encompasses a number of strategies to equip citizens with the ability to promote their issues *as they see them.* These include the following:

(1) The structural ingredients of participation must be present. This would include a single-member district election arrangement. It may also include formal mechanisms for channeling citizen input directly into city hall—for example, an office of neighborhood affairs.

(2) Adequate rewards must be present to motivate citizens to participate. Symbolic rewards (status, prestige, etc.) often motivate the middle class. Perhaps more concrete rewards are necessary for other citizens. Sensing that city hall *really* did listen to them, for one, may affect the old adage, "you can't trust city hall."

(3) We should recognize that there are different *styles* of participation. Not all citizens are verbal and articulate to the same degree. Thus the presentation of their message in an untraditional manner should not be taken to be a threat by the political leaders.

(4) Most of all we must realize in the final analysis that it is only mythology to believe that everyone can be completely satisfied. Thus we should face up to the fact that powerful groups can often win if they want to. The question then becomes do we want to let them. Conversely weaker groups cannot get all they want. But should we take this to mean that they can be therefore coopted by symbolic gestures?

This perspective on political life, and these suggestions, unfortunately make life more complicated. People who desire economy and efficiency in government will no doubt be offended. That's too bad for in reality political life really is rather complicated and visions of a homogenous set of value interests are misleading and often harmful. If we truly aspire to democratic participation the issues raised here need to be addressed. I believe that this is particularly true in the case of a city such as Dallas where social change is so

rapid, and where the answers to contemporary policy questions will have varying impacts upon citizens. A few contemporary major policy issues which are related to citizen participation in Dallas, it seems to me, include:

(1) The question of whether an unbridled growth philosophy is advantageous for all citizens.

(2) The question of who benefits and who loses from the revitalization of older neighborhoods.

(3) The question of whether all ethnic groups and social classes are involved in political participation to the same degree.

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MEDIA'S ROLE IN ENCOURAGING LOCAL GOVERNMENT "BY THE PEOPLE"

Joan M. Chandler, Ph.D.

It is much too easy to show how newspapers, magazines and TV can mislead rather than inform the public. What constitutes "news" has to be selected, packaged and presented to fit institutional, technical and commercial constraints [1, p. 6]. Reuven Frank of NBC required that every news story should "display the attributes of fiction and drama" [6, p. 242]; this makes commercial sense but inevitably leads to distortion. There are too few opportunities for the kind of dialogue (albeit brief) in *D Magazine* in which a letter-writer's claim that racism lay behind the decision to relocate the art museum was courteously but convincingly denied. All this, however, largely begs the question.

Is Cable TV a Solution?

Let us suppose that Dallas were equipped with the most modern means of ascertaining public opinion, interactive cable TV; this would enable citizens to express their opinions directly and immediately to local officials [8]. Such a facility could be used either to allow citizens to develop their own programs or to put alternatives before citizens for decision. The future of Central Expressway is a burning issue; given such a facility, citizen groups or officials could run one or several programs illustrating the possible "solutions." Print media could cooperate by dispensing similar information in writing.

Nothing, however, has been solved. Even if one overlooks the question of how much time officials can spend listening to citizens (and in Pennsylvania, "one homeviewer called in so frequently from her home telephone that the mayor came to recognize her by voice alone" [7, p. 164]), one cannot disregard the fact that media reporters are outside the informal power structure in Dallas. Any "solutions" to Central Expressway's problems which do not appear to be in the city's best interests as perceived by those who will be called upon to provide the money and expertise to bring them about, will receive short shrift. And particular local problems are set in the context of perceptions about Dallas which may have nothing to do with the issue. If I have heard often enough that "The Republic National Bank *Is* Dallas," and I have watched many episodes of "Dallas," I may have come to believe that the whole search for individual citizen opinion is an elaborate charade, and pay little attention to it.

But even if citizens take the programs seriously, each solution will be perceived differently by different groups, and each group will also have different

priorities. If I have moved recently into the city and do not expect to remain long, or if I put a higher premium on my time than on my enjoyment of it, I may like the idea, "Never mind how it looks, will it get me there quicker?" There is no need to belabor the alternatives; as the *Federalist Papers* made clear, interests of competing citizen groups do not coincide.

Let us further suppose that push-button or other voting were to take place after such a program or series, and the "solution" preferred by most citizens turns out to be the one beyond the capacity of the city to pay for, aesthetically disastrous, or in some other way inimical to longterm city development. Now what? It is not sufficient to shrug one's shoulders and say, "That's democracy." The writers of the *Federalist Papers* presupposed that rational discourse could lead to rational decisions, accepted albeit reluctantly by all parties. In 1980, that is simply not the case.

Technology and News

The very technology which has made it possible for increased numbers of people to exchange ideas, has significantly altered our concept of the worth of individuals and hence of their ideas. It has also led us all to expect more of "the system" than it can conceivably deliver. The Bill of Rights does not promise job security, health care, housing or any of the the other "rights" we now demand. Disinterest is now so rare, that people habitually use the word "disinterested" when they mean "uninterested." A French writer, Ellul, has suggested that the cult of efficiency, what he calls "la technique," has supplanted other values [5]; industrialized nations, in Ellul's mind, care for little except productivity and proficiency, regardless of how they are achieved. I am not ready wholly to accept his position, but to assume that if local media did their job "better," citizens would be "better" informed, is to start from a mistaken premise. Media are part of "the system" and hence are dominated by "la technique." In any case, they cannot go far beyond their readers or viewers if they are to remain in business.

The Media Can't Do It For Us

In short, to concentrate on the media is to concentrate on the wrong issue. We first have to ask ourselves how much citizen participation is required for a city to be healthy, and who should be considered a citizen. Let me make a

radical suggestion at once. To my mind, no one should be allowed to vote in a city election or referendum unless he or she has resided within the city limits for at least three years. I do not propose to discuss the ramifications of this suggestion here; I make it because no great city can be built on the whims of transients, and because American voting procedures were established before corporate industry encouraged people to flit about the country. A "fix-it-quick" mentality is an emergency mentality; Dallas, like any other city which is pleasant to inhabit, needs carefully constructed foundations.

Even, however, if one is to be considered a "citizen" as soon as one can get one's name on the voter registration list, presumably one should not need nor be expected to spend one's life in restructuring the city. Any properly-run organization should operate with a minimum of fuss; familiar channels should exist through which day-to-day and long-term business can be and is transacted without frustration and public furor. A quiet city is not necessarily an apathetic city; it may simply be a contented city.

There are signs, however, that Dallas cannot be regarded as altogether contented, and no doubt the local media could do more to inform us about Dallas' difficulties than they do. But we must be aware that the chief problem is not to get people to express their views but to decide how to live with the fact that these views cannot all be accommodated. Even the sophisticated want their own way; ". . . media reformers are not content eunuchs promoting the free marketplace of ideas as a goal—each wants a free marketplace in which his or her wares can be merchandized to a sophisticated reporting public which, while being discerning, will naturally agree with the proponent's conclusions" [3, p. 34]. In Dallas, there is not yet even a tradition of dissent; to raise an unpleasant issue is somehow to denigrate the city. *The Dallas Morning News* reported Linus Wright's courageous activities supportively; and then received letters enquiring why only the bad things about the DISD were printed.

TV has taught us to have opinions about issues we often do not understand; what "la technique" has done is to blunt our faculty for judgment. As Arendt points out in connection with Vietnam, "The problem-solvers did not *judge*; they calculated" [2, p. 37]. A democratic society ultimately rests on its ability to discriminate; and discrimination is based not on information but on the values which lead us to choose which information we propose to act upon.

What we have to ask, therefore, is not how citizens can participate more effectively in local government if by that one means how particular citizens can learn to get their own way. What we first have to decide is how a city whose day-to-day operation depends upon the services of experts can be operated with the maximum attention to the quality of life its inhabitants enjoy and the minimum of furor. The media can certainly help to set the context for such an enquiry; but they cannot give us the strength of mind to embark on it.

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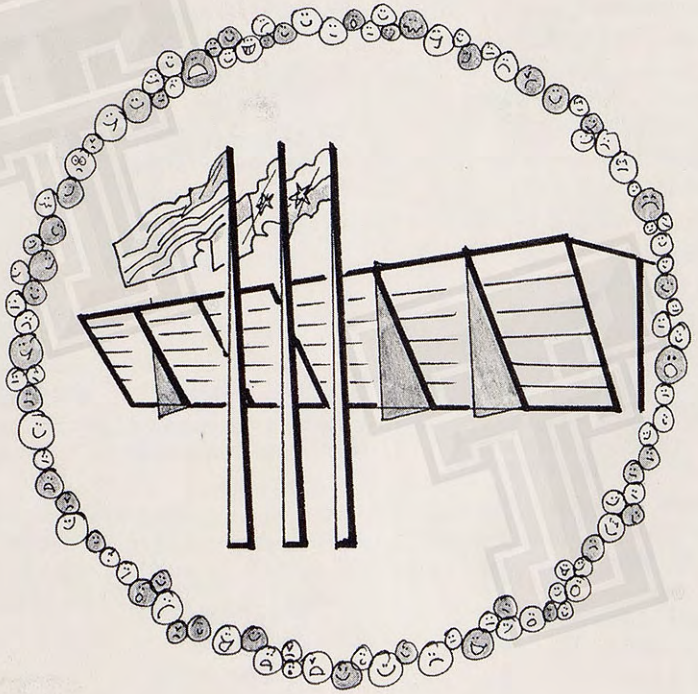

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF DALLAS
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LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF TEXAS EDUCATION FUND
1212 Guadalupe, #109, Austin, Texas 78701

REVISED

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(revised from Nov. 17, 1980) ← destroyed

FOR: Name of project: GENERAL ELECTION VOTERS GUIDE

INCOME		EXPENDITURES	
Received from TEF:	$	Printing:	$ 2981.49
To be received from TEF:	2250.00	Bulk Mail	23.03
From sales:	654.00		
Other: local LWVD	~~118.00~~ 119.42	Office overhead:	
		Volunteers' expenses:	
TOTAL	$ ~~3022.00~~ $3023.42	Other: State Veloxes	18.90
		TOTAL	$ 3023.42

Receipts must be attached justifying all expenditures and should be attached on one report sent to the state office.

Pd 12/2/80 chk 653 2250.00

PROJECT SUPERVISOR:

Catherine Perrine LWV TEF
Pat Sabin LWVD

TEF 5% 2250.00

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PROJECT DIRECTOR'S REPORT

LWV OF DALLAS PROJECT VOTERS GUIDE

1. What was the primary accomplishment of the project?

   Publication (please describe):

   Distributed 52,000 copies of the VOTERS GUIDE for the November 4 General Election -- 16 page tabloid

   Conference/workshop (please describe)

   Other (please describe)

2. How many persons did the project reach? How was this accomplished?

   Hopefully 52,000 individuals read our Voters Guide! 13,000 through public libraries; 5,000 by Richardson LWV; 2600 from League office, general requests; remainder distributed to businesses and civic organizations throughout the City of Dallas. Approximately 5500 were purchased in advance. Richardson paid $235 for their 5000 -- our cost for that number. Remainder distributed free of charge.

3. Was the project successful? (please describe)

   Certainly the VOTERS GUIDE is a well established and successful service of the LWV.

4. Please attach copies of publications, invitations, programs, and other printed materials.

   The GUIDE is too bulky to enclose - I will be glad to forward one under separate cover if requested.

Pat Sabin 11/17/80
Signature of Director — Date

Pat Sabin
Guide Editor

Make four copies. Send one to state office
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Keep one for your files

9-78

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF TEXAS EDUCATION FUND
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Approved ✓
Disapproved ___ Date 9/80

PROJECT REQUEST FORM

AUG 1 1 1980

Supervisor: C Perrine

From: LWV of Dallas

Date August 6, 1980

Proposed project:
Publication of 40,000 sixteen page non-partisan Voters Guides for the November, 1980 general election.

Plans for execution, including distribution of any printed material: Questions on various issues will be formulated by the Voters Service Committee and submitted to the LWV of Dallas Board for approval. Questions and requests for biographical information will be mailed to all candidates. All information received in response will be arranged in a sixteen page Voters Guide which should be ready for distribution by October 3. About 1200 Guides will be mailed to members and contributors on a community mailing list. The rest will be distributed through libraries, businesses, banks, churches, clubs, grocery stores, schools, etc.

Proposed Project Director: Name Glenda Matzke Phone: [redacted]

Address: [redacted]

Proposed budget:	**Income**	**Expenditures**	
LL money on deposit:	$	Printing:	$2200
Donations from:		Promotion:	
		Distribution:	
		Office Overhead:	50
		Volunteers' Expenses:	
Non-deductible funds:		Other:	
Sales:			
Other:			
TOTAL		TOTAL	2250 *

Glenda Matzke
Signature of LL President or TEF Trustee

If more space is needed, use reverse side or attach a sheet.
MAKE FIVE COPIES. Send four to the state office; keep one for your files.

*Local Leagues: a 5% ($5.00 minimum) administration fee will also be deducted from yo account based on actual expenditures when PROJECT FINANCIAL REPORT is submitted.

9-78

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF TEXAS EDUCATION FUND
1212 Guadalupe, #109, Austin, Texas 78701

PROJECT FINANCIAL REPORT

FROM: LWV of DALLAS Date: 5-6-81

FOR: Name of project: URBAN DESIGN

INCOME		EXPENDITURES	
Received from TEF:	$	Printing:	$ 55.31
To be received from TEF:	~~779.73~~ 652.70	POSTAGE:	10.78
From sales:			
Other: dinner income 1118.00 Inc. 1026.60 exp. over expenses	91.40	Office overhead:	36.80
		Volunteers' expenses:	81.63
TOTAL	~~$ 779.93~~ 744.10	Other: MICROPHONES	~~30.00~~ 31.50
		HONORARIUM (SPEAKER)	300.00
		EXPENSES (SPEAKER)	228.08
		TOTAL	~~$ 742.60~~ 744.10

from phone call to Donna Bugg EES.

Receipts must be attached justifying all expenditures and should be attached on one report sent to the state office.

Pd 5/3/81 check 6897 652.70

JE# 25 5/8/81 5% of 652.70 = 32.64

PROJECT SUPERVISOR:

DIANA CLARK

Additional 5% (or $5.00 minimum) administration fee for local League project to be deducted from LL account of 652.70 $ ~~37.13~~ 32.64

Signature of local League treasurer

Make four copies: Send three to the state office--with receipts attached to one copy
Keep one copy for your files

Please submit as soon as possible following completion of the project.

- -

For state use only: Distribution: TEF treas. with receipts____
Project Supervisor____
State office____

10/80

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF DALLAS

LWV

[redacted]

May 31, 1981

LWV - Texas Ed Fund
% Ethel Stinson
[redacted]

Dear Ethel,

The following expenses were paid by the LWV-Dallas for the Education Fund project on Urban Design in April, 1981.

10.98 bulk mail for mailing to members
55.31 printing of Urban Design material (in our office)
36.80 Sect. time 8 hr. X 4.60/hr.
invoice 55.08 hotel expense for speaker
invoice 31.50 microphone charge for speaker

The total amount to be paid to LWV-Dallas for the Urban Design project in 1981 is 652.72.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Donna Buya Treas
L.W.V. Dallas

6/8/81
corrected by phone
EEB

TELEPHONE 351-4125

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF DALLAS
[redacted]

DATE PAID 5-6-81
CHECK NO. _____

VOUCHER

5-6 1981

TO: TREASURER, LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF DALLAS

PLEASE ISSUE CHECK TO Becky Sykes

ADDRESS [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]
street city zip

IN THE AMOUNT OF $ 81.63

IN PAYMENT OF Committee expenses - Urban Design project

AS EVIDENCED BY THE ATTACHED INVOICE(S).

CHARGE TO: Program (Urban Design) BUDGET $ _____

BUDGET $ _____

BUDGET $ _____

SIGNED Becky Sykes

Committee Expenses

		$
1. flier - design fee		15.00 ✓
2. postage (total)	72 +67 +81 +.80 +10.46	13.46 ✓
3. xerox (total)	69 +5.67 +6.87	13.23 ✓
4. flier - printing		12.06 ✓
5. babysitting		3.00 ✓
6. parking		2.50 ✓
7. telephone (long distance)	6.18 +3.20 ↑ no receipt	9.38
8. lunch (3)	no receipts	13.00
TOTAL		$ 81.63

March 7, 1981

Becky Sykes
League of Women Voters of Dallas
Dallas, Texas

INVOICE:

Flyer Invitation 1.5 hrs. @ $10.00/hr. —— $15.00

Send check to Dianne L. Hall
[redacted]

Thanks,
Dianne L. Hall

pd. 3-11-81
pers. check

TWU

postage

18
4

72¢

4-13-81

67
67 T

KWV

81

81T

DALLAS TX CONTRACT STA. 17
APR 15 1981
USPO

U. S. POSTAL SERVICE

CASH RECEIPT

DATE

RECEIVED FROM

$ 1.80

THE SUM OF

eighty cents 100 Dollars,

FOR

Postage

BY (Signature and title)

PS Form 1096
Jan. 1971

TWU
postage

7.50
1.05
41

8.96
+1.50
10.46

pip POSTAL® INSTANT PRESS

CASH SALE RECEIPT

PAID FEB 23 1981

DATE	
NUMBER OF COPIES	11
PRICE	66
TAX	3
TOTAL	69

4931 AIRLINE ROAD
DALLAS, TEXAS 75205
(214) 526-0750

Central Bldg-
Larry Denisoff
Secretary
[redacted]

[redacted]

Sandra Scurr
Fredtke / Aldridge
Pendleton

Ellis + Tanner
5025 Central

Home Savings Co. Bldg

pip POSTAL® INSTANT PRESS

CASH SALE RECEIPT

PAID FEB - 3 1981

DATE		
NUMBER OF COPIES	90	
PRICE	5	40
TAX		27
TOTAL	5	67

4931 AIRLINE ROAD
DALLAS, TEXAS 75205
(214) 526-0750

pip POSTAL® INSTANT PRESS

CASH SALE RECEIPT

PAID FEB 12 1981

DATE _____

NUMBER OF COPIES	109
PRICE	6.54
TAX	.33
TOTAL	6.87

ZWV

4931 AIRLINE ROAD
DALLAS, TEXAS 75205
(214) 526-0750

pip POSTAL INSTANT PRESS

4931 Airline Road
Dallas, Texas 75205
(214) 526-0750

WORK ORDER

Date In 3-6 Due 3-6

On DPS _____ Page ___ of ___

Name, Address & Phone No.	Special Instructions
	Quantities, etc. are on originals ☐
	See other side ☐
Tax Exempt ☐ Charge ☐ Paid ☐	PAID MAR 6 1981

Line	No. of Origs.	Qty of Each	Paper	Color	Two Sides	Price per Original	Total Price
1	1	100	customer stock				4.95
2							
3		109	photocopies				6.54
4							
5							

Lines Bindery Operations (Total Bindery Price) ⟶

Sub-total	11.49
Tax	.57
Total	$12.06

① How much did you
pay Lynn for baby-
sitting last Thurs.
afternoon? 3.00

4 10 0

13:32

02 EM

1@ 2.50 G

2.50 TL

2.50 OCA

02 690

parking at Hyatt

4-10-81

$6.18 - long distance
call to St. Louis

4/2/81

FWU-D

+ another LD call @ 3:20 -
no answer

Southwestern Bell

APR 21 81 DETAIL OF ITEMIZED CALLS PAGE 1 214 526 1829

NO.	DATE	TIME	PLACE CALLED	AREA	NUMBER	*	MIN	AMOUNT
1	3 24	9 39PM	[redacted]			B	3	.40
2	3 27	9 00AM				A	6	2.16
3	3 31	3 13PM				A	3	.54
4	4 02	3 47PM				P	11	6.18
5	4 02	9 45PM				B	15	2.02
6	4 15	12 00PM				A	2	.36
7	4 15	8 56PM				B	8	1.08
8	4 15	9 07PM				B	1	.13
9	4 16	1 32PM				J	1	
	3RD NO. FROM							1.00
10	4 16	3 11PM				J	12	
	3RD NO. FROM							2.62
11	4 18	1 15PM				C	2	.21

* See Reverse

THANK YOU! IT'S A PLEASURE TO SERVE YOU!

DALLAS • HOUSTON • SAN ANTONIO

[redacted]

D-U-N-S 05-741-5960

SHIPPED VIA	DATE OF SHIPMENT	YOUR ORDER NO	REPRESENTATIVE	INVOICE DATE	JOB NO	TERMS
				4/27/81	73686	N/10

SOLD TO

Becky Sikes
[redacted]

01104001

SHIPPED TO

Union Station
Pullman Rm.
League of Women Voters

Back-Ord'd	SHIPPED	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT
		Rental:		
	2	Table Mics	15.00	30.00

Thank You

Please Pay On This Invoice — Statement Sent By Request Only

TERMS: NET: DUE AND PAYABLE UPON RECEIPT IN DALLAS, DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS.

NOTE: PAYMENTS RECEIVED WITHIN 30 DAYS OF INVOICE WILL BE NET. THEREAFTER, INTEREST AT THE RATE OF TEN PERCENT PER ANNUM WILL BE ADDED TO THE UNPAID BALANCE OF THIS INVOICE UNTIL IT IS PAID.

SUB-TOTAL TAXABLE ITEMS	$ 30.00
TAX @ 5%	1.50
NON-TAXABLE ITEMS:	
LABOR	
PICK UP / DELIVERY	
LESS ADVANCE PAYMENT	
TOTAL	31.50

ALL SUMS SHALL BE PAYABLE IN DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS

REMITTANCE COPY

School of Law

Daniel R. Mandelker
Howard A. Stamper Professor of Law

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST. LOUIS

April 11, 1981

Mrs. Becky Sykes
Urban Design Chairman
League of Women Voters of Dallas
[redacted]

Dear Becky:

I enjoyed meeting you and my visit to Dallas, and I hope you will keep me informed on local progress on planning and zoning.

My expenses and honorarium for the trip are as follows:

Airline ticket	$168.00
Airport Parking, St. Louis	5.00
Honorarium	300.00
Total	$472.00

Yours sincerely,

Daniel R. Mandelker

drm:va

Washington University
Campus Box 1120
St. Louis, Missouri 63130
(314) 889-6441

ISSUED BY

OZARK AIR LINES

ENDORSEMENTS (CARBON)

0416

PASSENGER TICKET AND BAGGAGE CHECK

SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS SET OUT ON THIS TICKET

ATC

PASSENGER'S COUPON

DATE OF ISSUE

03 APR 81

ORIGIN

ST LOUIS

DESTINATION

ST LOUIS

ISSUED IN EXCHANGE FOR

DATE AND PLACE OF ORIGINAL ISSUE

CONJUNCTION TICKET(S)

See below for Airline Form, Serial Number

NAME OF PASSENGER — NOT TRANSFERABLE

MANDELKER/D.PROF. TW-TUENSY

YOUR CODE

CLAYTON MO

26 #4826 3/PP/ DAF

DATE AND PLACE OF ISSUE

V/O	NOT GOOD FOR PASSAGE	CARRIER	FLIGHT	CLASS	DATE	TIME	STATUS	FARE BASIS/TKT. DESIGNATOR	NOT VALID BEFORE	NOT VALID AFTER	ALLOW
	FROM ST LOUIS	OZ	927	D	09APR	220P	OK	Y1			
	TO DALLAS/FT WORTH	OZ	910	D	10APR	200P	OK	Y1			
	TO ST LOUIS										
	TO --VOID--										
	TO --VOID--										

FARE CALCULATION

160.00STLOZDFW 84.00 OZSTL 84.00

BAGGAGE CHECKED / UNCHECKED	PCS.	WT.	UNCHECKED	PCS.	WT.	UNCHECKED	PCS.	WT.	UNCHECKED	PCS.	WT.	UNCHECKED
									NRCK			NRCK

FORM OF PAYMENT

CCAX 3764 055355 51405

EXP.5/81 CUR

TAX	8.00
TOTAL	168.00
EQUIV. AMT. PD.	

CPN	AIRLINE CODE	FORM	SERIAL NUMBER	CK
	041		7016806036 2	

L-AGT.INFO

0191/

CONTROL NO.

9428844742

DO NOT MARK OR WRITE IN THE WHITE AREA ABOVE

THIS TICKET IS NOT VALID FOR PASSAGE FROM OR TO ANY ENTITY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING CARRIER OR ITS AUTHORIZED AGENTS

HYATT REGENCY DALLAS

[redacted]

CLERK	SEQ.	DATE	TIME	SETTLEMENT TYPE	AMOUNT
15	12	410	1602	DIR BIL	55.08

ROOM NO	NAME AND ADDRESS	GROUP NAME	RATE	FOLIO NO.	PAGE
1203	MANDELKAR, DANIEL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VTRS [redacted]	IRPM	45.00	294191	1

PERSONS	ARRIVED	NIGHTS	TYPE RESERVATION
1	APR 09 07:09 AM	1	GDIRECT BILL

DEPARTMENT	CHARGE	CREDIT	BALANCE	EXPLANATION
314 322LDIST	2.43			
240 LOCAL PH	1.00			
335 ROOM	45.00			
TAX	3.15			
APR 09 81				
20 LOCAL PH	3.50			
-CURR. BAL			51.58	BALANCE
			55.08	APR 10 81 FRI 04:02 PM

A-9906

I AGREE THAT MY LIABILITY FOR THIS BILL IS NOT WAIVED AND I AGREE TO BE HELD PERSONALLY LIABLE IN THE EVENT THAT THE INDICATED PERSON, COMPANY OR ASSOCIATION FAILS TO PAY FOR ANY PART OR THE FULL AMOUNT OF THESE CHARGES.

MAY 29 1981

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF TEXAS EDUCATION FUND
1212 Guadalupe, #109, Austin, Texas 78701

PROJECT DIRECTOR'S REPORT

LWV of DALLAS PROJECT URBAN DESIGN

PROJECT SUPERVISOR (TEF trustee) DIANA CLARK

1. What was the primary accomplishment of the project:

Publication (please describe): an overview of the planning process in Dallas, including history, structure of the planning department and current problems and trends.

Conference/workshop (please describe): Unit meetings were held using the publication as resource material.

