

TO: Local League Presidents (For Voters Service, Public Relations, and Speakers Bureau Chairmen)

FROM: Mrs. F. L. Duckworth, Legislature Chairman

DPM
LWV of Texas
August 1968

RE: VOTERS SERVICE - PROGRAM ACTION

The distinction between LWV Voters Service and Program Action should be made clear to members and to the public before the ^{August} November 5 election, when we will publish state Voters Guides on the ~~14~~¹⁷ Amendments, and will support Proposed Constitutional Amendments ~~#5~~^{#1 + #9}. The local League Board is responsible for explaining this distinction and why it is a part of League policy.

Program Action is the League's effort to achieve a change in government or policies of government considered desirable following study and consensus by our membership. *It results in the Leagues taking stands on issues - and actively supporting them.*

Voters Service is what the title implies - a service to the voter. In a broad sense it is basic citizenship training. It provides factual information on candidates and, usually, pros and cons on the issues. *unbiased.* It does not include League positions with ballot issues. To do so "would tend to change the intent of Voters Service and could result in undermining the public confidence in the objectivity of Voters Service."* *

To keep the line of demarcation clear, the national Board recommends that a League position on an issue not be indicated on Voters Service materials such as Voters Guides. However, "when an issue is on the League Program and the League has a position on it, separate material promoting the League stand may be provided."*

Constitutional Amendment #5 [FOR OR AGAINST the constitutional amendment providing the members of the Legislature shall receive as salary an amount not exceeding Eight Thousand, Four Hundred Dollars (\$8,400) per year.] will receive the same pro and con treatment in our Voters Service material as the other 13 Amendments on the ballot. But separate League materials will present our program position for this Amendment. Speaking engagements should likewise be separate. If you are asked to speak on our program position for increased legislative salaries, make clear that this position was reached after study of the Texas legislative process and consensus by our membership. If you are speaking on the Amendments and are asked a direct question about whether the League supports any of them, simply answer "yes, after study and consensus by the League members, the League does support Amendment #5, but at this time we are presenting information on all of the Amendments," without further elaboration.

This dividing line in League activities helps maintain public confidence in the League's objectivity as practiced in its service to the voter. Since many organizations and businesses will not distribute material that supports or opposes an issue, to do otherwise might handicap our distribution of Voters Service material.

*Local League Handbook, Page 38

* New L L Hand book, Page 39

* * * * *

from which a voter may make a decision

*Substitute as a new paragraph #2 under "VS + Program" pg. 39 **

October 3, 1969

League of Women Voters Education Fund
1730 M Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036

Dear Madam:

The League of Women Voters of Texas is investigating the possibilities of a School for Legislators to be held in early December, 1970.

We have noted with interest the conference in Florida in 1967, funded by the Sears-Roebuck Foundation.

Any information you could furnish us which would be relative to such a project in Texas, such as costs and procedures and means of financing, would be greatly appreciated. We would also like to explore with you the possibilities of funding this project through the Education Fund.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Ralph I. Bubis
Legislature item chairman



October 3, 1969

League of Women Voters Education Fund
1730 M Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036

Dear Madam:

The League of Women Voters of Texas is investigating the possibilities of a School for Legislators to be held in early December, 1970.

We have noted with interest the conference in Florida in 1967, funded by the Sears-Roebuck Foundation.

Any information you could furnish us which would be relative to such a project in Texas, such as costs and procedures and means of financing, would be greatly appreciated. We would also like to explore with you the possibilities of funding this project through the Education Fund.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Ralph I. Babis
Legislature item chairman



October 3, 1969

Mrs. Robert L. Klein
League of Women Voters of New Jersey
460 Bloomfield Avenue
Montclair, New Jersey 07042

Dear Mrs. Klein:

The League of Women Voters of Texas is initiating a state wide survey of legislators.

We noticed in ~~your~~ VOTER the excellent results that you obtained in your survey last year. Your information on several areas would help us to benefit from your experience.

Do you have a list of questions or a questionnaire? May we have a copy?

Who did the interviewing? How was this determined? Was this method satisfactory? Do you recommend a different method?

What did you do about legislators in non League areas?

Did you do any mail interviews? If so, what type of follow up was used for those who did not respond? Was follow up successful?

May we have a copy of the final form of your results?

Did you run into any problems with this survey? If so, what do you recommend to us so that we might avoid them?

We would appreciate an early reply from you so that this information could be helpful in our planning.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Ralph I. Bubis



October 3, 1969

Mrs. Sidney Sweet
60 Connolly Parkway, Bldg 9
Hamden, Connecticut 06514

Dear Mrs. Sweet:

The League of Women Voters of Texas is initiating a state wide survey of legislators.

We noticed in your VOTER the excellent results that you obtained in your survey last year. Your information on several areas would help us to benefit from your experience.

Do you have a list of questions or a questionnaire? May we have a copy?

Who did the interviewing? How was this determined? Was this method satisfactory? Do you recommend a different method?

What did you do about legislators in non League areas?

What type of follow up was used for those who did not respond to mail questionnaires? If follow up used, was your method successful?

May we have a copy of the final form of your results?

Did you run into any problems with this survey? If so, what do you recommend to us so that we might avoid them?

We would appreciate an early reply so that this information could be helpful in our planning.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Ralph I. Bubis
Legislature item chairman



a book on Tex Govt. would be a good project - particularly if we should come up with a broad State Govt item - ??

A COMING OUT PARTY

"Keep punching" was the theme of remarks made by Gov. Richard Hughes at the gala cocktail party given by the League of Women Voters of N. J. to celebrate the publication of our new book *New Jersey: Spotlight on Government* at the Eagleton Institute of Political Science, Rutgers University. In addition to the Governor, there were many state officials, representatives from industry, friends from the academic community, and members of the press. The group was rounded out by League members who had devoted many hours to the writing of the book and their husbands.

There was a pause in the informal festivities when Ann Klein, state president, officially presented the first copy of *N.J.: Spotlight on Government* to Gov. Hughes and commended him for his "deep concern for the welfare of the State". Mrs. Klein also noted that the book is the "crowning achievement of 2½ years of work by 50 League members and friendly advisors from various branches of state government. The League is not only interested in issues, but deeply concerned with the democratic process," she said. "Our hope is that this book will help thousands of citizens to better understand the mysterious workings of government and so acquire a clear sense of identity with our State."

In accepting the book, Gov. Hughes stressed the "courage and aggressiveness" of the LWV and urged the League to "keep punching hard to fight to get money in the till to do the things the State ought to do". The Governor predicted that the posture of the League toward problems of State needs will be more important than ever in the future.

Mrs. Klein paid glowing tribute to Dr. Richard McCormick, professor of history at Rutgers (and husband of Katch) who wrote the introductory chapter "Perspective on N. J." and to Mrs. Warren Brody, editor.

The party was made possible through the cooperation of Johnson & Johnson who financed the festivities.

The League doesn't often give parties, but when it does — it's beautiful — and all agreed this was a beautiful party.

(Mrs. Felix) DORIS BECK
Public Relations Chairman

SPOTLIGHT ON Spotlight

On August 11, 1969, Gov. Richard Hughes signed a bill creating a Division of Narcotics and Drug Abuse Control, and thereby precipitated another crisis for the Know Your State bookwriting project. For we wanted *New Jersey: Spotlight on Government* to be as timely as a newspaper. But final wording changes had been set into type, and photographs, captions, and maps were all in place. Incorporating this latest development would necessitate more delay while seven references were altered — from the two-page organization chart of the state executive branch on pages 58-59 to several items in the index.

Nonetheless we made these changes — the final ones — as we literally closed the book on a series of adventures that had occupied a team of some 50 members for more than two years. It had begun in April 1967, when the state LWV Convention authorized the preparation of a book on New Jersey government. Like a missing front tooth, the absence of an up-to-date and comprehensive book on our state and local governments had been noticed by many. But no one was attempting to bridge this gap. So the LWV moved in.

