

To State Board

From: Holmes

Re: January pre board report

Legislative Projects

Convention Lobby Day in Austin

The Convention Lobby day is tentatively scheduled for February 26, 1974 in Austin. I have written up an article for the Jan Voter describing a very unstructured "do it yourself" kind of a day. I will furnish information of Committee meetings, Convention meetings, restaurants in the area and menus, but would urge each local league to do its own thing. I'd appreciate input from the committee for additional ways to help the LLs be effective.

This plan is being projected in the light of possible change related to the TEH grant for a 2 day program involving others and humanists, a dialogue and other requirements. This would also follow up involve dialogues in various forms in the communities of the LLs. We will need to plan for various alternatives depending on getting the grant. In any event the last week in February is the time best suited for either or both of these happenings.

®

*Comments
by Murphy*

OCT 31 1973

LWV of Texas
September 1973
State Board Report

MODERNIZING STATE GOVERNMENT
Legislature

Mrs. Bill Holmes
[REDACTED]

Harriet Litras is moving to Penn. and we will miss her! It seems I have inherited this portfolio just in time to be involved in the ACTION support of Amendment #1. An article in the July state VOTER outlines our support position. On August 29, I attended the organizational meeting of the statewide committee for the adoption of Amendment #1, as representative of the LWV of Texas. Governor Briscoe, Lt. Governor Hobby, Speaker Daniel and Attorney General Hill each spoke in favor of the Amendment. At this meeting I was elected to serve on the executive committee along with chairman Will Davis, Texas School Board Association; Vice Chairman Phil Strickland, Christian Life Comm. of the Baptist Gen. Con.; Randall Wood, Common Cause; Tom Bergstrom, Texas Jaycees; and Bill Gurley, County Treasurers Association. We are planning the statewide campaign for the coalition organization.

The local Leagues along with the Jaycees and Common Cause are being asked to serve as the informational-educational resource in your community. Our PR vice president will send you a sample speech, a list of supportive organizations and hopefully some pamphlets for distribution. See her report for other PR ideas. The press seems to be supportive, and already editorials for Amendment #1 have appeared in quite a few newspapers. From NOW until November 6, let's use every opportunity to emphasize our support for annual sessions and raising legislators salaries by working for Amendment #1. Then AFTER November 6, we will go to work to persuade the Constitutional Convention to remove the legislative salary issue from the constitution. Good luck!

LEGISLATIVE PROJECTS

Since so much of LWV of Texas program is tied in with the revision of the constitution, we feel that we must make every effort to do the best job we can in influencing the legislators while they are meeting in the convention. We feel that the best way to do this is to be as visible as possible in Austin. We are planning to open the legislative office again, have a phone LISTED in the directory, hire a part-time secretary and recruit a volunteer TCR Corps. We are also looking tentatively at the end of February for lobbying with the legislators in Austin. This would be a day for you to "do your own thing". We might meet together for a short briefing by the state resource chairmen and then head for the capitol for coffee with your representative, lunch or whatever. There will be no registration fee involved, but information that will aide you in making your own plans will be furnished ahead of time. How does this sound to you?

great!

February 5, 1974

TO: Local League Presidents, TCR Chairman

FROM: HOLMES

RE: Convention Lobby Day: TCH "FOR GENERATIONS TO COME"

Apologies to you for the short notice! December was too early to predict the Convention schedule. By January we were in the process of requesting a Grant from the Humanities Foundation that would greatly expand our plans. To date we still have not gotten the grant approved, but expect it momentarily. I realize that this will miss most of your Voters, but am hopeful that you can use meetings or other means to get up a crowd to come to Austin to lobby with your delegates on Tuesday, February 26th, 1974.

There are several options open to you.

1st Option: ~~One day only. Do your own thing.~~ Visit the capitol, sit in on Committee meetings, make the rounds of your delegates offices. Some may wish to invite their delegates to lunch. (list of eating places close to the Capitol attached.)

2nd Option: TCH project "For Generations to Come". Although this project allocates funds for 1 representative from each Local league and one academic humanist from each local league area, others are urged to attend at their own expense. This will probably involve 2 seminars in the afternoon of February 26th, a banquet and seminar with outstanding speaker that evening, and a visit to the Convention on the 27th. Tentative reservations have been made at the Driskill Hotel. Dinner will probably run \$6.00 and the rooms are \$18.00 single, \$24.00 double, \$10.00 each with 3 in the room, \$9.00 each with 4 in the room. You could combine a trip to the "Hill" Tuesday morning, seminars in the afternoon and evening and another trip to the "Hill" on Wednesday until time to go home. Some may prefer to invite your delegates to the Driskill dinner on Tuesday night instead of lunch.

The members of the Convention Corps will be on hand to assist you in any way. Some have offered "free" rooms for about 12 people and others of you may have a relative or old roommate living in Austin that you could arrange to stay with on the 26th. I hope you will have a chance to visit with the Corps gals informally about some of their "colorful" experiences daily at the capitol. Plan to come by the Convention Office for a cup of coffee and to meet Grace Schmitt. Its the busiest place in town and you will catch a bit of the excitement that is a part of the daily life of league members who are lucky enough to live close by.

Final details will follow as soon as we get the final approval from TCH, meanwhile...

SEE ATTACHED SHEET FOR IMPORTANT FORM, PLEASE TEAR OFF AND RETURN.

District Attorney Calls Lobby Law Confusing Matter

By RICK FISH
Capitol Staff

Caught in the crossfire of two new Texas laws, lobbyists may be admitting a crime if they comply with them, and committing one if they don't.

"It looks to me like the legislature has just about busted their britches" by approving the new penal code and the "reform" lobby registration act, Travis County District Attorney Robert O. Smith told the local Bar Association Friday.

Under the new Lobby Registration Act (House Bill 2 during the session), anyone who tries to influence legislation must report his expenditures for that purpose including taking legislators to lunch, letting them sue the company airplane, campaign contributions, and other expenses.

But the state's new bribery statute contained in the penal code which went into effect Jan. 1, says that a person commits an offense if he offers "any benefit" to a public servant with the intent of influencing his official performance.

"Any benefit," said Smith, "trivial or not, is illegal if it is offered with intent to influence the public servant and it does not require an agreement" between the giver and the taker.

The burden, under the law, is greater on the lobbyist than the public servant, because the public official does not commit a crime unless there is an understanding that he is being bribed.

"If a person gives me a cigar, and I take it without any representation that I'll be influenced, it's okay," said Smith.

"But, if that person gives you that cigar to get your attention, to influence you, then he's committed a crime

if the law is taken literally," said the district attorney.

"If you read the law literally," said Smith, a lobbyist who reports what he spends to influence legislation is "making an extra-judicial confession."

If you don't make that report, under another section of the penal code, "you've probably committed perjury," he said.

"When you take House Bill 2 and section 36.02 (the bribery statute) together, I don't know where you are, I really don't," said Smith.

The district attorney says there is some indication that the Lobby Registration Act may be unconstitutional, under a principle enunciated in a recent court case that a man could not be compelled to declare marijuana possession for tax purposes when mere possession of it is a crime.

"I don't see how you can make out the report that's required in House Bill 2 without standing some exposure of that," Smith said.

Smith's position as district attorney in the seat of state government has led to prosecution of a number of state officials for violation of legal standards of conduct.

But on reported violations of the lobby act, and the bribery code, Smith said, "We're going to go real slow."

"It's going to have to be not just a technical violation. Before I move in this area . . . there's going to have to be some evidences of specific evil intent . . . some skullduggery," he said.

"We're going to cut off only the ugliest heads that raise themselves above the crowd," said the Travis County District Attorney.

If the law is taken literally, "The legislature . . . has . . . put themselves out of business; because you wouldn't give them campaign contributions if you weren't trying to influence them," Smith said.

House Speaker Price Daniel Jr. included the Lobby Registration Act in his package of "reform bills" in the last session of the legislature.

"It's no secret that he's not running for the legislature again," said Smith. "It's no secret why when you look at

these bills."

"History repeats itself," the district attorney said.

"Twenty million years ago the dinosaurs killed themselves off."

More than 2,000 lobbyists filed the simple registration card required during the past legislative session. Less than 200 have filed the registration information required under the new law.

Official Discusses Lobby Act

Associated Press

Secretary of State Mark White says he does not think a legislator's head can be turned by a meal or drink purchased by a lobbyist.

But White said, on a Sunday radio-TV panel (Capital Eye), if a legislator accepts the favors too often that may be a matter for the attorney general to decide.

"Frankly, I don't think that the disclosure requirements are too severe," White said in commenting on the new lobby registration and control act (House Bill 2).

White was asked if he thought a lobbyist could "buy a legislator a lunch or a drink with the possibility of running afoul of some state reform statute."

"No, I think not. I believe that there are adequate provisions in the statute for trivial gestures of friendship and I would suggest this would be such a trivial gesture," he said.

At another point, White said he did not think a lunch or a drink was "of significant nature to bribe or turn a legislator's head."