Other (please describe): A dinner meeting was held, attended by 125. Speaker was urban designer + lawyer Daniel R. Mandelker. A panel of local developers and planners responded. Topic: New Challenges in Planning for the 80's.

2. How many persons did the project reach? How was this accomplished?
Publication - 500 people (unit meetings - 70 attended)
General meeting - 125 people (½ League + ½ general public)

3. Was the project successful? (please describe) We received many good comments on both the publication and the general meeting. In both, we tried to fairly represent the many viewpoints on planning – its goals and methods.

4. Please attcch copies of local publications, invitations, programs, and other printed materials to each copy of this report.

Becky Sykes
Signature of Director

5-6-81
Date

Make four copies. Send three to the state office
Keep one for your files

- -

For state use only: Distribution -- Treasurer ✓ Supervisor ___ state office ___
or
TEF Sec'y ___

10/80

THE PLANNING PROCESS IN DALLAS:
REALITIES AND OPTIONS

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF DALLAS
[redacted]

FEBRUARY 1981

PRICE 50¢

PUBLISHED BY THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF DALLAS THROUGH A GRANT FROM THE LEAGUE
OF WOMEN VOTERS OF TEXAS EDUCATION FUND.

I. INTRODUCTION

Dallas As A Growth Area: "Sun Belt prosperity," "boom-town," dynamic"--all of these terms describe the rapid growth which has taken place in Dallas during the past decade. Although official 1980 Census results are not yet available, early reports indicate that the southwestern region of the United States has made a tremendous gain in population and that the nation's population center may have shifted west of the Mississippi River for the first time in our history. Recently released statistics make it clear that Dallas has shared in this growth. The Dallas Department of Urban Planning estimates that the city's April 1, 1980 population was 905,000, an increase of roughly 60,000 people since the 1970 Census. The dollar value of construction projects initiated in Dallas during 1980 alone was over a billion dollars, topping the previous record of $963,218,395 set in 1979. These figures represent substantial increases over prior years.

To anyone familiar with the Dallas skyline such statistics are hardly surprising. Proof of the city's continuous growth can be seen in construction cranes silhouetted against the horizon, glittering new office buildings and hotels downtown and in the LBJ Freeway/North Dallas Tollroad area and everywhere, billboards advertising the latest entries in the apartment and residential subdivision markets. In downtown Dallas alone, seven new skyscrapers are under construction and several others are in the planning stages.

Looking ahead to 1990, the overall picture for Dallas continues to appear rosy. Projections made by the North Central Texas Council of Governments indicate that almost all parts of the city will experience population increases ranging from 0-2% in older areas such as Oak Lawn and East Dallas to more than 20% in the Far North Dallas and Richardson areas.

Why is planning needed? Planners' key function is to be aware of trends in population, employment and natural resource use, to project the future impact of such trends and to make this information available to the City Council and others whose decisions will affect the city's future. With all of the construction activity and other encouranging statistics, it is easy to assume that Dallas is assured of a healthy future. But a closer look reveals that there are problems too. If Dallas is to retain its image as a progressive location for business, with a high quality of life for its residents, these problems must be addressed. By analyzing and understanding these problems the community can plan ahead, using its anticipated growth constructively to resolve present problems and avoid new ones.

The League of Women Voters of Dallas (LWV-D) has studied the planning process in Dallas for many years. Our major emphasis has been on the need for comprehensive planning, the importance of a strong city planning department and the encouragement of citizen participation in the planning process. Other Urban Design concerns impact the environmental and transportation elements of planning. This report reviews the status of planning in Dallas in 1981.

II. HISTORY OF PLANNING IN DALLAS

Dallas has a long tradition of planning. The State of Texas passed one of the nation's first zoning enabling laws in the late 1920's. Shortly thereafter, Dallas adopted its first zoning ordinance and established a City Planning Department under the Public Works Department in 1933. But even before then when Dallas

and East Dallas began to grow together, the city commissioned George E. Kessler of Kansas City to formulate a plan for future growth.

The Kessler Plans of 1911 and 1919 included a design of the business area and contiguous suburbs with thoroughfares to connect them, as well as a central thoroughfare connecting Fair Park to downtown. Mr. Kessler also envisioned a comprehensive park system, the Trinity River levee system, Central Expressway and a town lake. Historians and others now believe that if the Kessler Plans had been implemented at the time, the city would have saved millions of dollars in construction costs for projects that were later found necessary.

The next major plan was developed in 1945 by Harland Bartholomew, who recommended a system of connecting parkways and boulevards to circle the metropolitan area. He suggested that public buildings be grouped together--something that is only now beginning to happen in the city hall/library/convention center area.

In 1968, planning consultants Vincent Ponte and Warren Travers provided a plan for the entire 930 acre downtown area. The plan was notable for its innovative ideas for the solution of traffic problems faced by every modern, growing city. Mr. Ponte suggested a system of pedestrian tunnels connecting the Main Place Complex with a number of nearby buildings. This system of tunnels and overhead walkways now connects most of the major buildings downtown. Mr. Ponte also proposed the present underground truck terminals and urged the use of peripheral parking garages around the downtown core with public transportation to be provided into the center. This project has not been adopted.

In the early 1970's the city council directed the Department of Urban Planning to develop a "Comprehensive General Plan" for the city. The resulting plan had six components: land use, transportation, community facilities, community development, urban design and environmental management. Each component included general goals, specific objectives and maps.

Since this was the first comprehensive plan in over three decades, some questioned whether a city which was so obviously thriving needed such a plan. But many others felt that the city's unorganized growth of the 50's and 60's took advantage of the expanse of prairie surrounding Dallas and in the process deferred many problems, such as traffic, to a later time. By then, the city was surrounded by suburbs, with an aging housing stock, a growing apartment population and burgeoning traffic problems.

The Comprehensive General Plan took two years to complete. Thirty-three neighborhood groups throughout the city were organized to provide ideas and input to the plan and it received much publicity. However, in 1976 the plan was rejected by a new city council. Some council members described the plan as confusing and hard to implement. Others charged that it was too rigid and would have restricted growth and development in the outer areas of the city. The plan's proposal that new development be encouraged in the central city by limiting the amount of construction outside of Loop 12 drew stiff opposition from local developers. Several council members predicted an outmigration of developers to the suburbs. Clearly, the staff had failed to "sell" the plan to the public, especially to those most directly affected, the developers and the realtors.

When the 1976 plan failed to win support, staffs of various city departments began

work on several specific components of planning such as a housing plan and an open space plan. In 1979 a new director, Jack Schoop, began the task of rebuilding both the Department of Urban Planning and the confidence of citizens in planning for manageable growth. A 1980 report by the Goals for Dallas Design of the City Achievement Committee summarizes the department's progress:

> The approach the (Department of Urban Planning) has taken to the development of a "comprehensive" plan is to formulate a number of subplans, of which some have been completed, some are nearing completion and some still require considerable work. The Natural Open Space plan has been adopted and parts of it are to be implemented through the Department's 1980-81 work program. The Park and Recreation Plan, the Comprehensive Transportation Policy Plan, and the Red Bird Airport Land Use Plan are in various stages of completion.[1]

III. THE DEPARTMENT OF URBAN PLANNING

Structure: The department has a director, two assistant directors, six program divisions and a graphics service. (See chart) The department and its director are responsible to an assistant city manager, who reports directly to the city manager.

Programs: The largest portion (about 40%) of the department's time is spent on zoning activities including zoning, subdivisions, throughfare plan, historical permits, sign ordinance and the Zoning Board of Adjustment. The department has just completed reformatting the Zoning Ordinance to organize it in a more logical manner and to write the provisions in clear, concise language. No substantive changes have been made. The City Plan Commission is expected to consider the new ordinance in February of 1981.

In addition to ongoing zoning activities, the department has indicated it will work toward the following goals and objectives during 1981:

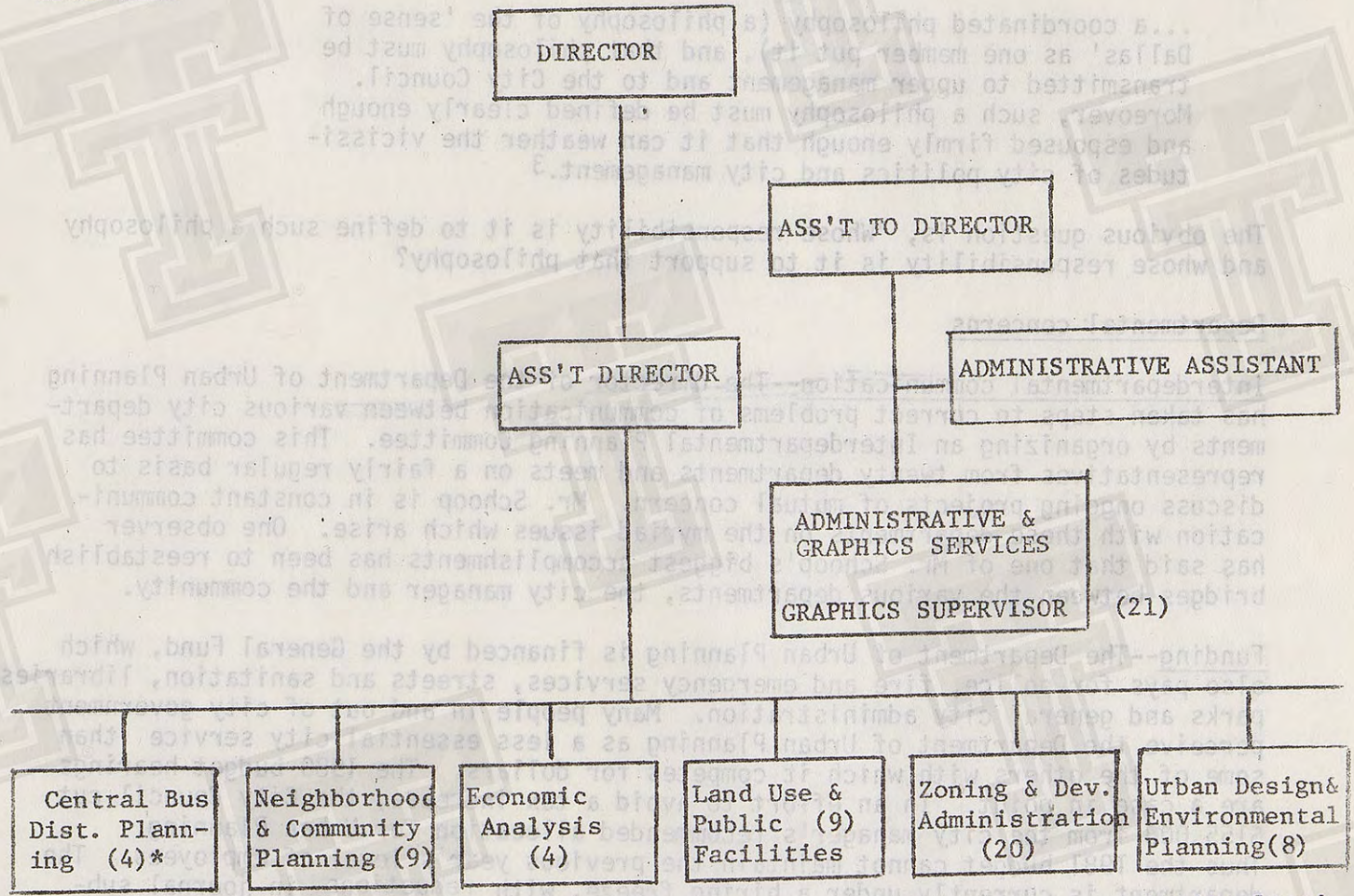
1. Emphasis on neighborhood planning activities
2. Emphasis on basic planning data acquisition and analysis
3. Increasing the creditability of the Planning Department by providing tangible products and planning service for immediate use by the public and private sector.[2]

The department had hoped to continue work on a four-year project leading to the completion of a city-wide land use plan by 1983. A land use plan is considered to be a component of comprehensive planning which deals strictly with the uses of land. The first step is a survey of how land is presently being used (as opposed to how it is actually zoned). But this project has been postponed due to budget cuts in the 1980-81 fiscal year.

In recent months the department has completed work on various neighborhood studies, including the Vineyard area, the State-Thomas area and the Far North Dallas area. Substantial progress is being made in historical preservation, central business district planning and implementation of some design standards, such as the sign ordinance. What seems to be lacking, according to the Goals for Dallas committee is:

DEPARTMENT OF URBAN PLANNING, CITY OF DALLAS

Structure



Planning focused on the Central Business District

"Community" level planning

Liaison with representative groups

Includes Community Development Programs

Long-term needs & econ. impact of dev.

Cost/benefit analysis

Liaison with Urban Analysis

Broad level of land use planning

Liaison with transportation and other departments

Process implementation including zoning review and subdivision review (Considered mandatory)

Design Standards

Preservation & restoration

Open space, clean air & noise stds.

*NUMBERS DENOTE NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN EACH DIVISION

> ...a coordinated philosophy (a philosophy of the 'sense of Dallas' as one member put it), and that philosophy must be transmitted to upper management and to the City Council. Moreover, such a philosophy must be defined clearly enough and espoused firmly enough that it can weather the vicissitudes of city politics and city management.[3]

The obvious question is, "Whose responsibility is it to define such a philosophy and whose responsibility is it to support that philosophy?

Departmental concerns

Interdepartmental communication--The director of the Department of Urban Planning has taken steps to correct problems of communication between various city departments by organizing an Interdepartmental Planning Committee. This committee has representatives from twenty departments and meets on a fairly regular basis to discuss ongoing projects of mutual concern. Mr. Schoop is in constant communication with these departments on the myriad issues which arise. One observer has said that one of Mr. Schoop's biggest accomplishments has been to reestablish bridges between the various departments, the city manager and the community.

Funding--The Department of Urban Planning is financed by the General Fund, which also pays for police, fire and emergency services, streets and sanitation, libraries, parks and general city administration. Many people in and out of city government perceive the Department of Urban Planning as a less essential city service than some of the others with which it competes for dollars. The 1980 budget hearings are a case in point. In an effort to avoid a tax increase, the City Council cut $155,000 from the city manager's recommended allocation for Urban Planning. Thus the 1981 budget cannot maintain the previous year's level of employees. The department is currently under a hiring freeze, with reductions in journal subscriptions, travel allowances, telephones and city cars. Since the department must continue to process zoning change requests, the necessary cuts have had to come in the area of planning activities.

Lack of uniform mapping--Surprisingly, there is no consistent or uniform mapping system used by all city departments. The departments of planning, housing, water and streets and sanitation prepare their own maps by hand, using different surveys. Problems arise when departments need to exchange information. An obvious solution would be a uniform city map based on a single set of grid markers permanently installed throughout the city. These grid markers would be very costly but the system ultimately would save the city money because the mapping process for all departments could be computerized. But the current budget does not provide money for this project.

Inadequate data base--There is no in-house file on present land use. Without such a file, a major part of any project is devoted to basic research on land use. The planning staff now uses the tax files for current use information. If the tax information is inadequate or incomplete, the staff must send someone to the site to find out what the present use is, a costly and inefficient process. More information is needed on the location and capacity of public facilities, neighborhood infrastructure and condition and future plans of developers.

IV. THE CITY PLAN COMMISSION AND ITS COMMITTEES

The primary responsibility of the City Plan Commission is to review requests for zoning changes. The Commission also reviews planning proposals from the staff of the Department of Urban Planning. The Plan Commission has 15 members appointed by the City Council for two year terms. (See the appendix for a list of current members.) Commission members serve without salary, generally spending one to two days a week on commission business. The commission's recommendations for approval or denial of zoning requests are sent to the City Council, which has the final decision on all zoning cases, since an ordinance must be passed to change any zoning. A 3/4 majority of the City Council is required to override a Plan Commission recommendation.

It has been said that the Plan Commission is the most politically powerful city board. One political figure says, "Zoning is really what it's all about in a city, and a group that can control zoning--or, more to the point, stop a zoning change, regardless of its merits--has authentic power and must be reckoned with."4

Three Thursdays a month the Plan Commission hears and decides zoning change requests. The fourth Thursday is set aside for information meetings when the commission may hear reports from its committees or planning proposals from the various divisions of the Department of Urban Planning.

The Plan Commission has seven sub-committees which deal with specialized topics. Since the Plan Commission itself has limited time for anything other than zoning cases, the committees are the best place for citizen input into the planning process. Information on any committee may be obtained by calling 670-4204. Committee members are not always members of the Plan Commission but the chairman of each committee is a Plan Commission member. The number of committee members varies and the Plan Commission Chairman makes all committee appointments. Many committees are longstanding; others are of recent origin in response to changing times and needs.

Other Committees--Two citizen-member boards which deal with requests for variances from ordinances are the Zoning Board of Adjustment and the Sign Control Board of Adjustment. The only way to appeal a decision of these boards is through the State District Court.

Another citizen group assists in the planning process. The Urban Design Task Force was formed in 1969 at the request of the City Manager. This advisory group of architects, landscape architects, planners and informed laymen reports directly to the city manager, but works closely with the Department of Urban Planning. The Task Force reviews a wide variety of projects in which the city is involved and seeks to persuade the private sector to be mindful of the visual character of the city.

COMMITTEES OF THE PLAN COMMISSION

COMMITTEE	FUNCTION
Environmental Quality Committee	--suggests policies on air and water quality, noise and visual pollution, solid waste disposal and open space use
Historic Landmark Preservation Committee	--does historical structure research and designation of historic landmarks --reviews requests for certificates of appropriateness in the four historic districts
Inner-City Committee	--deals with problems in zoning and building codes incurred in attempts to redevelop inner-city areas. This is a new temporary committee. --will suggest performance-oriented guidelines for redevelopment
Sign Ordinance Review Committee	--responds to requests for amendments to the Sign Ordinance
Subdivision Review Committee	--reviews plats (maps) of new development proposals in subdivisions and makes recommendations for their approval or denial to the Plan Commission
Thoroughfare Committee	--considers amendments and additions to the Thoroughfare Plan. (The Thoroughfare Plan is an officially adopted plan for principal street improvements throughout the city.)
Zoning Ordinance Advisory Committee	--considers amendments to the Zoning Ordinance, such as the creation of new zoning classifications --currently rewriting and reorganizing the Zoning Ordinance to make it easier to understand

V. PLANNING CHALLENGES FOR THE FUTURE

Specific Planning Issues

Transportation: One of the most serious problems facing Dallas is transportation. Much of Dallas' development pattern was established in the era of low cost gasoline and thus reflects the suburban sprawl typical of automobile age communities. Although large scale apartment complexes are generally located on major transportation routes, they are not concentrated on any one corridor which could be served easily by a fixed rail mass transit system. For reasons of privacy, security and quiet, residential subdivisions are most prized when they are away from major highways, yet this location pattern makes them difficult to serve with economical mass transit. Large employment and retail centers exist in downtown Dallas, the LBJ Freeway/Preston Road area and the Stemmons industrial corridor, but large office buildings are also located all along North Central Expressway and in many other parts of the city. Thus, there are multiple employment or shopping destinations for residents of any part of the city. The present bus system cannot meet the needs of persons going from any but the most concentrated residential corridors to the most major employment and retail centers. Therefore, the great majority of Dallas residents must rely on private automobiles for transportation. The street network has been unable to keep pace with the rapid growth of the past few years and as a result, daily rush hour traffic jams Central Expressway, LBJ and Stemmons freeways and other key arteries.

Geographic Balance: While transportation may be Dallas' most visible problem, it is related to other, less obvious issues. Although downtown and areas to the north of the city are thriving, South Dallas and Oak Cliff lag far behind in new construction and economic growth.

In contrast to the tremendous amount of office space under construction in the downtown and Far North Dallas areas, only one new office building was built in the southern part of the city last year.[5] With many jobs and retail centers shifting north of LBJ, persons living in the southern half of Dallas often must drive long distances to reach employment, retail services and entertainment centers. If these trends continue, today's downtown Central Business District will no longer be even close to "central" in geographic terms and may lose its attractiveness to developers, who want to construct their office buildings, hotels and shopping centers in the location most convenient to the greatest number of potential consumers.

Also, the city already has a considerable investment in the streets, highways and utilities which serve the southern areas. This infrastructure and other facilities such as Fair Park are underutilized, while North Dallas streets are torn up for widening and installation of additional utilities.

A more geographically balanced growth pattern will be difficult to achieve, but it would make better use of existing investments in public facilities and would add to the local tax base by increasing development within the city limits. Large amounts of vacant land exist within Dallas' southern area, while vacant land has become a scarce commodity in North Dallas. Much of the new contruction taking place in the North Dallas area is actually outside the city limits in Addison, Farmers' Branch, Plano and other suburbs. Dallas, of course, receives

no property tax revenue from these suburban developments, yet Dallas' streets must carry much of the traffic generated by these commercial and residential projects.

Regional Planning: The Far North Dallas Area Study recently completed by the Department of Urban Planning was an attempt to examine the traffic and other impacts of the growth taking place in this area, both within and beyond the city limits. Although planners from Dallas and the suburbs contributed to the report, the prospects for substantive cooperation between these adjacent municipalities are questionable. Each city understandably seeks the greatest possible benefit in terms of employment opportunities, retail services and commercial tax revenues for its citizens. This attitude results in competition for new development, with little consideration for possible negative impacts on an adjacent community. Although many regional boards, committees and other organizations exist, there is no single authority which can require inter-municipal coordination on land use issues. While the lack of a strong, region-wide planning authority makes cooperation between cities difficult, it does have the advantage of giving Dallas virtually a free hand in charting its own future.

Fundamental Policy Issues

Community Consensus on Planning: The Department of Urban Planning recently compiled information on traffic, housing and employment patterns in an area of Dallas which has seen unprecedented growth in the last five years. The Far North Dallas Study took three months to complete because all the data had to be developed from scratch. A series of public hearings was held to solicit community input. The study concluded that if development were to continue at the same rate, it would take almost $200 million in street improvements to alleviate traffic congestion. Therefore, in a key group of zoning cases in the area, the department suggested a "middle" course emphasizing residential construction, rather than either tightrestrictions on zoning changes or an "anything goes" approach. Despite their earlier participation, no homeowners appeared at the Plan Commission hearing. This fact might indicate a lack of community consensus on planning for growth in the area. Both the Plan Commission and the City Council voted to allow developers the denser zoning they requested, overriding the staff's recommendations. As Mr. Schoop put it:

> The challenge to us now is not to be looking at possibilities of guiding development according to the capacity of the system, but trying to find ways to improve the carrying capacity of the system. It won't be easy and it won't be cheap, but that's the challenge.[6]

It is generally acknowledged that a comprehensive plan is politically impossible to achieve at this time because it might restrict limit growth options. Some feel that the idea of a "master plan" is obsolete and far too utopian, but see considerable value in "comprehensive planning" which takes into account all related areas such as traffic and housing. Increasingly, the public feels a need to get on top of the growth issues which face Dallas in the 80's, but an incremental approach would probably be more successful.

Professor Gene Brooks of the Graduate School of City and Regional Planning at the University of Texas at Arlington says that there can be a balance between what the developer thinks is appropriate and what the community can support financially. The community contributes to the private sector by providing schools, roads, sewers and parks through tax money. The new development in turn usually raises the tax base and revenues. The developer and the public have a common area where both can win: the city's responsibility is to be specific and businesslike in establishing intelligent, but flexible limits. This approach will assure developers of a good market and will assure the public that services can be provided. Stopping growth is not the answer--for one thing that course would cut off the access of minorities to economic development. Professor Brooks sees an overriding ethical question--is land to be viewed as a commodity or as a resource?[7]

One local developer responds by saying that land is both a resource and a commodity. He feels that the marketplace should be the allocator of resources whenever possible, but that cities have the right and the duty to impose some practical limitations on the free market system because it tends to be short-sighted. This developer maintains that any plan should be flexible and have built-in review clauses and that those administering the plan should be sophisticated both in planning theory and in its practical implications. Too many planners in his view have only academic knowledge of the market place and are unwilling to compromise. He feels that there will probably be increasing pressure on developers to foot more of the bills for the roads and utilities required by higher densities.[8]

In a 1978 publication the LWV-D pointed out some hazards of proceeding without a plan:

> When a community wields the tools of planning (i.e., zoning) without having a plan, the property owner may find his rights managed arbitrarily. He may be kept from putting an industry on his land although later planning shows it to be the right place for industry. He may be asked to demonstrate, with great care and detail, the merits of a new use of land that he proposes, although the restriction that he asks to change was itself not supported with care and detail when it was adopted. He is assured that regulations will protect his enjoyment of land or his profitable use of it from adverse happenings. But the assurance is empty if the regulation fits an unreal estimate of future development--his well may yet be polluted, his road may yet be glutted with traffic.[9]

Citizen Participation: How can citizens influence what is to happen to their neighborhods? Some feel that Dallas citizens can have sufficient input at the Plan Commission and its committees. Others see a need for better avenues of communication between neighborhood groups and city hall.

Professor Brooks feels that there should be a hierarchy of planning from the citizens on up to the City Council. A recent newspaper article cites a nearly forgotten state law permitting a number of small yet powerful citizen advisory committees to review zoning applications for their home neighborhoods. The

committees would hold public hearings on applications for zoning changes within their neighborhoods and pass their recommendations along to the City Plan Commission. To overturn a committee recommendation would require a 3/4 vote of the Plan Commission. City Councilman Lee Simpson is interested in this idea because of the opportunities it offers homeowners to involve themselves, with real authority, in the zoning process. Of course, the other side of the coin is that another layer of bureaucracy would be created, with the incumbent financial and time burdens. Opponents believe this system could become the foundation of an "informal yet very real system of ward government." 10

Growth with Order: The 1980's will be a time of careful balancing--weighing the interests of neighborhood groups against citywide needs, distributing scare fiscal resources to secure the greatest possible good and negotiating with neighboring cities to achieve a sound development pattern for the region. It will be up to the Dallas City Council, its advisory boards, the city's administrators and local citizens to determine how we will deal with the issues raised here and the many other challenges facing the city.

There is little doubt that Dallas and the surrounding region will continue to grow throughout the next decade and beyond. It remains to be seen whether this new development will be so located, timed and designed as to assure that a high standard of public services and facilities, safe and adequate transportation, employment opportunities and other elements of the "good life" are available to all of Dallas' citizens.