Fortunately there was much talent we could tap. Contributing members included newspaperwomen, a local Board of Education president, teachers, librarians, lawyers, a social worker, a history professor, a freelance writer. And there were the civic workers . . . such as former state LWV president Miss Mary Louise Nuelsen, the only woman member of the 1968 Governor's Commission to Evaluate the Capital Needs of New Jersey . . . Mrs. John Ford, vice-chairman of the State Board of Higher Education . . . Mrs. Charles McHugh, a member of the Bergen County Charter Study Committee and chairman of the Ridgewood Planning Board. Morris County, barely recovered from writing its own splendid booklet, answered an SOS by donating several contributors, including Mrs. Donald Frazier, who prepared the charts and maps.

Non-members aided us too. Professor Richard P. McCormick of Rutgers contributed the introductory chapter; Thomas Moreck donated to the book its professional design; and Twin City Press was very cooperative during the process of converting the manuscript into print. But

easily the winner of the award for outstanding service by a non-member goes to the daughter of state LWV president Mrs. Robert Klein. An assistant editor with The Macmillan Co., Mrs. Jeffrey Miller took the mass of material, including some chapters still in bad shape, and hammered it into a unified whole.

The result? Music to our ears is the assessment by the *Sunday Record Call*: "This is an important, immensely useful book, a first-class piece of work, and the League of Women Voters is entitled to public thanks and congratulations for producing it . . ."

Others have also recognized its value. It is already in use in a Bridge-water high school history class, at the Eagleton Institute of Politics, at the Rutgers Urban Studies Center, and in the Chamber of Commerce's practical politics course given for employees of Union Carbide. Next spring it will be a required text for Prof. Don McKee's State and Local Government course at Upsala College and Dr. Norman Beck's course in Political Participation at Jersey City State College. The Asbury Park Press recently purchased 100 copies for distribution in the schools.

Those who've read the book or parts of it are the most enthusiastic saleswomen. Aware of the book's uniqueness, they sell the book wherever people are found — at work, at the store, at meetings of other groups, among relatives and friends and neighbors. For every citizen wanting to participate more effectively in government will benefit from this lucid explanation of how our governments operate and what they do. It's up to all of us to put it in their hands!

(Mrs. Warren)
ELIZABETH BRODY
Editor, *New Jersey:
Spotlight on Government*

*Local League Presidents have copies of this review.

WATER BOX SCORE

250,000 flyers distributed
25 Leagues made 85 speeches
West Essex TOPS with 7 speeches
Appearances on WMTR (Morristown), WRAN (Dover), WERA (Scotch Plains), WJLK (Asbury Park) and WOR-TV (New York).

FLASH

MRS. MILLICENT FENWICK of the Bernards Township LWV was elected to the N. J. Assembly on Nov. 4. She is one of two ladies in the Legislature.

FOREIGN AID BUSINESS IN NEW JERSEY

New Jersey manufacturers received AID-financed orders totaling \$48,338,913 in the six month period between July 1 and December 31, 1968. These figures were recently released by the Agency for International Development (AID), which carries out the U. S. Government's economic assistance program in less developed countries.

AID also reported that New Jersey institutions held technical service contracts totaling \$1,274,074 at the end of 1968.

New Jersey business firms and institutions participate in the U. S. foreign aid program by producing commodities for shipment abroad and by providing technical services to the under-developed countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Aid regulations provide that all commodity purchases resulting from AID development loans and supporting assistance loans or grants be made from United States sources. As a result, 98 per cent of AID-financed

commodities were purchased in the United States in fiscal year 1968.

"Literally everything from soup to nuts" went to poorer countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America as U. S. foreign aid. The majority of items were drugs and medicines, machinery and construction materials.

The AID funds, handled by small banks throughout this country, pass through several hands from the federal government to each manufacturer. Once AID decides to finance a commodity, the agency issues a letter of credit, payable by the bank which then acts as an AID agency. The bank in turn pays the exporter of the commodity, who in turn pays each business firm its share.

The process works simultaneously from the foreign end, as countries take advantage of their letters of credit here. The developing country contacts its importers and requests necessary merchandise. The foreign importers contact American exporters of their own choosing and they handle the shipping from there on.

The following figures are totals (by county) of AID-financed orders to New Jersey manufacturers from July to December 1968:

County	Amount*
Bergen	\$2,492,711
Burlington	143,448
Camden	2,022,805
Cumberland	139,454
Essex	11,268,449
Gloucester	8,580,634
Hudson	1,532,207
Hunterdon	37,056
Mercer	254,169
Middlesex	13,232,093
Monmouth	74,577
Morris	374,076
Ocean	362,069
Passaic	4,482,543
Salem	82,435
Somerset	647,862
Sussex	117,636
Union	2,409,351
Warren	85,338

Total \$48,338,913

*form "Report on AID Source Suppliers" Agency for Intern'l Dev., Washington, D. C.

(Mrs. Loren) MARGE MILLER

Foreign Policy,

U.N., China Chairman

PROFILE

THE TALENTED TRAVELER

Our on-the-go Chairman of Foreign Policy, U. N. and China, MARGARET MILLER (Mrs. Loren) has just returned from Racine, Wisconsin where she represented the N. J. League at a conference entitled "Perspectives in International Development" co-sponsored by the League of Women Voters Education Fund and the Johnson Foundation. This summer Marge traveled to Washington where she represented all state Leagues at a Military Spending Conference Committee Meeting also sponsored by the League Education Fund. These are just two of several trips she has made since becoming a member of the state Board in 1968. She is currently serving her first full term on the state Board, having been elected in April, 1969.

Marge has covered quite a bit of country since graduation from Roosevelt University (in her home town of Chicago, Illinois) with a degree in Political Science. She first joined the LWV in 1960 in Crystal Lake, Ill. She has also been a member of the Whittier, Calif. LWV and presently is a member of the Ridgewood LWV. She has served as State Items Chairman in Illinois, Water Chairman in Calif. and Foreign Policy, U. N. and China Chairman in Ridgewood.

The men in her life take up most of Marge's time not given to the LWV or substitute teaching Social Studies on the high school level. Her husband Loren is a chemical engineer with Hoffman-LaRoche. They have four sons whose ages are thirteen, twins eleven and eight. As for hobbies, Loren is the athletic one in the family (tennis and badminton) while Marge prefers collecting art, playing the piano and listening to music. Bartok is her absolute favorite. And that is enough to keep the most active of us busy and on-the-go.

For People Who Have Everything
The Gift That Has Everything . . .

The
New Jersey
Citizen's
FACTS
and
DATE BOOK



As up-to-date as the November election results, the 1969 50th Anniversary edition retains this year's 4"x7" size and a month-at-a-glance format.

Give it to your family, your friends, your neighbors.

25c plus 3% sales tax.

Available from your Date Book chairman or the state office. (League of Women Voters of N. J., 460 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair, N. J. 07042. Please send 30c to cover the cost of Date Book, tax and postage.)



the
NEW JERSEY

VOTER

NOV 24 1969

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1969

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF NEW JERSEY

To promote political responsibility through informed and active participation of citizens in government.

Opportunities For Improvement

Upon education depends the strength of our nation. Indeed our achievements in all fields of endeavor reflect more upon the quality of education this nation provides than upon any other single factor. This fundamental recognition has led to an increasing awareness of deficiencies in our system, to demands for improving the quality and relevance of education, and, often, to efforts to revolutionize traditional educational content and structure.

New Jersey is a microcosm of the nation's educational problems and potentialities. The task of providing an equal opportunity to quality education is our major problem; our potential for solving it depends on our willingness to accept needed reforms and our willingness to pay the costs.

Judicious programs aimed at eliminating inequities and attaining quality are a necessity in the cities and suburbs as well. Yet, with burgeoning local property taxes, increasing school age populations, and wide disparities in community wealth, the potential for such programs is questionable. In New Jersey the expenditures per pupil range from \$390 to \$1,376. Some districts can well afford the costs of quality education; many cannot.