To: Local League Presidents and TCR Chairmen

From: Nancy Holmes

Re: Reporting of expenditures for lobbying on Feb. 26th, 1974

February 18, 1974

For those of you who are coming to Austin to lobby with your delegates to the Constitutional Convention on Feb. 26, 1974, it will NOT be necessary for you to register to lobby. This year we are operating under new lobby regulations. Only those who spend more than \$200 a quarter, or who are reimbursed for their lobbying, or who are employed to lobby, need to register.

The LWV of Texas is registered on the basis of spending over \$200 a quarter (which will include expense of part time secretary, office, mailings, etc). The LWV State Board members who were reimbursed for travel to come to Austin to testify are also registered.

However, the State League will need to report the total amount spent on all delegates on lobby day. You will need to fill out the form below so we can make an accurate report. You should NOT include your travel, or lunch or lodging, but only the actual amount that you spent on your delegate. You should NOT include any amount spent for the "For Generations to Come" Seminar. Those are entirely separate, although they will be occurring on the same day. So: If you invite your delegate to lunch to lobby, report the cost of the lunch for him/her, but if you invite your delegate to the seminar/dinner Tues. Evening, you do not need to report that amount for these purposes.

Return by March 8th, 1974 to: Convention Office
308 West 15th Street #305
Austin, Texas 78701

LWV of _____ spent a total of _____ on

_____ delegates to the Constitutional Convention on February 26, 1974.

(number)

President

Address

To Kissinger

From Holmes

RE: Jan Veter

Lobby Day IN Austin

If the energy crisis permits, members from every local LWV in Texas will gather in Austin on Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1974 to lobby with their legislative delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

The TCR chairman or Legislative Chairman for each local league will plan her leagues activities for the day in Austin. Some leagues will invite their delegates for lunch. Some leagues will make appointments with their delegates in their offices. Some will settle for a coffee break visit. A few leagues might consider breakfast or dinner. Others might want to drop by unannounced.

All leagues will want to observe the convention in session and/or committee meetings.

The Con Con office will assist your league in making your plans. We will furnish you with the latest meeting scheduels upon arrival at the capitol, and any last minute information about the Convention. We will not take up your time with briefings, since in many ways the LWV of Texas

many ways the LWV of Texas has been
preparing for this day for the last
20 years.

Make plans to come with your local
league, wear your LWV buttons, contact
your delegates, and be a part of this
historical event in Austin.



MEMORANDUM FROM:

League of Women Voters of Texas

Jan, 18, 1974

DICKINSON PLAZA CENTER • DICKINSON, TEXAS 77539

To: Holmes cc: SO, file

From: Jochim

Re: Your voucher of 1/15/74

Can you break the \$50 down a little more for me: Moving Expense \$10 + Postage \$__ + Supplies \$__ = \$50.

Also, if some long distance calls are going to be ~~ask~~ charged to specific program portfolios rather ~~ask~~ than L.O., please start keeping a log of l.d. calls & send it in with the time sheet, o.k.? (Last year the phone bill went direct to S.O. and a log was the only way we had any check as far as the correctness of the bill was concerned.)

Your budget categories are as follows:

I,2,b. Leg. Office (Con. Office)

1. Rent & utilities
2. Secretary salary & taxes
3. Supplies
4. Postage
5. Telephone & Telegraph
- (6. Leg. Chairman's expenses)

GOOD LUCK !!!

C.

Nancy Holmes personal
notes from Task Force on Govt and Politics Meet Dec. 10th 1973
where Common Cause Spokesperson Katy Davis Spoke:

Common Cause is looking for Citizen Lobbyists They feel that their paid lobbyist Randall Wood is excellent, but feel the need for citizen lobbyists to work on delegates in a way that a professional can not do.

They polled their membership to determine Constitutional Revision priorities. About 15% responded which they were told was "good."

They will be working in 2 main areas

A to eliminate 1. dedicated funds from the Constitution (will feel successful if they can just get the Highway fund out)

2. salary ceiling and biennial sessions

B To strengthen the executive branch of the government by:

1. increasing the appointive powers of gov.
to appt. majority, chm. and vice chm of bds.
and Agencies. and increase his degree of removal power.

2. Gov. to originate the state budget, but not have power to impound funds.

3. support single member districts within Senatorial Dist.

4. for "right to know" added to Bill of Rights or General Provisions.

5 To include a "limited initiative" proposal related to a certain % of those who voted at the last ? election/

This was sketchy but will give you some insight into their thinking.

LOBBY DAY IN AUSTIN

If the energy crisis permits, members from local Leagues in Texas will gather in Austin on Tuesday, Feb. 26, to lobby with their delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

The Texas Constitutional Revision (TCR) or Legislative chairman for each local League will plan her League's activities for the day in Austin. Some Leagues will invite their delegates for lunch. Some will make appointments with their delegates in their offices. Some will settle for a coffee break visit. A few Leagues might consider breakfast or dinner appointments. Others might want to drop by unannounced.

All Leagues will want to observe the convention in session and/or committee meetings.

The Con Con (Constitutional Convention) office in Austin will assist your League in making plans. We will furnish you with the latest meeting schedules and any last-minute information about the convention when you arrive at the capitol. We will NOT take up

(more)

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Holmes



your time with briefings, since in many ways the LWV of Texas has been preparing for this day for the past 20 years.

Make plans now to go with your local League, wear your LWV button, contact your delegates, and be a part of this historic event in Austin.

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Holmes



CON CON OFFICE

by Mrs. Bill Holmes¹

Legislative Projects Chairman

Only the League of Women Voters of Texas could provide the challenge of finding an office address by Oct. 29 for a space we did not intend to rent until mid-January in order to be listed in the phone directory a month before the phone would be installed!

However, if all goes according to plan, the state League's Con Con (Constitutional Convention) office will be located in the Sandlin Bldg., 605 West 15th St., Austin, Texas, 78701, by Jan. 15, 1974. The phone number will be listed in both the white and yellow pages of the Austin directory.

The Austin LWV is again lending us their office equipment. Thank you, Austin League!

The Con Con office will work under the direction¹ of state Texas Constitutional Revision Chairman Mrs. R. E. Conner. State Legislative Chairman⁸ Mrs. Thomas Brasher will lobby primarily delegates from non-League (more)

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areas. Mrs. Karl Schmitt, former Austin LWV president, will be part-time secretary and co-ordinator for the Convention Corps.

The Corps is 20 members strong and includes the following members of the Austin League: Mrs. Charles Albers, Mrs. C. Wesley Allen, Mrs. Allen Bizzell, Mrs. W. G. Boykin, Mrs. Clifford Briggs, Mrs. William Bryan, Mrs. O'Dale Cook, Mrs. Frank Crump, Mrs. Jack Frucella, Mrs. Charles Hard, Mrs. Mrs. Fell MacBeth, Mrs. Ralph Manns, Mrs. Donald Nobles, Mrs. William Reid, Mrs. Richard Schott, Mrs. John Scott, Mrs. Jay G. Stanford, Mrs. Walter Vackar, and

These Corps members will be your eyes, ears, and voice in Austin. They will be observing, gathering information, ^aand lobbying when necessary for our LWV constitutional positions.

The Con Con office will furnish records, reports, and up-to-date

(more)

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information to local Leagues upon request. A series of Commentaries on the convention will be available through subscription. Times for Action will be sent out when necessary.

We want to work with you in every way possible to get the job done and offer the citizens of Texas a better constitution.

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To : State Board

From: Holmes

Re: January pre board report

Legislative projects.

Constitutional Convention Office

If all goes well the Constitutional Convention Office will open on January 15, 1974 at 308 West 15th Street, Austin 78701. The LWV of Texas IS listed in the new telephone directory and in the yellow pages under Civic Organizations. Our number is listed as 472 2900 but since the phone wont be installed for another month we will probably have a different number by then. This should help the problem of the Austin LWV getting so many of the calls for State.

Austin LWV will again loan the necessary office equipment for the office and Grace Schmitt, former president of the Austin LWV will act as part time secretary and Convention Corps. Co-ordinator. We will pay her \$2.50 per hour in the neighborhood of \$300 per month, as we did for the part time sec. during the session. Already she has met numerous times with the TCR LL Comm. who will make up the Convention Corps. There are 20 women in the corps. doing their home work and ready to go to work on the Convention. Grace also helped me select to office with 2 full days of leg-work in Oct. She and the Con. Corps members met with Betty Conner in Nov. We have a gold mine in her!

The office should rent for \$75.00 plus 2 parking places at \$8.00 a month. This is within the amount Chris had budgeted for the legislative office. The space should be about 12x15 ft. on the 2nd or 3rd floor and in sight of the capitol. All utilities and maintenance are paid. We are renting on a month to month basis, so will not have to sign a lease. Our occupancy depends on a State office moving to new quarters and the scheduel of the moving company. Keep your fingers crossed. I have a verbal promise to put us somewhere if there is a delay.

✓
December 1, 1973

To: Betty Conner
From: Chris Brasher
Re: State Convention Office
cc: Schmitt, Holmes, SO

I think Grace's outline of duties, responsibilities, etc. are perfect as far as I can see at the moment. It looks as though she has everything under control. As I can see it, I will help out wherever needed, but will not be operating during the convention as I have been or will do during a regular legislative session. I think this group can handle everything that needs to be handled under Grace's able supervision. With the uncertainty of gas rationing, I may not be able to take as many trips to Austin as I do during a regular session, so it is great to be set up as it is.