Researched and written by Gay Buell, Margot Hall, Pam Stein and Becky Sykes.

Edited by Diana Clark for the League of Women Voters Education Fund.

NOTES

[1]Goals for Dallas Design of the City Achievement Committee 1980 Report on Progress. (Dallas, 1980), p. 2.

[2]Programmatic Impact of 1980-81 Budget Cuts. Department of Urban Planning, (Dallas, 1980).

[3]Goals for Dallas Report, p. 3.

[4]Kit Bauman, "Area citizen zoning panels are studied," Dallas Times Herald, January 26, 1981, p. 1.

[5]Dallas Morning News, January 11, 1981, p. 31.

[6]Terry Maxon, "Zoning panel sides with Far N. Dallas developers," Dallas Times Herald, July 11, 1980.

[7]interview with Gene Brooks.

[8]interview with David Bagwell.

[9]The Orderly Growth of the City Part I. (League of Women Voters of Dallas, 1978), p. 1.

[10]Bauman, "Area citizen zoning panels are studied," p.1.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The League of Women Voters of Dallas wishes to thank the following people for their cooperation and assistance:

David S. Bagwell, Crow Development Company

R. Gene Brooks, Associate Professor, Masters Program in City and Regional Design, University of Texas at Arlington

Alan Mason, Planning Consultant

Robert G. Reeves, Jr., Assistant to the Director, Department of Urban Planning, City of Dallas

Jack Schoop, Director, Department of Urban Planning, City of Dallas

Gary Seib, Program Director, Department of Urban Planning, City of Dallas

Kerry Vandell, Cox School of Business, Southern Methodist University

Joe Willoughby, Chairman, City Plan Commission

Ruthmary White, City Plan Commission

APPENDIX

The City Plan Commission - 1981

Joe E. Willoughby, Chairman (builder)
7014 San Mateo Blvd. 75223

Rudy Day, Vice Chairman (road machinery)
P.O. Box 10526 75207

Jack R. Branum (printing shop owner)
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Beth Clegg (community participant)
13389 Meadowside Drive 75240

Mary Ellen Degnan (community participant)
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John W. Evans (retired/former feed store owner)
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Ruth Ann Montgomery (community participant)
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Ruth Sanders (formerly real estate)
653 Calcutta Drive 75241

Lydia Turner (community participant)
6006 Club Oaks Drive 75248

Herb Walne (owner, body repair shops)
P.O. Box 30606 75218

Edgar J. White (real estate)
606 Monssen Drive 75224

Ruthmary White (community participant)
627 Monssen Drive 75224

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF DALLAS

UNIT MEETINGS
March 25/26, 1981

UNIT MEETING PLAN

PLANNING PROCESS IN DALLAS

Purpose:	to inform members about Urban Design positions on planning; to review the current planning process in the city.
Background Reading:	The Planning Process in Dallas: Realities and Options (Voter insert, March, 1981.) LWV-D Directory, p. 33.
Unit Leader:	Appoint a recorder for any questions, observations or suggestions for further study. Introduce resource person. State purpose of study. Read positions A, B, C and D under Urban Design on p. 33 of Directory. Mention briefly content of other six positions.
Resource Person:	Mention several "growth" statistics. Review briefly the Kessler Plan, Bartholomew Plan, the Ponte-Travers Plan and the 1976 Comprehensive General Plan. Describe one or two features of each plan. Discuss reasons why the 1976 plan was not adopted. Discuss current "component" approach to planning.
U.L.:	go over chart of D.U.P. Point out that 40% of the department's time goes to the "Zoning and Development Administration" division.
R.P.:	Mention departmental concerns and explain each briefly.
U.L.:	Outline make-up and duties of the City Plan Commission. Explain why it is so powerful. Give members a few minutes to look at the chart on the committees of the Plan Commission. Emphasize that this is the level at which citizens can have the most effective input.
R.P.:	Discuss the following "Planning Challenges for the Future": (allow for questions and opinions from members) 1) transportation 2) geographical balance 3) regional planning 4) community consensus of planning (use the Far North Dallas Study as an example) 5) citizen participation

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF DALLAS
6200 MAPLE, DALLAS, TEXAS 75235, 214/351-4125

You are invited to hear

DANIEL R. MANDELKER

Professor of Law and Director of Urban Studies
School of Law, Washington University at St. Louis

"New Challenges in Planning for the Eighties"

Thursday evening, April 9, 1981
Pullman Room, Union Station
7:00 p.m., dinner
8:00 p.m., program

Panel

David S. Bagwell, Executive Vice President and Partner, Crow Development Company
Pete Baldwin, Realtor and Developer, The Baldwin Company
R. Gene Brooks, Associate Professor, School of Architecture and Enviromental Design, University of Texas at Arlington
E. Jack Schoop, Director, Department of Urban Planning, City of Dallas

---

NAME _____ PHONE _____

OF RESERVATIONS _____ ($10.00 each) (table for 10, $100.00 each)

Deadline, Monday, April 6.
Make checks payable to League of Women Voters of Dallas.
Mail to Becky Sykes, 3617 Cragmont, Dallas, 75205.
(Those coming for the program only will be charged $1.00 at door.)

For more information call 351-4125 or 526-1829.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF TEXAS EDUCATION FUND
1212 Guadalupe, #109, Austin, Texas 78701

For state use only
Approved ✓
Disapproved ___ Date 1/81
Supervisor:
C. Perrine D Clark

Distribution: Sec'y___ Pres.__
Treas.✓ S.O.___

PROJECT REQUEST FORM DEC 18 1980

FROM: LWV of DALLAS

Proposed Project:

A study of the planning process in Dallas. Specifics, such as the structure of the Department of Urben Planning and the City Plan Commission would be covered, as well as the broader perspective on the need for planned and balanced growth.

Plans for execution, including distribution of any printed material:

Publication of a 10 page informational study for use at one March unit meeting. In addition, a general meeting to be held in April, 1981. This meeting will be an evening dinner for members and guests and will feature a speaker and/or panel knowledgeable in the area of planning and urban design.

Printed material will be mailed to membership, interested organizations and individuals.

Anticipated completion date: April 9, 1981

Proposed Project Director: Name Becky Sykes Phone: [redacted]

Address: [redacted]

Proposed budget:	Income	Expenditures	
Portion budgeted from LL Ed. Fund money on deposit:	$ 892.78	Printing:	$ 55.20
Donations from:		Postage:	19.50
		Supplies:	84.77
		Office Overhead:	40.80
		Volunteers' Expenses:	50.00
Portion from LL taxable money:		Other: speaker (honorarium)	100.00
Sales:		travel expenses (speaker)	500.00
Other:		5% fee	42.51
TOTAL	$ 892.78	TOTAL	$892.78 *

(If more space needed, use another sheet)

Lucy S. Polter Pres
Signature of LL President or TEF Trustee

MAKE FIVE COPIES. Send four to the state office; keep one for your files.

* Local Leagues: A 5% ($5.00 minimum) administration fee will also be deducted from your account based on actual expenditures when PROJECT FINANCIAL REPORT is submitted.

10/80

For TEF Treasures

JAN 26 1981

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF TEXAS EDUCATION FUND
1212 Guadalupe, Suite 109, Austin, Texas 78701

PROJECT FINANCIAL REPORT

FROM: LWV of Denton Date: 1-6-81

FOR: Name of project: Voters Guide Publication

INCOME		EXPENDITURES	
Received from TEF:		Printing:	4.80
To be received from TEF:		Promotion:	225.40
From sales:		Distribution:	
Other:		Office overhead:	
		Volunteers' expenses:	
TOTAL		Other:	
		Tel. calls	1.80
		TOTAL	232.00

Pd 3/28/81 $232.00 ck# 6669
adm fee 3/81 $11.60 JEL

Receipts must be attached justifying all expenditures and should be attached to the report sent to the TEF treasurer.

Additional 5% (or $5.00 minimum) administration fee for local League projects to be deducted from LL account 11.60

Signature of Project Director

Make four copies: Send one to state office.
one to Project Supervisor.
one to TEF Treasurer -- with receipts attached. ✓
Keep one copy for your files.

Please submit as soon as possible following completion of the project.

9-78

Phone calls

72
205
225
32
26
560

those were billed as person-to-person;
they were not person to person calls -
credit will appear on next
phone bill in the amount of
therefore, actual telephone expense is → 1.80

- 3.80

GENERAL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF THE SOUTHWEST
325 PEARL DENTON TX 76201
BUSINESS OFFICE TELEPHONE —NO CHARGE— 1+ —214—258—0032

NOV 04 1980 DENTON 387—1016

SMITH WESLEY B & SUE [redacted]

PREVIOUS BILL	9.35
PAYMENT 10/17	9.35CR
BALANCE AFTER PAYMENTS	.00
NOV 04 LOCAL SERVICE TO DEC 04—80	8.31

DATE	CALLS TO	TELEPHONE #	MIN	CT	FROM	TIME	
OCT 08	GARLAND	[redacted]	1	S1		643PM	.17
OCT 08	AUSTIN		2	K1		1152AM	.72
OCT 13	RICHARDSON		1	L1		135PM	2.05
OCT 13	DALLAS		3	L1		132PM	2.25
OCT 13	LAKEDALLAS		1	S1		906PM	.06
OCT 15	GARLAND		1	S1		630PM	.17
OCT 15	FORT WORTH		2	S1		931PM	.33
OCT 17	LEWISVILLE		1	K1		448PM	.08
OCT 18	TEXARKANA		14	B1		1120AM	1.85
OCT 21	BARTONVL		3	K1		421PM	.20
OCT 22	AUBREY		3	S1		954PM	.15
OCT 24	LEWISVILLE		5	K1		439PM	.32
OCT 27	LEWISVILLE		4	K1		156PM	.26

TOTAL LONG DISTANCE CHARGES		8.61	
2.00% FEDERAL EXCISE TAX	ON	16.92	.34
2.00% CITY GROSS RECEIPTS TAX	ON	8.31	.17

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MRS GERRY SMITH
[redacted]

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OCT 31'80	VOTERS GUIDE	98.00	98.00	225.40		225.40

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF DENTON

1ST IN DENTON

FIRST STATE BANK
OF DENTON, TEXAS

NUMBER 1557

88-1474
1119

Nov. 19 1980

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Denton Record Chronicle $225.40

Two Hundred Twenty-Five and 40/100 DOLLARS

THIS CHECK IS IN FULL SETTLEMENT AS SHOWN HERE. ACCEPTANCE BY ENDORSEMENT CONSTITUTES RECEIPT IN FULL

Voters Guide for 11-4-80 Election Publication Charges

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF DENTON

Geraldine E. Smith TREAS.

⑈1119⑈1474⑈ ⑈02 5809 5⑈ ⑈00000225 40⑈

CM—CREDIT MEMO OR ADJUSTMENTS
DS—DISCOUNTS
CS—CASH
EC—ERROR CORRECTION

WE CLOSE OUR BOOKS ON THE LAST DAY OF THE MONTH

PR. 9-29-80
Check No. 1548

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF DENTON VOUCHER DATE: 9-29

Bought by Sue Smith Address 1819 Crescent

Item(s) Printing & mailing letters re V.S.

Amount 4.80 Purchased from Penny Press 1.05
Vaughan's (env.) 1.05
Postage 2.70

To what entry in LWV Budget should this be charged?

V. S. (V. G.) F-1

Send to Treasurer: [redacted]

Phone: [redacted]

(Include invoice, packing slip, or receipt if possible.)

PENNY PRESS

222 Parkway 566-1610 Denton, Texas
4708 East Lancaster - 531-2128
1411 West Berry - 921-9501
Fort Worth, Texas

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NAME Leag. Women Voters PHONE

ADDRESS

No. of Copies Each	Type of Paper or Furnished	Price
1 30	FB-As Is	$ 100
	FB-As Is	
	FB-As Is	
	FB-As Is	

Reductions @ ea. Binders @ ea. 100

Additional copy preparation Sub Total 5

Deposit Order Received By SB Tax .05

Collate Punch Total Printing $ .05

Pad T B Side Drill 2 3 Special Fold

Cut to size Staple UR UL Side Saddle

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: TOTAL PRINTING AND BINDING $ 1.05

env. 2.70
Post.
4.80

12.00 Sue Smith V.S.

Call when ready? yes no IN 9/30/80 OUT 10/1/80

Promised out

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF TEXAS EDUCATION FUND
1212 Guadalupe, #109, Austin, Texas 78701

PROJECT DIRECTOR'S REPORT

LWV OF Denton PROJECT V. G. Pubication

1. What was the primary accomplishment of the project?

Publication (please describe): Printed V. G. in Denton Record Chronicle and Lewisville Leader (extra copies sent to State office)

Conference/workshop (please describe)

Other (please describe)

2. How many persons did the project reach? How was this accomplished?

All readers of Denton Record Chronicle and Lewisville Leader.
2,000 additional copies were distributed by League members to various locations in Denton, Krum & Sanger

3. Was the project successful? (please describe)

Yes. See #2

4. Please attach copies of publications, invitations, programs, and other printed materials.

Signature of Director

1-22-81
Date

Make four copies. Send one to state office
one to Project Supervisor
one to TEF treasurer
Keep one for your files

9-78

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF TEXAS EDUCATION FUND
1212 Guadalupe, Suite 109, Austin, Texas 78701

Approved ✓
Disapproved ___ Date 9/80

PROJECT REQUEST FORM

SEP 4 1980

Supervisor: Toni dem

From: LWV of Denton

Date 9-3-80

Proposed project: Voters Guide for Nov 80 election

Plans for execution, including distribution of any printed material:

Printing of Voters Guide in Denton Record Chronicle.

Proposed Project Director: Name Sue Smith Phone: 817-387-1016

Address: 1819 Crescent Denton 76201

Proposed budget:	Income	Expenditures	
LL money on deposit:	$300	Printing & mailing	$ 50
Donations from:		Promotion:	
_____	_____	Distribution:	
_____	_____	Office Overhead:	
_____	_____	Volunteers' Expenses:	
Non-deductible funds:	_____	Other: Cost of	250
Sales:	_____	1 page in Denton	
Other: _____	_____	Record/Chronicle	
TOTAL	300	TOTAL	300*

Signature of LL President or TEF Trustee

If more space is needed, use reverse side or attach a sheet.
MAKE FIVE COPIES. Send four to the state office; keep one for your files.

*Local Leagues: a 5% ($5.00 minimum) administration fee will also be deducted from your account based on actual expenditures when PROJECT FINANCIAL REPORT is submitted.

9-78

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF TEXAS EDUCATION FUND
1212 Guadalupe, Suite 109, Austin, Texas 78701

PROJECT FINANCIAL REPORT

FROM: LWV of Lubbock Date: July 7, 1980

FOR: Name of project: Voters Guide

INCOME		EXPENDITURES	
Received from TEF:		Printing:	475.00 #
To be received from TEF:	568.75	Promotion:	
From sales:		Distribution:	31.42 ✓
Other:		Office overhead:	
		Volunteers' expenses:	
TOTAL		Other:	
		Velox	15.00 ✓
		Postage	39.40 ✓
		Copying	4.18 ✓
		Precinct maps	.75 ✓
		Election School Inst.	3.00
		TOTAL	568.75

Printing 575.00
Less Texas -100.00
Tech portion 475.00

Receipts must be attached justifying all expenditures and should be attached to the report sent to the TEF treasurer.

Pd 7/22/80
ck# 623
568.44 7/80
JE#5
2844

Additional 5% (or $5.00 minimum) administration fee for local League projects to be deducted from LL account 28.44

Theresa K. Frost
Signature of Project Director

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one to TEF Treasurer -- with receipts attached.
Keep one copy for your files.

Please submit as soon as possible following completion of the project.

9-78

Amount: 3.78

Stamps

Amount: 3 75

postage

Inc

$2.50

Postage on letters

0.00 *

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21.00x
1.40=
29.40 *

DATE 3 / 6 / 1980

No 2302

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ADDRESS [redacted]

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$2.98 LaT

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DATE / / 19

No 1088

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ADDRESS

Seventy five Cents DOLLARS $.75

ACCT. NO. 10-1003-41221

☐ CASH ☐ CHECK

☐ MONEY ORDER ☐ DRAFT

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Sides Printing Co.—Lubbock, Texas

CITY OF LUBBOCK
CITY SECRETARY - TREASURER

by Evelyn Gaffga

Thank You

FOR USE OF POSTAL SERVICE ONLY

WEIGHING SECTION—COMPLETE APPLICABLE PART BELOW

STATION OR UNIT	PERMIT NO.
M. O	269 ☐ (Check here if company permit)

FINANCE NO.	ZIP CODE	NAME OF PERMIT HOLDER
4 8 5 3 5 7	2 K 0 8	League of Women

RECEIVED AND WEIGHED

DATE	TIME
0 4 1 7 8 0	A.M. P.M.

- ☐ LETTER SIZE—*All mail normally processed through letter cases.*
- ☑ FLAT SIZE—*All mail normally processed through flat cases.*
- ☐ PARCELS—*Not normally distributed in letter or flat cases.*

RCA OFFICES ONLY

NUMBER OF SACKS	NUMBER OF TRAYS	NUMBER OF OTHER CONTAINERS	CLASS	WEIGHT OF A SINGLE PIECE	NUMBER OF PIECES IN A POUND	NUMBER OF TOTAL PIECES	NUMBER OF TOTAL POUNDS
			3	.9132	17.519	374	21 5/16

FOR TOTAL MAILING		FOR PIECES QUALIFYING FOR PRESORT RATE	
TOTAL WEIGHT (lbs.)		WEIGHT OF PIECES (lbs.)	
LESS TARE (lbs.)		LESS TARE (lbs.)	
NET TOTAL WT. (lbs.)		NET WEIGHT (lbs.)	

RATE CHARGEABLE ☐ PIECE ☐ POUND AT 5.4 ¢ TOTAL POSTAGE $ [redacted]

PRESORT COMPUTATION (If applicable)

1. PIECE RATE POSTAGE CHARGE	NO. PIECES	RATE/PIECE	POSTAGE
2. POUND RATE POSTAGE CHARGE	NO. POUNDS	RATE/POUND	POSTAGE
3. PRESORT	NO. QUALIFYING PIECES	RATE REDUCTION	POSTAGE *3.42
NET POSTAGE (1 or 2 minus 3) →			

I CERTIFY that the matter mailed has been inspected, the statement of mailing on the reverse of this form has been verified, and the annual mailing fee has been paid.

SIGNATURE OF WEIGHER

Distribution
Voter Guides

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1979—650-563

FINANCIAL DOCUMENT—FORWARD TO FINANCE OFFICER

FOR ZONE RATED MAIL USE PS FORM 3605

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE
STATEMENT OF MAILING WITH PERMIT IMPRINTS

MAILER: Complete all items by typewriter, pen or indelible pencil. Prepare in duplicate if receipt is desired. Check for instructions from your postmaster regarding box labeled "RCA Offices."

PERMIT NO. 269

NUMBER OF

POST OFFICE	DATE	RECEIPT NO.	SACKS	TRAYS	OTHER CONTAINERS
Lubbock	April 17 '80				

CHECK APPLICABLE BOX

- ☐ International
- ☐ 1st Class single piece rate
- ☐ Presorted 1st Class rate
- ☐ 2nd—Newspapers and magazines entered at Transient rate.
- ☐ 3rd—Circulars and other printed matter.
- ☐ 3rd-Carrier Route Presort
- ☐ 3rd—Merchandise less than 16 ozs.
- ☐ 3rd—Books or catalogs of 24 pages or more, seeds, etc., less than 16 ozs.
- ☐ 4th Library rate
- ☐ Special 4th rate
- ☐ Presorted Special 4th Class

NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERMIT HOLDER (Include ZIP Code)

League of Women Voters
[redacted]

TELEPHONE NO. [redacted]

☐ Check if non-profit under 134.5, PSM *

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INDIVIDUAL OR ORGANIZATION FOR WHICH MAILING IS PREPARED (If other than permit holder)

WEIGHT OF A SINGLE PIECE ____ oz.

NO. PIECES IN POUND

RCA Offices:

TOTAL IN MAILING		RATE CHARGEABLE		TOTAL POSTAGE
PIECES	POUNDS	☐ PIECE ☐ POUND	AT ¢	$
313				

PRESORT COMPUTATION (If applicable)

1. PIECE RATE POSTAGE CHARGE	NO. PIECES	RATE/PIECE	POSTAGE
2. POUND RATE POSTAGE CHARGE	NO. POUNDS	RATE/POUND	POSTAGE
3. PRESORT	NO. QUALIFYING PIECES	RATE REDUCTION	POSTAGE
NET POSTAGE (1 or 2 minus 3) →			

*The signature of a nonprofit mailer certifies that: (1) The mailing does not violate section 134.57, PSM; and (2) Only the mailer's matter is being mailed; and (3) This is not a cooperative mailing with other persons or organizations that are not entitled to special bulk mailing privileges; and (4) This mailing has not been undertaken by the mailer on behalf of or produced for another person or organization that is not entitled to special bulk mailing privileges.

SIGNATURE OF PERMIT HOLDER OR AGENT (Both principal and agent are liable for any postage deficiency incurred) — Theresa K. Frost

TELEPHONE NO.

PS Form 3602
Dec. 1978

Willful Entry of false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or representations hereon punishable by fine up to $10,000 or imprisonment up to 5 years, or both (18 USC 1001).

Publication Service Company

816 Ave. Q [redacted] [redacted]

CUSTOMER'S ORDER NO. _____ DATE 4/10/1980

SOLD TO League of Women Voters

[redacted]

CITY Lubbock STATE TX 79413

CASH	CHARGE	ON ACCT.	TYPE SETTING	CAMERA	ADV.	PAPERS	OTHER

	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	PRICE	AMOUNT
1	15,000	Voters Guide - 8 pages		
2		type + layout		$200.00
3				
4		Printing		375 00
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
		TAX		
		TOTAL		$575.00

Sales tax allowed have been paid on H7500. Called Linda 9/22/80 she now handles as use tax permit

Received by _____

06563

Payable in Lubbock, Lubbock County, Texas
Past due Accounts subject to a Service Charge of ½% Per Month which is an ANNUAL PERCENTAGE RATE of 6% Per Year.

INVOICE

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF TEXAS EDUCATION FUND

1212 GUADALUPE, #109 • AUSTIN, TEXAS 78701 • PHONE (512) 472-1100

SOLD TO

LWV-Lubbock

SHIPPED TO

Sally Kersey

[redacted]

DATE	DATE SHIPPED	SHIPPED VIA	YOUR ORDER NO.	F.O.B.	TERMS	INVOICE NO.
4/21/80	3/24/80	1st class				002474

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	PRICE	AMOUNT
1 set	Primary Election Voters Guide veloxes	$15/set	$15.00
	tax & shipping incl.		
	total due		$15.00
	PLEASE MAKE CHECK PAYABLE TO LWV-TEXAS EDUCATION FUND. THANKS		

Form NV-R73©The Drawing Board Inc., Box 505 Dallas, Texas

THANK YOU

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF TEXAS EDUCATION FUND
1212 Guadalupe, #109, Austin, Texas 78701

PROJECT DIRECTOR'S REPORT

LWV OF Lubbock PROJECT Voters Guides

1. What was the primary accomplishment of the project?

Publication (please describe): Voters Guide to inform the voter for the May 3, 1980 primary. The Guide also included information on absentee ~~ballot~~ voting & precinct conventions.

Conference/workshop (please describe)

Other (please describe)

2. How many persons did the project reach? How was this accomplished? We distributed 10,000 copies throughout the community by placing copies in the public library, banks, savings & Loans and with various churches. We also gave copies to the local school district which were given to all the government classes. An additional 5,000 copies were distributed on the Texas Tech campus.

3. Was the project successful? (please describe) yes. Copies were picked up and used and we received numerious calls from people asking where they might get a copy of the Guide

4. Please attach copies of publications, invitations, programs, and other printed materials.

Theresa K. Frost
Signature of Director

July 7, 1980
Date

Make four copies. Send one to state office
one to Project Supervisor
one to TEF treasurer
Keep one for your files

9-78

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF TEXAS EDUCATION FUND
1212 Guadalupe, Suite 109, Austin, Texas 78701

ES

Approved ✓
Disapproved ____ Date 4/1/80

Supervisor: Lois Carpenter

PROJECT REQUEST FORM

APR 9 1980

From: LWV of Lubbock

Date April 2, 1980

Proposed project:

1980 Voters Guides and candidates' rallies

Lois C. advised no expenses are connection with the candidates' rallies -- this request should have covered Voters Guide only 3/81 EGOTURSES

Plans for execution, including distribution of any printed material:

-On April 3 city and school board candidates will appear on KTXT for a two-hour forum
-On May 2 state wide candidates will appear on KMCC.
-25,000 Voters Guides will be distributed in public libraries, Texas Tech University high schools, retirement homes and other civic organizations and mailed to League members and local contributors Primary

Proposed Project Director: Name Tess Trost Phone: [redacted]

Address: [redacted]

Proposed budget:

	Income		Expenditures
LL money on deposit:	$ 625	Printing:	$500
Donations from:		Promotion:	
_____	_____	Distribution:	
_____	_____	Office Overhead:	
_____	_____	Volunteers' Expenses:	
Non-deductible funds:	_____	Other: postage	$100
Sales:	_____	other misc. exp such as phone calls, stationery	$ 25.00
Other: _____	_____	_____	_____
TOTAL	_____	TOTAL	$625.00 *

Pat L Richell

Signature of LL President or TEF Trustee

If more space is needed, use reverse side or attach a sheet.
MAKE FIVE COPIES. Send four to the state office; keep one for your files.

*Local Leagues: a 5% ($5.00 minimum) administration fee will also be deducted from your account based on actual expenditures when PROJECT FINANCIAL REPORT is submitted.