There is a growing sector of opinion which believes that the State should assume a greater responsibility in financing education and that it should recommend, or mandate if necessary, the reorganization of New Jersey's 593 school districts into larger comprehensive districts. It is suggested that such moves would render the educational system as a whole more equitable, efficient, economical and productive.

Deriving primarily from two commission reports, *The State Aid to School Districts Study Report* (Batesman Commission) and *The Report of the State Committee to Study the Next Steps of Regionalization and Consolidation* (Mancuso Commission), these recommendations have generated much discussion through-

VOTING IS PEOPLE POWER

Determination despite frustration was the approach taken by several groups of Leaguers in their drive to make VOTING IS PEOPLE POWER a reality in the inner-city.

A total of 1291 persons registered to vote during the ten-evening neighborhood registration drive that ended in Paterson's Fourth Ward on September 25.

Members from Glen Rock, Paramus, Ramapo, Ramsey and Ridgewood joined forces with the Paterson LWV and the Paterson Small Business Men's Assoc. to assist deputized staff members of the Paterson City Clerk's office in an out of office voters registration drive. The success of the drive demonstrated that local accessible sites for registering voters, could reach the hard to reach — the poor and by-passed residents of the inner-city.

Early in September the Leagues and the SBMA met with the Passaic County Superintendent of Elections to request mobile registration sites in the ghetto. Of those already designated for use in out of office registration only one was located in the large Fourth Ward (inner-city). At the meeting the group also suggested that League members be deputized as registrars to relieve pressure on the Board of Elections staff as has been done very successfully in Bergen County. This offer was refused because the Superintendent felt that only the regular staff was capable of performing this job.

The Passaic County Board of Freeholders was then approached. They informed the Leagues that lack of funds in the current county budget and the fact that by law it was too late to advertise the additional sites, forced them to deny the request. (Present at the session with the Freeholders were representatives from three of the four Passaic County Leagues, two representatives from the LWV Paterson Urban-Suburban Study Group, Passaic NAACP, Passaic Urban Crises Center and Paterson SBMA.)

Subtle pressure on Paterson's City Clerk, encouraged him to respond with an offer of three of his deputized registrars who would be available for ten evenings, from six P.M. to nine P.M., each evening at a different site in the Fourth Ward.

At tables, on the street, with lights, microphone, truck (in case of rain) and volunteers supplied by the SBMA, League members assisted in the registration. They counted the number registered, filled out change of address cards, went door-to-door, store-to-store speaking to residents of the area, urging them to register if they had not already done so. They chatted (please turn the page)

STATEWIDE CONFERENCE

A Meeting You Will Not Want to Miss!

"Structures and Procedures"

featuring

MRS. ALBERT G. SIMS

President of the League of Women Voters of Connecticut and our Regional Representative to the National Structures and Procedures Committee

DECEMBER 4 — Bloomfield — 10:30 A.M. - 1:00 P.M.

Temple Menorah, 936 Broad Street

DIRECTIONS: Garden State Parkway to Watchung Ave. (Exit 151), West on Watchung to Broad St. Left on Broad, Temple on right hand side beyond third corner. If proceeding north on Broad from Bloomfield center, Temple on left in third block beyond Bay Ave. N. J. Turnpike, go west on Rte. 3 to Bloomfield Ave., Clifton. Turn left, then bear right at light onto West Passaic Ave. Cross Garden State Parkway. Continue straight. Now on Broad St., continue as above.

Advance Orders for Date Books May Be Picked Up at the Temple

Opportunities — continued

out New Jersey. The Bateman Report addresses itself to the present uneven system of financing and control which results in varying expenditures per pupil and causes wide disparities in our schools. Believing that no locality should be forced to shortchange its children on education because it lacks a sufficient tax base to assure them a minimum opportunity to develop their abilities, the Commission recommends an increased State role in financing. Through an incentive-equalization aid plan, the State's share of school support would increase to at least 40% and would provide incentives to improve the quality and scope of local education programs and services. Moreover, the Report recommends special consideration be given to the needs of socially and economically disadvantaged pupils in the form of additional weighting in the computing of aid.

The League supports the Bateman Report with several reservations. We would prefer to see a broader measure than the AFDC classification used by Aid to Families with Dependent Children for determining additional aid to disadvantaged pupils. Secondly, we feel the recommended .5 additional weighting is insufficient and should be increased. Finally, we have serious misgivings concerning the proposed three-step classification system. Although it provides needed incentives, it overlooks the fact that many districts do not have the initial capital to invest to reach the higher level and receive their commensurate rewards.

The second report, known as The Mancuso Report, addresses itself to the nature of school district organization in New Jersey. Noting the wealth of problems therein, and stressing a relationship between organization, size and quality, the Report recommends the reorganization of present structures into larger, comprehensive, K-12 districts.

The Mancuso Report will be examined closely in the League's present study item of school district reorganization. We will also consider the theory and practice of school district reorganization, how it has been developed and applied in other states, and what the results have been. An examination of our present system will be our task as well. A survey of 140 selected school districts is being undertaken to see what effect direct and/or indirect organization has on the operation, economy and quality of education. With this data as a basis, we will be better prepared to evaluate our present system to determine the "quality" of our schools, to see if we are satisfied with the present structure, where we might improve, and whether reorganization is a desirable and feasible means to achieve better quality in our public schools. Whether we ultimately support or oppose reorganization, the League will be able to voice an educated opinion to a public in general, and to a Legislature in particular, that has in the past respected the League for its thorough studies of and recommendations concerning education in New Jersey.

New Jersey has problems, but it also has a high potential for solving them, considering the resources of the State as a whole. Criticism of school deficiencies and demands for change are perhaps more open and widespread than at any other time in our history. Within this ferment for change lies the opportunity for the League to suggest and support solid significant improvements — to contribute positively to the development of our State.

(Mrs. Frank) LINDA STAMATO
Education Chairman

THE NEW JERSEY VOTER

Vol. XL, No. 4 November-December 1969

MRS. ROBERT KLEIN, President

Mrs. Roderic A. Parnell, Editor

Annual subscription \$1.00. Second class postage paid at Montclair, N. J.

Required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, July 2, 1946 and June 11, 1960 (74 Stat. 208) showing the ownership, management, and circulation of the New Jersey Voter, published eight times a year — May-June, Sept., Oct., Nov.-Dec. Jan., Feb., March, April — at Montclair, N. J., for June 1967 - April 1968.

The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business manager are: Publisher, League of Women Voters of New Jersey, 460 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J. 07042; Editor, Mrs. Roderic A. Parnell, 153 Jeffer Ct., Ridgewood, N. J. 07450; Managing Editor, None; Business Manager, None.

The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding one percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: None.

The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: 10,200.

Voting — continued

with people, and on several occasions sang songs with the children and answered many, many questions. These Leaguers left their children, at dinner time, in the care of sitters or husbands who had just returned from work, to travel to the inner-city to work on this project.

Determination also proved worthwhile in Passaic. There the League joined with six other groups to form the Crusade for Voter Registration functioning out of the Urban Crises Headquarters. The other groups involved were the Urban Crises Council, Fair Housing of Passaic, NAACP, Spanish Businessmen's Assoc., National Welfare Rights Mothers and the Village Recreation Group.

They met with the City Clerk to ask for mobile registration. First he refused outright, saying there was no time. Then he said no because he had said no to the Spanish group. Then he finally agreed to one night for three hours at a location of his choosing.

Members of the group then called and wrote five radio stations, WLIB, WPAT, WWRL, WOR, and WJZ and had the announcement made about the drive and giving all pertinent information. Flyers were printed in Spanish and English stressing the need to vote, giving qualifications, times and places. They also had three phones installed with listing, Crusade for Voter Registration and voter registration information.