I definitely think that someone should be hired to take Grace's office duties over when she is not able to be there. With constant committee hearings anticipated, the Corps girls will be plenty busy with attending hearings, preparing their reports, TFAs, etc.

As far the office hours, I think Grace and the TCR Corps will be the best judge of just when the office needs to be open. I think getting the work done for the League is more important than PR in this instance.

Grace: Will you need the filing cabinet and the legislator's files for the office? I will be leaving for Louisiana somewhere around Dec. 17, and will not return until just before the State Board meeting in Austinprobably the 4th or 5th. This is Tom's vacation time, and the only time he has a chance to go off somewhere, so we are taking advantage of it! I can take the files with me when I go for Board meeting, so let me know.

No arrangement has been made for legislative service, but if we find that it is impossible to go without it, we can always contact the Texas Legislative Service for this period of time, after the convention has started.

This is all I can think of now.....the days ahead are going to be truly hectic. Happy Christmas Season!

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November 13, 1973

TO: Betty Conner
FROM: Grace Schmitt
RE: State Convention Office

This is a follow-up to our brief conversation at the Capitol. We needed more time to talk out the specifics of what the St. League expects the Office and me to do for it. Let me lay this out in plain sight so we can have a complete understanding of what the job will be so that neither of us is frustrated or disappointed.

1. Coordinate the Observers so that all Committee meetings are covered. Act as Observer of last resort.
2. Prepare and send reports of meetings to all appropriate St. officers.
3. Frequent Capitol as necessary to lobby, check schedules, etc.
4. Put together comments on the Convention for St. Bd., LLP's, and subscribers--if we sell subscriptions.
5. Times of Action when necessary.
6. Handle all calls and correspondence at the office either answering them or routing them to appropriate Chairmen.
7. Assist in the physical setting up and dismantling of the office.

So far this is the way I see it, please add or expand on it as you see fit and let me know what you think. The big problem is hours as I mentioned to you. I can work Tuesday until 2PM, all Wednesday and Thursday, and Friday afternoon from 1:30 on. I cannot work at all on Monday nor on Friday mornings or Tuesday afternoons. I noticed a slight disagreement between you and Chris about the necessity of keeping the office opened late in the afternoon which made me think that the Board was undecided about the role of the office--either as a PR effort or as a working channel of communications to LL. Regular hours would be more important to PR, but working when we need to might keep the information flowing at the right times. This is a decision that State will have to make.

I've thought about your suggestion of having volunteers man the office on the days that I can not be there--especially Monday and Friday mornings--and believe that it would be unsatisfactory. I will try but my feeling is that the observers will want to be over at the Capitol, and there is nothing to be gained by burning them out with office work. The Convention may well have late afternoon, evening, and Saturday sessions, and it will be hard enough to sustain their efforts for months without expecting them to put in office hours too. However I will ask at our next meeting on the 29th. Please keep in mind my suggestion that you hire me for fewer hours (assuming that you have a total salary budget in mind) and hire someone else for the other necessary times with me still assuming the responsibility for the office.

A FEW LAST TIDBITS

Glenn Provost is trying to set all Committee meetings for the Convention at regular assigned places (in the Capitol) and assigned times. Because the committees will be large the meeting places are limited. The Joint Convention Committee is still split on the number of committees, does the League have any position here? Also do we have any preferences about the length of the Convention? Now is the time to put pressure on. I'll be back in touch.

cc: Brasher, Holmes, St. Office

June 13

To: SO., Anderson, Braunegal, Brasher
From: Holmes
Re: Legislative office

I Thought you would like to know, that we are beginning to look like we're in business. Today I moved a "serviceable" desk, table, 3 mint green chairs and a Gestetner from the Austin league into our new office. We have a beautiful cardboard 2 drawer file as a gift from Dorothy Brown and a new four drawer metal file. We expect to put up shelves as soon as we can borrow some bricks. The phone will be installed tomorrow and did not require a deposit this time since it will be mailed to the same address as SO. DeeDee Harvey starts tomorrow as secretary and will try to set up a date with the newspaper for a picture and release of Chris' article about the office opening. Our Address will be:

Legislative office_LWV of Texas
603 West 13 th Street Suite # 111
Austin, Tex. 78701

The holidays have been so busy, I wasn't sure we would be ready....
but we made it.

NANCY

LOBBY SCHOOL-LEGISLATIVE DAY IN AUSTIN

FROM: HOLMES
RE: VOTER JAN 2 1973

LOBBY SCHOOL-LEGISLATIVE DAY IN AUSTIN

FEBRUARY 26 and 27 are the dates for all LWV members who are interested in sharpening their lobbying techniques and applying them to the members of the 63rd legislature to be in Austin. Our "visibility" as well as our "knowledge-ability" will be especially important this year with so many new legislators. The more women we have on the scene the greater the impact will be.

Lobby school will begin 1:00 Monday at the First Methodist church across from the capitol grounds at 12th & Lavaca streets. The emphasis will be on the "How To's" of lobbying on the state and local levels of government. We will hear from a panel of experienced lobbyists and then divide into regional workshops for discuss local problems and strategies for dealing with them. The day will conclude with a dinner that night.

Legislative Day will begin at 9:15 AM on Tuesday at the First Methodist Church. We will hear from several legislators who have introduced bills of LWV interest. They will be able to tell us what we will need to do to help get the bills passed. This should be a valuable preparation

for our luncheon conversation with our legislative guests. We will march as a group to the capitol to observe the House and Senate in session and then to the Commodore Perry for a steak lunch. (A nice walk down the hill and good exercise on the way back) After our guests have departed, we will have the traditional, necessary and illuminating "talk back"

Lobby school, dinner and kit will cost \$7.00; Legislative Day, Lunch and kit will cost \$7.00: or both for \$12.00. Make your reservations with your legislative chairman now! She will be responsible for inviting the legislators assigned to your league for interviews, and getting all reservations to the legislative office by February 19th.

To: SO

From: Nancy Holmes

Re: May State Board Report

Legislative Projects

The Legislative Office will close as scheduled by the end of May. The office equipment loaned to us by the Austin LWV will be returned to the storage space at the University United Methodist Church and will be available for getting out the final issue of the Legislative Newsletter. ^(Thank you, Austin) The office has served us well. It was in a good location for access to the Capitol and was invaluable as ~~RR~~ ^{a communication center} during the whole session.

Dee Dee Harvey was a tremendous asset and we are indebted to her for all the special attention she gave to the job of secretary. She will be taking a job as director of Christian Education for an Episcopal Church in San Antonio in July. She will put out the last Legislative Newsletter when we need her in June.

The women working in the Capitol Corps. have really been busy this session, and there is no way you could possibly know of the number of hours they have spent in covering hearings, showing up for meetings that were recessed, adjourned for lack of a quorum or postponed for another hour or another day. It takes a special kind of person to cope with these uncertainties almost daily, and we are grateful to them for rendering service above and beyond the call of duty.

I will continue to be available for miscellaneous jobs that need to be done in Austin (the variety is fascinating to me). I am giving some thought to what we might want to do when the Legislature convenes as a Constitutional Convention in 1974. I would welcome your ideas in this area.

LEGISLATIVE PROJECTS REPORT

Lobby School/ Legislative Day

Apparently the economics, convenience and the dynamics of combining LS/LD contributed to the enormous turn-out for both events on Feb.26 and 27. Our LWV visability was the highest its ever been in Austin, with 13 State Board members (including the State President), 17 Capitol Corps. members, and over 270 local league members from 34 leagues gathered for action in Austin.

At Lobby School on Monday, the emphasis was on the techniques of lobbying. A panel of Professional lobbyists, consisting of Ruth Ellinger (AFL-CIO), Gene Robbins (Texas Good Roads Assn.), L.P.Sturgeon (Texas State Teachers Assn.), and Bob Bullock (Former legislator and lobbyist), discussed their methods and answered questions. They emphasized the importance of supplying information to the legislators, watching every step of the bills' progress, having lots of money, represinting lots of people and having lots of friends in the legislature.

The "lobbying at the local level" workshops gave an opportunity for inter- league exchange of ideas in dealing with problems on the local level.

Adelicious Steak dinner at the Driskill Hotel was followed by a panel of Citizen Lobbyists. Char White (Environmental Action of Texas), Lloyd Doggett (Texas Consumer Assn.), Randall Woods (Common Cause), and Cathy Bonner (Womans Political Caucas), underlined much of what we already knew, but it was good to hear it verified. They emphasized the need for limiting their concerns to top priority issues, having experts testify on these issues, utilizing communication systems to activate their members and working co-operatively with other groups.

Legislative Day began with briefings by Senator Sherman, SEnator Wolff, and Rep. Meneffee, on their bills of LWV interest. Chris Brasher and

page 2 Legislative Projects report

the State Resource People emphasized special legislation for luncheon conversation. The visit to the Capitol, 300 strong, to observe the House and Senate in session was one of the high lights of the day.