9-78

ES

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF TEXAS EDUCATION FUND
1212 Guadalupe, Suite 109, Austin, Texas 78701

DEC 1 1980

PROVISIONAL

PROJECT FINANCIAL REPORT

FROM: LWV of MONTGOMERY COUNTY Date: 11-20-80

FOR: Name of project: VOTERS GUIDE DISTRIBUTION 11/4/80 ELECTION

INCOME		EXPENDITURES	
Received from TEF:		Printing:	158.25
To be received from TEF:	308.25	Promotion:	
From sales:		Distribution:	150.00
Other:		Office overhead:	
		Volunteers' expenses:	
TOTAL	308.25	Other:	
		TOTAL	308.25

Receipts must be attached justifying all expenditures and should be attached to the report sent to the TEF treasurer.

Additional 5% (or $5.00 minimum) administration fee for local League projects to be deducted from LL account 15.41

PD 12/27/80 chk 655

JE7 12/80

Judith S. Zirkle
Signature of Project Director

Make four copies: Send one to state office.
one to Project Supervisor.
one to TEF Treasurer -- with receipts attached.
Keep one copy for your files.

Please submit as soon as possible following completion of the project.

9-78

CONROE PUBLISHING CO., INC.

P. O. BOX 609 - PHONE 756-6671
CONROE, TEXAS 77301

Nº 006246

#137
11-7-80

#140526

TO Mo. Co. League of Women Voters

SHIP TO

SHIP TO ABOVE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED HERE

DATE	DATE REQUIRED	TERMS	SHIP VIA	F.O.B.	REQUISITION NO.
10-27-80		NET			2726

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION/STOCK NUMBER	PRICE	AMOUNT
4	Pg. Tab Prepress Charge		62.83
30,500	4 Pg. Tab	10.55M	321.78
1	Qtr. Fold Charge		10.00
	Total Printing Charges		394.61
4	Pg. Tab Composition Charge	25.00ea	100.00
	TOTAL BILLING		494.61
	Credit for Political Survey		252.65
			241.96

NB: 158.25 Printing charge for Woodlands Village 15,000

INSTRUCTIONS AND CONDITIONS

1. Return Our Acknowledgment Copy promptly upon receipt of order. 2. Place Order Number on all packages, bills of lading and invoices. 3. Packing Slip must accompany each shipment. 4. Seller warrants goods shipped produced in accordance with applicable provisions of Fair Labor Standards Act. 5. No charges for packing or crating will be accepted unless previously agreed at higher prices than last quoted or charged without advice and approval by us. 8. Goods rejected on account of inferior quality or workmanship, will be returned to you with charges for transportation both ways. 9. The right is reserved to cancel this order if not filled within a reasonable time, or if any terms of this order are violated.

By _____

PATTON PRINTING & OFFICE SUPPLIES - LIBERTY, TEXAS - 336-8761

Balance pd from local account

The Woodlands Villager

P. O. Box 7187
The Woodlands, Texas 77380

MONTGOMERY COUNTY LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Oct. 30, 1980

Date	Description	Amount	
	Voter Guides Inserts		$150.00

Net due within 15 days.

Accounts older than 30 days are subject to 1½ % monthly service charge.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF TEXAS EDUCATION FUND
1212 Guadalupe, #109, Austin, Texas 78701

ES

DEC 1 1980

PROVISIONAL

PROJECT DIRECTOR'S REPORT

LWV OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY PROJECT VOTERS GUIDE - 11/4/80 Election

1. What was the primary accomplishment of the project?

Publication (please describe):
VOTERS GUIDE IN CONNECTION WITH THE NOVEMBER 4, 1980 GENERAL ELECTION

Conference/workshop (please describe)

Other (please describe)

2. How many persons did the project reach? How was this accomplished?

COPIES DISTRIBUTED:

15,000 - through the Woodlands Villager - a Montgomery County newspaper

Assuming 2 people per copy, 30,000 people were reached by this project.

3. Was the project successful? (please describe)

yes - the mere distribution of this number of our Voters Guides is indicative of the success of the project. We also have received many compliments on this Guide.

4. Please attach copies of publications, invitations, programs, and other printed materials.

Judith S Kibbe
Signature of Director

11-22-80
Date

Make four copies. Send one to state office
one to Project Supervisor
one to TEF treasurer
Keep one for your files

9-78

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF TEXAS EDUCATION FUND
1212 Guadalupe, Suite 109, Austin, Texas 78701

NOV 20 1980

ES

Approved X
Disapproved ____ Date 10-23-80*

Supervisor:
Beth Brown

PROJECT REQUEST FORM

From: LWV of Provisional LWV of Montgomery County

Date 10-24-80

Proposed project:

Voters Guide for Nov. 4, 1980 election

Note: Beth Brown made a verbal approval of this project by phone 10-23-80.

Plans for execution, including distribution of any printed material:

The Voters Guide is being printed by the Montgomery County Daily Courier. TheWoodlands Villager will purchase 15,000 copies for their distribution charging only cost for inserting the Guide into their paper.

Proposed Project Director: Name Judy Zirkle Phone: [redacted]

Address: [redacted]

Proposed budget:

Income		Expenditures	
LL money on deposit:	$~~under $25~~	Printing:	$ 158.25
Donations from:		Promotion:	-0-
Woodlands Development Corp.	$308.25	Distribution:	150.00
		Office Overhead:	-0-
		Volunteers' Expenses:	-0-
Non-deductible funds:	-0-	Other:	
Sales:	-0-		
Other:			
TOTAL	$308.25	TOTAL	308.25 *

Karen L. Shaw
Signature of LL President or TEF Trustee

If more space is needed, use reverse side or attach a sheet.
MAKE FIVE COPIES. Send four to the state office; keep one for your files.

*Local Leagues: a 5% ($5.00 minimum) administration fee will also be deducted from your account based on actual expenditures when PROJECT FINANCIAL REPORT is submitted.

9-78

AMENDED

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF TEXAS EDUCATION FUND
1212 Guadalupe, #109, Austin, Texas 78701

PROJECT FINANCIAL REPORT

FROM: LWV of San Antonio Date: 1-22-81

FOR: Name of project: VOTERS GUIDE, FALL 1980

INCOME		EXPENDITURES	
Received from TEF:	$	Printing:	$
To be received from TEF:			
From sales:			
Other:		Office overhead:	31.15 ✓
		Volunteers' expenses:	
TOTAL	$	Other:	
		Postage	91.00 ✓
		secretarial	199.38 ✓
		FICA @ .0613	12.22 ✓
		Telephone	39.54 ✓
		TOTAL	$ 373.29

pd 5/11/81 chk 680

DE 5/81 1866

Receipts must be attached justifying all expenditures and should be attached on one report sent to the state office.

PROJECT SUPERVISOR: Nancy Price

Additional 5% (or $5.00 minimum) administration fee for local League project to be deducted from LL account $ 18.66

Marianne Hooker MH
Signature of local League treasurer

Make four copies: Send three to the state office--with receipts attached to one copy
Keep one copy for your files

Please submit as soon as possible following completion of the project.

- -

For state use only: Distribution: TEF treas. with receipts____
Project Supervisor____
State office____

10/80

League of Women Voters

of the San Antonio Area

OFFICE OVERHEAD FOR FALL VOTERS GUIDE:

envelopes	15.15
copies (320 @ .05)	16.00
	31.15

Martha Lankford
Voters Service

1017 N. Main, Suite 223 San Antonio, Texas 78212 225-3612

Martha

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS, SAN ANTONIO AREA

Request for reimbursement

10/17/80
date

Purchased from Bell Telephone + I O R Committee
name address

Attach sales slips or invoices

Item purchased Telephone (Aug.) 21.22 $27.33 - V G
Book (Sept.) 5.00
Telephone (Sept.) 6.11

Name of person to be reimbursed Jerry Ursin

Address [redacted]

Approved Jerry Ursin / EJW.
(President)

Date approved 10/20/80

Date paid 10/23/80

Check number 3370

E J Woods.
(Treasurer)

Southwestern Bell SEP 17 80 512 225 3612

DETAIL OF LONG DISTANCE PAGE 1

NO.	DATE	TIME	PLACE CALLED		AREA NUMBER	*	MIN	AMOUNT
1	8 20	10 02AM	AUSTIN	TX	[redacted]	A	5	1.60
2	8 21	12 03PM	AUSTIN	TX		A	1	.32
3	8 27	10 34AM	AUSTIN	TX		A	2	.64
4	8 27	10 39AM	AUSTIN	TX		A	2	.64
5	8 31	8 43PM	BOERNE	TX		B	1	.13
6	9 08	11 13AM	ARLINGTON	VA		A	9	3.59

INTERSTATE	INTRASTATE	U.S. TAX
3.59	3.33	.14

TOTAL LONG DISTANCE EXCLUDING TAX 6.92

* See Reverse

THANK YOU! IT'S A PLEASURE TO SERVE YOU!

Southwestern Bell OCT 17 80 512 225 3612

DETAIL OF LONG DISTANCE PAGE 1

NO.	DATE	TIME	PLACE CALLED		AREA NUMBER	*	MIN	AMOUNT
1	9 24	10 23AM	AUSTIN	TX	[redacted]	A	3	.96
2	9 24	10 49AM	ARLINGTON	VA		A	4	1.69
3	9 29	12 00PM	AUSTIN	TX		A	1	.32
4	10 03	11 51AM	WASHINGTON	DC		A	6	2.45
5	10 06	9 52AM	SABINA	TX		A	3	.54
6	10 10	12 16PM	AUSTIN	TX		A	4	1.28

INTERSTATE	INTRASTATE	U.S. TAX
4.14	3.10	.14

phone # 12.21 – VG

Sept. + Oct.

~~L.D. 7.24~~

TOTAL LONG DISTANCE EXCLUDING TAX 7.24

* See Reverse

THANK YOU! IT'S A PLEASURE TO SERVE YOU!

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS, SAN ANTONIO AREA

Request for reimbursement

date August 15, 1980

AMOUNT 77.

Name of person to be reimbursed Jerry Ursin

Address [redacted]

Purchased from Post Office
name address

Attach sales slips or invoices

Item purchased Mailing letters to Candidates - Voters Service account

Approved Jerry Ursin
(President or appropriate Vice-President)

Date approved Aug. 15, 1980

Date paid Aug 22, 1980

Check number 3335

Mrs Virginia Lee Briggs
(Treasurer) (assistant)

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS, SAN ANTONIO AREA

Request for reimbursement

date 9-8-80

AMOUNT 2.80

Name of person to be reimbursed Martha Lankford

Address [redacted]

Purchased from MEDICAL DRIVE POST OFFICE
name address

Attach sales slips or invoices

Item purchased REGISTERED LETTERS TO CANDIDATES

2.80

dent)

Date paid Sept 22, 1980

Check number 3351

Inge
(Treasurer)

AUG 25 1980

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS, SAN ANTONIO AREA

Request for reimbursement

9-8-80
date

AMOUNT 1.40

Name of person to be reimbursed MARTHA LANKFORD

Address [redacted]

Purchased from MEDICAL DRIVE POST OFFICE
name address

Attach sales slips or invoices

1.40
2.80
4.20

Item purchased CERTIFIED MAIL - RECEIPT

U. S. POSTAL SERVICE
CASH RECEIPT

DATE

RECEIVED FROM

$ 1.40

THE SUM OF

Dollars, 100

FOR

SEP 1980

Date paid 9-8-80 Sept 23, '80

Check number 3351

(Treasurer)

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS, SAN ANTONIO AREA

Request for reimbursement

8-20-80
date

AMOUNT $9.80

Name of person to be reimbursed MARTHA LANKFORD

Address [redacted]

Purchased from U.S. POST. OFFICE
name

MEDICAL DRIVE
address

Attach sales slips or invoices

Item purchased REGISTERED LETTERS TO CANDIDATES FOR VOTERS GUIDE

AUG 20 1980

esident)

Date paid Sept 10, 80

Check number 3347

(Treasurer)

280

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF SAN ANTONIO

DESCRIPTION OF TRANSACTION	CREDIT	DEBIT
11/28/80 (Date of Transaction)		
Flo B. Stephens		
44 Reg. Hours		154.00 ~~154.35~~
9.5 hrs Voters Service		33.25
Less FICA		11.48
TOTAL Pd.		175.77

J. Woods
Signature of Treasurer

(Receipts/Bills/Statements/Deposits attached to back of Voucher)

Date: 11/28/80 Check# 3380 Voucher# 133 Deposit#

Pres./Board Approved

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS, SAN ANTONIO AREA

Request for reimbursement

9/5/80
date

AMOUNT 3.50/hr. (20½ hours) - Social Security withheld

Name of person to be reimbursed Ann Dwyer - August work

Address [redacted]

20.5
3.50
10 2 5 0
6 1 5 0 gross
7 1.7 5

Purchased from League of Women Voters 1017 N. Main
name address

Attach sales slips or invoices

71.75 gross income
x .063 FICA
$ 4.40 = $67.35 Net pay

Item purchased

Approved Jerry Ursin
(President or appropriate Vice-President)

Date approved September 16, 1980

Date paid Sept 22, 1980

Check number 3354

(Treasurer)

JIFFY PRINTING [redacted] JIFFY PRINTING

YOUR COMPLETE PRINTING SERVICE
Composition - Color Printing - Bindery . . .

July 30, '80
date

Ann Dwyer
SS: 494-16-9311

Ann Dwyer
[illegible] Pl. #102, SA TX 78209
address

7/30/80 - Secretarial
Salary
9-1 pm
4 hrs @ 3.50 = 14.00

Stamps $.15
reimbursement slip attached.

[illegible] resident)

Date paid Aug 11 1980

Check number 3333 + 3339
Salary

(Treasurer)

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS, SAN ANTONIO AREA

Request for reimbursement

10/31/80
date

AMOUNT $196.00 less deduct 12.01 (183.99)

Name of person to be reimbursed Glo B. Stephens

Address [redacted]

Purchased from League of Women Voters
name address

Attach sales slips or invoices

Item purchased Voter Guide 10 hrs @ 3.50 $30.50

196.0613
588
196
1176 48
12.01

Approved Jerry Unsin
(President or appropriate Vice-President)

Date approved October 31, 1980

Date paid Nov 3, 1980

Check number 3312

E Words
(Treasurer)

V#120

V#105

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS, SAN ANTONIO AREA

Request for reimbursement

Sept 29 1980
date

AMOUNT ~~$203.12~~ 210.88 Ck. 60 Hrs 15 Mins

Name of person to be reimbursed Ilarene B. Stephens

Address [redacted]

Purchased from League of Women Voters
name address

Attach sales slips or invoices Voter Guide 49.88 → 49.88

Item purchased Salary 1742.62

Approved Jerry Unsin
(President or appropriate Vice-President)

Date approved September 30, 1980

Date paid Oct. 2, 1980

Check number 3359

Evelyn Words
(Treasurer)

V#105

FEB 9 1981

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF TEXAS EDUCATION FUND
1212 Guadalupe, #109, Austin, Texas 78701

PROJECT DIRECTOR'S REPORT

LWV OF San Antonio PROJECT VOTERS GUIDE

1. What was the primary accomplishment of the project?

Publication (please describe):
VOTERS GUIDE for NOVEMBER, 1980 ELECTION - PUBLISHED BY EXPRESS-NEWS NEWSPAPER; ALL WORK DONE BY LEAGUE VOLUNTEERS

Conference/workshop (please describe)

Other (please describe)

2. How many persons did the project reach? How was this accomplished?

185,413 o THE EXPRESS-NEWS NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED THE GUIDE FOR US, AT a COST OF about $6,000. THE VOTERS GUIDE WAS AN INSERT IN THE SUNDAY EDITION of OCTOBER 26.

3. Was the project successful? (please describe)

WE FEEL IT WAS VERY SUCCESSFUL. WE GOT MORE POSITIVE FEEDBACK ON THIS EDITION, THAN EVER BEFORE. ON THE BACK PAGE OF THE GUIDE WAS A FORM FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE LEAGUE - WE RECEIVED 25 "NEW MEMBERS - REQUESTS FOR MORE INFORMATION" - AND $10 CONTRIBUTION

4. Please attach copies of publications, invitations, programs, and other printed materials.

Martha B Lankford
Signature of Director

1-12-81
Date

Make four copies. Send one to state office
one to Project Supervisor
one to TEF treasurer
Keep one for your files

9-78

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF TEXAS EDUCATION FUND
1212 Guadalupe, Suite 109, Austin, Texas 78701

Approved V
Disapproved ___ Date 9/80

PROJECT REQUEST FORM

AUG 5 1980

Supervisor: Nancy Price

From: LWV of SAN ANTONIO

Date 7-22-80

Proposed project:

VOTERS GUIDE

Anticipated completion date: ~~11-2-80~~ 10-1-80

Plans for execution, including distribution of any printed material:
EXPRESS-NEWS WILL DISTRIBUTE AND PAY FOR PRINTING OF ACTUAL GUIDE. THE SAN ANTONIO LEAGUE WILL CONTACT EACH CANDIDATE, THROUGH REGISTERED MAIL. WE WILL BE THE ORGANIZERS AND THE INFORMATION GATHERERS -

Proposed Project Director: Name MARTHA LANKFORD Phone: [redacted]

Address: [redacted]

Proposed budget:	Income	Expenditures	
LL money on deposit:	~~$355.00~~ 275.00	Printing:	$ —
Donations from:		Promotion:	—
~~Pat Brock~~	~~350.00~~	Distribution:	—
		Office Overhead:	$30.00
		Volunteers' Expenses:	$20.00
Non-deductible funds:		Other: Phone	$20.00
Sales:		Mailing to candidates	$105.00
Other:			
TOTAL	~~355.00~~ $275.00	TOTAL	$275.00*

Jerry Brown
Signature of LL President or TEF Trustee

If more space is needed, use reverse side or attach a sheet.
MAKE FIVE COPIES. Send four to the state office; keep one for your files.

*Local Leagues: a 5% ($5.00 minimum) administration fee will also be deducted from your account based on actual expenditures when PROJECT FINANCIAL REPORT is submitted.

~~1-79~~ 12/79

Express-News & League of Women Voters

VOTER'S GUIDE

San Antonio EXPRESS-NEWS — November 2, 1980 Page 1-V

The Express-News takes pride in joining the League of Women Voters of the San Antonio Area in presenting this handy voter's guide. Readers will find in the guide information on all contested races to be voted on in Bexar County on Nov. 4.

Also included in the guide are the nine constitutional amendments on which voters will be able to exercise their will Tuesday.

Keep this guide for use in casting your vote Tuesday. Your vote is what makes the democratic system work.

All contested candidates appearing on Tuesday's ballot were contacted by the League of Women Voters by registered mail.

The League of Women Voters of the San Antonio Area is a non-partisan, volunteer organization which works to promote political responsibility through active, informed participation of all citizens in their government.

Membership is open to all citizens of voting age.

The league neither endorses nor rejects the views of any candidates quoted.

The league publishes and distributes factual information to help prepare citizens to cast an informed vote.

The information in this voter's guide was obtained by means of questionnaires sent to each contested candidate.

All candidates — with the exception of presidential candidates — were allowed only 50 words to answer questions posed by the LWV. Presidential candidates were allowed 75 words. Some candidates chose to use fewer words than allowed. Some attempted to use more. Some failed to reply.

President of the United States

	Should the federal government assist American cities financially?	What is your position on a national health system?	What is your policy on immigration?
Ronald Reagan, Republican, born Feb. 6, 1911, in Tampico, Illinois. He graduated from Eureka College. After a career as an actor, elected governor of California in 1966 and re-elected in 1970.	The best thing the federal government can do for cities is to make sure there is a sound economic climate; with low inflation and full employment, we can assure prosperity for all Americans, urban and rural, by restraining government spending, cutting tax rates, eliminating unnecessary regulations, and controlling inflation.	I believe that every American should have the highest quality health care at the lowest possible price. For this reason, I oppose national health insurance, which would reduce efficiency and consumer choice while at the same time increasing costs and yet another massive bureaucracy.	Millions of people would like to come to America and work. Though we cannot accommodate them all, we must work with foreign nations, especially Mexico, to see that our immigration policies are realistic, fair and compassionate.
Jimmy Carter, Democrat, 55, Graduate of U.S. Naval Academy. Post graduate study, Union College; nuclear submarine program; peanut farmer and warehouse owner; state senator, governor, Democratic national chairman, 1974 elections. President of the United States.	Our commitment to the nation's urban areas must be intensified, and the initiatives enacted over the past four years in the areas of housing, transportation, community development, economic development and neighborhoods must be implemented with a strong commitment and adequate resources.	We must achieve the goal of comprehensive health care coverage. We need legislation which lays the foundation for this program, by increasing fully-subsidized coverage for the poor, limiting out-of-pocket expenses by the elderly, providing first-dollar coverage for pregnant women and young children and assuring universal employer-based catastrophic insurance.	The first . . . reform . . . of immigration policies in over 25 years was completed in March 1980 . . . submitted by the administration . . . We must remain committed to . . . refugee policies and provide adequate enforcement.
Ed Clark, Libertarian, 49, honors graduate in international relations from Dartmouth and holds an LL.B degree from Harvard. He received nearly 400,000 votes for governor of California as a Libertarian in 1978.	Taking more money from already overtaxed Americans to bail out failed government urban programs is a mistake. The solution to our urban problems lies in massive tax cuts and an end to government regulation of business, employment, transportation, housing, and land [illegible] freedom.	Government regulation and subsidization of the health care industry has increased costs and discouraged health care alternatives. I oppose any national health insurance program. I support deregulation of the health care and medical insurance industries. I would remove obstacles to inexpensive	The right of all people to live and work where they wish should not be abridged, I would abolish the Immigration and Naturaliation Service and end all immigration quotas. America should always remain a refuge for people seeking relief from political oppression and the opportunity for a better life.

Because the Voters Guide was distributed so late, we didn't get any extra copies from the Express-News. We have only one copy, and it belongs to our file - We tried to make copies, but our copies didn't work - Could you possibly make copies - and send ours back. We promise to have copies in the future.

Martha Lankford

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF TEXAS EDUCATION FUND
1212 Guadalupe, #109, Austin, Texas 78701

PROJECT FINANCIAL REPORT

FROM: LWV of SAN ANTONIO Date: 5/1/81

FOR: Name of project: VOTERS GUIDE, SPRING 1981

INCOME		EXPENDITURES	
Received from TEF:	$	Printing:	$
To be received from TEF:			
From sales:			
Other:		Office overhead:	28.95
		Volunteers' expenses:	
TOTAL	$	Other:	
		Postage	273.15
		Secretary @ .0665	70.61
		~~FICA~~	~~4.70~~
		Envelopes	15.32
		TOTAL	$ 392.73

Paid 5/11/81 ck# 680 ck# 680

82 5/8/81 1963

Receipts must be attached justifying all expenditures and should be attached on one report sent to the state office.

PROJECT SUPERVISOR: Nancy Price

Additional 5% (or $5.00 minimum) administration fee for local League project to be deducted from LL account $ 19.63

Marianne Hooker MGL
Signature of local League treasurer

Make four copies: Send three to the state office--with receipts attached to one copy
Keep one copy for your files

Please submit as soon as possible following completion of the project.

- -

For state use only: Distribution: TEF treas. with receipts ✓
Project Supervisor ____
State office ____

10/80

Secty
16.35
49.88
4.38
70.61

Postage
33.60
22.40
15.40
15.40
88.20
4.35
37.80
21.00
35.00
273.15

Envelopes
1.86
2.82
1.58
7.20
1.86
15.32

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF SAN ANTONIO

DESCRIPTION OF TRANSACTION	CREDIT	DEBIT
3/3/81 (Date of Transaction) F. Stephens 50.75 hrs @ $3.50 = $177.63 Fed. FICA 11.81 $165.82 (4 2/3 hours - Voter Guide) M. Hosken Signature of Treasurer TOTAL	4.67 x 3.50 = 16.35 VC ~~$165.82~~	$165.82

(Receipts/Bills/Statements/Deposits attached to back of Voucher)

Date: 3/3/81 Check# 3415 Voucher# 182 Deposit#____

Pres./Board Approved_____

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF SAN ANTONIO

DESCRIPTION OF TRANSACTION	CREDIT	DEBIT
4/6/81 (Date of Transaction)		
Flo Stephens		~~$~~
53 hours @ $3.50 = $185.50		
less FICA 12.34		
$ 173.16		$ 173.16
(14 1/4 & 10 hrs spent on voter's guide)		
	14.25 @ 3.50 = 49.88 ✓	
M. Hooker Signature of Treasurer		
TOTAL		$ 173.16

(Receipts/Bills/Statements/Deposits attached to back of Voucher)

Date: 4/6 Check# 3440 Voucher# 200 Deposit#____

Pres./Board Approved_____

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF SAN ANTONIO

DESCRIPTION OF TRANSACTION	CREDIT	DEBIT
2/2/81 (Date of Transaction) Ho Stephens Salary 199.50 FICA 13.26 $186.24		
(1¼ hr - voters guide)	1.25 x 3.50 = 4.38 VG	✓
Edwards Signature of Treasurer		
TOTAL		186.24

(Receipts/Bills/Statements/Deposits attached to back of Voucher)

Date: 2/2/81 Check# 3405 Voucher# 168 Deposit#____

Pres./Board Approved ✓

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS, SAN ANTONIO AREA

Request for reimbursement

date 3-6-81

AMOUNT 33.60 / 1.86 / 35.46

Name of person to be reimbursed Martha Lankford

Address [redacted]

Purchased from U.S. POSTOFFICE (name) WINN'S McCULLOUGH (address) N. MAIN

Attach sales slips or invoices

Item purchased CERTIFIED LETTERS TO CANDIDATES

2 BOXES ENVELOPES @ .88

Approved Jerry Uhr (President or appropriate Vice-President)

Date approved March 13, 1981

Date paid

Check number

(Treasurer)

Please pay total

0.001.86 T 4
Tx 0.000.10 4
0.000.88 4
0.000.88 4

1303 -6 Mar 81

WINN'S STORES, INC.