Flyers were distributed throughout the city, mainly concentrating in ghetto areas, by teenagers who at the same time canvassed and took names and addresses and telephone numbers of people needing transportation and/or baby sitters. They also had cars follow the sound truck (which was hired for several nights) and picked up people and took them right to City Hall. Despite the shortness of time 958 people were registered in the last week of the drive.

The Voters Service Committee of the LWV of Atlantic County met with the Board of Elections this summer to ask for three things. The first was voting machines to demonstrate how to operate them to the public. The second was mobile registration to get people registered in areas where the residents find it difficult to get to City Hall or the Board of Elections Building. The third was to have booklets published by the Board of Elections on Election Laws to be passed out to the unregistered people.

They were successful on the first two counts. They had two mobile registration locations. One in Atlantic City and one in Pleasantville. At both locations they had a voting machine and were able to demonstrate its use to the new registrants immediately after they had registered. They felt this was particularly helpful and hope to do the same before every primary and general election.

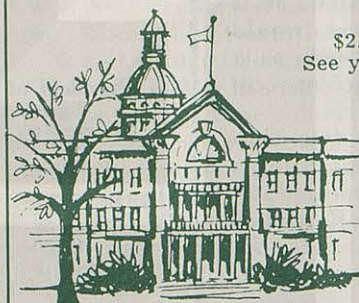
It is hoped that those citizens reached in the above projects will in turn reach others in the inner-city and will truly prove that VOTING IS PEOPLE POWER. With League members, urban and suburban supporting the effort, this can and should become a year-round project.

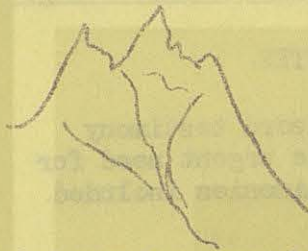
WHAT'S HAPPENING

AT THE STATE HOUSE?

For the answers subscribe to the
LEGISLATIVE ROUNDUP

\$2.00 a year for 10 issues.
See your publications chairman
for details.





WHITE CLOUDS -- MINING -- WATER QUALITY

The status of mining in the White Clouds is still unresolved at this writing although ASARCO continues exploratory work by helicopter and the Taylor Co. of Denver has begun similar work to the NE of the ASARCO claim. In the meantime, an unprecedented number of distinguished visitors has gone into the heart of the area or viewed the mysterious grey-white peaks from a more comfortable distance. In July, Senator Church packed in with a party and the most recent packer was Senator Manley from Coeur d'Alene.

On the political level, Senators Church and Jordan amended their Sawtooth Recreational Area Bill to include the White Clouds (175,000 acres) which passed in the Senate with a good majority. This amended bill is now in the hands of the House Interior Committee of which Representative McClure is a member. Unfortunately, Rep. McClure has come out against the bill as amended (he was one of those who viewed the peaks from afar) although Rep. Hansen, in whose district they lie, has joined our Senators in working for the bill. With Idaho's member against the bill its chances of ever getting out of committee are slim indeed. Since Rep. McClure seems to feel his constituency favors unrestricted mining, the League can take part in trying to change his mind. Personal letters from every League member, whether in the First or Second District, are very much in order.

The League position, which is based on preventing the pollution of the headwaters of the Salmon, is completely sound. Having seen pictures of the valley of Little Boulder Creek, your Water Resources Chairman finds it difficult to imagine how ANY SORT OF MINING COULD BE CONDUCTED WITHOUT WATER POLLUTION. And if the claim covers as much as 700 acres (a figure that has been quoted) the whole head of the valley would be involved from ridge to ridge.

The amendment to the Sawtooth Bill will not prevent mining, but will give the Forest Service some regulatory powers concerning road construction and the mining itself.

This bill may not be the ideal solution but it may be the best course open to us at present. We may work for this measure of protection realizing that ultimately the mining laws need to be changed to protect our water, here and throughout the state, and that National Park status may be a better answer in the White Clouds as only with park status will further mineral entry be prevented in the area.

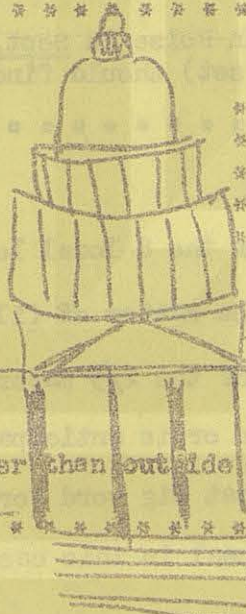
In any case, do, please, write to Rep. McClure urging him to work for the preservation of pure water in Idaho.

FEBRUARY 25, 1970

Bubis
League Day at the Legislature

It is proposed that we have a headquarters room, hopefully with coffee pot and a hostess, to assist latecomers or welcome the weary through the day. Such a room would afford a pleasant way to meet with other Leaguers from around the State.

Lunch will feature a short LNW program rather than outside speakers. MARK YOUR CALENDAR NOW!!



* Newly revised Visitor's Guide *
* to the State Legislature will be *
* available before the session. *

STATEMENT by Mrs. Robert Hay on TESTIMONY GIVEN TO SCHOOL FORMULA COMMITTEE

On July 28, the School Formula Committee of the Legislative Council heard testimony from 14 groups including the LWV. The League's testimony emphasized the urgent need for school district consolidation and reorganization. Almost all other testimonies included this point and for many it was the major consideration.

The highlights of the day were presentations by Dr. Don Duncanson and Dr. Tom Bell of the U. of I. The Education Committee of the LWV has corresponded with both men and has a high regard for their ideas. Dr. Duncanson, whose major academic interest is school finance, gave a lucid explanation of his proportional equalization plan and showed how it would affect all 117 of Idaho's school districts. The computer enables him to determine the effects of any one or of several factors on each school district relatively easily and quickly. The comparison between this approach and the old fashioned one which agonizes over and guesses at the effect of each factor on each school district was striking. It was refreshing to hear someone who works with present-day tools! The committee must have been impressed too, because they asked Dr. Duncanson to join them later in the day to answer questions and to further explain the plan. He emphasized that proportional equalization concept is flexible and can be adjusted to meet the political realities necessary for passage by the Legislature. He stated that since it would benefit up to 3/4s of the State's pupils in funds received per pupil (and in many cases lower school taxes for their parents) this should mean that the benefits are where the votes are.

Dr. Bell, who has just completed a very comprehensive study of school district organization in Idaho, had been invited to testify but had decided not to do so because the School Formula

Committee had voted not to consider reorganization. He "just happened" to be in the audience during the hearings and at the urging of Senator Diane Bilyeu, the Committee asked him to appear before them. His presentation was a

***film strip (now available to ***
** local leagues, running 23 minutes) ** depicting the history of school district structure in Idaho up to the present day and emphasizing the need for reorganization.

Most other testimony was concerned with the present formula and asked the Committee to consider various minor adjustments of specific factors, such as the "sparsity factor" or the "equalization levy." There were no other presentations with the scope or thoroughness of Duncanson's and Bell's.

Although the Committee was impressed with their testimony and the need for reorganization of school districts is recognized by most people who have studied the situation, it is impossible to make a prediction of what this Committee is going to recommend to the Legislature. They adjourned to let each member study the testimony at his leisure before the next meeting on Sept. 15. By then their thoughts on the matter will begin to jell and we may be able to see what direction their deliberations will take in the last two meetings.

Any League members who can be in Boise on Sept. 15th or for any of the following two meetings (the dates have not been set) should find them very interesting.

Whatever Happened to Antona Curiae

After receiving the reports of the 8 local leagues, the State Board found that there was not a clear cut consensus on the matter of filing as a friend of the court in a case challenging the constitutionality of the 2/3 majority vote needed to pass bond elections. Therefore, no action has been taken or is anticipated in this matter. In the words of one local league, "Now we can forget that big word for a while." The Idaho Supreme Court has announced that it will hear the appeal in this case in Pocatello on the afternoon of Sept. 11.



January 1970

PUBLISHED BY THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MASSACHUSETTS

SCHOOL OF STATE AFFAIRS

February 5, 1970 10:00 a.m.