The luncheon was hectic with the Senators arriving on time and the Representatives an hour later. We were complimented that 140 of the 181 legislators accepted our invitations, and we lobbied all over the place. Gov. Briscoe and Lt. Gov. Hobby sent their regrets, but Speaker Daniel came and made a brief address to all, emphasizing his reform legislation.

Austin is always an exciting place to be, and I'm so glad so many of you could be a part of these two exciting days.

State
Legislative Office

State
The Legislative Office has been open since early January. There were 7 applicants for the job of part-time secretary. Chris Brasher interviewed them all and chose Dee Dee Harvey, a member of the Austin LWV. Dee Dee is understands the erratic demands of the job, the League lingo, and works well with the public and all of our volunteers.

The Austin LWV supplied us with their equipment: desk, chairs, table and Gestetner. They saved us lots of money and we are most grateful to them for their generosity.

Chris Brasher puts out the Newsletter and Times For Action from this office. All of the material connected with Lobby School and Legislative Day, were handled from this office. All of the bills pertaining to LWV legislative concerns are ordered and distributed to State Board members from this office. The Capitol Corps. members work out of this office, The legislators are constantly contacting us there, and the public either drop by, or phone us regularly. All of this is to say, we are at work for you, and are playing a very important role in making the LWV presence felt, heard and seen in Austin.



READY FOR 63RD SESSION—League of Women Voters representatives, Mrs. Chris Brasher (left) of San Marcos and Mrs. Nancy Holmes of Austin are ready to begin their lobbying and other legislative activities on a bicycle built for two. The State League has set up a new office at 603 West 13th, Room 111, for the upcoming legislative session. Priorities include legislative and judicial reform, election laws, welfare, and school financing. (Staff Photo)

Services Saturday

To: SO
From: Nancy Holmes
Re: January Pre-Board Report

Legislative Office

The Legislative Office in Austin opened Jan. 3, 1973 with a picture in the Fri. afternoon paper of Chris and me on the "Capitol Express" tandem.

The official address is: Legislative Office, LWV of Texas

603 West 13th St. Room #111

Austin, 78701, Texas Phone: 512-474-4126

Dee Dee Harvey, a member of the Austin LWV is the part-time secretary. She's pleasant, efficient, flexible and excited about the job.

Someday I'll tell you all about "JUST moving the few pieces of furniture from the Austin LWV to the Legislative Office about 12 blocks away". It is done... and the Office looks like it is in business. I hope you will stop by when you're here for Lobby School-Legislative Day or sooner.

Lobby School

The What, Where and When is pretty well decided, but we (Chris and I) need help on the Who for Lobby School. Halcyon Baggett has offered to suggest some of her contacts who are professional lobbyists to tell us "how it works". We can also use some suggestions for the dinner speaker, who probably should be a legislator who can tell us from his standpoint how we can be most effective. I have contacted my "friend" who is working on getting Cactus Pryor to do his political satire for free instead of his \$5000 fee.

The Regional workshop sessions dealing with local problems and possible solutions will give the participants a chance to talk. What do you think about having a State Board person and a local league president or legislative chairman co-moderate these sessions?

(all good)

For numerous reasons, Chris and I have not worked on the content of the Kits. We do plan to do it "mamana" and will have samples for the Board Meeting.

Legislative Day

Legislative Day is Planned, but again not finalized as to Speakers. We want

(Holmes January Pre- board report cont.)

to ask Legislators who are Sponsoring bills of LWV interest , to brief us on the status of the bill and tell us where we might need to go to work. Maybe by the Board meeting Chris will know who these people are and we can have it firmed up.

Betty Anderson suggested we might feature the new women legislators in some way...any ideas about this?

The Legislative Office can get out the invitations to the non-league legislators and do the necessary work on the Kits so SO can work on Convention.

Tentative agendasubject to revision

Lobby School

11-1:00 Registration at First Methodist Church (& publication table)

1:00-1:30 Chris Welcome Introduce Capitol Corps. Explain how CC works and the role of the Local League and LL members.

2:30

1:30-~~2:30~~ Professional lobbyists tell us how they operate.

2:30 - 2:45 break into regional workshop sessions

2:45- 4:30 Discussion of local lobbying problems and techniques by participants and moderated by State Board person and LL Pres. or Leg.Chairman.

6:00 Dinner at the Driskill Hotel followed by Speaker(legislator who can tell us what he considers effective lobbying) and maybe Cactus Pryor's political satire.

Legislative Day

8-9:30 Registration at First Methodist Church w/coffee and donuts

9:30-10:00 Welcome by Veta Gov? Lt. Gov.? REMarks by Chris

10:00- 11:00 3or4 legislators who are sponsoring LWV top priority bills telling us how the bills are doing, what the problems are, and what we need to do to help.

11:00 march up the hill to observe the House and Senate in Session

12:30 meet legislators for STEAK lunch at the Commodore Perry. Tables will be reserved for Leagues whose reservations are in Leg.Office by Feb.21

2:15-3:30 talk back to hear information gathered at lunch from legislators.

(Holmes January Pre-Board report)

This week (Jan. 18) I am sending from the Legislative Office, to the Local League Presidents and Legislative Chairmen the necessary details of Lobby School and Legislative Day. Also a list of motel information and a reservation form for Lobby School and Legislative Day.



XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

LEGISLATIVE OFFICE RELOCATED

The LWV of Texas Legislative office in Austin has moved from the Antique "haunted" house to the Twenty First Century building! We are now located four blocks from the capitol instead of two, but there are other advantages ie. heat, air conditioning, parking, plumbing and it is not about to be razed any time soon. Our official address is; Legislative Office LWV of Texas, 603 West 13th St. Suite #111 Austin Tex. 78701.

Dee Dee Harvey is our secretary and a member of the Austin LWV so she already speaks our language. Chris Brasher and Nancy Holmes will be working out of the office as well as the members of the Capitol Corp. This will be your Lobby headquarters for the next six months.

®

LWV OF TEXAS
STATE BOARD REPORT
SEPT.1972

LEGISLATIVE PROJECTS

MRS. BILL HOLMES

1406 ETHRIDGE

AUSTIN, TX 78703

LOBBY SCHOOL REALITIES

WE SIMPLY DO NOT HAVE THE FUNDS FOR IMPLIMENTING THE STATE-WIDE REGIONAL LOBBY SCHOOL PROGRAM. THIS YEAR. WE ~~MUST~~ GIVE THIS HIGH PRIORITY IN THE FUTURE, AND ALLOCATE THE NECESSARY FUNDS, FOR OUR EFFECTIVENESS IN PROMOTING LEAGUE PROGRAM POSITIONS ~~SHHNNESONN~~ IT. *proposed*

NOW IT SEEMS WE HAVE TWO ALTERNATIVES:

1. WE ENCOURAGE ANY LOCAL LEAGUE TO DO THEIR OWN LOBBY SCHOOL AND I WILL BE MOST WILLING TO WORK WITH YOU BY MAIL.
2. WE WILL EXAMINE THE "FEES-ABILITY" OF COMBINING LOBBY SCHOOL WITH LEGISLATIVE DAY IN AUSTIN.

PLEASE LET ME KNOW IF EITHER OF THESE OPTIONS WOULD APPEAL TO YOUR LEAGUE. I WOULD ALSO APPRECIATE ANY GREAT IDEAS YOU HAVE FOR FUTURE LOBBY SCHOOLS.

LEGASLATIVE DAY DATES

LEGISLATIVE DAY WILL BE HELD THE LAST OF FEBRUARY, IN ORDER NOT TO CONFLICT WITH CONVENTION IN APRIL. TUESDAY, FEB.27 WILL BE THE DATE, WITH THE POSSIBILITY OF ADDING MONDAY FEB.26 FOR AFTERNOON LOBBY SCHOOL OR EVENING PRE-LEGISLATIVE DAY ACTIVITIES. IN OUR SCHEDUELING WE WILL ALLOW MAXIMINE TIME FOR YOU TO BE WITH YOUR LEGISLATOR, GROUP DISCUSSION OF LEAGUE BILLS WITH THEIR AUTHORS AND AN TALK BACK SESSION ALL TGETHER.

STATE LEGISLATIVE OFFICE

WE ARE LOOKING FOR AN OFFICE TO USE FOR THE 6 MONTHS OF THE REGULAR LEGISLATIVE SESSION. WE HAVE SEVERAL INTERESTING IDEAS, BUT NOTHING TO REPORT AT THE MOMENT. (R)

LEGISLATIVE PROJECTS REPT. CONT.

LWV PINS

THE CAPITAL CORP MEMBERS FEEL THAT AN LWV INITIAL PIN WOULD BE HELPFUL IN IDENTIFYING THEM TO THE 90NEW MEMBERS OF THE 63RD LEGISLATURE. THE CAPITAL CORP MEMBERS WOULD PURCHASE THESE AT THEIR OWN EXPENSE. I WILL BE EXPLORING DESIGNS AND PRICES. ANY LOCAL LEAGUES WHO MIGHT BE INTERESTED IN THIS IDEA FOR "IDENTIFICATION" CAN CONTACT ME FOR FURTHER DETAILS.