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE
CASH RECEIPT

RECEIVED FROM

DATE

THE SUM OF $ 33.60

100 Dollars,

FOR

BY (Signature and title)

LAUREL HEIGHTS STA. SAN ANTONIO TX MAR 5 1981 USPO

PS Form 1096 Jan. 1971

*U.S. Government Printing Office: 1978—783-344

E OF WOMEN VOTERS, SAN ANTONIO AREA

st for reimbursement

date 2-17-81

22.40
15.40

f person to ~~be~~ reimbursed MARTHA LANKFORD

is [redacted]

sed from U.S. POST OFFICE $39.38
name address

sales slips or invoices

urchased CERTIFIED MAIL - QUESTIONNAIRES TO CANDIDATES

ed (President or appropriate Vice-President)

pproved FEB. 19, 1981

Date paid 2/24/81

Check number 3409

(Treasurer)

DATE

$ 22.40

Dollars,

100

☆U.S. Government Printing Office: 1979—651-212

7/5 40
8 envelopes
1.5/8
1.9
16

V#175

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS, SAN ANTONIO AREA

Request for reimbursement

2-5-81
date

AMOUNT ~~10.02~~ 11.88

Name of person to be reimbursed MARTHA LANKFORD

Address [redacted]

Purchased from FEDMART / U.S. POSTOFFICE (name) LOOP 410 / MCCULLOUGH (address)

Attach sales slips or invoices

Item purchased STAMPED ENVELOPES		7.20
3 BOXES ENVELOPES	@ .89	2.82
2 BOXES ENVELOPES	@ .88	1.86 ~~1.88~~

Approved Jerry Uran
(President or appropriate Vice-President)

Date approved Feb. 5, 1981

11 Date paid 2/16/81

Check number 3409

Treasurer

V# 172

Please pay total shown

• 0.001.86 T 4
1x 0.000.10 4
• 0.000.88 4
• 0.000.88 4

FEDMART
13 N. W. LOOP 410
0535 -5 SAN ANTONIO TEXAS
RE #295 02/02/81

.89A
.89A
.88A
.15T

TOTAL 2.82
7.20
CHECK 99.98
CHANGE 00.02

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE
CASH RECEIPT

DATE

$

$7.20/100 Dollars,

1981
2
033

(and title)

096

172

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS, SAN ANTONIO AREA

Request for reimbursement

2-9-81
date

AMOUNT ~~$14.00~~ 15.40

Name of person to be reimbursed MARTHA LANKFORD

Address [redacted]

Purchased from U.S POSTOFFICE (name) McCULLOUGH AVE (address)

Attach sales slips or invoices

Item purchased VOTER SERVICE CERTIFIED LETTERS @ 1.40

Approved _____ (President or appropriate Vice President)

Date approved Feb. 9, 1981

Date paid 2/16/81

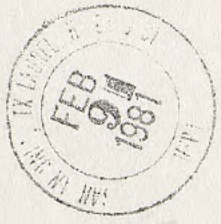
Check number 3406

_____ (Treasurer)

VA 171

$6.00

$1.40



DATE

$ 40

_____ Dollars, 100

☆U.S. Government Printing Office: 1979—651-212

~~171~~

171

Request for reimbursement

date 2-1-81

AMOUNT $8.20

Name of person to be reimbursed MARTHA LANKFORD

Address [redacted]

Purchased from U.S. POSTOFFICE (name) McCULLOUGH AVE. (address)

Attach sales slips or invoices

Item purchased CERTIFIED LETTERS TO CANDIDATES

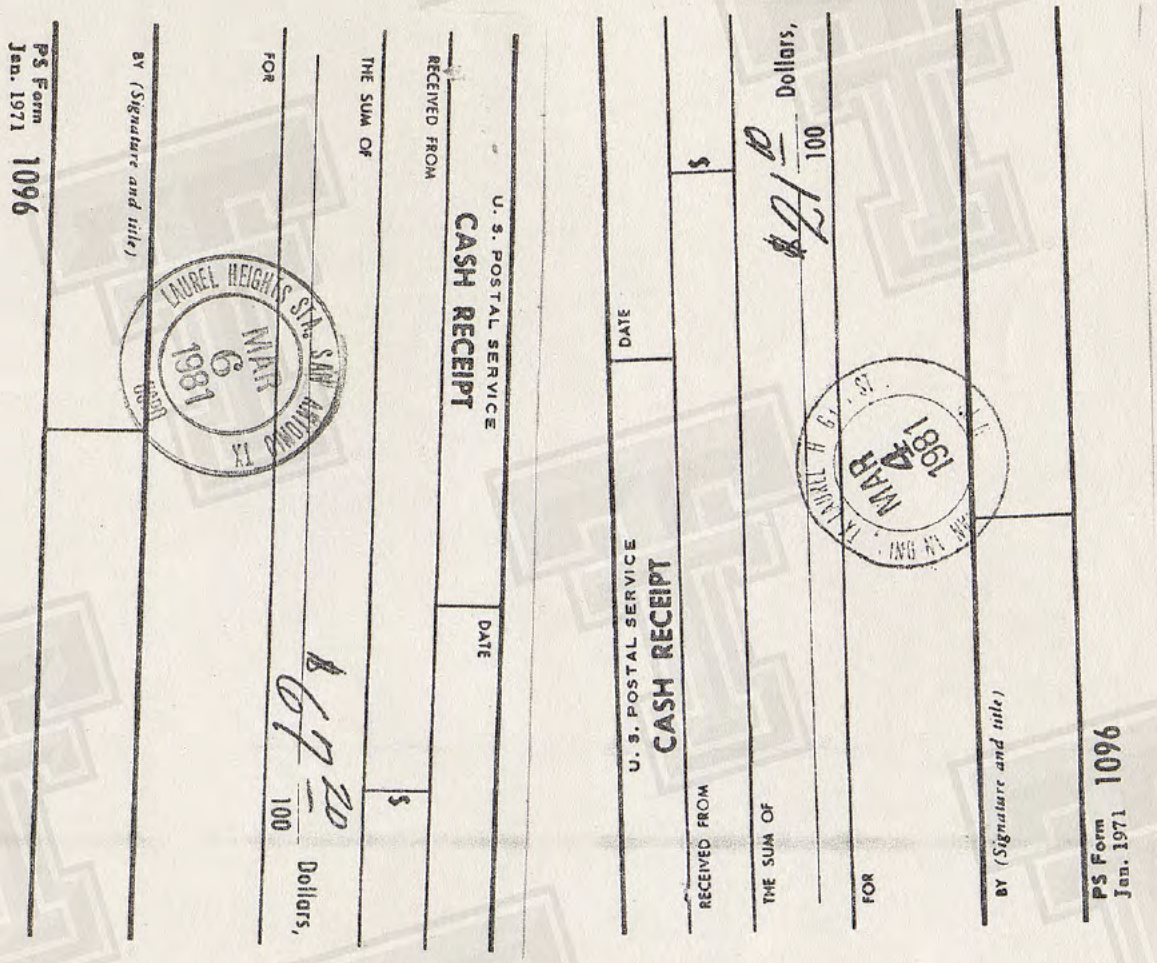
Approved _____ (President or appropriate Vice-President)

Date approved March 13, 1981

Date paid _____

Check number _____

_____ (Treasurer)



LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS, SAN ANTONIO AREA

Request for reimbursement

3-2-81
date

AMOUNT 4.35

Name of person to be reimbursed MARTHA LANKFORD

Address [redacted]

U. S. POSTAL SERVICE
CASH RECEIPT

DATE

RECEIVED FROM

$ 4.35

THE SUM OF

Dollars, 100

FOR

BY (Signature and title)

LAUREL HEIGHTS STA. SAN ANTONIO TX FEB 24 1981 USPO

PS Form 1096 Jan. 1971

☆U.S. Government Printing Office: 1979—651-212

McCULLOUGH AVE
address

5 CANDIDATES

Date paid

Check number

(Treasurer)

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS, SAN ANTONIO AREA

Request for reimbursement

3-5-81
date

AMOUNT 37.80

Name of person to be reimbursed MARTHA LANKFORD

Address [redacted]

U. S. POSTAL SERVICE
CASH RECEIPT

DATE

RECEIVED FROM

$ 37.80

THE SUM OF

Dollars, 100

FOR

BY (Signature and title)

LAUREL HEIGHTS STA. SAN ANTONIO TX MAR 5 1981 USPO

PS Form 1096 Jan. 1971

☆U.S. Government Printing Office: 1978—753-344

McCULLOUGH
address

Date paid

Check number

(Treasurer)

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS, SAN ANTONIO AREA

Request for reimbursement

AMOUNT $ 21¢

Name of person to be reimbursed MARTHA LANKFORD

Address [redacted]

Purchased from U.S. POST OFFICE

3-2-81
date

address

U. S. POSTAL SERVICE
CASH RECEIPT

DATE

RECEIVED FROM $2.00

THE SUM OF ____ 100 Dollars,

FOR

BY (Signature and title)

LAUREL HEIGHTS STA. SAN ANTONIO TX 0980 MAR 2 1981

m 71 1096

☆U.S. Government Printing Office: 1979—651-212

VOTERS Guide

Date paid

Check number

(Treasurer)

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS, SAN ANTONIO AREA

Request for reimbursement

AMOUNT $35.00

Name of person to be reimbursed MARTHA LAN

Address [redacted]

Purchased from [redacted] M
name ad

Attach sales slips or invoices

Item purchased VOTER SERVICE QUESTION

Approved Jerry Uhr, Pres.
(President or appropriate Vice-President)

Date approved Feb. 24, 1981

D

C

—

PS Form 1096
Jan. 1971

BY (Signature and title)

FOR

THE SUM OF $ 19.60 100 Dollars,

RECEIVED FROM

U. S. POSTAL SERVICE
CASH RECEIPT

DATE

LAUREL HEIGHTS STA. SAN ANTONIO TX
FEB 17 1981
USPO

35 cc
2-45

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF TEXAS EDUCATION FUND
1212 Guadalupe, #109, Austin, Texas 78701

PROJECT DIRECTOR'S REPORT

LWV of SAN ANTONIO PROJECT SPRING VOTERS GUIDE

PROJECT SUPERVISOR (TEF trustee) Nancy PRICE

1. What was the primary accomplishment of the project:

Publication (please describe):
SPRING - EXPRESS-NEWS, LEAGUE of WOMEN VOTERS, VOTERS GUIDE INCLUDED SAN ANTONIO CITY COUNCIL, LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES AND SCHOOL BOARD ELECTIONS.

Conference/workshop (please describe):

Other (please describe):

2. How many persons did the project reach? How was this accomplished?
185,000. THE GUIDE WAS DISTRIBUTED WITH THE SUNDAY EDITION OF EXPRESS-NEWS, MARCH 22, 1981

3. Was the project successful? (please describe)
YES. RECEIVED MANY FAVORABLE COMMENTS.

4. Please attcch copies of local publications, invitations, programs, and other printed materials to each copy of this report.

Martha B. Lankford
Signature of Director

5-1-81
Date

Make four copies. Send three to the state office
Keep one for your files

- -

For state use only: Distribution -- Treasurer____ Supervisor____ or TEF Sec'y_____ state office____

10/80

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF TEXAS EDUCATION FUND
1212 Guadalupe, #109, Austin, Texas 78701

For state use only
Approved ✓
Disapproved ___ Date 1/81
Supervisor: Price

Distribution: Sec'y___ Pres.___
Treas.✓ S.O.___

PROJECT REQUEST FORM

FROM: LWV of San Antonio

Proposed Project:
Spring VOTERS GUIDE for City Council - Municipalities - School Boards

Plans for execution, including distribution of any printed material:
The local league will contact all candidates for office, ask several questions of each and collate all answers. The Express-News Newspaper will print and distribute the Guide in the Sunday edition of March 22, 1981

Anticipated completion date:

Proposed Project Director: Name MARTHA LANKFORD Phone: [redacted]

Address: [redacted]

Proposed budget:	Income	Expenditures	
Portion budgeted from LL Ed. Fund money on deposit:	$	Printing:	$
Donations from:		Postage:	$280.00
		Supplies:	38.69
		Office Overhead:	
		Volunteers' Expenses:	
Portion from LL taxable money:		Other: Salaries	245.00
Sales:		Phone	7.00
Other:			
TOTAL		TOTAL	$570.69*

(If more space needed, use another sheet)

Jerry Hoar, Pres.
Signature of LL President or TEF Trustee

MAKE FIVE COPIES. Send four to the state office; keep one for your files.

* Local Leagues: A 5% ($5.00 minimum) administration fee will also be deducted from your account based on actual expenditures when PROJECT FINANCIAL REPORT is submitted.

10/30

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF TEXAS EDUCATION FUND
1212 Guadalupe, #109, Austin, Texas 78701

For state use only 2/81 Poll
Approved ✓
Disapproved ___ Date 4/81 Board
Supervisor:
E Sturgis

Distribution: Sec'y ___ Pres. ___
Treas. ✓ S.O. ___

PROJECT REQUEST FORM

FROM: LWV of SAN MARCOS

Proposed Project:

DISTRIBUTION OF 2000 VOTERS GUIDES

Plans for execution, including distribution of any printed material:

DISTRIBUTED FALL 1980 THROUGHOUT SAN MARCOS BY JOYCE GLORE

Anticipated completion date:

Proposed Project Director: Name JOYCE GLORE Phone: [redacted]

Address: [redacted]

Proposed budget:	Income	Expenditures
Portion budgeted from LL Ed. Fund money on deposit:	$	Printing: $
Donations from:		Postage: LWV INVOICE #002715 → 3.75
		Supplies: → 63.00
		Office Overhead:
		Volunteers' Expenses:
Portion from LL taxable money:		Other: TELEPHONE CALLS (CANDIDATES CONFIRMATION) 3.63
Sales:		
Other:		
TOTAL		TOTAL 70.38*

this covers purchase of LWV-TEF state Voters Guides. no PR necessary

Balance cancelled per attached

(If more space needed, use another sheet)

Rebecca C. Lawman
Signature of LL President or TEF Trustee

Treasurer

MAKE FIVE COPIES. Send four to the state office; keep one for your files.

* Local Leagues: A 5% ($5.00 minimum) administration fee will also be deducted from your account based on actual expenditures when PROJECT FINANCIAL REPORT is submitted.

10/80

LWV-Texas Education Fund
February 6, 1981
State Board Mailing

TO: Ed. Fund Trustees

FROM: Diana Clark

RE: Approval of a San Marcos request received immediately after the January board meeting ended.

They wish to have $70.38 from their aecount to pay postage, supplies, and phone bills they incurred in the distribution of the fall 1980 Voters Guides.

May I have your comments by February 15, 1981. Lack of response will indicate approval.

COMMENTS:

Signed,

GENERAL POLICIES AND OPERATING PROCEDURES

1. The terms of office and the fiscal years of the Board of Trustees of the FUND and the Board of Directors of the League of Women Voters of Texas shall be concurrent.

2. An annual meeting of the LWV-TEF Board of Trustees shall be held following the first meeting of each League year of the Board of Directors of the League of Women Voters of Texas.

3. The trustees shall choose, at the annual meeting, a chair, a vice-chair, a secretary, and a treasurer from among their members. The vice-chair shall preside in the absence of the chair. A vacancy in any office for any reason shall be filled by the Board of Trustees from its remaining members for the unexpired portion of the term.

4. The chair shall notify the other members of the Board of Trustees of the time, place, and nature of business of each meeting prior to the meeting.

5. Copies shall be on file with the League of Women Voters of Texas of the Trust Agreement, IRS exemption letter, all policies, guidelines, and procedures, minutes, budgets, and treasurer's reports.

6. The FUND shall solicit contributions in concert with the League of Women Voters of Texas. All policies and procedures outlined in the LWV-T Policy Guide concerning STATEWIDE FUNDRAISING shall apply.

7. Prior approval of all projects undertaken by the Texas Education Fund must be indicated in the minutes. The minutes shall also show the estimated cost of the project and the name of the project supervisor. This applies to projects undertaken both by the FUND itself and by local Leagues, and other League organizations at the local level.

8. All checks, drafts, or notes issued in the name of the FUND shall be signed on behalf of the FUND by the chair or the FUND's treasurer, except that when a special grant treasurer is appointed, he/she may act in lieu of the TEF treasurer.

9. Communications to the public and all Leagues of Women Voters shall go in the name of the chair or his/her designated representative.

10. The PUBLIC COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES section of the LWV-T Policy Guide applies also to the LWV-TEF.

11. The FUND shall not set up a revolving fund for any other organization.

12. All Voters Service publications published by the FUND itself shall be copyrighted, and no Voters Service material may be altered without the approval of the state Voters Service chair or the state League president.

From the desk of -
BECKY LOWMAN

PLEASE CANCEL THE FOLLOWING ITEMS ON THE ATTACHED FORM:

POSTAGE 3.75
TEL. CALLS 3.63

THESE HAVE BEEN PAID LOCALLY.

SUPPLIES FOR $63.00 ARE BEING PAID OUT OF THE LWV EDUCATION FUND.

Becky Lowman

PENNY PRESS

222 Parkway
566-1610
Denton, Texas

4708 East Lancaster - 531-2128
1411 West Berry - 921-9501
Fort Worth, Texas

Copies for Pennies

NAME L. W. V. PHONE

ADDRESS

Number of Originals	No. of Copies Each	Type of Paper or Furnished	Price
1	500	FB-As Is	$ 7.33
		FB-As Is	
		FB-As Is	
		FB-As Is	

Reductions @ ea. Binders @ ea.

Additional copy preparation Sub Total 7.33

Deposit Order Received By DL Tax .37

Collate Punch Total Printing $ 7.70

Pad T B Side Drill 2 3 Special Fold

Cut to size Staple UR UL Side Saddle

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: TOTAL PRINTING AND BINDING $

Charge

charge
also to be
gotten back from
TEF
work with
Georgia on this

cover letters
accompanying
mailing to
contributors

Call when ready? yes no

Promised out Fri IN 2/9/81 OUT / /

CHAPARRAL PRINTING

310 West Pipeline
Hurst, Texas 76053
Metro 268-4018

No.

Date 2-4-81

Customer's Order No.

Sold To League of Women Voters of Tarrant County

Sold by	Cash	C.O.D.	Charge	On Acct.	Mdse. Retd.	Paid Out

	Quantity	Description	Price	Amount	
1	3000	flyers printed			
2		& folded		95	45
3					
4		Less discount		23	00
5					
6					
7					
8		thank you			
9					
10		#227			
11		2/9/81			
12					
13					
14			Tax		
15			Total	72	45

All claims and returned goods MUST be accompanied by this bill.

Received Payment

FOR ZONE RATED MAIL USE PS FORM 3605

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE
STATEMENT OF MAILING WITH PERMIT IMPRINTS

MAILER: Complete all items by typewriter, pen or indelible pencil. Prepare in duplicate if receipt is desired. Check for instructions from your postmaster regarding box labeled "RCA Offices."

PERMIT NO. 263

NUMBER OF

POST OFFICE	DATE	RECEIPT NO.	SACKS	TRAYS	OTHER CONTAINERS
76101	2-8-81				

CHECK APPLICABLE BOX

- ☐ International
- ☐ 1st Class single piece rate
- ☐ Presorted 1st Class rate
- ☐ 2nd—Newspapers and magazines entered at Transient rate.
- ☒ 3rd—Circulars and other printed matter.
- ☐ 3rd-Carrier Route Presort
- ☐ 3rd—Merchandise less than 16 ozs.
- ☐ 3rd—Books or catalogs of 24 pages or more, seeds, etc., less than 16 ozs.
- ☐ 4th Library rate
- ☐ Special 4th rate
- ☐ Presorted Special 4th Class

NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERMIT HOLDER (Include ZIP Code)
LEAGUE OF WOMEN
VOTERS OF TARRANT COUNTY
Y. W. C. A. BUILDING
512 WEST 4th STREET
FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76102

TELEPHONE NO. 336-1333

WEIGHT OF A SINGLE PIECE

RCA Offices:

☑ Check if non-profit under 134.5, (623, DMM) PSM)*

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INDIVIDUAL OR ORGANIZATION FOR WHICH MAILING IS PREPARED (If other than permit holder) -

Dues #216

Mailed 1-30 To Jordan Typesetting for printing

TOTAL IN MAILING		RATE CHARGEABLE		TOTAL POSTAGE
PIECES	POUNDS	☒ PIECE ☐ POUND	AT	
436			3.5 ¢	$ 15.26

PRESORT COMPUTATION (If applicable)

1. PIECE RATE POSTAGE CHARGE	NO. PIECES	RATE/PIECE	POSTAGE
2. POUND RATE POSTAGE CHARGE	NO. POUNDS	RATE/POUND	POSTAGE
3. PRESORT	NO. QUALIFYING PIECES	RATE REDUCTION	POSTAGE
NET POSTAGE (1 or 2 minus 3)			

*The signature of a nonprofit mailer certifies that: (1) The mailing does not violate section 134.57, PSM (623.5, DMM); and (2) Only the mailer's matter is being mailed; and (3) This is not a cooperative mailing with other persons or organizations that are not entitled to special bulk mailing privileges; and (4) This mailing has not been undertaken by the mailer on behalf of or produced for another person or organization that is not entitled to special bulk mailing privileges.

SIGNATURE OF PERMIT HOLDER OR AGENT (Both principal and agent are liable for any postage deficiency incurred)

Myrtle L McMahan

TELEPHONE NO. 294-1363

PS Form 3602 May 1979

Willful Entry of false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or representations hereon punishable by fine up to $10,000 or imprisonment up to 5 years, or both (18 USC 1001).

Jordan Typesetting, Inc.
126 N. Rayner - Phone 834-6388, 834-6389
P. O. Box 7732 - Fort Worth, Texas 76111

League of Women Voters
512 W. 4th St.
Fort Worth, TX. 76102

STATEMENT
1-30-81

	Description	Unit Price	Metal Price @ Lb.	Total
1-21-81	4-8111 Elected Officers	$72.50		$72.50

21051

GRAPHIC Supermarket

PAPER • SUPPLIES • EQUIPMENT

1400 HENDERSON
FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76102
PHONE: (817) 336-7272
METRO: 429-2830

League of Women Voters

DATE 2-10-81

QTY.	UNIT	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT
500		10-24 BW Reg	9/5	4 58
		Brown Envelopes		
		Paid Cash		
		also to refunded from TEF work with Georgia on this		
			SUB TOTAL	4 58
			TAX	—
			TOTAL	4 58

"Thank You For This Order"

YOUR ELECTED OFFICIALS
1981 - 1983

Terms expire in January of year listed unless otherwise noted.

★ FEDERAL ★

PRESIDENT — 4-year term
Ronald Reagan (R) — 1985
Address: The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

VICE PRESIDENT — 4-year term
George Bush (R) — 1985
Address: The Vice President
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

UNITED STATES SENATORS — 6-year term
John G. Tower (R) — 1985
Address: The Honorable John G. Tower
142 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-2934

Lloyd Bentsen (D) — 1983
Address: The Honorable Lloyd Bentsen
240 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 244-5922

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES — 2-year term
Phil Gramm (D) District 6 — 1983
Address: The Honorable Phil Gramm
1721 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-2002 - (713) 846-0687

Jim Wright (D) District 12
Address: The Honorable Jim Wright
2459 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
(817) 334-3212 - (202) 225-5071

Martin Frost (D) District 24
Address: The Honorable Martin Frost
1238 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-3605 - (214) 263-3605 Metro

★ STATE ★

OFFICE

GOVERNOR OF TEXAS — 4-year term
William Clements (R) — 1983
Address: The Honorable William Clements
State Capitol Building
Austin, Texas 78711
(512) 475-4101

LT. GOVERNOR — 4-year term
Bill Hobby (D) — 1983
Address: The Honorable Bill Hobby
P.O. Box 12068 Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711
(512) 475-3535

ATTORNEY GENERAL — 4-year term
Mark White (D) — 1983
Address: Supreme Court Building
P.O. Box 12548, Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711
(512) 475-2501

COMPTROLLER OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS — 4-year term
Bob Bullock (D) — 1983
Address: LBJ Office Building
P.O. Drawer SS, Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78775
1-800-252-5555

STATE TREASURER — 4-year term
Warren G. Harding (D) — 1983
Address: LBJ Office Building
P.O. Box 12608, Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711
(512) 475-2591

SECRETARY OF STATE — appointed
Address: George W. Strake, Jr.
P.O. Box 12887
Austin, Texas 78711
(512) 475-2015

COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE
Bob Armstrong (D) — 4-year term - 1983
Address: Stephen F. Austin Building
1700 N. Congress Avenue
Austin, Texas 78711
(512) 475-2071

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE — 4-year term
Reagan Brown (D) — 1983
Address: Stephen F. Austin Building
P.O. Box 12847
Austin, Texas 78711
(512) 475-6346

RAILROAD COMMISSION — 6-year term
Jim Nugent (D) — 1983
Mack Wallace (D) — 1985
Buddy Temple (D) — 1987
Address: Ernest O. Thomas Building
P.O. Drawer 12967, Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711
(512) 445-1111

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION — 6-year term
Virginia Currey (D) District 24 — 1983
Jim Hollingsworth (D) District 6 — 1985
Paul Stevens (D) District 12 — 1987
Address: 201 East 11th
Austin, Texas 78701
(512) 475-3042

STATE SENATORS — 4-year term
Bill Meier (D) District 10 — 1983
Address: The Honorable Bill Meier
1004 W. Euless Boulevard
Euless, Texas 76039
(512) 475-3496 - (817) 283-4491
4809 Green Oaks
Fort Worth, Texas 76114
(817) 625-1147

LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION 1-800-252-9693 (TOLL FREE)
IN AUSTIN (512) 475-3026

Betty Andujar (R) District 12 — 1983
Address: The Honorable Betty Andujar
2630 W. Freeway #233
Fort Worth, Texas 76102
(512) 475-2526 - (817) 335-9679
Mailing Address When in Session:
The Senate
P.O. Box 12068
Austin, Texas 78711

STATE REPRESENTATIVES — 2-year term
Bobby Webber (D) District 32-A — 1983
P.O. Box 15219
Fort Worth, 76119
(817) 921-6461 - (512) 475-5814

Reby Cary (D) District 32-B
3307-B Miller Ave.
Fort Worth, 76119
(817) 531-2357 - (512) 475-3122

Lanny Hall (D) District 32-C
P.O. Box 18866, Fort Worth, 76118
235 N.E. Loop 820
Hurst, 76053
(817) 284-9444 - (512) 475-5769

Bob McFarland (R) District 32-D
1000 W. Abram
P.O. Box 13060
Arlington, 76013
(817) 461-2000 - (512) 475-3601

Charles Evans (D) District 32-E
P.O. Box 8
Hurst, 76053
(817) 268-1577 - (512) 475-5779

Doyle Willis (D) District 32-F
3316 Browning Court
Fort Worth, 76111
(817) 336-4409 - 834-4400 (Res.) - (512) 475-5831

Gibson D. Lewis (D) District 32-G
2300 Race Street
Fort Worth, 76111
(817) 834-7334 - (512) 475-3878

Bob Leonard, Jr. (R) District 32-H
4420 W. Vickery #203
Fort Worth, 76107
(817) 732-6021 - (512) 475-3742

Bob Ware (R) District 32-I
5280 Trail Lake #23
Fort Worth, 76133
(817) 294-2111 - (512) 475-5791

Bruce Gibson (D) District 33
P O. Box 32
Cleburne, 76031
(817) 641-9808 -(512) 475-2909, 475-2900

W. G. Coody (D) District 42
P.O. Box 572
Weatherford, 76086
(817) 594-2772, 441-9090 - (512) 475-5635
Mailing Address When In Session:
The Honorable (Name)
House of Representatives
P.O. Box 2910
Austin, Texas 78769

★ TARRANT COUNTY ★

TARRANT COUNTY COURT HOUSE 334-1111

COUNTY JUDGE 4-year term
Mike Moncrief (D) 1983

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS 4-year term
Jerry Mebus (D) S.E. Area Pct. 2 1983
B. D. Griffin (D) N.W. Area Pct. 4 1983
R. T. Anderson (D) S.W. Area Pct. 1 1985
Lyn Gregory (D) N.E. Area Pct. 3 1985

County Commissioners' Court meets each Monday 9:30 A.M. at the County Court House, corner of Main and Weatherford Streets.