Kresge Auditorium - M.I.T. Cambridge

THE DIMENSIONS OF COMMUNITY CONTROL

With increasing frequency and intensity one hears the demand for "community control." Many segments of our society, especially in large urban areas, are calling for various degrees of community control in the areas of housing, welfare, police, and education.

Proponents of this theory argue very convincingly that those most affected by programs and policies should, and must, have an opportunity to help form them.

The case for participatory politics is not a new one in our country. Indeed, the arguments for and against citizen involvement in government began before the democracy itself, and will, it is certain, continue for ages to come. The League of Women Voters of Massachusetts felt that with the pressures for social changes that are continuing to build daily, this topic would be a particularly appropriate one to explore in some depth. Developing and encouraging educated citizen involvement in government is after all the League's "thing."

It is valid to question and examine existing government structures and institutions to see if they are still relevant for the purposes for which they were established — to meet the needs of the citizenry — and, if it is found that they are not, to pose, perhaps, some meaningful replacements or new directions.

The definitions and implications of community control are much more complex than may be immediately apparent. Often when a theory has achieved popularity it comes to be looked on as a panacea for all ills. There is a great danger in oversimplifying the benefits or drawbacks to any approach offered. The theory of community control has proved no exception.

The idea of each man having control over his own environment is a most appealing one, especially in the complex technical age in which we live. The alienated man (and today he is probably the American majority) who feels helpless and ineffectual in confronting and influencing the forces that direct his life is an accepted phenomenon. It may be safe to say that a healthy society is not composed of such individuals, but rather one in which persons feel secure about their own personal worth.

The traditional measure of control that is offered citizens in a democratic society is, of course, the vote. All men cannot be leaders or policy makers, but all men can help decide who will be. Citizens choose (at least theoretically) the individuals whom they believe offer the best solutions to the problems that concern them. Very often, however, once a candidate is elected

he too becomes part of the huge unmoving bureaucracy and is able to do little to bring about the meaningful changes he may have advocated and was elected to achieve. It appears that men may come and men may go but the institutions go on forever!

The needs and desires of society have never changed as rapidly as they have in recent years, yet many of the institutions created to meet those needs have not kept pace. Flexibility is not usually a trade-mark of large organizational set ups and this is an age that demands it.

Because of the frustrations and anger that have been aroused in many who have sought change through existing governmental bodies, the idea that the only way to cope effectively with one's problems is to handle them oneself has gained more credence.

It is obvious, however, that all the necessary resources and power for really coming to grips with, and solving social ills are not within the realm of small local bodies. In many cases (and these do not just pertain to military or foreign policy situations) only the federal government can command the necessary money and technical facilities needed to handle the problems in question.

Since it is impossible to go back to the days of the early pioneers when government action did not have so complete an impact on one's daily life and actions, the question becomes — how to combine the advantages of concentrated governmental power with the motivation and initiative of the individuals directly concerned with a problem.

A balance is what seems to be called for. One of the dangers inherent in decentralization or community control is that each separate group, in looking for its own good, may be at cross purposes with the larger society of which it is but a minor part. This kind of immediate self interest could create greater difficulties and even chaos over the long haul.

It seems easy to forget that community control or "home rule" has existed for years in the many towns that ring the metropolitan areas. Crisis conditions may not seem to exist in these municipalities but it is here that local control has been effectively able to prevent construction of low and moderate income housing units in economically integrated settings near job opportunities. It was here that welfare clients were allowed to suffer various discriminations and inequalities and it is here that many other inequalities of educational opportunities con-

continued on page 5

SPEAKERS at the School of State Affairs will be

Frederick P. Salvucci



Mr. Salvucci was educated in the Boston School system and is a graduate of Boston Latin High School. He participated in the Telluride Summer Program 1956-1957 and holds the degrees of B.S. and M.S. in Civil Engineering (transportation major) from Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was a Fulbright Scholar 1964-1965 studying transportation systems in Italy. One of the Boston Redevelopment Authority Planners, Mr. Salvucci is a member of the Board of Directors, Urban Planning Aid, a Commissioner of the Boston Historical Preservation and Landmarks Commission and, since 1968, has been Manager of the East Boston Little City Hall.

Mr. Salvucci and his wife have two small children.

Milton A. Galamison

Community control is a familiar topic to the Reverend Dr. Milton Galamison who has been deeply involved in the decentralization program for New York City schools.

Reverend Galamison, pastor of the Siloam Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, New York, is also Professor of Education and Urban Affairs at Harvard University Graduate School of Education. He and his wife make their home in Brooklyn, N.Y., with their son, Milton, Jr., who is presently a student at Wesleyan University.

Dr. Galamison attended the public schools in Philadelphia, Penn., and received his B.A. from Lincoln University in 1945, his B.D., Lincoln University School of Theology, 1947, M.Th., Princeton Theological Seminary, 1946; and D.D., Lincoln University, 1961.

Dr. Galamison also serves as Director of School for Community Organized for Partnership in Education (SCOPE); Chairman, Board of Directors, Opportunities Industrialization Center of New York, Inc., a job-training and placement program; Chairman, Board of Directors, Bedford-Throop Housing Development Fund Co., Inc., an urban housing redevelopment agency; Consultant to Project Beacon, Yeshiva University; Consultant to the Central Brooklyn Coordinating Council; Member, Board of Directors, Willa Hardgrow Mental Hygiene Clinic; Member National Advisory Commission on the Urban Education of Council for Christian Social Action, United Church of Christ.

He is a former Vice President of the New York City Board of Education and the Founder and Past President of the Parents' Workshop for Equality in New York City Schools — the "open enrollment" plan instituted in NYC public schools in 1960 was greatly influenced by his unstinting and courageous leadership of the Parents' Workshop.

He has received the African Educators Award, Medgar Evers Award, and numerous others, and holds an honorary Doctor of Divinity degree from Lincoln University. Dr. Galamison was appointed by the Mayor of New York City to the Board of Education and to the New York City Council Against Poverty.

Dr. Galamison is currently completing a book for publication; and is the author of "Ocean-Hill-Brownsville," *Christianity & Crisis*, "Racism in New York City Schools," *Colloquy*, and "Bedford-Stuyvesant — Land of Superlatives," *Freedomways*.

Doris Kearns

Miss Kearns, a graduate of Colby College, is from Rockville Center, New York. She earned her Ph.D. in Political Science at Harvard where she is now Assistant Professor of Government, teaching a course on the American Presidency.

A White House Fellow in 1967-1969, she worked first for the Secretary of Labor and then for President Johnson. In addition to her teaching assignment Dr. Kearns continues to do research for President Johnson's memoirs.

Adam Yarmolinsky



Adam Yarmolinsky, currently Professor of Law at Harvard Law School, brings to the conference a great deal of first-hand knowledge and experience with the workings of the federal government and bureaucracies.

During the years from 1961 to 1966 he served in various capacities in Washington. He was Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (1965-1966). Prior to that time he was Special Assistant to the Secretary of Defense (1961-1964); Deputy, Director, President's Task Force on the War Against Poverty (1964); Chief, U.S. Emergency Relief Mission to the Dominican Republic (1965).

Professor Yarmolinsky, who was born in New York City is a graduate of Harvard, 1943 and of Yale Law School, 1948. He has served as a lecturer at American University Law School (1951-1956) and at Yale Law School (1958-1959). He is currently a member of the Institute of Politics, John Fitzgerald Kennedy School of Government at Harvard.

Mr. Yarmolinsky also has been the Public Affairs Editor of Doubleday and Co., Secretary of the Fund for the Republic, and a consultant to philanthropic foundations.

Author of a book entitled *The Pursuit of Excellence* and published articles in numerous periodicals, Professor Yarmolinsky lives in Cambridge with his wife and four children.