Lobby School

LWV of Texas
March 14, 1973

To: State board
From: Holmes
Re: Lobby School/Legislative Day
Summary of Evaluation Sheets

LOBBY SCHOOL

Overall rating:
Excellent Good Fair Poor
12 25 4 3

Most helpful:
Professional lobbyists--7
Citizens' lobby panel--4
Workshops--7
Remarks by legislative director--6

Least helpful:
Professional lobbyists--7
Citizen lobbyists--4
Untruthful lobbyists--1
Repetition by lobbyists--4
Poor workshops--7
Legislative director talked too long--8
Film--7

Suggestions for future:
Allow time to attend committee hearings
Introduce all speakers....All speakers should use mike
Do not use code language, i.e. ERA merit system
Include Capitol Corps in discussion....Demonstrate lobby techniques....Skits on "How to Lobby"
Outline of material Legislative Director will emphasize
Legislator's view on lobbying
Workshops: Chairs in a circle....Should be more structured
....More time to talk with other LWVS....Have a lawyer to explain litigation....Divide according to size of League
....Have local Leagues indicate problems in advance and let local Leagues choose....Break up delegations for workshops.
Coffee break--4
Smoke break and do not allow smoking in rooms
Parking and shuttle bus

LEGISLATIVE DAY

Overall rating:
Excellent Good Fair Poor
13 37 6 1

Liked best:
Lunch with legislators--33
Briefing--15
Visit to the Capitol--12
Fellowship with other LWVers....Being recognized in the Senate
Quality of speakers

Would omit:

Ste ak lunch(prefer roast beef, cold plate, chicken salad,
or box)--5
Lunch all together (too noisy)
Visiting the Capitol....Meeting at the church...."Our state
senator".

Would have added:

Attending committee hearings--9
Guided tour of Capitol....More time to go to Capitol.
Longer "in depth" briefing on legislation....Use resource people--5
For kits: List of bills by number that LWV supports....
Short legislative newsletter....Halcyon's touch: a press re-
lease to take home... Senate and House seating charts....
Each legislator's voting record....Sheet for reporting con-
versation with each legislator.
Buffet lunch....Round tables....Or breakfast....Or cocktails
....Or dinner....Or small groups--16

COMBINED LOBBY SCHOOL/LEGISLATIVE DAY

Liked:

Makes sense--18
Saves time and money--19
Makes Legislature more aware of our presence
Good turn out

Did not like:

Too hectic....Exhausting.--7
Too many people....Too much noise at luncheon.
Makes it difficult for many to attend.

refer regional Lobby School?

yes	no	maybe	?	occasionally	in addition
5	24	8	4	2	3

Suggestions:

Instead of dinner and speakers, watch committee hearings.
Not enough recognition of State President and State Board
Fewer and shorter talks and speeches.
More publications available pertaining to the Legislature
and lobbying
Schedule lunch for 1:00...Have buffet.
Committee of Austin people to help plan.

VOL. 2, NO. 4

FEBRUARY, 1974

FOCUS

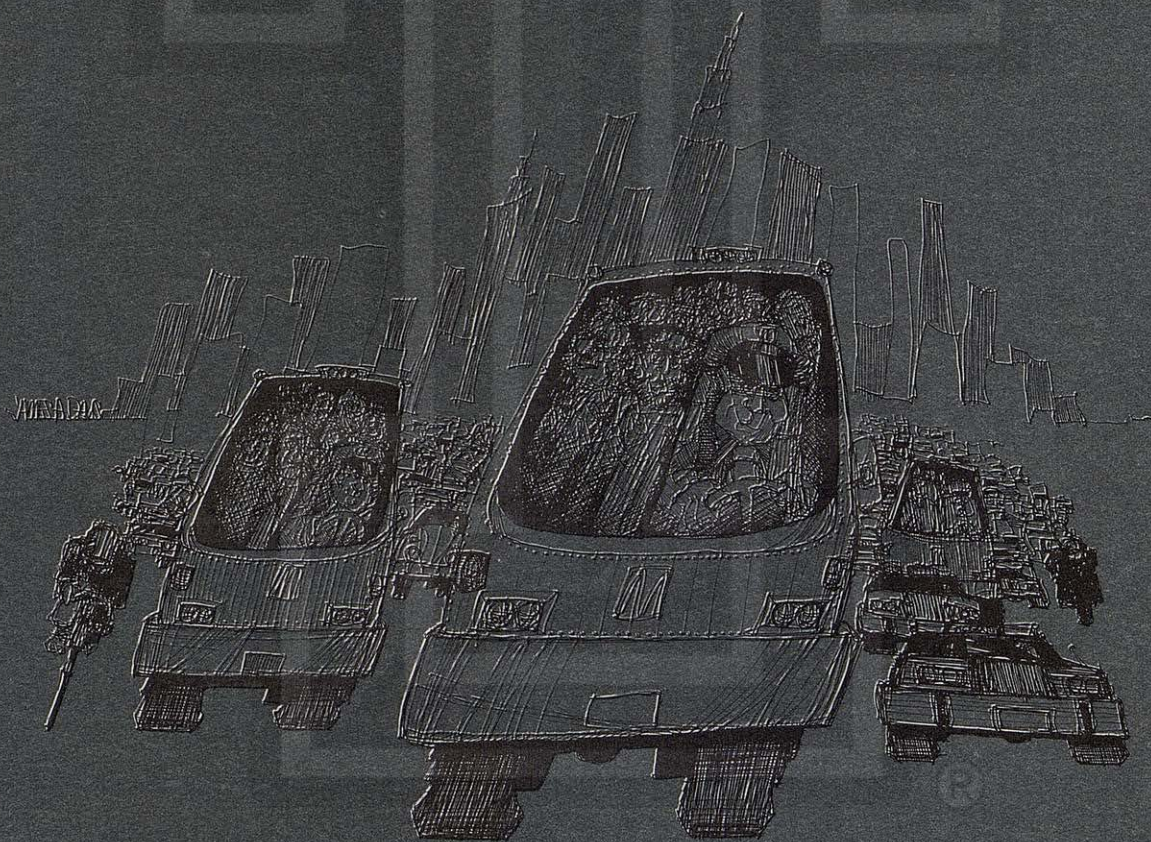
MAR 5 1974

Special supplement:

**Potential influence of low income voters in
congressional districts**

Poor to bear burden of energy crisis

Public transit in the spotlight



Joint Center for Political Studies

Perspective

Because of the current interest in the energy crisis, we present here the text of a letter from Howard N. Lee, mayor of Chapel Hill, N.C., to President Nixon. It is one black elected official's view of the roots of the current crisis.

Dec. 11, 1973

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

Some weeks ago I was in receipt of your mail-o-gram pointing out the urgent need for local political leaders to act immediately to develop plans to conserve energy and then to so inform you. Please be informed that we in Chapel Hill are involved in urging citizens to dispense with all unnecessary lightings and are foregoing Christmas street lighting.

We are reducing the size of municipal automobiles and temperatures in municipal buildings. We have called upon and have gotten tremendous cooperation from our Chamber of Commerce and Merchants Association, who have urged local business people to take steps to conserve energy in their places of business. Per your call for the closing of service stations, we have had almost 100 per cent compliance in Chapel Hill, although I personally disagree with this action.

We have also established an Energy Conservation Advisory Council, which is made up of representatives from the city of Chapel Hill, the town of Carrboro, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and the Chapel Hill-Carrboro Public School System. This council will carry on a continuous program of monitoring conservation activities, dispensing public information, as well as providing assistance and making recommendations to local decision makers.

Mr. President, although we are extremely small, I feel these are giant steps, which will aid in the relief of the total problem. Please be informed that we intend to do our part to aid during this difficult period of the energy shortage.

HOWEVER I MUST point out that our success will depend greatly on the degree of confidence that citizens have in us as leaders. Therefore it is imperative

that we not only set good examples of making sacrifices ourselves, but we must also ensure that all our citizens perceive that fairness, justice and equality are built into any plan we put into effect.

Consequently, I must then suggest that you, Mr. President, consider acting aggressively in the following manner:

That Air Force One be grounded, except in cases of essential need for presidential travel; that Secretary of State Kissinger's world travels be cut by a minimum of 60 per cent; that you, Mr. President, close the White Houses in San Clemente and Key Biscayne and cut back the use of space in the present White House by 50 per cent; that all monies for energy research be immediately released from impoundment and channeled to those sources which might provide us with the answers to the causes of our energy problems and the ways to solve them; that major amounts of money be put into public and mass transportation systems such as the one we are starting in Chapel Hill, and that these systems be guaranteed the necessary fuel to operate; that an immediate ceiling be put on the price of home heating oil, gasoline and diesel fuel and that serious consideration be given to rationing rather than increasing prices and regressive taxes which can only discriminate against the poor or middle-income American citizens; that all space flights be discontinued until after we have a better handle on our energy problems.

As I see it, this is the only direction for us to proceed at this time or there is little hope for us to think that we are making progress toward a satisfactory end.

I hope, Mr. President, that you will take these suggestions and give serious consideration to acting in the affirmative. I can assure you that we in Chapel Hill will do our part, but at the same time, we would like to see the executive branch of government taking more aggressive steps to champion this cause on behalf of the masses rather than let it continue to flow loosely in favor of the powerful, the wealthy and corporate few.