COUNTY CLERK
Madrin Huffman (D) 1983

COUNTY TREASURER
Howard Green (D) 1983

COUNTY SURVEYOR
Raymond R. Williams (D) 1983

COUNTY TAX ASSESSOR
Reed Stewart (D) 1985

SHERIFF
Lon Evans (D) 1985

DISTRICT ATTORNEY
Tim Curry (D) 1983

JUNIOR COLLEGE
BOARD OF TRUSTEES (817) 336-7851
Lloyd C. Cox
Dr. J. Ardis Bell
Clay Berry, Jr.
John Lamond
Bill McKay
Gwen Morrison
Dr. May Owen

Meets 3rd Thursday, 7:30 P.M. at the District Office, 1400 Electric Service Bldg.
115 W. 7th
Fort Worth
Chancellor
Joe B. Rushing

VOTER REGISTRATION INFORMATION

To register to vote you must be a citizen of the United States, 18 years of age or older, and a resident of the state, county, city, district or precinct in which the election is held. You may register to vote in the following ways:

by mail: Voter Registration Office
Tax Assessor-Collector
Tarrant Co. Court House
Ft. Worth, Texas 76102

in person: Voter Registration Dept.
County Court House
or at one of the
Tarrant County Sub. Court Houses

call 334-1118 for locations
Election Dept. Austin, Texas
Toll Free Line 1-800-252-9602

★ ★ ★

If you are 18 years of age, a citizen of the United States, and concerned about public affairs:

Don't Wait — Join
The League of Women Voters
Tarrant County
512 West Fourth
Ft. Worth, Texas 76102

or call

LWV/TC Office 336-1333

League of Women Voters is a non-partisan organization to promote political responsibility through informed and active participation of citizens in government.

A guide
for citizens

your elected officials

1981-83

★ federal ★ state ★ county ★

League of
Women Voters
of Tarrant County

Project Supervisor
Treasurer.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF TEXAS EDUCATION FUND
1212 Guadalupe, Suite 109, Austin, Texas 78701

PROJECT FINANCIAL REPORT

FROM: LWV of TARRANT COUNTY Date: 10-21-80

FOR: Name of project: Your Local Elected Officials-Publication

INCOME		EXPENDITURES	
Received from TEF:		Printing:	324.00
To be received from TEF:	# 456.12 ~~650.~~	Promotion:	
From sales:		Distribution:	32.12
Other:		Office overhead:	
		Volunteers' expenses:	
TOTAL		Other:	
		Typesetting	100.00
		TOTAL	456.12

Part 1 of 2

Pd 10/31/80 # 456.12
chk 647
adm fee
JE1 ▸ OCT '80
22.81

Receipts must be attached justifying all expenditures and should be attached to the report sent to the TEF treasurer.

Additional 5% (or $5.00 minimum) administration fee for local League projects to be deducted from LL account 22.81

Georgia B. Kidwell
Signature of Project Director

Make four copies: Send one to state office.
one to Project Supervisor.
one to TEF Treasurer -- with receipts attached.
Keep one copy for your files.

Please submit as soon as possible following completion of the project.

9-78

Copy

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF TARRANT COUNTY

VOUCHER

Date 9-16 19 80

To: Treasurer, League of Women Voters of Tarrant County

Please issue check to Georgia Kidwell

In the amount of $ 8.25

In payment of Mailing "Local Your Elected Officials" to Cities and School Boards

As evidenced by invoice attached.

Charge to LYEO Budget $ 8.25

_____ Budget $ _____

_____ Budget $ _____

Signed Georgia Kidwell

Chairman of Voter Service Committee

PAID BY TREASURER ____; PRESIDENT ____; PRESIDENT-ELECT ____ (check one)

Date 10-10-80

Amount 8.25

Check Number 139

HURST, TX
SEP
16
1980
USPO

* 52.8
\+ 52.8

* 00.0

Copy

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF TARRANT COUNTY

VOUCHER

Date 8-26 19 80

To: Treasurer, League of Women Voters of Tarrant County

Please issue check to Myrtle McMahon

In the amount of $ $23.87

In payment of Mailing "Local Your Elected Officials" to Finance Contributors

As evidenced by invoice attached.

Charge to Local YEO Budget $ 23.87

_____ Budget $ _____

_____ Budget $ _____

Signed Myrtle S McMahon

Chairman of Finance Committee

PAID BY TREASURER ✓; PRESIDENT ____; PRESIDENT-ELECT ____ (check one)

Date 8-26-80

Amount 23.87

Check Number 1517

Graphics Supermarket → envelopes 5.18
no receipt Letters 5.25
Postage 13.44
Total $23.87

FOR ZONE RATED MAIL USE PS FORM 3605

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE
STATEMENT OF MAILING WITH PERMIT IMPRINTS

MAILER: Complete all items by typewriter, pen or indelible pencil. Prepare in duplicate if receipt is desired. Check for instructions from your postmaster regarding box labeled "RCA Offices."

PERMIT NO. 263

POST OFFICE	DATE	RECEIPT NO.	NUMBER OF SACKS	NUMBER OF TRAYS	NUMBER OF OTHER CONTAINERS
Ft. Worth, TX	8/18/80				

CHECK APPLICABLE BOX

- ☐ International
- ☐ 1st Class single piece rate
- ☐ Presorted 1st Class rate
- ☐ 2nd—Newspapers and magazines entered at Transient rate.
- ☑ 3rd—Circulars and other printed matter.
- ☐ 3rd-Carrier Route Presort
- ☐ 3rd—Merchandise less than 16 ozs.
- ☐ 3rd—Books or catalogs of 24 pages or more, seeds, etc., less than 16 ozs.
- ☐ 4th Library rate
- ☐ Special 4th rate
- ☐ Presorted Special 4th Class

NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERMIT HOLDER (Include ZIP Code)
League of Women Voters [redacted]

TELEPHONE NO. [redacted]

☒ Check if non-profit under 134.5, (623, DMM) PSM *

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INDIVIDUAL OR ORGANIZATION FOR WHICH MAILING IS PREPARED (If other than permit holder)

WEIGHT OF A SINGLE PIECE .048

RCA Offices:

TOTAL IN MAILING		RATE CHARGEABLE		TOTAL POSTAGE
PIECES	POUNDS	☑ PIECE ☐ POUND	AT	
384	18.6		3.5 ¢	$ 13.44

PRESORT COMPUTATION (If applicable)

1. PIECE RATE POSTAGE CHARGE	NO. PIECES [illegible]	RATE/PIECE [illegible]	POSTAGE [illegible]
2. POUND RATE POSTAGE CHARGE	NO. POUNDS	RATE/POUND	POSTAGE
3. PRESORT	NO. QUALIFYING PIECES	RATE REDUCTION	POSTAGE
NET POSTAGE (1 or 2 minus 3)			

*The signature of a nonprofit mailer certifies that: (1) The mailing does not violate section 134.57, PSM (623.5, DMM); and (2) Only the mailer's matter is being mailed; and (3) This is not a cooperative mailing with other persons or organizations that are not entitled to special bulk mailing privileges; and (4) This mailing has not been undertaken by the mailer on behalf of or produced for another person or organization that is not entitled to special bulk mailing privileges.

SIGNATURE OF PERMIT HOLDER OR AGENT (Both principal and agent are liable for any postage deficiency incurred)
Myrtle S McMahan

TELEPHONE NO. 294-1363

PS Form 3602
May 1979

Willful Entry of false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or representations hereon punishable by fine up to $10,000 or imprisonment up to 5 years, or both (18 USC 1001).

$ 40.02

Penny Press

1411 W. Berry / 921-9501
4706 East Lancaster / 531-2128
Fort Worth, Texas

508 South Elm
566-1610
Denton, Texas

Copies for Pennies

NAME Lwv PHONE

DESCRIPTION

Type of Paper

Number of Originals	No. of Copies Each	Price
1	475	$ 5.00

Reductions @ ____ each

Order Received by

Additional Copy Preparation

Deposit

COLLATE ____ PUNCH ____

PAD ____ DRILL 2 3 ____

CUT ____ Binders at ____ ea.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Sub Total 5.00

Tax .25

Total Printing $ 5.25

TOTAL PRINTING AND BINDING

IN ____/____/____ OUT ____/____/____

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF TARRANT COUNTY

VOUCHER

Date July 25 1980

TO: Treasurer, League of Women Voters of Tarrant County

Please issue check to Jordan Typesetting

In the amount of $ 100

In payment of Typesetting for "Your Local Elected Official"

As evidenced by invoice attached.

* Charge to N-1 VEO Voter Service Budget $ 100.00

_____ Budget $ _____

_____ Budget $ _____

Signed Georgia B. Kidwell

Chairman of Voter Service Committee

PAID BY TREASURER

Date 8-7-80

Amount 100-

Check Number 1505

INVOICE

JORDAN TYPESETTING

Job and Publication — Photocomposition
Layout — Paste-Up — Art
P. O. Box 7732
Fort Worth, Texas 76111

Our Job No. 4 5816

Sold To League of Women Voters

Cust. Job # or Description Local Official Guide

Date of Job 7-16-80 Price $ 100.00

All invoices payable by cash unless credit arrangements have been made in advance.

Thank You

* Texas Education Fund

Jordan Typesetting, Inc.
126 N. Rayner - Phone 834-6388, 834-6389
P. O. Box 7732 - Fort Worth, Texas 76111

League of Women Voters
512 W. 4th St.
Fort Worth, TX. 76102

STATEMENT

7-31-80

		Description	Unit Price	Metal Price @ Lb.	Total
7-16-80	4-5816	Local Official Guide	$100.00		$100.00

Metal May Be Either Returned or Purchased — Metal Balances Over 60 Days Old May Be Billed As Cash
All Bills Due and Payable on Receipt of Statement

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF TARRANT COUNTY

VOUCHER

Date August 11 & 80

To: Treasurer, League of Women Voters of Tarrant County

Please issue check to Printing Center

In the amount of $ _____

In payment of _____

As evidenced by invoice attached

Charge to N-1 YEC Budget $ 324

_____ Budget $ _____

_____ Budget $ _____

Signed Martha E. Kessinger

Chairman of President Committee

PAID BY TREASURER ✓, PRESIDENT ____, PRESIDENT-ELECT ____ (check one)

Date 8-18-80

Amount 324.00

Check Number 1513

8-20-80 Dated
by Maybelle Johnson

DATE	REFERENCE	CHARGES	CREDITS	BALANCE
	BALANCE FORWARDED			
LY 31	80 20705	324.00*		324.00*

All Statements Due and Payable in Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

PLEASE PAY
LAST AMOUNT
IN THIS COLUMN

PRINTING CENTER
210 JONES STREET
FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76102
METRO (817) 429-2320

PRINTING CENTER [redacted]

ORIGINAL

INVOICE NO. 20705

METRO [redacted]

SOLD TO

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
YWCA BLDG 512 W 4TH
[redacted]

Your Local Elected Officials
B Kidwell

PUBLICATION

12 PAGE FOLDER

TERMS: PLEASE PAY BY INVOICE

TERMS	PURCHASE ORDER NO.	CUSTOMER NO.	SALESMAN	JOB NO.	DATE	INVOICE NO.
NET 30		1003	9	3755	JULY 31 80	20705

CODE	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	PRICE	UNIT	GROSS
9	1	3M FOLDERS	324.00	EA	324.00
		SUBTOTAL			324.00
		TOTAL			324.00*

All Invoices Due and Payable in Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas

A Guide
For Citizens

Your Local Elected Officials

1980-81

League of
Women Voters
of Tarrant County

LOCAL TARRANT COUNTY ELECTED OFFICIALS 1980-1981

CITY GOVERNMENTS

Arlington City Council—

Mayor S. J. Stovall
Mayor Pro-Tem Harold Patterson
Dixon Holman
Kenneth Groves
Mrs. Martha Walker
Leo Berman
Carolyn Snider

City Council meets every Tuesday 6:30 p.m. at Arlington City Hall. Phone 275-3271, P.O. Box 231, 76010
*City Manager Ross B. Calhoun
*City Secretary Mrs. Bobbye Ray

Azle City Council—

Mayor James Brawley
Billy Bob Irby
Bill Pugh
Don Eastwood
Delton Chatham
William H. Stribling

City Council meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays 7:30 p.m. at Azle City Hall. Phone 444-2541, 613 S.E. Parkway, 75020
*City Secretary Mrs. Cathryn Feemster

Bedford City Council—

Mayor Don Dodson
Mayor Pro-Tem Loret Ross
Ed Walters
Beverly Vines
Ron Simpson
Leroy Leddon

City Council meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays 8:00 p.m. at Bedford City Hall. Phone 283-4646, Metro 267-1396, 2000 Forest Ridge, 76021
*City Manager Jim Walkers
*City Secretary Norma Kranz

Benbrook City Council—

Mayor Jerry J. Dunn
Mayor Pro-Tem Pat Adams
Joe M. Clark
Mike Morrison
Tom Small
Gordon R. England

City Council meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays 7:30 p.m. at Benbrook City Hall. Phone 249-3000, 911 Wainscott Rd., 76126
*City Administrator Ken Neystel
*City Secretary Mrs. Pat Rutherford

Blue Mound City Council—

Mayor Dale Jensen
Mayor Pro-Tem R. V. Baggett
James Boyles
Joe F. Forbes
Arthur Salinas
Bruce Parrott

City Council meets 3rd Tuesday 7:30 p.m. at Blue Mound City Hall. Phone 232-0661, 600 Bell Ave., 76131
*City Secretary Roylene Lampley

Briar City Council—

Mayor Raymond Riley
Mayor Pro-Tem Billy Edwards
Don Autry
Phil Eagleton
Sparky Pearson
Mara Lana Buckley

City Council meets the 3rd Monday 7:30 p.m. at the City Hall. Phone 444-1001, Rt. 3 Box 150 B, 76020
*City Secretary Sheri Pierce

Burleson City Council—

Mayor Robert Ables
Mayor Pro-Tem Dennis Barabas
Bill Johnson
Rick Roper
Vera Calvin
Bob Johnson
Bill Stowe

City Council meets 2nd and 4th Thursday 8:00 p.m. at Burleson City Hall. Phone 295-1113, 141 W. Renfro, 76028
*City Manager Mark Sowa
*City Secretary Jean Phillips

Colleyville City Council—

Mayor J. R. "Buck" Hubbard
Mayor Pro-Tem C. L. "Smoky" Vanover
Robert E. Noble
Phil Kelly
Leonard Lear
Rex Darling

City Council meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday 7:30 p.m. at the Colleyville City Hall. Phone 281-4044
Metro 498-7180, 5400 Bransford Rd., 76034
*City Manager Dick Ballinger
*City Secretary Lavada Johnson

Crowley City Council—

Mayor Marlin C. Baumgardner
Mayor Pro-Tem Bill Porter
Floyd Blakeley
Don Owens
Linda Malone Faulder
Hilton Robinson

City Council meets 1st and 3rd Thurday 7:30 p.m. at the Crowley City Hall. Phone 297-2201, 120 N. Hampton, 76036
*City Administrator Dennis Woodard

Dalworthington Gardens City Council—

Mayor Jean Gibbons
Mayor Pro-Tem Jimmy Catrina
Robert Kolba
Jim Manning
M. Gayle Mullanax
Evert Rhea

City Council meets 2nd Monday 7:00 p.m. at Dalworthington Gardens Municipal Building. Phone 274-7368, 2600 Roosevelt Dr., Arlington, 76106
*City Secretary Cheryl Templeton

Edgecliff Village City Council—

Mayor J. H. LaFaver
Mayor Pro-Tem Paul Davis
Mrs. Betty Martin
William A. Samuel
Robert L. South
Rick Billingsley

City Council meets 2nd Thursday 7:30 p.m. at Edgecliff Village City Hall. Phone 293-4313, 1605 Edgecliff Rd., 76134
*City Secretary Virgie L. Davis

Euless City Council—

Mayor Harold Samuels
Mayor Pro-Tem Mrs. Willie Mae McCormick
Ronald Sternfels
Robert Pippin
Glenn Walker
Charles Hunt

City Council meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays 8:00 p.m. at Euless

City Hall. Phone 283-5381, 201 N. Ector, 76039
*City Manager Willard Sustaire
*City Secretary Mrs. Della Houy

Everman City Council—

Mayor Bill Blalock
Mayor Pro-Tem David Hunnicutt
Clyde M. Pittman
Charles A. Baxter
Joe Sample
Ms. Jackie Criss

City Council meets 2nd Tuesday 7:30 p.m. at the Everman City Hall. Phone 293-0525, 212 N. Race, 76140
*City Secretary Jerry Schlangenstein
*City Manager Tommy E. Knowles

Forest Hill City Council—

Mayor Maurice Oakes
Mayor Pro-Tem Donald Walker
Cecil R. Perkins
Donald "Buddy" Carter
Dennis Wilde
Clifton Dobbins III
Donald Day

City Council meets 3rd Tuesday 7:30 p.m. at the Mahaney Community Center. Phone 293-3695, 6800 Forest Hill Dr., 76119
*City Secretary Rebecca Stark
*City Manager Glenn Lightford

Fort Worth City Council—

Mayor Woodie W. Woods
Mayor Pro-Tem Richard C. Newkirk
Clark Martin
Louis J. Zapata
Jeff Davis
Bert C. Williams
Bob Bolen
Jim A. Bagsby
Herman Stute

City Council meets 1st Tuesday 7:30 p.m. (other Tues. 9:30 a.m.) at Fort Worth City Hall. Pre-Council meetings held one hour prior to Council meeting. Phone 870-6000, 1000 Throckmorton, 76102
*City Manager Robert L. Herchert
*City Secretary Jack W. Green

Grand Prairie City Council—

Mayor James D. Weems
Mayor Pro-Tem Reg Crump
Anne Gresham
Ed Churchill
James Kellum
Al B. Craft
Dennis Seely

City Council meets every Tuesday 7:00 p.m. at the City Hall. Phone 263-5221, 317 W. College, 75050
*City Manager Clifford Johnson
*City Secretary Melba Flagg

Grapevine City Council—

Mayor Bill Tate
Mayor Pro-Tem Ted Ware
Charles Dunn
Larry Oliver
Alton Mullendore
Mrs. Marion Brekken
William Shafer

City Council meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays 7:30 p.m. at Grapevine City Hall. Phone 488-8521, 413 Main St., 76051
*City Manager James L. Hancock Metro 481-2546
*City Secretary Shirley Armstrong

Haltom City City Council—

Mayor Johnnie B. Lee
Mayor Pro-Tem Marvin Ward
Jimmie B. Haden
Harry DuBois
Cecil Alumbaugh
Warren Davenport
Dewey Markum
Jack Lewis

City Council meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays 7:30 p.m. at Haltom City City Hall. Phone 834-7341, 5024 Broadway, 76117
*City Manager Pat Moffatt
*City Secretary Linda Tidwell

Haslet City Council—

Mayor Wayne Knox
Mayor Pro-Tem Gene Pike
Troy Rogers
C. L. Smith
Dan Nance
Mrs. J. W. Branam
Sam Beam III

Council meets 2nd Mon. 7:30 p.m. at the Community Center. Phone 439-3493, Box 8, 76052
*City Secretary Eulalia George

Hurst City Council—

Mayor William D. Souder
Mayor Pro-Tem Lorraine Tatarevich
Mike Lopez
Dr. Ralph Butts
Betty Stimmel
Jimmy McKenzie
Foster Parsell

City Council meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays 7:30 p.m. at Hurst City Hall. Phone 281-6160. Metro 498-2700, 1505 Precinct Line Rd., 76053
*City Manager A. J. Brown
*City Secretary Joan Proctor

Keller City Council—

Mayor Harold Pipes
Mayor Pro-Tem Charles Talley
Kenneth Davis
Roby Stephens
Duane L. Hicks
Vacancy

City Council meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays 7:30 p.m. at Keller City Hall. Phone 431-1517, 158 So. Main, 76248
*City Secretary Sheila Stevens

Kennedale City Council—

Mayor Steve Radakovich
Mayor Pro-Tem Clara Sandeson
Dwight Miller
George Lowery
Charles Kuykendall
Wayne Winters

City Council meets the 2nd Thursday 7:30 p.m. at Kennedale City Hall. Phone 478-5418, 209 N. New Hope, P.O. Box 268, 76060
*City Secretary Tyne Retlogal

Lakeside City Council—

Mayor Harold Lowes
Mayor Pro-Tem Richard Sorrelle
G. F. Horton
Roger Reed
Rorie Cowden
John W. Ashley

City Council meets the 1st Tuesday 7:00 p.m. at Lakeside City Hall. Phone 237-1234, FM Rd. 1886, 76108
*City Secretary Jeane Miller

Lake Worth City Council—

Mayor Richard W. Trimble
Mayor Pro-Tem Walter E. Bowen

Curtis N. McKay, Jr.
Melvin R. Robinson
Jim H. Pruitt
Stewart Baggarly
K. D. Taylor
Jim Roetschke

City Council meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays 7:00 p.m. at Lake Worth City Hall. Phone 237-1211, 6720 Telephone Rd., 76135

*City Secretary L. O. Irby

Mansfield City Council—

Mayor Tom Corbin
Mayor Pro-Tem W. Wesley Seeton
Kent Moore
Lee Roy Tidwell
R. Pratt Phillips
Jim Stewart
Morris Sheats

City Council meets 2nd and 4th Mondays 7:30 p.m. at Mansfield City Hall. Phone 473-9371, 1305 East Broad St., 76063

*City Manager Roy Underwood
*City Secretary Kathryn Howard

North Richland Hills City Council—

Mayor Dick Faram
Jim Kenna
James T. Wood
Sharyl Groves
J. C. Hubbard
Wiley G. Thomas
Robert Brady
Dave Freeman

City Council meets 2nd and 4th Mondays 7:30 p.m. North Richland Hills City Hall. Phone 281-0041, 7301 North East Loop 820, 76118 Metro: 498-2181

*City Manager Thomas Paul.
*City Secretary Jeanette Moore

Pantego City Council—

Mayor Wayne A. Rohne
Mayor Pro-Tem Robert D. Surratt
Virginia Winkler
F. C. Newburn
Nancy Tice
Dr. Howard Greenlee

City Council meets 2nd and 4th Mondays 7:00 p.m. at the Pantego City Hall. Phone 274-1381, 1614 So. Bowen Rd., 76013 Metro: 265-9431

*City Secretary Elfriede M. Voigtsberger

Richland Hills City Council—

Mayor David L. Ragan
James Black
Al Rodgers
Oliver A. Pettit, Jr.
Charles Mayberry
Gaynell Hollis

City Council meets 1st and 3rd Mondays 7:30 p.m. at the Richland Hills City Hall. Phone 284-4901, 3200 Diana Dr., 76118

*City Secretary Mrs. Lucy Wright

River Oaks City Council—

Mayor Tom Holland
Mayor Pro-Tem James L. Odom
Howard Bittle
Jack G. Adkison
R. R. Minter
Ed Webber

City Council meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays 8:00 p.m. at the River Oaks City Hall. Phone 626-5421, 4900 River Oaks Blvd., 76114

*City Administrator W. C. Ray

Saginaw City Council—

Mayor J. D. Johnson
Mayor Pro-Tem Don Drain
Bill Burdock
Ronald Ragle
George Grigsby
Don Litke

City Council meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays 7:00 p.m. at the Saginaw City Hall. Phone 232-4640, 404 S. Saginaw Blvd., 76179

*City Administrator M. A. Joab

Sansom Park City Council—

Mayor Frank D. Metcalf
Mayor Pro-Tem Charles Davis
Oscar Payne
Edward Williams
N. B. Williams
Warren Gillum

City Council meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays 7:00 p.m. at Sansom Park City Hall. Phone 626-3791, 5500 Buchanan, 76114

*City Secretary Janna Crouch

Southlake City Council—

Mayor Martin Hawk
Mayor Pro-Tem Sam Sparger
A. C. Urbanosky
Modine Stricker
Lloyd Latta
Shari Massey

City Council meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays 7:30 p.m. at the Southlake City Hall. Phone 481-5581, 667 N. Carroll Ave., 76092

*City Secretary Sandra LeGrand

Watauga City Council—

Mayor Vacant
Mayor Pro-Tem Virgil Anthony
Billy Dunlap
Mel Sowell
George Ragsdale
Hector F. Garcia
Robert Dollarhide
James Weldon Surratt
Thelma B. Mock

City Council meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays 7:30 p.m. at Watauga City Hall. Phone 281-8047, 5633 Linda Dr., 76148

*City Secretary Betty Harrall

Westlake City Council—

Mayor Dale White
Mayor Pro-Tem Howard Dudley
Kelly Pace Bradley
Alvin Oien, Jr.
Jerry N. Moore
Sherry A. Dudley

City Council meets the 2nd Monday 7:30 p.m. in the home of Howard Dudley, Box 122, Rt. 1, Roanoke. Phone 430-1267. P.O. Box 27, Roanoke, 76262

*City Secretary Gerry White

Westover Hills City Council—

Mayor Raymond B. Kelly, Jr.
Gordon B. Harriman
George Miehaus, Jr.
W. A. Landreth
Paul R. Ray
C. Dickie Williamson

City Council meets on call at Westover Hills Town Hall. Phone 335-5454. CPA office handles city business.
City Hall 737-3127, 5824 Merrymount Rd., 76107

*City Auditor L. Eugene Brown

Westworth Village City Council—

Mayor Ed Banner

Mayor Pro-Tem Maytlon White
Jodie Colvard
Lloyd Sisler
Freddie Henson
Tommy Weaver

City Council meets the 2nd Monday 7:30 p.m. at 311 Burton Hill Road. Phone 738-3673 between 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. 311 Burton Hill Rd., 76114

*City Secretary Thurleen Norris

White Settlement City Council—

Mayor Rex Z. Scott
Mayor Pro-Tem Gary N. Keller
Travis L. Walker
James M. Herring
Charles R. Stringer
Ken Ingram

City Council meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays 7:00 p.m. at the White Settlement City Hall. Phone 246-4971, 214 Meadowpark Dr., 76108

*City Manager Mike Groomer
*City Secretary Frances Colwell

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Arlington Board of Education—

Dr. Truett C. Boles, President
Tom Telle, Vice President
Mrs. Tye H. Barnett, Secretary
Rick Cline
Eroy Harry
Gary McClaskey
Clyde Godfrey

Board meets 1st Tuesday 7:30 p.m. Phone 460-4611. Metro 261-2581, 1203 Pioneer Parkway, 76013

*Supt. J. W. Counts

Azle Board of Education— (Also serves Lakeside)

Dr. James M. Savage, President
Roy Ralls, Vice President
Billy Pigg, Jr., Secretary
Thurston Mallard
Kinny Pack
Ken Miller
John F. Tompkins

Board meets the 3rd Tuesday at 7:30 p.m. in the Administration Building. Phone 444-3235, 300 Roe St., 76020

*Supt. Wendal E. Hoover

Birdville Board of Education— (Also serves Haltom City, North Richland Hills, Richland Hills and Watauga)

Dean Hancock, President
Jim Brock, Vice President
Joeann D. Zuefeldt, Secretary
Rev. Dwaine Greene
Bob Hamm
Mitchell Baxter, D.D.S.
P. D. Abbott, M.D.