Selected Bibliography

Blumberg, Paul; Industrial Democracy: The Sociology of Participation, Schocken, 1969

Hapgood, David; Role of Popular Participation in Development, Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press, 1969

King, Clarence: Working with People in Community Action, Associated Press, 1965

Larson, C. J., and P. C. Washburn; Power, Participation and Ideology, McKay, 1969

Meryl, Ross: Citizen Power and Social Change, Seabury Wileiden, Arthur F., Community Development: The Dynamics of Planned Change

Wirt, Frederick M., and Willis D. Hanley: Search for Community Power, Prentice-Hall, 1968

Magazine Articles

"Price of Community Control" by David Cohen in Commentary, July, 1969

"Reflections" by Richard Goodwin in New Republic, July 19, 1969

Three articles in New Republic by Joseph Featherstone: "Albany Strangler" July 19, 1969; "Community Control" August 9, 1969; "Community Control" August 23, 1969.

WHERE THEY STAND — The YEAS and NAYS on Selected Issues Before the 1969 Massachusetts General Court

1. HOUSE CUT: A motion that the initiative petition to reduce House membership to 160 members be referred to a special committee (deferring action on the petition itself until the 1970 session) carried 164-105 in joint session May 14, 1969.

2. GRADUATED INCOME TAX: A proposal for a constitutional amendment to permit the levy of a graduated income tax was agreed to 204-49 in joint session July 2, 1969.

3. VOTING FOR 18-YEAR OLDS: The proposal for a constitutional amendment to lower the voting age to eighteen was agreed to 143-113 in joint session June 18, 1969.

4. WELFARE ADMINISTRATION: The bill relative to changes in the administration of the Department of Public Welfare (H5453, App. B) was passed in the House 167-53 July 30, 1969, and passed in the Senate by a vote of 30-3 on August 14, 1969.

5. CIVIL SERVICE REORGANIZATION: The motion to revive the bill (H1286) to reorganize the personnel administration of the Commonwealth and to establish a merit system of public employment was defeated 67-159 in the House May 27, 1969.

6. FAIR HOUSING: The bill (H75) to extend the law against discrimination to two-family, owner-occupied dwellings was defeated 130-85 in the House April 30, 1969. (A YEA vote is to kill the bill; a NAY vote would keep it alive.)

7. ZONING: The bill (H5581) to provide for construction of low and moderate income housing in cities and towns in which local restrictions hamper such construction was passed in the House 115-100 August 21, 1969. The bill was enacted in the Senate by a vote of 15-13 on August 21, 1969.

8. JUVENILE COURTS: The bill establishing juvenile courts in Worcester and Springfield (S1416) was advanced in the Senate by a vote of 33-7 on July 29, 1969. (The bill was passed by the House without a roll call.)

Y YEA a paired YEA (absent member) Mrs. J. Kopp
N NAY B paired NAY (present member) Legislative Specialist
— absent or not voting

HOUSE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bartley	Y	Y	Y	N	—	Y	
McGee	Y	Y	Y	N	N	—	Y
Murphy, P.	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
Agular	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Ahearn	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Alejo	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Ambler	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	—	Y
Asiaf	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Backman	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Balthazar	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Bernashe	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Bertonazzi	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Bevilacqua	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Bocko	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Bohigian	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Bourque	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Bowler	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Bresnahan	Y	—	N	—	Y	—	Y
Brett	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Buckley	N	Y	Y	Y	—	Y	—
Buglione	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Bulger	Y	—	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Burke	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Buttiglieri	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Cain	Y	Y	—	Y	N	—	Y
Campabasso	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Carey	Y	N	N	—	N	Y	Y
Carney, D.	Y	N	Y	Y	N	—	Y
Carney, P.	Y	Y	—	Y	N	Y	Y
Cauley	—	Y	Y	—	N	Y	Y
Cavanaugh	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Chmura, R.	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Chmura, S.	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Coffey	Y	Y	N	—	N	Y	N
Collaro	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Colo	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Connell	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Conway	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Coppinger	Y	Y	—	Y	N	Y	Y
Coury	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
Craven	Y	Y	Y	—	N	Y	Y
Creedon	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Creighton	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
Daly, M.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
DeGrosso	Y	Y	—	Y	N	Y	N
Desmond	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Dever	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
DiFruscia	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Dilorenzo	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Doyle	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Driscoll	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Dukakis	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Dwinell	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Early	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Engdahl	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Epstein	Y	Y	—	N	N	—	Y
Fallon	Y	Y	N	N	Y	—	Y
Farrell	—	Y	N	Y	—	N	—
Feeney	Y	N	—	Y	—	N	Y
Finnegan	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Fishman	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Flaherty, C.	Y	Y	Y	N	N	—	Y
Flaherty, M.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Flanagan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Flynn	N	—	Y	Y	N	N	—
Galotti	N	Y	Y	Y	—	N	N
Gaudette	Y	Y	N	Y	—	N	N
Gayron	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Golden	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Greenberg	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Grimaldi	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

HOUSE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ronayne	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Rourke	Y	Y	Y	Y	—	—	N
Sacco	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Scall	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Schlosstein	N	Y	—	Y	N	Y	N
Scibelli	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	—	Y
Semensi	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Serlin	Y	Y	N	Y	N	—	Y
Shea, C. V.	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Shea, H. J.	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Sheehy	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Sigourney	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Simonelli	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Sirrianni	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Sisitsky	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Slater	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Smith	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Spence	N	—	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Sullivan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Tagman	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Tobin	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Toomey	Y	—	N	Y	N	Y	N
Vigneau	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Vigneault	Y	Y	Y	—	Y	—	Y
Walsh	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Weinberg	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Wetmore	Y	Y	—	N	N	Y	Y
Wojtkowski	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Wood, R.	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Zoll	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Curtiss	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Armstrong	—	—	—	—	N	—	—
Shattuck	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Adams	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
Aronson	N	—	Y	N	Y	N	N
Babb	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Belmonte	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Bliss	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Bly	N	N	Y	Y	N	—	—
Bowes	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Buell	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Bussone	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Chadwick	N	N	Y	Y	Y	—	N
Cole	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Corriveau	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Cox	N	N	Y	—	Y	N	N
Cronin	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Daly, R.	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	—
Danovitch	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Desrocher	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Dickson	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
Dolan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Farnsworth	N	—	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Flannery	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Freeman	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Frye	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Gannett	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Grosso	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Hannon, W.	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Harrington, E.	N	N	—	Y	Y	N	N
Harris	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Hatch	N	Y	Y	—	Y	N	—
Healy	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Hollis	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
Janas	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Khachadorian	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Kostanski	N	Y	N	—	N	Y	Y
Linsky	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Long, C.	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Loch	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MacKenzie	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N

SENATE	1	2	3	4	7	8
Ames	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Barrus	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Burke	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Cawley	Y	—	Y	Y	Y	N
Cohen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Conte	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
DeNormandie	N	Y	N	—	—	Y
DiCarlo	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Donahue	Y	Y	Y	—	Y	Y
Foley	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Fonseca	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Hammond	Y	Y	—	Y	Y	—
Harmon	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Harrington, J.	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Harrington, K.	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Hogan	N	N	Y	Y	—	Y
Jones	N	Y	N	—	N	Y
Kelly	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Kenneally	Y	Y	—	Y	Y	N
Lamson	N	—	Y	Y	—	Y
Locke	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MacKenzie	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	—
McCann	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
McIntyre	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
McKenna	Y	—	Y	Y	Y	—
Mendonca	Y	—	Y	Y	Y	—
Moakley	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Nuciforo	N	Y	Y	B	Y	Y
Parker	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Pellegrini	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Quinlan	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Quinn	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Randall	N	N	N	Y	—	Y
Rurak	N	N	N	—	—	Y
Salterstall	Y	—	Y	Y	Y	Y
Umana	Y	—	Y	Y	Y	Y
Wall	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Ward	—	—	N	A	—	Y
Weeks	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Zarod	—	Y	N	Y	N	Y

SPEAKERS at the School of State Affairs will be

Frederick P. Salvucci

Mr. Salvucci was educated in the Boston School system and is a graduate of Boston Latin High School. He participated in the Telluride Summer Program 1956-1957 and holds the degrees of B.S. and M.S. in Civil Engineering (transportation major) from Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was a Fulbright Scholar 1964-1965 studying transportation systems in Italy. One of the Boston Redevelopment Authority Planners, Mr. Salvucci is a member of the Board of Directors, Urban Planning Aid, a Commissioner of the Boston Historical Preservation and Landmarks Commission and, since 1968, has been Manager of the East Boston Little City Hall.