Howard N. Lee
Mayor

FOCUS

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Poor to bear burden of energy crisis

The following article is drawn from testimony by Joint Center Research Director Herrington J. Bryce to the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs at hearings January 21 on the effect of the energy crisis on the poor and minorities.

WE ARE IN the midst of an energy crisis, we are told, for many reasons. Whatever the weight of these reasons, there is cynicism and hardship among the poor and among blacks.

Blacks, like most working class people, are likely to pay a disproportionate share of the burden of the energy crisis. The black unemployment rate might initially increase more slowly than the white rate because many of the industries which are most directly affected by the energy crisis, such as airlines and plastics, employ few blacks. But as the energy shortage works its way through the economy, the black unemployment rate will take off rapidly, perhaps reaching 12 or 13 percent. Unemployment of black teenagers, already high, will soar out of sight.

Unfortunately, as unemployment rises inflation will worsen because every good and service we buy will be affected by the shortage. Current price controls will help little because many products are not subject to such controls. Therefore, not only will we earn fewer dollars, but those dollars will be worth less.

INFLATION ALWAYS affects blacks and the lower working class much more than it affects the middle class and the rich. Many blacks who had a foot in the middle class last year may now fall out as they lose jobs or as their incomes become inadequate to maintain a middle-class style of life. Many blacks who had been at the brink of poverty will now go under. Many blacks are not covered by unemployment insurance and inadequately covered by social security. Poverty will increase.

The black and minority business community is also likely to be hurt. Automobile dealers and gasoline filling stations are the number one source of receipts among black businesses, and fourth among businesses owned by Spanish-speaking Americans.

Serious problems will face renters. Landlords might use the energy crisis as an excuse for reducing heat below recommended levels, or to boost rents or cut services. My recommendation is not that landlords be severely fined; the public treasury should not be enlarged at the expense of poor tenants. Instead, rents should be reduced or the tenants otherwise compensated.

Some landlords may simply abandon buildings that cost too much to heat, while others will sell to developers who will remodel the buildings for more affluent middle-class families suddenly interested in moving back to the city because commuting has become too expensive. At the same time, suburban areas are pushing "no-growth" policies, which have the effect of excluding blacks and poor people.

HEATING OIL is too important to be left to the whims of the market. Poor people who use heating oil have only two choices: use a certain amount, or freeze.

We must control both the price and the distribution of heating oil, because poor people cannot afford higher prices and because distributors would prefer to sell to the highest bidder. Moreover, the energy crisis promises to change our way of building homes, because many construction materials are petroleum derivatives or require a high energy input in their production. Homebuilders will try to use inferior substitutes.

The shortage of gasoline, though important, is less critical than the shortage of heating oil. There are a number of ways in which we can function (although with some discomfort) with less gasoline. Let's look at some of the proposed policies for solving the gasoline shortage.

The excess profit tax would permit prices to rise enough to encourage exploration by oil companies, but not give them a rip-off.

It would do little to increase production or reduce prices. To avoid a rip-off, however, an excess profit tax should be enacted, but receipts should not be used to finance further exploration, as the administration has suggested. This would simply provide a subsidy to the oil industry. Instead, receipts should be used to improve much-needed and ecologically sound mass transportation. Receipts will be small, however, because oil companies will disguise their profits.

The administration's rationing scheme would not keep fuel prices down. Prices will rise anyway, because of higher prices posted by foreign producers, the higher cost of producing domestic oil from new sources, and the higher cost of operating retail outlets. Most poor families could not participate in the market for excess coupons. Those who need to buy could not afford it; those families with only one parent present, and with no children over 18, would not stand a chance of obtaining excess coupons to sell.

The free market — It is quite possible that, as prices rise, people will find ways to get along with less gasoline. But this will heap hardship on the poor. They will be priced out of the market. Many budgets will be unduly strained.

In short, none of these major proposals will save the poor and black from being disproportionately injured.

INSTEAD, we need programs to answer the problems of the poor. We need a vigorous public employment program. We need an escalator clause for AFDC payments to compensate welfare recipients for inflation. We must provide subsidies to poor people injured by the energy crisis. We should allocate more funds to help the poor improve their own homes. We must make sure landlords do not victimize the poor. We should form a national commission on the consumption of energy to represent the views of consumers.

Public transit in the spotlight

"Transportation, as we all know, is a link between persons and activities, and trips are usually taken when the benefits from the trip are more than the cost. . . . For many of the poor, the benefits of a particular trip outweigh the immediate costs, yet they still do not travel, for to travel on their limited income would mean that transportation would be taking money away from the other vital necessities. So the poor are restricted to a much narrower range of activities than the non-poor and this significantly influences their lives in terms of employment, health opportunities, and educational opportunities."

Jon E. Burkhardt, Transportation expert

PUBLIC TRANSIT has come out of the shadows and into the spotlight. Although neither the idea nor the practice is new, public transit has become more important in the public mind because of the warnings about air pollution and because of the impact of the energy crisis on other forms of transportation. It is disheartening that this new sensitivity has not been caused by the transportation problems of people who must use public transit for survival. But minority groups can use this new awareness to help solve old problems.

Transit needs—City residents, especially low-income and minority groups concentrated in urban areas, are more often expressing their concerns about transit service.

The National League of Cities, in a study of eight central cities, found "... transit routes are too often based on the travel patterns of half a century or more ago. Many bus lines still religiously follow the route of the streetcar lines laid out in the late 19th century. There is still a strong emphasis focused on the central business district. Shifts of population and need have not often resulted in a relevant switch in route location. Many poverty areas were completely bypassed . . . and the linkage to places of job opportunity for low-skilled, low-income persons was poor, due mainly to the central business district-oriented radial routing."

In most American cities, it is difficult to travel across town without going into the central business district and transferring to another vehicle.

In addition, most metro systems are designed primarily to bring suburban commuters into the city. Although it is important to improve transit in suburban areas and reduce the number of commuter cars, this should not be emphasized to the exclusion of systems which move city residents efficiently within the city. It is possible to achieve both goals, as exemplified by the older subway systems in cities such as Boston and Chicago which serve their central city residents well.

A striking exception to such over-emphasis on suburbia is the Atlanta plan. The Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority (MARTA) has developed an urban transit plan which is expected to meet the varying needs of residents. The plan was developed as a result of consultation with residents of the central city as well as with other groups. Since one of the political realities in Atlanta is that blacks have the political power to block referendums which are not in their best interests,

leaders consulted them as the plan was being developed.

Captive riders—Of equal concern are the millions of captive riders, those who have no option other than public transit. They tend to be the elderly, the handicapped, the young, and low-income groups. The terms "captive riders" and "transit deprived" (those who have no transportation or insufficient transportation available to them) apply to substantial numbers of Americans. For example, according to the Bureau of Census, approximately 10 per cent of the population is 65 years old or older. Not all people in this age group are without transportation opportunities, but the majority live on fixed incomes, tend to operate fewer automobiles, and have more physical disabilities than younger people.

Responsive public transit has been called "the glue" in services to the needy. Poor people need to be able to get to the clinic, the welfare office, the department of public housing, the manpower training facility, or the new educational program set up to help them overcome their problems.

In the words of one senior citizen, uncovered by a Santa Cruz, California, project designed to find elderly poor who weren't being helped, "Surplus food is available to needy people if you can get to the welfare office to certify your eligibility every month, . . . if you can get a ride to the food depot at the county hospital, if you can remember to bring a box, and if you can carry it down the stairs and keep your balance."

Minority representation—Black elected and appointed officials have a first-hand knowledge of the transportation needs of low-income and other transit deprived groups. But minorities have had difficulty getting representation on transit regulatory bodies and comprehensive planning boards, where they could put their knowledge to use.

Few minority representatives serve on the more than 100,000 boards, authorities, and commissions having policy-making authority. The proliferation of governmental bodies with transit authority is due in part to the federal government's requirement that transportation funds be granted only to transit projects which are in keeping with an area's comprehensive transportation plans. The majority of the positions on the boards of transportation agencies are appointive. Black officials need to bring pressure to bear on the governor of the state, as he usually makes the appointments, subject to confirmation by the state legislature.

Of all of these bodies, the most feasible target may be those that regulate the publicly-owned transit companies which serve the nation. A recent survey of regulatory bodies showed that of a total of 2,262 members of boards for agencies responding to the survey, there were only 167 representatives of minority groups — 136 blacks, 15 Spanish surnamed, 10 orientals, and 6 American Indians. Worse than the underrepresentation of minority groups, there is no evidence to suggest that any of the thousands of handicapped people who are mobile enough to hold jobs has ever

Continued on page 5

Potential influence of low income voters in congressional districts

POVERTY IS A particularly significant factor in one-fifth of the nation's congressional districts, a study of 1970 census data shows.

Analysis by the research department of the Joint Center for Political Studies demonstrates that in 93 of the nation's 435 congressional districts, 15 per cent or more of the families had income below the poverty level.

Even more striking is the number of families whose income, although above the official poverty line, was still well below the level most Americans would consider comfortable. In 63 congressional districts, half of all families had incomes below \$7,500 per year.

THESE FINDINGS suggest that in more than one-fifth of all congressional districts, a significant proportion of all families, both black and white, have a particularly strong common interest in a variety of social and economic policies which affect them.