Board meets the 2nd Thursday for a study session and the 4th Thursday for the regular business meeting at 7:00 p.m. in the Administration Building. Phone 831-0951, 6125 E. Belknap St., 76117

*Supt. Billy H. Smith

Burleson Board of Education—

Byron Black, President
Dora Ussery, Vice President
Al Evans, Secretary
Dr. Bernard Erickson
Ann H. English
Charlene Wallace
Bob Ray, Jr.

Board meets 2nd and 4th Monday 7:30 p.m. in the Board Room of the Administration Building. Phone 295-8116, 1160 S.W. Wilshire Blvd., 76028

*Supt. Gordan Cockerham

Carroll Board of Education— (Serves Southlake)

Robert Rockenbaugh, President
Beverly Bradley, Vice President
John R. Tate, Secretary
William A. Hodges
Robert L. Harston
Edgar A. Noack
Robert L. Powell

Board meets the 4th Monday 7:30 p.m. in the Administration Building. Phone 481-5775, Terrell Rd., P.O. Box 838, 76092

*Supt. Jack D. Johnson

Castleberry Board of Education— (Also serves River Oaks, Sansom Park, and part of Fort Worth)

A. V. Cato, President
Leo Burns, Vice President
Kiah O'Brian, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer
T. A. Huston
Anne Cozart
Johnnie Carpenter
Earl E. James, Jr.

Board meets the 2nd Tuesday 7:30 p.m. in the Administration Building. Phone 737-7235, 315 Churchill, Fort Worth, 76114

*Supt. Dr. Clarence L. Winn

Crowley Board of Education— (Also serves Edgecliff Village and part of Fort Worth)

Gene Fritz, President
Eldon D. Bean, Vice President
Dallas Parks, Secretary
Bob Duvall
Kenneth R. Hopkins
Sue Crouch
J. A. Hargrave, D.D.S.

Board meets the 3rd Tuesday 7:30 p.m. in the Administration Building. Phone 297-4324, 1008 Highway 1187, 76036

*Supt. Dr. Sidney H. Poynter

Eagle Mountain-Saginaw Board of Education— (Also serves Blue Mound)

Donald P. Watson, President
Arthur Perkins, Vice President
Mary Williams, Secretary
Ed Willkie
Kenneth Reed
T. J. Elkins
Ronnie Coulson

Board meets the 2nd Thursday 7:00 p.m. in the Administration Building. Phone 232-0880, P.O. Box 79160, Fort Worth, 76179

*Supt. William R. (Bill) Anderson

Everman Board of Education— (Also serves Hallmark, Highland Terrace, Viewpark, and Highland Hills)

Don Crow, President
Burl Hollingsworth, Vice President
James E. Marr, M.D., Secretary
Bailey Cheek
Leonard Pittman
Grace Beavers
David Strong

Board meets 3rd Tuesday 7:30 p.m. in the Administration Building. Phone 293-0631, 608 Townley Dr., 76140
*Supt. D. D. Rutherford

Fort Worth Board of Education— (Also serves Benbrook, Forest Hill, Westover Hills and Westworth Village)

Dr. H. Richard O'Neal, President
Mollie Lasater, Vice President
Mrs. Jack O. Shannon, Jr., Secretary
Carlos Puente
Mrs. Maudrie M. Walton
David Bloxom, Jr.
William C. Johnson
Stan Harrell
Bill J. Elliot

Board meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays 7:30 p.m. at the School Administration Building. Phone 336-8311, 3210 West Lancaster, 76107
*Supt. I. Carl Candoli

Grand Prairie Board of Education—

Ron Liles, President
Robert Thornton, Vice President
Lynn Motley, Secretary
Alan Brown
Ronnie Keith
Jean Arnold
Bruce Bland

Board meets 2nd Thursday 8:00 p.m. in the Administration Building. Phone 263-1318, 202 College St., 75050
*Supt. Richard Evins

Grapevine-Colleyville Board of Education—

Jerry Pair, President
Joe Deupree, Vice President
Jeanne Hranitzky, Secretary-Treasurer
Gerald James
Mike Davis
Dale Glasscock
Ron Armstrong

Board meets the last Monday of each month 7:30 p.m. in the Administration Building. Phone 481-5575, 3051 W. Highway 121, 76051
*Supt. B. F. Fail

Hurst-Euless-Bedford Board of Education—

Lloyd Shoppa, President
Gene Faurot, Vice President
Terry Irwin, Secretary
Neal Adams
Judi Faurot
Johnny F. Eden
Allen R. Tappe

Board meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday 7:30 p.m. in the Administration Building. Phone 283-4461. Metro 267-3311, 1849 Central Dr., Bedford, 76021
*Supt. Dr. Forrest D. Watson

Keller Board of Education—

Frank R. Praslicka, President
Jay Sharp, Vice President
Hugh D. McClendon, Secretary
Elizabeth Jones
Woodie Vardeman
John Murrah
Donald Blevins

Board meets the 2nd Monday of the month 7:30 p.m. in the Board Room of the Administration Building. Phone 431-1555, Drawer B, 76248
*Supt. Kenneth Payne

Kennedale Board of Education—

Weldon Edens, President
Bobby Platt, Vice President
R. F. Patterson, Secretary
Verlin L. Arter
Jack Horton
Robert C. Reflogal
Robert K. McKay, Sr.

Board meets the 3rd Thursday 7:30 p.m. in the Superintendent's office. Phone 478-1166, P.O. Box 467, 76060
*Supt. J. W. Teague

Lake Worth Board of Education—

Mrs. Billie Bass, President
Billy Wilson, Vice President
Dorothy Shriver, Secretary
Ronnie Quinn
Delvin Brown
S. W. Stewart
Bill Bezner

Board meets the 2nd Monday 7:00 p.m. in the Senior High Library. Phone 237-1491, 6800 Telephone Rd., 76135
*Supt. Arthur W. Gregory, Sr.

Mansfield Board of Education—

Wayne Wilshire, President
Gene Strause, Vice President
David C. Anderson, Secretary
Don Ellis
Dick Parsons
Martha Cannon
Gary Dalton

Board meets the last Tuesday 7:30 p.m. in the Administration Office. Phone 473-1179, 609 E. Board St., 76063
*Supt. Lee Pennington

White Settlement Board of Education—

Woodrow Henderson, President
Jessie Blair, Vice President
Willie J. Brannon, Secretary
Jimmy Barrett
Charles T. White
Joe Howeth
Dorothy Morris

Board meets the 3rd Tuesday 7:00 p.m. at Central Elementary School. Phone 246-3671, P.O. Box 5187, 76108
*Supt. Dr. Nelson Eichman

WHO MAY VOTE

1. Any citizen of the United States who is eighteen years of age or older on the day of the election.
2. A bonified resident of the political subdivision (county, city, district or precinct) in which the election is held, who holds a valid Voter Registration Certificate.

VOTING

WHERE?

You must vote in your precinct of residence as described by the governmental unit calling the election. Your voting precinct number is recorded on your Voter Registration Certificate. In elections less than county-wide, precincts may be combined and polling places changed. To learn your polling place, call the office of the election authority holding the election, contact the local League of Women Voters, or check the newspapers immediately before an election.

BOND ELECTIONS

All registered voters may vote in bond elections.

*Not an elected official

ABSENTEE VOTING

WHO?

Qualified voters of Tarrant County who expect to be absent from the county on election day and those who expect to be absent from the county during the period of absentee voting and on election day.

Also qualified voters of Tarrant County unable to appear at the polls because of illness, physical disability, religious beliefs, confinement in jail (under certain circumstances).

All registered persons 65 years of age or older.

WHEN?

Absentee voting begins 20 days before the election and ends 4 days before the election.

HOW?

In person or by mail. Any time after 60 days prior to an election, call or write the County Clerk, 334-1197, (or clerk appointed by the governmental unit calling the election) for exact procedures and location.

THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF TARRANT COUNTY

WHAT?

A nonpartisan, nationwide organization that does not support or oppose any political party or candidate, but does take stands on certain legislation.

WHY?

Our purpose is to give factual information and promote political responsibility through informed and active participation of citizens in government.

WHO?

Membership is open to all citizens 18 years of age and older. Dues are $20.00 a year.

HOW?

By publishing nonpartisan information on all candidates, registration and voting information, and materials on selected governmental issues on the local, state, and national levels.

WHERE?

Inquiries are welcomed at our office in the YWCA Building, 512 W. 4th St., 336-1333. The office is staffed by volunteers Mon.-Fri., 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Visitors are welcome.

HOW TO WRITE TO YOUR ELECTED OFFICIALS

Make your letter legible.
Be brief and to the point.
Give your address and sign your name legibly.
Be courteous and reasonable.
Write when you approve of action the official has taken.
Do not be rude or threatening.
Use your own words and your own stationery.
Address officials correctly.

Mayor:
The Honorable — full name
City Hall
Dear Mayor — last name

Council member
Council Member — full name
City Hall
Dear Mr./Mrs./Ms.

Distributed free by the League of Women Voters of Tarrant County and partially funded by a grant from the League of Women Voters of Texas Education Fund.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF TEXAS EDUCATION FUND
1212 Guadalupe, #109, Austin, Texas 78701

PROJECT DIRECTOR'S REPORT

LWV OF TARRANT COUNTY PROJECT Your Elected Officials and Your Local Elected Officials Pamphlets

1. What was the primary accomplishment of the project?

Publication (please describe): Two pamphlets - Your Elected Officials - listing county, state and national elected officials Your Local Elected Officials - listing city councils and school board trustees in Tarrant County

Conference/workshop (please describe)

Other (please describe)

2. How many persons did the project reach? How was this accomplished?

These pamphets have been and will continue to be available at public meetings, voter registration drives, speaking engagements, to Government classes and wherever they are requested.
Both were sent to our membership and our financial contributors -

3. Was the project successful? (please describe)

Both pamphets are requested often and are well accepted in the community.
We feel this is a beneficial public service and provides information not readily available in a compact pamphlet.

4. Please attach copies of publications, invitations, programs, and other printed materials.

Georgia B. Kidwell
Signature of Director

March 1, 1981
Date

Make four copies. Send one to state office
one to Project Supervisor
one to TEF treasurer
Keep one for your files

9-78

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF TEXAS EDUCATION FUND ES
1212 Guadalupe, Suite 109, Austin, Texas 78701

Approved BdPoll
Disapproved ____ Date 7/80
Supervisor:

PROJECT REQUEST FORM

From: LWV of Tarrant County Date July 7, 1980

Proposed project: Anticipated completion date: 12/80 changed to 1/81 EES

Publish "Your Local Elected Officials" brochure in August 1980
Publish "Your Elected Officials--Federal, State, County" brochure in December 1980

Plans for execution, including distribution of any printed material:

3000 copies of each will be printed, for distribution to members, contributors, and to the public through libraries, selected banks, and businesses.

Proposed Project Director: Name Georgis Kidwell Phone: [redacted]

Address: [redacted]

Proposed budget:	Income	Expenditures	
LL money on deposit: (regular account)	$ ~~600.00~~ 650.00	Printing:	$ 600.00
Donations from:		Promotion:	
_____	_____	Distribution:	50.00 added per attached
_____	_____	Office Overhead:	_____
_____	_____	Volunteers' Expenses:	_____
Non-deductible funds:	_____	Other: _____	_____
Sales:	_____	_____	_____
Other: _____	_____	_____	_____
TOTAL	~~$600.00~~ 650.00	TOTAL	~~$600.00~~ 650.00 *

Martha E. Kissenger
Signature of LL President ~~or TEE Trustee~~

If more space is needed, use reverse side or attach a sheet.
MAKE FIVE COPIES. Send four to the state office; keep one for your files.

*Local Leagues: a 5% ($5.00 minimum) administration fee will also be deducted from your account based on actual expenditures when PROJECT FINANCIAL REPORT is submitted.

~~9-78~~ 12/78

July 11, 1980

TO: Diana
Cathy G.
Ethel

FROM: Joann

RE: Tarrant County's request for TEF funds

You'll note that the board poll indicates they have requested $650.00 and the form you received lists $600.00. The $650.00 is correct and this piece of paper should be attached to your respective form(s).

Marty Kissinger called here on July 10 to request the change. They had not included money for distribution.

I did ask if she wanted to parcel out the $600 for printing between the two brochures -- she said she didn't and Georgia was out of town. Some board members may ask about that.

I am now going to sign this official piece of paper to make it official. Good heavens!

Joann Lorelace

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF TEXAS EDUCATION FUND
1212 Guadalupe, Suite 109, Austin, Texas 78701

PROJECT FINANCIAL REPORT

FROM: LWV of Tarrant County Date: 7 May 1981

FOR: Name of project: ~~TV Cable Course~~

INCOME		EXPENDITURES	
Received from TEF:		Printing:	
To be received from TEF: M Harding Acct	$ 105.00	Promotion:	
From sales:		Distribution:	
Other:		Office overhead:	
		Volunteers' expenses:	
TOTAL	$ 105.00	Other:	
		TCJC Registration	105.00
		TOTAL	$105.00

Pd 5/11/81 ck # 681 $105.00

ge # 3 5/8/81 $5.25

Receipts must be attached justifying all expenditures and should be attached to the report sent to the TEF treasurer.

PROJECT SUPERVISOR
Georgia Kidwell

Additional 5% (or $5.00 minimum) administration fee for local League projects to be deducted from LL account $ 5.25

Marjorie L Williams
Signature of Project Director
local League Treasur

Make four copies: Send one to state office.
one to Project Supervisor.
one to TEF Treasurer -- with receipts attached. ✓ 3 encls
Keep one copy for your files.

Please submit as soon as possible following completion of the project.

9-78

TARRANT COUNTY JUNIOR COLLEGE DISTRICT No. D 16109

Johnson, Shirley — 4-6-81

LAST FIRST INITIAL DATE

Social Security No. [redacted]

TUITION S.H.		
FEES ☐ OUT OF COUNTY ☐		
STUDENT SERVICE FEE		
PHYSICAL EDUCATION FEE		
LABORATORY FEE		
LATE REGISTRATION FEE		
CHANGE OF SCHEDULE FEE		
CSC TUITION MET 2040	35.	00
ADMISSION FEE		
TRAFFIC VIOLATION		
TRANSCRIPT		
☐ CASH ☒ CHECK NE ☐ T/A TOTAL	35.	00

Incl

TUITION
Tarrant County Resident: paid 5/14/81 LWV Ck# 295 (late w
$4.00 per semester hour with a minimum tuition of $25.00 per semester.
In State Resident living outside Tarrant County:
$4.00 per semester hour with a minimum tuition of $25.00 per semester, plus an out of District fee of $3.00 per semester hour.
Out of State Resident:
$40.00 per semester hour.

Fees

Admission Fee	5.00
Change of Schedule Fee	5.00
Laboratory Fee	8.00
Late Registration Fee	5.00
Physical Education Fee	8.00
Private Music Lessons	
1 - Semester Hour	40.00
2 - Semester Hours	70.00
Programming Fee	16.00
Returned Check Fee	5.00
Scuba and Bowling Fee	16.00
Students Service Fee: $1.00 per semester hour to a maximum of $10.00 per semester	
Transcript Per Copy	1.00
Welding Lab Fee	16.00

Tuition and Fees on Community Service Courses or short courses will be based on the anticipated cost.

All Tuition and Fees must be paid at the time of Registration, and a student is not officially registered until payment is made in full.

Refunds
No refunds will be made except in case of official withdrawal from classes:
Withdrawal during first week of classes 80%
Withdrawal during second week of classes 50%
After second week the college will make no refunds

Summer refund policies are listed in the summer schedule.
See Community Services Bulletin for refund policy on non-credit courses.

Tuition and Fees are subject to change without notice

G. Watkins
BUSINESS OFFICE

TARRANT COUNTY JUNIOR COLLEGE DISTRICT No. ND 72803

Kidwell | Georgia | B. | 4-6-81

LAST | FIRST | INITIAL | DATE

Social Security No. [redacted]

Paid 5/4/81 PT (att. a work

TUITION	S.H.		
STUDENT SERVICE FEE			
OUT OF COUNTY FEE			
PHYSICAL EDUCATION FEE			
LABORATORY FEE			
LATE REGISTRATION FEE			
CHANGE OF SCHEDULE FEE			
CSC TUITION	MET2040	35	00
ADMISSION FEE			
TRAFFIC VIOLATION			
TRANSCRIPT			
☐ CASH ☑ CHECK ☐ T/A	TOTAL	35	00

TUITION

Tarrant County Resident: LWV ~~NOW~~ 276
$4.00 per semester hour with a minimum tuition of $25.00 per semester.

In State Resident living outside Tarrant County:
$4.00 per semester hour with a minimum tuition of $25.00 per semester, plus an out of District fee of $3.00 per semester hour.

Out of State Resident:
$40.00 per semester hour.

Fees

Admission Fee	5.00
Change of Schedule Fee	5.00
Laboratory Fee	8.00
Late Registration Fee	5.00
Physical Education Fee	8.00
Private Music Lessons	
1 - Semester Hour	40.00
2 - Semester Hours	70.00
Programming Fee	16.00
Returned Check Fee	5.00
Scuba and Bowling Fee	16.00
Students Service Fee: $1.00 per semester hour to a maximum of $10.00 per semester	
Transcript Per Copy	1.00

Tuition and Fees on Community Service Courses or short courses will be based on the anticipated cost.

All Tuition and Fees must be paid at the time of Registration, and a student is not officially registered until payment is made in full.

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After second week the college will make no refunds

Summer refund policies are listed in the summer schedule.
See Community Services Bulletin for refund policy on non-credit courses.

Tuition and Fees are subject to change without notice

RL

BUSINESS OFFICE

Instructiona
Medi
112 Eas

Incl 2

TARRANT COUNTY JUNIOR COLLEGE DISTRICT

No. D 16132

Luebbehusen, Jamie
LAST FIRST INITIAL

4-9-81
DATE

Social Security No [redacted]

Pd. Voucher #296 5/5/8
PT workshops

	S.H.		
TUITION			
FEES ☐ OUT OF COUNTY ☐			
STUDENT SERVICE FEE			
PHYSICAL EDUCATION FEE			
LABORATORY FEE			
LATE REGISTRATION FEE			
CHANGE OF SCHEDULE FEE			
CSC TUITION MET 2040		35.	00
ADMISSION FEE			
TRAFFIC VIOLATION			
TRANSCRIPT			
☐ CASH ☒ CHECK ☐ T/A	TOTAL	35.	00

Incl 3 NE

TUITION
Tarrant County Resident:
$4.00 per semester hour with a minimum tuition of $25.00 per semester.
In State Resident living outside Tarrant County:
$4.00 per semester hour with a minimum tuition of $25.00 per semester. plus an out of District fee of $3.00 per semester hour.
Out of State Resident:
$40.00 per semester hour.

Fees

Admission Fee	
Change of Schedule Fee	5.00
Laboratory Fee	5.00
Late Registration Fee	8.00
Physical Education Fee	5.00
Private Music Lessons	8.00
1 - Semester Hour	
2 - Semester Hours	40.00
Programming Fee	70.00
Returned Check Fee	16.00
Scuba and Bowling Fee	5.00
Students Service Fee: $1.00 per semester hour to a maximum of $10.00 per semester	16.00
Transcript Per Copy	1.00
Welding Lab Fee	16.00

Tuition and Fees on Community Service Courses or short courses will be based on the anticipated cost.

All Tuition and Fees must be paid at the time of Registration, and a student is not officially registered until payment is made in full.

Refunds
No refunds will be made except in case of official withdrawal from classes:
Withdrawal during first week of classes 80%
Withdrawal during second week of classes 50%
After second week the college will make no refunds

Summer refund policies are listed in the summer schedule.
See Community Services Bulletin for refund policy on non-credit courses.

Tuition and Fees are subject to change without notice

G. Watkins
BUSINESS OFFICE

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF TEXAS EDUCATION FUND
1212 Guadalupe, #109, Austin, Texas 78701

PROJECT DIRECTOR'S REPORT

LWV OF Tarrant County PROJECT Cable TV Course (Mary Harding Fund TEF)

1. What was the primary accomplishment of the project?

   Publication (please describe):

   Conference/workshop (please describe)

   Other (please describe) Four LWV/TC members took a course given by Tarrant County Junior College - "Cable Televisions A Production Workshop for Access Users" - April 13 thru April 29, 1981

2. How many persons did the project reach? How was this accomplished?

3. Was the project successful? (please describe)

   The course was a "how to" workshop designed to provide basic skills to individuals from the community in the design development and production of television programs for use on cable television systems. The four members who attended the course have gained experience that in the future should benefit the League in learning how to use cable TV to promote our program.

4. Please attach copies of publications, invitations, programs, and other printed materials.

Georgia B. Kidwell
Signature of Director

May 11, 1981
Date

Make four copies. Send one to state office
one to Project Supervisor
one to TEF treasurer
Keep one for your files

9-78

MAR 2 4 1981

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF TEXAS EDUCATION FUND
1212 Guadalupe, #109, Austin, Texas 78701

For state use only
Approved ✓
Disapproved ___ Date 3/26/81
Supervisor:
G Kidwell

Distribution: Secy __ Pres __
Treas ✓ SO __

PROJECT REQUEST FORM

FROM: LWV of Tarrant County

Proposed Project:

Tarrant County Junior College--Northeast Campus is offering a course in preparing and presenting cable television programs, including use of cameras and technical equipment in the studio. Since two of our municipalities are already on the cable, the Fort Worth contract has just been awarded, and the Arlington contract is scheduled to be awarded soon, this is a timely opportunity for League members to learn to make use of the resources cable TV offers.

Plans for execution, including distribution of any printed material:

Six of our members responded to announcements at unit meetings and in the VOTER. They will be available to help other members in the future with any television opportunities that are offered to the local Leagues in Tarrant County, not just cable TV, including our long-term involvement with KTVT Channel 11 in producing Voters Digest.

Anticipated completion date: The course is being offered six nights in April, so completion will be by the end of April.

Proposed Project Director: Georgia Kidwell Phone: [redacted]
Address: [redacted]

Proposed budget:	Income	Expenditures
Portion budgeted from LL Ed. Fund money on deposit: (6 registrations at $35 each) Mary Harding Memorial Account	$210.00	Printing:
		Postage:
		Supplies:
		Office Overhead:
		Volunteers' Expenses:
		Other: 6 registrations at $35.00 each 210.00
TOTAL	$210.00	TOTAL $210.00

Martha E. Kissenger
Signature of LL President or TEF Trust

MAKE FIVE COPIES. Send four to the state office; keep one for your files.

*Local Leagues: A 5% ($5.00 minimum) administration fee will also be deducted from your account based on actual expenditures when PROJECT FINAL REPORT is submitted.

MAR 16 1981

DC
ES
3 - CG
SD

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF TARRANT COUNTY

[redacted]

March 11, 1981

League of Women Voters of
Texas Education Fund
Diana Clark, Chairman

Mary Harding Memorial Fund
Rachel Gooch, Chairman

Tarrant County Junior College--Northeast Campus is offering a course this spring on producing programs for cable television. Several of our members have expressed interest in taking the course, and it was suggested that we apply for Mary Harding Memorial Funds to cover the cost of their enrollment. This is especially appropriate since the northeast part of Tarrant County is already being served by cable television and the Arlington and Fort Worth areas will be involved in the near future. Experience gained in the cable television course could be applied to working with any television program, of course, including our long-time association with Channel 11 and Voters Digest.