Mr. Salvucci and his wife have two small children.



Milton A. Galamison

Community control is a familiar topic to the Reverend Dr. Milton Galamison who has been deeply involved in the decentralization program for New York City schools.

Reverend Galamison, pastor of the Siloam Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, New York, is also Professor of Education and Urban Affairs at Harvard University Graduate School of Education. He and his wife make their home in Brooklyn, N.Y., with their son, Milton, Jr., who is presently a student at Wesleyan University.

Dr. Galamison attended the public schools in Philadelphia, Penn., and received his B.A. from Lincoln University in 1945, his B.D., Lincoln University School of Theology, 1947, M.Th., Princeton Theological Seminary, 1946; and D.D., Lincoln University, 1961.

Dr. Galamison also serves as Director of School for Community Organized for Partnership in Education (SCOPE); Chairman, Board of Directors, Opportunities Industrialization Center of New York, Inc., a job-training and placement program; Chairman, Board of Directors, Bedford-Throop Housing Development Fund Co., Inc., an urban housing redevelopment agency; Consultant to Project Beacon, Yeshiva University; Consultant to the Central Brooklyn Coordinating Council; Member, Board of Directors, Willa Hardgrow Mental Hygiene Clinic; Member National Advisory Commission on the Urban Education of Council for Christian Social Action, United Church of Christ.

He is a former Vice President of the New York City Board of Education and the Founder and Past President of the Parents' Workshop for Equality in New York City Schools — the "open enrollment" plan instituted in NYC public schools in 1960 was greatly influenced by his unstinting and courageous leadership of the Parents' Workshop.

He has received the African Educators Award, Medgar Evers Award, and numerous others, and holds an honorary Doctor of Divinity degree from Lincoln University. Dr. Galamison was appointed by the Mayor of New York City to the Board of Education and to the New York City Council Against Poverty.

Dr. Galamison is currently completing a book for publication; and is the author of "Ocean-Hill-Brownsville," *Christianity & Crisis*, "Racism in New York City Schools," *Colloquy*, and "Bedford-Stuyvesant — Land of Superlatives," *Freedomways*.

Doris Kearns

Miss Kearns, a graduate of Colby College, is from Rockville Center, New York. She earned her Ph.D. in Political Science at Harvard where she is now Assistant Professor of Government, teaching a course on the American Presidency.

A White House Fellow in 1967-1969, she worked first for the Secretary of Labor and then for President Johnson. In addition to her teaching assignment Dr. Kearns continues to do research for President Johnson's memoirs.

Adam Yarmolinsky

Adam Yarmolinsky, currently Professor of Law at Harvard Law School, brings to the conference a great deal of first-hand knowledge and experience with the workings of the federal government and bureaucracies.

During the years from 1961 to 1966 he served in various capacities in Washington. He was Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (1965-1966). Prior to that time he was Special Assistant to the Secretary of Defense (1961-1964); Deputy, Director, President's Task Force on the War Against Poverty (1964); Chief, U.S. Emergency Relief Mission to the Dominican Republic (1965).

Professor Yarmolinsky, who was born in New York City is a graduate of Harvard, 1943 and of Yale Law School, 1948. He has served as a lecturer at American University Law School (1951-1956) and at Yale Law School (1958-1959). He is currently a member of the Institute of Politics, John Fitzgerald Kennedy School of Government at Harvard.

Mr. Yarmolinsky also has been the Public Affairs Editor of Doubleday and Co., Secretary of the Fund for the Republic, and a consultant to philanthropic foundations.

Author of a book entitled *The Pursuit of Excellence* and published articles in numerous periodicals, Professor Yarmolinsky lives in Cambridge with his wife and four children.



Selected Bibliography

Blumberg, Paul; *Industrial Democracy: The Sociology of Participation*, Schocken, 1969

Hagood, David; *Role of Popular Participation in Development*, Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press, 1969

King, Clarence; *Working with People in Community Action*, Associated Press, 1965

Larson, C. J., and P. C. Washburn; *Power, Participation and Ideology*, McKay, 1969

Meryl, Ross; *Citizen Power and Social Change*, Seabury

Wileden, Arthur F., *Community Development: The Dynamics of Planned Change*

Wirt, Frederick M., and Willis D. Hanley; *Search for Community Power*, Prentice-Hall, 1968

Magazine Articles

"Price of Community Control" by David Cohen in *Commentary*, July, 1969

"Reflections" by Richard Goodwin in *New Republic*, July 19, 1969

Three articles in *New Republic* by Joseph Featherstone: "Albany Strangler" July 19, 1969; "Community Control" August 9, 1969; "Community Control" August 23, 1969.

WHERE THEY STAND — The YEARS Before the 1969 Massac

1. HOUSE CUT: A motion that the initiative petition to reduce House membership to 160 members be referred to a special committee (deferring action on the petition itself until the 1970 session) carried 164-105 in joint session May 14, 1969.
2. GRADUATED INCOME TAX: A proposal for a constitutional amendment to permit the levy of a graduated income tax was agreed to 204-49 in joint session July 2, 1969.
3. VOTING FOR 18-YEAR OLDS: The proposal for a constitutional amendment to lower the voting age to eighteen was agreed to 143-113 in joint session June 18, 1969.
4. WELFARE ADMINISTRATION: The bill relative to changes in the administration of the Department of Public Welfare (H5453, App. B) was passed in the House 167-53 July 30, 1969, and passed in the Senate by a vote of 30-3 on August 14, 1969.
5. CIVIL SERVICE REORGANIZATION: The motion to revive the bill (H1286) to reorganize the personnel administration of the Commonwealth and to establish a merit system of public employment was defeated 67-159 in the House May 27, 1969.