They also suggest that, to the extent that these families are aware of current policy issues and their common interests, they will take a hard look at what Congress does or fails to do with respect to federal programs for poor and low-income families.

In 22 of the 93 districts with high proportions of poor families, most of those families are believed to be white. Data are not available by congressional district to show the race of families under the poverty level. However, data do show that in 55 districts, half of all white families in the district earned less than \$8,000 a year. In the other districts with high proportions of poor families, the poverty group included various combinations of white, black, Spanish-speaking and Indian families. In 46 of the districts, blacks constituted 25 per cent or more of the total population.

Seventeen of the 93 districts are represented in Congress by Republicans, the remaining 76 by Democrats.

THESE FACTS about poverty, and the potential for helping poor families of all races realize their common interests, were recognized by the late George Wiley, who formed the Movement for Economic Justice to bring together persons of all races in a coalition based on their economic interests. The income figures for congressional districts support that approach.

While hard figures are not available to translate poverty figures into potential votes, few candidates would be able to ignore such sizeable segments of their electorates if those segments were unified.

One important point in assessing these figures: The federal government's official definition of poverty which was in use in 1970, of \$3,745 for a non-farm family of four, is a standardized figure, based on adjustments for family size. However, the median income for each congressional district simply measures the mid-point, below which half of all families fall. It does not measure how large those families are.

Of course, a family of six which earns \$7,500 a year would be in a tighter financial bind than a family of two with exactly the same income, all other things being equal. Also, families in rural areas generally get along

more easily on low incomes than do families in cities.

Thus, not all families below the median in a given district are equally "poor," but the figures do give an indication of the number of families which are well below the level of what is usually considered a comfortable life.

In March, 1973, the Joint Center for Political Studies published a list of 86 congressional districts in which black voters could have considerable potential influence, either because of their absolute numbers or because of their numbers in relation to the margin by which the incumbent was elected in 1972. The present study bases its analysis on income rather than race. It includes 30 districts which did not appear in the earlier study.

THERE ARE growing signs that persons concerned with black politics recognize the potential for joining with people of other races with similar economic interests.

For example, Sen. Edward W. Brooke (R-Mass.), in a speech to the 1973 Congressional Black Caucus dinner, called for "free-floating coalitions" across racial lines to affect political decisions and public policies which have impact on all poor people regardless of race.

Congressional Black Caucus members have been making the same point, and JCPS President Eddie N. Williams has noted that Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley's election victory in June, 1973, "put to rest assumptions that black candidates win only in areas with majority or large black populations." Los Angeles has a black population of only 13 per cent. Since then, black mayors have been elected in such cities and towns as Raleigh, N.C., which is 23 per cent black; Grand Rapids, Mich., 12 per cent black, and College Park, Md., only 3.3 per cent black.

SIXTY-FOUR of the 93 poorest congressional districts are in the South. Kentucky, West Virginia and Tennessee, part of the Appalachian area, contain the largest number of these districts with small percentages of black residents. In Kentucky's fifth congressional district, for example, where 36.1 per cent of the families are below the poverty level, half of them have incomes below \$4,660 per year, and only three percent of the residents are black.

In 18 of the districts with large proportions of lower income persons, over 10 percent of the families are of Spanish heritage.

The census figures also show that of the 93 districts with more than 15 per cent of families below the poverty level, 50 districts had more than 20 percent of families below the poverty level, and in eight districts more than 30 percent of the families were below that level.

Research for this study was conducted by Kenneth S. Colburn, JCPS deputy director of research, and Alan E. Warrick, research assistant.

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Additional copies: 20 cents each. (Bulk rate: 15 cents each on orders of 10 or more; 10 cents each on orders of 100 or more.)

Joint Center for Political Studies
1426 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 638-4477

A2

Congressional districts with 15 per cent or more of families below poverty level

1970 Census figures

State	Congressional District	Percent Families in Poverty (Less than \$3745)	Median Family Income			Percent Black Population	Percent Spanish Heritage	Congressman
			Overall	White	Black			
Alabama		20.7	\$7263	\$8205	\$8047	26.2	-	
	1	21.6	\$7305	\$8581	\$4054	32.7	-	Jack Edwards (R)
	2	23.3	\$6749	\$7975	\$3595	29.8	-	William L. Dickinson (R)
	3	22.2	\$6817	\$7852	\$4082	31.3	-	Bill Nichols (D)
	4	22.7	\$6350	\$6539	\$4020	8.5	-	Tom Beville (D)
	5	16.7	\$8271	\$8761	\$4312	13.3	-	Robert E. Jones (D)
	7	24.8	\$6806	\$8390	\$3601	37.9	-	Walter Flowers (D)
Arkansas		22.9	\$6271	\$6827	\$3453	18.3	-	
	1	30.2	\$5381	\$6121	\$2752	23.1	-	Bill Alexander (D)
	2	17.0	\$7484	\$7999	\$4311	16.3	-	Wilbur D. Mills (D)
	3	20.0	\$6057	\$6120	\$3878	2.6	-	John P. Hammerschmidt (R)
California *		8.4	\$10,729	\$10,966	\$7482	7.0	15.5	
	21	21.5	\$7060	\$8008	\$6174	54.2	21.1	Augustus F. Hawkins (D)**
	30	15.0	\$7768	\$7682	\$6543	3.9	49.5	Edward R. Roybal (D)
Florida		12.7	\$8261	\$8812	\$4981	15.3	6.6	
	1	16.1	\$7621	\$8115	\$4517	14.4	1.6	Robert L. F. Sikes (D)
	2	21.7	\$7071	\$8204	\$3982	28.0	1.2	Don Fuqua (D)
	3	15.4	\$8252	\$9308	\$5149	26.0	1.2	Charles E. Bennett (D)
	5	15.2	\$6910	\$7323	\$4653	16.0	1.3	Bill Gunter (D)
Georgia		16.8	\$8165	\$9176	\$4742	25.8	0.6	
	1	22.0	\$7102	\$8464	\$4010	33.6	0.6	Bo Ginn (D)
	2	26.7	\$6238	\$7718	\$3549	36.8	0.4	Dawson Mathis (D)
	3	19.3	\$7550	\$8858	\$4524	32.0	1.1	Jack Brinkley (D)
	5	15.1	\$9050	\$11,866	\$6083	44.2	1.0	Andrew Young (D)**
	8	23.0	\$6836	\$7981	\$3976	31.0	0.3	Bill Stuckey, Jr. (D)
	9	15.3	\$7657	\$7789	\$5219	6.3	0.2	Phil M. Landrum (D)
	10	19.9	\$7307	\$8567	\$4534	32.8	0.7	Robert G. Stephens, Jr. (D)
Illinois		7.7	\$10,957	\$11,312	\$7797	12.8	3.3	
	1	17.3	\$8373	\$12,353	\$7983	88.9	1.2	Ralph H. Metcalfe (D)**
	7	22.4	\$7536	\$9075	\$6247	54.9	16.6	Cardiss Collins (D)
	24	15.4	\$7501	\$7601	\$3986	3.9	0.4	Kenneth J. Gray (D)
Kentucky		19.3	\$7439	\$7602	\$5128	7.2	-	
	1	19.3	\$6788	\$7052	\$3728	9.0	-	Frank A. Stubblefield (D)
	2	18.4	\$7042	\$7165	\$5173	6.0	-	William H. Natcher (D)
	5	36.1	\$4660	\$4694	\$3734	3.0	-	Tim Lee Carter (R)
	7	30.9	\$5528	\$5549	\$3809	1.5	-	Carl D. Perkins (D)
Louisiana		21.6	\$7527	\$8817	\$4002	29.8	1.9	
	1	16.7	\$8655	\$9950	\$5218	31.2	4.0	F. Edward Robert (D)
	2	20.2	\$7611	\$9484	\$4595	39.7	4.3	Lindy Boggs (D)
	4	21.2	\$7336	\$8689	\$3878	31.2	1.4	Joe D. Waggonner, Jr. (D)
	5	30.5	\$5762	\$7251	\$3020	34.5	0.5	Otto E. Passman (D)
	6	19.4	\$8230	\$9688	\$4325	29.7	1.2	John R. Rarick (D)
	7	22.3	\$7197	\$8083	\$3882	21.1	0.8	John B. Breaux (D)
	8	29.9	\$6092	\$7491	\$3478	36.2	0.9	Gillis W. Long (D)
Maryland		7.7	\$11,057	\$11,629	\$7696	17.8	1.4	
	7	18.3	\$7841	\$9053	\$7408	74.0	0.8	Parren J. Mitchell (D)**
Michigan		7.3	\$11,029	\$11,301	\$8498	11.2	1.4	
	13	21.2	\$7770	\$8727	\$7259	65.8	2.1	Charles C. Diggs, Jr. (D)**
Minnesota		8.3	\$9928	\$9961	\$7672	0.9	-	
	7	16.1	\$7089	\$7120	\$3833	0.1	-	Bob Bergland (D)
Mississippi		29.0	\$6068	\$7577	\$3200	36.8	-	
	1	31.5	\$5577	\$6919	\$2846	35.5	-	Jamie L. Whitten (D)
	2	33.8	\$5446	\$7454	\$2968	45.9	-	David R. Bowen (D)
	3	33.9	\$5320	\$6984	\$2869	40.4	-	G. V. Montgomery (D)
	4	26.1	\$6802	\$9192	\$3652	43.1	-	Thad Cochran (R)
	5	20.1	\$7053	\$7622	\$4161	19.4	-	Trent Lott (R)
Missouri		11.6	\$8908	\$9138	\$6612	10.3	0.9	
	1	15.1	\$8485	\$10,401	\$6930	54.3	0.7	William (Bill) Clay (D)**
	7	16.5	\$6832	\$6847	\$5450	0.8	0.4	James W. Symington (D)
	10	19.9	\$7048	\$7786	\$6187	5.4	0.3	Bill D. Burlison (D)
New Mexico		18.6	\$7845	\$8114	\$5203	1.9	40.1	
	1	18.1	\$8187	\$8327	\$6443	1.5	48.9	Manuel Lujan, Jr. (R)
	2	19.1	\$7551	\$7924	\$4677	2.3	31.1	Harold Runnels (D)
New York *		8.5	\$10,609	\$11,026	\$7292	11.9	4.8	
	12	25.1	\$6344	\$5889	\$6461	77.1	13.5	Shirley Chisholm (D)**
	14	20.5	\$6959	\$7196	\$6279	23.2	24.6	John J. Rooney (D)
	19	21.0	\$6712	\$7707	\$6296	58.7	17.3	Charles B. Rangel (D)**
	21	29.4	\$5613	\$5480	\$5807	41.7	43.8	Herman Badillo (D)
North Carolina		16.5	\$7770	\$8504	\$4798	-	-	
	1	24.9	\$6368	\$7700	\$3854	35.8	-	Walter B. Jones (D)
	2	24.2	\$6550	\$8053	\$4048	40.1	-	L. H. Fountain (D)
	3	23.7	\$6193	\$6910	\$4129	26.7	-	David N. Henderson (D)
	7	21.0	\$6875	\$7978	\$4459	25.6	-	Charles Rose (D)
	11	18.7	\$6857	\$6972	\$4860	5.7	-	Roy A. Taylor (D)
Ohio		7.6	\$10,309	\$10,521	\$7763	9.1	0.9	
	21	17.1	\$8573	\$9785	\$7892	66.3	0.8	Louis Stokes (D)