At the March 3, 1981, board of directors meeting, the Tarrant County League board members agreed to apply for Mary Harding Memorial Funds to cover registration fees at $35 per person for up to six participants in the cable television course at TCJC-NE, for a total of $210.00. The course will be held in April, so prior approval by the Memorial Fund Committee and the LWV/TEF board as possible.

Please let me know if you need additional information.

Sincerely,

Martha E. Kissinger

(Mrs. T. A. Kissinger)
President
League of Women Voters
of Tarrant County

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF TEXAS EDUCATION FUND
1212 Guadalupe, Suite 109, Austin, Texas 78701

PROJECT FINANCIAL REPORT

FROM: LWV of Tarrant County, [redacted] 19 Feb 1981

FOR: Name of project: Leadership Arlington

INCOME		EXPENDITURES	
Received from TEF:		Printing:	
To be received from TEF:	$100.00	Promotion:	
From sales:		Distribution:	
Other:		Office overhead:	
		Volunteers' expenses:	
TOTAL	$100.00	Other: Attendance at Workshps & Conferences	$100.00
		TOTAL	$100.00

Pd 2/28/81 $ 100.00
ck # 670
admin fee $5.00
je 2 2/81

Receipts must be attached justifying all expenditures and should be attached to the report sent to the TEF treasurer.

From Mary Harding Memorial Fund Accr

Additional 5% (or $5.00 minimum) administration fee for local League projects to be deducted from LL account 5.00

Martha E Kissinger
Signature of ~~Project Director~~ President

Make four copies: Send one to state office.
one to Project Supervisor.
one to TEF Treasurer -- with receipts attached.
Keep one copy for your files.

Please submit as soon as possible following completion of the project.

9-78

February 3 81

Leadership Arlington
100.00
Claire Daulton - participation fee
(token payment)

P. T. Attendance at Workshops Conferences
Memorial Fund (Mary Hardin to be reimbursed from 1981 Texas Education Fund) 100.00

approved
Board Meeting Nov 3, 1980

Marshall Lovinger
President

✓

4 Feb 81
100.00

217

NOV 20 1980

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF TEXAS EDUCATION FUND
1212 Guadalupe, #109, Austin, Texas 78701

For state use only
Approved ✓
Disapproved ___ Date 1/81
Supervisor:
Ethel Sturgis

Distribution: Sec'y ___ Pres. ___
Treas. / S.O. ___

PROJECT REQUEST FORM

FROM: LWV of Tarrant County, Texas

Proposed Project: Participation in Leadership Arlington program.

Plans for execution, including distribution of any printed material:
The League of Women Voters has been invited to have a local League member participate in the first year of the Leadership Arlington program.

Anticipated completion date: May 31, 1981

Proposed Project Director: Name Claire Daulton Phone: [redacted]

Address: [redacted]

Proposed budget:	Income	Expenditures	
Portion budgeted from LL Ed. Fund money on deposit:	$ 100.00	Printing:	$
Donations from:		Postage:	
		Supplies:	
		Office Overhead:	
		Volunteers' Expenses:	
Portion from LL taxable money:		Other: Leadership Arlington Fee (partial payment toward $300.00 fee)	100.00
Sales:			
Other:			
TOTAL	100.00	TOTAL	100.00 *

(If more space needed, use another sheet)

Martha E. Kissinger
Signature of LL President or TEF Trustee

MAKE FIVE COPIES. Send four to the state office; keep one for your files.

* Local Leagues: A 5% ($5.00 minimum) administration fee will also be deducted from your account based on actual expenditures when PROJECT FINANCIAL REPORT is submitted.

10/80

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF TEXAS EDUCATION FUND
1212 Guadalupe, #109, Austin, Texas 78701

PROJECT DIRECTOR'S REPORT

LWV of TARRANT County PROJECT LEADERSHIP ARLINGTON

PROJECT SUPERVISOR (TEF trustee) ETHEL STURGIS

1. What was the primary accomplishment of the project:

Publication (please describe):

Conference/workshop (please describe): ELEVEN MEETING/WORKSHOPS WERE HELD during AN 8 month PERIOD - OBJECTIVE: TO DEVELOP MORE FULLY THE LEADERSHIP ABILITIES AND CIVIC AWARENESS OF THE PARTICIPANTS - TO DEVELOP

Other (please describe): THEIR POTENTIAL FOR CIVIC RESPONSIBILITIES. THERE WERE PROGRAM/WORKSHOPS CONCERNING ARLINGTON'S QUALITY OF LIFE, TRANSPORTATION NEEDS, LONG RANGE PLANNING, HISTORICAL FACTS AND CITY ASSETS.

2. How many persons did the project reach? How was this accomplished?

THERE WERE 35 PARTICIPANTS IN THE FIRST LEADERSHIP CLASS FROM A BROAD SECTION OF THE COMMUNITY

3. Was the project successful? (please describe) PROJECT WAS SUCCESSFUL IN AS MUCH AS IT OPENED A DIALOGUE AMONG THE PARTICIPANTS AND BROADENED THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CITY'S GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURE AND ALSO ITS EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL ASSETS. ACCENT ARLINGTON WAS FORMED AT THE FINAL MEETING - AN ORGANIZATION COMMITTED TO DEVELOPING AWARENESS OF URBAN ISSUES AND TO PROVIDE

4. Please attcch copies of local publications, invitations, programs, and other printed materials to each copy of this report.

A FORUM THROUGH WHICH INTERESTED CITIZENS MAY PARTICIPATE IN STUDIES OF TOPICS OF CIVIC CONCERN. CLAIRE DAULTON LWV MEMBER WAS ELECTED SECRETARY OF ACCENT ARLINGTON.

Claire D Daulton
Signature of Director

5/31/81
Date

Make four copies. Send three to the state office
Keep one for your files

- -

For state use only: Distribution -- Treasurer____ Supervisor____ or TEF Sec'y____ state office____

10/80

November 10, 1980

League of Women Voters of
Texas Education Fund
The Penthouse--Suite 109
1212 Guadalupe
Austin, Texas 78701

Dear LWV/TEF Trustees:

On October 14, I received a call from one of our Arlington members, Peggy Terry, who told me that a group has been formed in that city to conduct a "Leadership Arlington" program, patterned on the "Leadership Fort Worth" program which our League has participated in for the past nine years. The sponsoring group wanted the League to submit a nominee for the first year's program. I felt that this was too good a chance to pass up and that we must arrange for one of our Arlington members to participate in the first year's activities; hopefully the new Arlington League would be able to follow through in the future.

There were no unit meetings scheduled for the end of October, and I couldn't see calling every Arlington member. Therefore, we relied on making the announcement at scheduled tours of the Village Creek Sewage Treatment Plant, October 15 and 18, and on Arlington members "passing the word." I asked that anyone interested in applying get in touch with me by October 20, and by that date I had heard from two members, one of whom later decided to withdraw because of her already heavy schedule and family situation. Therefore the board was polled the weekend of October 24-26 on three questions:

Would you support the nomination of Claire Daulton for Leadership Arlington? _____yes _____no

Would you approve appropriating $25 of LWV/TC funds as a token payment toward the $300 Leadership Arlington fee? _____yes _____no

Would you approve applying for up to $100 of Mary Harding Memorial Funds (through LWV/Texas Education Fund) to pay part of the $300 Leadership Arlington fee? _____yes _____no

On October 27, the Secretary reported that the poll was answered in the affirmative, and I called Claire to tell her to submit her

application to Leadership Arlington and to ask her to write a letter to the LWV/TC board of directors requesting Mary Harding Memorial Funds, both of which she did.

About this time, I received a mailing from State Office which included the new LWV/TEF publication. I have not read it, but did look at it enough to find that applications for TEF funds require "prior approval." I hope that the board's action the weekend of October 24-26, 1980, qualifies this request as having been taken at the proper time, since it is largely my fault that this letter was not written immediately thereafter. The board's decision was ratified at the November 3 board meeting.

Therefore, I am forwarding the request of Claire Daulton, which has been approved by the board of directors of the League of Women Voters of Tarrant County, that $100 of Mary Harding Memorial Funds be allocated as partial payment of the Leadership Arlington fee for 1980-1981.

Sincerely,

MK

(Mrs. T. A. Kissinger)
President
League of Women Voters
of Tarrant County

cc: LWV/TEF Treasurer Ethel Sturgis

October 24, 1966

To: Lancaster, Ballard, Brown, Casperson, Joor, May, Prashner
From: Brownscombe
Re: State-Local Relations consensus and November VOTER article

After considering Dorothy's memo of 10/21 and Rose's second memo (10/20) with its enclosure of Betty Pettis's original compilation of the 1965 SLR consensus, it seems to me that the application of SLR consensus positions to the TRL proposals is too complicated to handle through correspondence. Face-to-face discussion seems to me to be necessary. Could we meet in Austin just before the January Board meeting? Between now and then I think Rose should lead us in continuing our homework and that we should keep up the exchange of thoughts and ideas. A meeting with TRL people would be helpful, in my opinion, and could also be good PR. The January Board meeting could act on our committee's recommendations as to what TRL proposals the League should support.

I hope we can avoid asking the Leagues for further consensus. Coming so late in the year and with their Program calendars well filled, I doubt that Leagues could give SLR enough attention to achieve meaningful consensus. In my experience, also, Leagues tend to be critical of short-notice calls for consensus, chiefly because they feel that they are not able, under the circumstances, to do a League-like job.

In line with the suggestions above, I feel that the last part of the November VOTER article should be revamped, beginning with paragraph 13. (The gist of paragraph 17 could be added to paragraph 12, becoming its last sentence. All of our consensus positions would then be in paragraph 12.) The first sentence of the new paragraph 13 might be: "Keeping in mind the above consensus, your state Board is evaluating the recent, widely-publicized legislative recommendations of the Texas Research League." Next could come several paragraphs summarizing the TRL proposals, and the end of the article could prepare League members for possible action after the January Board meeting.

Put this note in pencil on Beulah's carbon: Florence called me yesterday & I think she's feeling better about things and it would be OK to mention Eloise's suggestion about quantity reproduction to her —

May 26, 1966

To: Lancaster, Casperson, Prashner, May, Joor
From: Brownscombe
Re: ELECTION LAWS (mailing August 1st to local Leagues on constitutional amendments 7 and 8).

What a lot of thought and effective work have gone into your material on the above, Rose.

So far my only contributions are in the form of changes (refinements, I hope) in the material you've prepared, Rose--I've not been able to think of any slogans or different signs or flyers.

On the sign it seems to me a transition element is needed between the poll tax part and the vote against annual registration part. My suggestion is:

THE POLL TAX IS GONE....

BUT THE MEMORY LINGERS ON

IN THE PROPOSED ANNUAL REGISTRATION OF VOTERS

* * * * * * * * *

VOTE AGAINST ANNUAL REGISTRATION

BY VOTING AGAINST

AMENDMENT #7

League of Women Voters of Texas

The changes I'd suggest in the flyer are incorporated on the next page - --

I think the idea about the stickers is very good, and if we don't have sufficient of the previous sticker left I'd suggest having new stickers printed which would include ~~xxxxx~~ the wording of both stickers.

Regarding amendment #8, I like the suggestion of procuring testimonials from people who were disenfranchised because of residence requirements. Could we make any suggestions as to how a local League might find such people? And if it proves too difficult to get real live people for the testimonials, how about suggesting that manufactured testimonials be used and attributed to hypothetical people like Mrs. A, Mr. B, and Miss C, with these, of course, not being printed as actual quotations from real people.

THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF TEXAS

Urges You To

VOTE AGAINST

AMENDMENT #7 - Annual Registration

THIS AMENDMENT will read on the ballot:

"FOR (or AGAINST) repealing the poll tax as a requirement for voting."

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

BUT.....

THIS AMENDMENT also includes this wording: "provided, however, that before offering to vote at an election a voter shall have registered annually".....

(The Poll Tax has been declared unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court. Therefore, the issue in Amendment #7 is the Annual Registration required.)

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

The League of Women Voters of Texas believes that a PERMANENT REGISTRATION SYSTEM, similar to ones used in a majority of the states, is a better system because it....

Encourages all voters to register year 'round, except during a specified time before each election

Allows for more accuracy by keeping a PERMANENT REGISTRATION list up to date, thus dispensing with a whole new list every year

Takes names off when people don't vote in several elections and when the list is systematically checked against recorded deaths

Requires a person to sign his or her name at the polls for identification

LET YOUR LEGISLATORS KNOW YOU WANT THESE SAFEGUARDS IN A PERMANENT REGISTRATION SYSTEM.....and....

VOTE NO ON AMENDMENT #7

5/9/66

TO: Joor, Casperson, Brownscombe, Prashner, May
FROM: Lancaster
RE: ELECTION LAWS (Mailing August 1 to Local Leagues on Const. Am. #7 and #8)

Find attached suggestions to send out to Local Leagues August 1 on Permanent Voter Registration and the League's oppostion to Amendment #7....and also support of Amendment #8 - liberalizing residence requirements. I would like to have lots of ideas so we can be selective when we're in Houston in June.... so would appreciate ideas, slogans, flyers, speech outlines, etc. from each of you. I'll be working on a fact sheet in the meantime on both issues.

Permanent Voter Registration

Attached:
1. Large sign suggestion
2. Flyer suggestion
3. Stickers suggestion
4. ~~5-minute speech outline~~
5. copy of amendment #7
6. suggestion for letter to LWVUS from Ruth Joor to get testimonials on Permanent Voter Reg.

Liberalizing Residence Requirements

7. Copy of Amendment #8
8. Suggested local testimonial sheet

to follow: speech outline
fact sheet
testimonials

Suggestions for large signs
(Could attach example ~~#2~~ to the sign) (1)

The Poll Tax is gone

— but the memory lingers on —

- - - - - -

VOTE AGAINST ANNUAL REGISTRATION

BY VOTING AGAINST

AMENDMENT #7

League of Women Voters
of Texas

Suggestion for mailing to members, contributors and to hand out at meetings where a League member is speaking

(2)

The League of Women Voters of Texas

Urges You To

VOTE AGAINST

AMENDMENT #7 - Annual Registration

THIS AMENDMENT will read on the ballot:

"FOR (or AGAINST) repealing the poll tax as a requirement for voting."

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

BUT.....

This Amendment also includes this wording: [actually contains 81 words to be added to the Texas Constitution, including] "provided, however, that before offering to vote at an election a voter shall have registered annually" ----------

(The Poll Tax [issue is being settled in the Courts.] Has been declared unconstitutional by the U S Supreme Court. Therefore, the [main] issue in Amendment #7 is the Annual Registration required.)

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

The League of Women Voters of Texas believes that a PERMANENT REGISTRATION SYSTEM, similar to ones used in a majority of the states, is a better system because it ----------

[A system that] encourages all voters to register # year 'round, except for a specified time before each election

[A system that] allows for more accuracy by keeping a PERMANENT REGISTRATION list up to date - and not having to make a new list every year, [and within 60 to 90 days with no time for checking registrars' eligibility] thus dispensing with whole

[A system that] takes names off when a [person doesn't] people don't vote in several elections and when the list is systematically checked against recorded deaths

[A system that] requires a person to sign his/her or her name at the polls for identification

VOTE NO [FOR] AMENDMENT #7 AND ANNUAL REGISTRATION AND [LET YOUR LEGISLATOR] KNOW YOU WANT THESE SAFEGUARDS IN A PERMANENT REGISTRATION SYSTEM.

If there are still quite a few of the old stickers left (who has them????) a new sticker could be made to accompany it:

Let's Stick for PERMANENT VOTER REGISTRATION	By Voting NO on AMENDMENT #7 (Annual Registration)

These would be eye catching when mailing out a flyer such as example #2.

(THIS RESOLUTION WILL APPEAR AS AMENDMENT #7 on the ballot in the General Election November 1966)

H.J.R. 13
AS FINALLY PASSED AND
SENT TO THE GOVERNOR

5

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION

proposing an Amendment to Sections 2 and 4 of Article VI of the Constitution of the State of Texas so as to repeal the provision making payment of the poll tax a requirement for voting and so as to authorize the Legislature to provide for the registration of all voters.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. That Section 2 of Article VI of the Constitution of the State of Texas be amended, effective February 1, 1968, by deleting the following language:

"and provided further, that any voter who is subject to pay a poll tax under the laws of the State of Texas shall have paid said tax before offering to vote at any election in this State and hold a receipt showing that said poll tax was paid before the first day of February next preceding such election. Or if said voter shall have lost or misplaced said tax receipt, he or she, as the case may be, shall be entitled to vote upon making affidavit before any officer authorized to administer oaths that such tax receipt has been lost. Such affidavit shall be in writing and left with the judge of the election. The husband may pay the poll tax of his wife and receive the receipt therefor. In like mann,er the wife may pay the poll tax of her husband and receive the receipt therefor."

and by substituting therefor the following language:

"provided, however, that before offering to vote at an election a voter shall have registered annually, but such requirement for registration shall not be considered a qualification of an elector within the meaning of the term 'qualified elector' as used in any other Article of this Constitution in respect to any matter except qualification and eligibility to vote at an election. Any legislation enacted in anticipation of the adoption of this Amendment shall not be invalid because of its anticipatory nature."

The text of this Section, as so amended, is shown below, with the deleted language marked through by a broken line and with the new language underscored:

"Section 2. Every person subject to none of the foregoing disqualifications who shall have attained the age of twenty-one (21) years and who shall be a citizen of the United States and who shall have resided in this State one (1) year next preceding an election and the last six (6) months within the district or county in which such person offers to vote, shall be deemed a qualified elector;

(The Bill shows the paragraph above deleted and
then the new papagraph)

The Legislature may authorize absentee voting. And this provision of the Constituion shall be self-enacting without the necessity of further legislation. Any member of the Armed Forces of the United States or component branches thereof, or in the military service of the United States, may vote only in the county in which he or she resided at the time of entering such service so long as he or she is a member of the Armed Forces."

Section 2. That Section 4 of Article VI of the Constitution of the State of Texas be amended by changing the word "may" to "shall" in the last clause thereof and by deleting the words "in all cities containing a population of ten thousand inhabitants or more."

The text of this Section, as so amended, is shown below, with the deleted language marked through by a broken line and with the new language underscored:

"Section 4. In all elections by the people, the vote shall be by ballot, and the Legislature shall provide for the numbering of tickets and make such other regulations as may be necessary to detect and punish fraud and preserve the purity of the ballot box; and the Legislature ~~may~~ shall provide by law for the registration of all voters in all cities ~~containing a population of ten thousand inhabitants or more~~."

Sec. 3. If any other Amendment to Sections 2 or 4 of Article VI of the Constitution of the State of Texas, being for a different purpose, is adopted at an earlier election or at the same election, the adoption of this Amendment shall not be construed as nullifying any change made by such other Amendment.

Sec. 4. The foregoing Constitutional Amendment shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of the state at an election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1966, at which election all ballots shall have printed thereon the following:

"FOR repealing the poll tax as a requirement for voting.

"AGAINST repealing the poll tax as a requirement for voting."

Sec. 5. If the foregoing Amendment is adopted, the proclamation of the Governor declaring the adoption of the Amendment shall set forth the full text of the amended Sections, as amended herein and as amended by any other proposed Amendment which is submitted by the 59th Legislature and which has been duly adopted prior to such proclamation.

Sec. 6. The Governor of the State of Texas shall issue the necessary proclamation for the election and this Amendment shall be published in the manner and for the length of time as required by the Constitution and laws of this State.

_____ _____

Lieutenant Governor
President of the Senate

Speaker of the House

I hereby certify that H.J.R. No. 13 was adopted by the House on April 27, 1965, by the following vote: Yeas 113, Nays 26; and that the House concurred in Senate Amendments to H. J.R. No. 13 on May 29, 1965, by the following vote: Yeas 137, Nays 1; and that the House adopted H.C.R. No. 184 authorizing certain corrections in H.J.R. No. 13 on May 29, 1965, by a non-record vote.

_____

Chief Clerk of the House

I I hereby certify that H.J.R. No. 13 was passed by the Senate, as amended, on May 29, 1965, by the following vote: Yeas 21, Nays 8; and that the Senate adopted H. C. R. No. 184 authorizing certain corrections in H. J. R. No. 13 on May 31, 1965.

_____

Secretary of the Senate

APPROVED _____
Date

_____
Governor

6

May 10, 1966

TO: Joor, Casperson, Brownscombe, Prashner, May, Nolle, Nitchie
FROM: Lancaster
RE: PERMANENT VOTER REGISTRATION ... letter to national LWV seeking states who have switched recently from annual

A suggestion has been passed my way (and a good one!) to get testimonials from some who can vouch for safeguards in a Permanent Voter Registration system, so I'm drafting the letter below.

Jo -- if we already have this information in the files please let me and state office know. If I don't get to San Antonio or you to Austin in the next couple weeks I guess you better plan to ship at least a selective part of the files dealing with PVR.

Mrs. Robert J. Stuart, President
League of Women Voters US
[redacted]

Dear Mrs. Stuart:

In our effort to get a good workable Permanent Voter Registration System for Texas we are constantly faced with skeptical attitudes that a permanent system can provide the needed safeguards against error and fraud. Therefore, we would like to obtain statements from state or county election officials in other permanent registration states, preferably states in the Mid West (such as Colorado, Oklahoma and New Mexico). We would like states who have changed from an annual system to a permanent system in recent years, possibly with League help.

We would greatly appreciate your providing us with the names of any State Leagues who have worked on a Permanent Voter Registration System so that we might contact them.

Sincerely,

Mrs. William E. Joor, President

(AMENDMENT #8 on November 1966 Ballot)

(7)

H. J. R. 24
AS FINALLY PASSED AND SENT TO THE GOVERNOR

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION

proposing an amendment to Article VI of the Constitution of the State of Texas by adding a new Section thereto, Section 2a, to provide for voting on electors for President and Vice President, and on all state-wide offices, questions or propositions by persons qualified to vote in this State except for meeting county or district residence requirements, and to provide for voting on electors for President and Vice President by otherwise qualified United States citizens who have moved into or out of the State preceding a presidential election.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

Section 1. Article VI of the Constitution of the State of Texas is amended by adding a new Section thereto, Section 2a, to read:

"Section 2a. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, the Legislature may enact laws and provide a method of registration, including the time of such registration, permitting any person who is qualified to vote in this State except for the residence requirements within a county or district, as set forth in Section 2 of this Article, to vote for (1) electors for President and Vice President of the United States and (2) all offices, questions or propositions to be voted on by all electors throughout this State.

"(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, the Legislature may enact laws and provide for a method of registration, including the time for such registration, permitting any person (1) who is qualified to vote in this State except for the residence requirements of Section 2 of this Article, and (2) who shall have resided anywhere within this State at least thirty (30) days next preceding a General Election in a presidential election year, and (3) who shall have been a qualified elector in another state immediately prior to his removal to this State or would have been eligible to vote in such other state had he remained there until such election, to vote for electors for President and Vice President of the United States in that election.

"(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, the Legislature may enact laws and provide for a method of registration, including the time for such registration, permitting absentee voting for electors for President and Vice President of the United States in this State by former residents of this State (1) who have removed to another state, and (2) who meet all qualifications, except residence requirements, for voting for electors for President and Vice President in this State at the time of the election, but the privileges of suffrage so granted shall be only for such period of time as would permit a former resident of this State to meet the residence requirements for voting in his new state of residence, and in no case for more than twenty-four (24) months."

Sec. 2. The foregoing Constitutional Amendment shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of this State at an election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1966, at which election all ballots shall have printed thereon the following:

"FOR the Constitutional Amendment permitting persons qualified to vote in this State except for the residence requirements in a county or district to vote for Presidential and Vice Presidential Electors and for all state-wide offices, questions or propositions, and permitting citizens of the United States recently arrived or departed from the State to vote for Presidential and Vice Presidential Electors."

"AGAINST the Constitution Amendment.....(above repeated)."

8

SUGGESTIONS FOR SUPPORTING AMENDMENT #8 NOVEMBER 8, 1966

Print up a page of testimonials of people in your community who were disfranchised because of residence requirements.

1. Find someone who moved into your community less than six months before the May 7, 1966 Primary from another county in Texas and were unable to vote for Governor of Texas or any other state offices .....or someone who has just moved to your community and won't be able to vote for Governor in November 8, 1966 general election.

2. Find someone who moved into your community from another state less than a year before the 1964 November general election and was not able to vote for electors for president and vice president anywhere .....

I hope the fact sheet will include some late figures on % of families that move from county to county in Texas and from state to state....to point up the need for new laws.

Vote FOR Amendment #8 on November 8.

Sec. 3. The Governor of Texas shall issue the necessary proclamation for the election and this Amendment shall be published in the manner and for the length of time as required by the Constitution and laws of this State.

_____ _____

Lieutenant Governor
President of the Senate

Speaker of the House

I hereby certify that H. J. R. No. 24 was adopted by the House on March 23, 1965, by the following vote: Yeas 134, Nays 3; and that the House concurred in Senate amendments to H. J. R. No. 24 on May 31, 1965, by the following vote: Yeas 139, Nays 0.

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Secretary of the Senate

APPROVED _____

Date

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Governor

file

November 1, 1966

To: Lancaster, May, Prashner, Casperson, Joor
From: Brownscombe
Re: Suggested S-LR meeting in Austin (Rose's memo of 10/29/66)

I do think a meeting with Mr. McGrew and/or Mr. Burger could be helpful, but not until we can base our discussion with them on TRL's preliminary report, which, so far as I've heard, will not be completed until sometime in December.

I do think a face-to-face meeting of the committee is necessary, but, again, what do we have to meet about until we have been able to study at least TRL's preliminary report?

So it seems to me that November 17th for a meeting is definitely too soon.

In fact, I think we shouldn't be too surprised if the TRL report is late, as such reports often are, and we have it just in the nick of time for the committee to meet shortly before the January Board meeting.

Note to Janice:
I'm enclosing two clippings, Janice, re TCR which I thought might help you. Hardeman's "anti" stand is no surprise, I'm sure. Somewhere I have a clipping quoting Hall of Rockwall as being "agin" also. I thought Bert Holmes' article a refreshing treatment of the amendments which gets in some cracks against the system which might be worth quoting.... I'm sure the Dallas League will send its Voters Guide to SO, but I thought you might want one too, so here 'tis.