HOUSE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	HOUSE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bartley	Y	Y	Y	N	—	Y		Guilmette	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
McGee	Y	Y	N	N	N	—	Y	Hannon, B.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Murphy, P.	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Harrington, M.	N	Y	Y	—	Y	N	—
Aguilar	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Harrison	Y	Y	N	—	Y	N	Y
Ahearn	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Hart	Y	—	Y	Y	—	Y	—
Aleixo	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Haynes	Y	Y	—	N	Y	—	Y
Ambler	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	—	Herman	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Aslaf	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Hickey	Y	—	N	—	Y	—	Y
Backman	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Hogan	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Balthazar	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Holgate	Y	—	N	—	N	Y	Y
Bernashe	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Howe	N	Y	Y	N	N	—	—
Bertonazzi	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Ivascyn	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Bevilacqua	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Joyce	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Bocko	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Keane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Bohigian	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Kearney	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Bourque	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Kenney	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Bowler	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Kerr	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Bresnahan	Y	—	N	—	N	Y	—	Keverian	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Brett	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Kiernan	Y	Y	N	Y	N	—	Y
Buckley	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	—	Y	Kitterman	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Buglione	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Kulig	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Bulger	Y	—	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Kuss	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Burke	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	LaFontaine	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Buttiglieri	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Landry	Y	Y	Y	N	N	—	—
Cain	Y	Y	—	Y	N	Y	—	Langone	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Campabasso	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Lapointe	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Carey	Y	N	N	—	N	Y	Y	LeBlanc	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	—
Carney, D.	Y	N	Y	Y	N	—	Y	Lewis	Y	Y	—	N	Y	Y	Y
Carney, P.	Y	Y	—	Y	N	Y	Y	Liederman	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Cauley	—	Y	Y	—	N	Y	Y	Lolas	—	Y	Y	—	N	Y	Y
Cavanaugh	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Lombard	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Chmura, R.	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Lombardi	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	—
Chmura, S.	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Long, J.	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Coffey	Y	Y	N	—	N	Y	N	MacLean	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Collaro	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Malloy	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
Colo	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	—	Manning, D.	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Connell	Y	—	N	Y	Y	—	N	Manning, J.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Conway	N	Y	—	Y	N	Y	Y	Marshall	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Coppinger	Y	Y	—	Y	N	Y	Y	Matrango	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Coury	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	McBride	N	Y	Y	N	N	—	Y
Craven	Y	Y	Y	—	N	—	Y	McCarthy	Y	Y	Y	N	N	—	Y
Creedon	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	McColgan	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Creighton	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	McGinn	Y	Y	—	N	—	—	—
Daly, M.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	McGlynn	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
DelGrosso	Y	Y	—	Y	N	Y	N	McGowan	Y	Y	Y	—	N	N	Y
Desmond	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	McGuane	Y	Y	—	N	N	Y	Y
Dever	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	McKenna	Y	Y	N	Y	—	Y	Y
DiFrancia	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Melia	Y	Y	N	Y	—	Y	Y
DiLorenzo	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Menton	Y	Y	—	N	Y	Y	Y
Doyle	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Mooney	N	N	Y	N	—	N	—
Driscoll	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	—	Morgan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Dukakis	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Murphy, P. M.	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Dwinell	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Nash	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Early	Y	—	—	Y	N	Y	Y	Navin	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Engdahl	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Nolen	N	—	Y	—	N	N	Y
Epstein	Y	Y	—	N	N	—	Y	O'Brien, Jas.	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Fallon	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	—	O'Brien, Jr.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Farrell	—	Y	N	Y	—	—	N	O'Brien, N.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Feeney	Y	N	—	Y	—	Y	N	O'Connor	—	Y	—	Y	—	—	Y
Finnegan	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	O'Donnell	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Fishman	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Ohanian	N	—	Y	N	Y	—	Y
Flaherty, C.	Y	Y	Y	N	N	—	Y	Oliver	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Flaherty, M.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Paquette	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Flanagan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Peck	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Flynn	N	—	—	Y	Y	N	N	Perrault	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Galotti	N	Y	Y	Y	—	N	Y	Pickett	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Gaudette	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	—	N	Picucci	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
Gayron	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Piro	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	—
Golden	Y	Y	—	Y	N	Y	Y	Raposa	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Greenberg	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Reinstein	Y	Y	—	N	Y	—	Y
Grimaldi	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Rogers	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N

1970 SCHOOL OF STATE AFFAIRS

THE DIMENSIONS OF COMMUNITY CONTROL

February 5, 1970

10:00 a.m.

KRESGE AUDITORIUM, M.I.T. Cambridge

Tickets \$3.00

Lunch \$1.75

Tickets may be purchased through local Leagues, or ordered on the form below. Luncheon at \$1.75 is optional, but must be ordered by January 22. M.I.T. does not permit eating in Kresge Auditorium which is a short distance back from the corner of Massachusetts Avenue and Memorial Drive, Cambridge. Parking is limited. Buses and carpools are advised — team up with neighboring Leagues.

Please send _____ reservations for SSA at \$3.00 and
_____ for luncheon at \$1.75 to:

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Please make checks payable to the League of Women Voters of Massachusetts and mail with a stamped self-addressed envelope to Mrs. Alex Vanderburgh, Jr., 100 Coolidge Road, Arlington, 02174. (Please DO NOT send checks to LWV-Mass. office.)

continued from page 1

tinue to be jealously guarded. Until recently — and then only in a few isolated cases, there has been virtually no community control in the city.

It is becoming apparent that while on one hand there is a call for community control, there is also a growing demand for metropolitanization, regional planning and professional leadership.

The least government possible is not always the wisest choice. Perhaps the key to effective government may be to decide on which level of government a problem should be handled. The guide for this could be to always choose the level that is closest to the people — provided it has the capability to deal comprehensively with the issue in question.

When the requirements and amenities of the good life are met there is less demand for citizen involvement or community controls. Adverse conditions or threats of them do mobilize people. However, even if the problems of poverty, housing, and education, were solved tomorrow, there would still be a need to improve the image the average man in this society has of himself.

To believe in his own dignity a person must feel his ideas and desires are given honest consideration and evaluation by those who lead him. It seems that the channels of communication and mutual respect need to be improved upon in order to influence decisions.

Many approaches have been tried to make institutions and agencies more responsive. Some feel those approaches (petitions, demonstrations, etc.,) have failed and the only way progress will be made is to completely tear down existing structures and begin again. Others feel that even without revolution answers may be found.

On February 5, League members and guests from across the Commonwealth will meet to hear the problems defined in depth and explore some solutions to the complex issue. Do people always know what is best for them? Will community control result in a dangerous loss of efficiency and expertise? Is it possible to combine big power money and knowledge with local loyalties and biases? Will a giant computerized society undermine any benefits "community control" may provide in the way of ego identity? Will the rule of the majority always result in neglected minorities or is it possible to develop enlightened self-interest that concerns itself with the good of the whole society? Will it ever be possible to concentrate the vast

resources (financial and technical) needed in a technological age without losing the sensitivity and flexibility desired in relating to individuals or small groups?

BUDGET, BUDGET, WHAT IS A BUDGET?

Many things, say the state budget committee, a plan of action, an estimate of expenditures, a financial guide, and dreams. According to a little used definition in Webster, budget can be a "bag or sack with its contents." So the budget in question is the committee's bag.

Thoughtful consideration has been given to the state budget by the committee not only for next year, but for future years. There are many areas where League service to the community could and should be improved; many areas where research could be more thorough if there were more money in the budget.

So lets make a New Year's resolution to think BUDGET. The campaign to cut the size of the House has certainly pointed out the need for adequate planning in professional services. Would expanded Public Relations and Voter Service help to involve more citizens in government and participatory politics? No one counts every stamp, gallon of gas or bridge toll used to enable the League to lobby at the State House. Members give time and talent freely (pun intended) and willingly, but money matters must be looked at in practical ways and it must be realized that if the money spent by League members doing League work were reimbursed in full, the budget would be twice its size. Services to local Leagues and through them to the members are provided by the state office and staff. Reasonable and adequate financial assistance to do the job and do it right is essential.

Sound budgeting is basic to good management; dreams are essential for growth. Is there a meeting ground?

ERRATUM — a glitch crept into our new CIVIL SERVICE IN MASSACHUSETTS pamphlet. On page 4 the date on the very first line should be 1962, not 1966. Won't you please correct your copy? What, you don't have a copy? You can get one from your Publication Chairman for only 15¢. Why don't you?



Save February 11 for the **LEGISLATORS' VALENTINE PARTY**
It's at the **PARKER HOUSE**



The Massachusetts **VOTER**

a publication of
The League of Women Voters
of Massachusetts

120 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Editor, Mrs. Allan D. White, Wayland 01778
Return Requested

President, Mrs. Howard Scharfman, Lexington; Vice Presidents, Mrs. Norman R. Jacobson, Arlington; Mrs. Richard Willis, Boston; Mrs. Allan D. White, Wayland; Secretary, Mrs. Robert P. Pinckney, Arlington; Treasurer, Mrs. Lawrence G. Rubin, Newton.

25

Published nine times a year — September, October, November, January, February, April, May 1, May 15, and June — by the League of Women Voters of Mass.; 120 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. 02116. Subscription: non-members 75¢ a year, members 25¢; single copy 10¢. Second Class Postage Paid at Boston.

No. 4

January, 1970

Volume XLVI

SECOND CLASS
POSTAGE PAID
BOSTON, MASS.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF
TEXAS
1841 BINGLE ROAD
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77055

JAN 30 1970