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Table continued on next page

Oklahoma	2	15.1	\$7720	\$7997	\$4529	6.7	1.4	Glen Rogers McSpadden (D) Carl Albert (D)
	3	20.2	\$5557	\$6961	\$3401	6.3	0.5	
		23.3	\$5846	\$6079	\$3135	5.9	0.7	
Pennsylvania	2	7.9	\$9554	\$9730	\$7162	8.6	0.4	Robert N. C. Mix (D)**
		15.7	\$8670	\$11,413	\$7448	65.0	0.3	
South Carolina	1	19.1	\$7620	\$8760	\$4443	30.4	-	Mendel J. Davis (D)
	2	22.6	\$7355	\$8849	\$4197	34.0	-	Floyd Spence (R)
	3	18.8	\$7900	\$9376	\$5579	33.8	-	Tom S. Gettys (D)
	5	18.3	\$7623	\$8682	\$4627	31.6	-	Edward Young (R)
	6	28.6	\$6203	\$7942	\$3574	42.2	-	
South Dakota	2	14.8	\$7490	\$7619	\$5721	0.3	-	James Abdnor (R)
		16.2	\$7283	\$7518	\$5449	0.4	-	
Tennessee	1	18.3	\$7447	\$7872	\$4839	15.8	-	James H. Quillen (R)
	2	19.2	\$6820	\$6866	\$4596	2.4	-	John J. Duncan (R)
	3	18.6	\$7235	\$7424	\$5000	5.9	-	LaMar Baker (R)
	4	16.2	\$7940	\$8250	\$4994	11.2	-	Joe L. Evins (D)
	6	21.8	\$6431	\$6576	\$4547	6.3	-	Robin L. Beard (R)
	7	20.2	\$7151	\$7603	\$3985	13.7	-	Ed Jones (D)
	8	20.3	\$7030	\$7741	\$3754	19.3	-	Dan H. Kuykendall (R)
		18.6	\$7874	\$9878	\$5166	47.5	-	
Texas *	1	14.7	\$8486	\$8926	\$5330	12.5	18.4	Wright Patman (D)
	2	20.8	\$6549	\$7231	\$4042	22.6	0.9	Charles Wilson (D)
	10	19.9	\$7258	\$8058	\$3866	20.5	2.6	J. J. (Jake) Pickle (D)
	11	16.2	\$7839	\$8493	\$4414	14.7	14.8	W. R. Poage (D)
	14	16.7	\$6943	\$7306	\$4540	12.2	8.2	John Young (D)
	15	18.6	\$7869	\$8196	\$4246	7.2	36.5	E. (Kike) de la Garza (D)
	16	38.7	\$5035	\$5036	\$4667	0.5	75.0	Richard C. White (D)
	17	17.0	\$7848	\$7917	\$5918	3.3	50.2	Omar Burleson (D)
	18	16.0	\$7010	\$7114	\$4387	3.7	9.2	Barbara Jordan (D)**
	19	18.0	\$7343	\$8424	\$3873	41.6	18.6	George H. Mahon (D)
	20	15.0	\$8316	\$8556	\$4591	5.9	19.1	Henry B. Gonzalez (D)
	23	22.6	\$6567	\$6717	\$3363	10.8	59.7	Abraham Kazen, Jr. (D)
		24.9	\$6482	\$6584	\$3962	3.4	47.6	
Virginia	4	12.4	\$9045	\$9763	\$5740	18.5	1.0	Robert W. Daniel, Jr. (R)
	5	15.0	\$8294	\$9484	\$5779	37.1	0.7	W. C. Dan Daniel (D)
	9	17.3	\$7471	\$8330	\$4942	29.0	0.3	William C. Vampler (R)
		20.7	\$6608	\$6639	\$5323	2.4	0.2	
West Virginia	2	18.1	\$7414	\$7493	\$4851	3.8	-	Harley O. Staggers (D)
	3	21.2	\$6437	\$6511	\$4285	3.5	-	John Slack (D)
	4	19.2	\$7574	\$7607	\$6229	3.1	-	Ken Hechler (D)
		20.8	\$7039	\$7196	\$4437	6.9	-	

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Congressional District Data Book*, October 1972; 1970 Census

* California and Texas congressional districts have been reapportioned since publication of these figures, and several New York City districts may be reapportioned.

** Black Congresspersons

been asked to serve on a regulatory body.

Transportation regulatory bodies should be reasonable reflections of the population of the areas they serve in terms of race, income, age, sex, and physical handicaps. Not only would a more equitable representation of various groups provide for attention to divergent needs, but it would also increase public awareness of the issues involved in providing adequate service.

Transit as a public service—The late Whitney Young, head of the National Urban League, once said to a group of transit planners, "The Army isn't expected to make a profit. The moon and space programs aren't expected to balance the books. We don't charge fees for a police patrol or a sanitation pickup; they are considered basic social services that come out of general revenues."

Public transportation is a public service just like fire and police protection and public education. But transit systems are weak economically because people who can afford their own cars prefer to drive them rather than take a bus. Despite the fact that transit systems can not support themselves, current federal policy bars use of federal grant money for subsidizing operations, such as paying the salaries of the drivers.

There are some municipal and other governments which provide money for public transportation, but more commonly transit agencies are required to provide service from fare box revenues. Local jurisdictions, already overburdened with the cost of providing other services, are often unable to make more money available to public transit. However, there is help available.

Federal help—The Urban Mass Transportation Administration (UMTA), one of seven administrations within the Department of Transportation, is responsible for improving public transportation systems. Since UMTA was established in 1968, the original federal Mass Transit Assistance Program has been amended, and additional related legislation has been passed. Under current legislation, any responsible local official or group can apply to UMTA for a capital grant to acquire, construct, reconstruct, or improve equipment or transit facilities. If the project meets UMTA's planning requirements, the government will fund 80 per cent of the cost of the project, leaving the community to raise the additional 20 per cent. The UMTA budget for fiscal year 1974 is \$872 million for capital grants.

Technical studies grants are also made for the development of regional transportation plans. During fiscal year 1974, approximately \$38 million is available for technical studies. Local communities are expected to raise 20 per cent of the cost of technical studies also. Most funds for technical studies are granted to regional planning agencies.

In addition to UMTA funds, some money from the Highway Trust Fund have been made available for mass transit. New legislation provides that highway funds, which are apportioned to each state based on the ratio of the urban population of that state to the

national urban population, can be used for urban systems. Urban areas of 200,000 population or more are eligible for a share of each state's apportionment.

This description of legislation only highlights various types of federal transportation funds and the purposes for which they are available. Additional and complete information and assistance can be obtained from:

The Office of Public Affairs
Urban Mass Transportation Administration
(UPA — I) 400 7th Street S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20910
(202) 426-4043

From private to public—In the past, most public transit systems were privately owned and operated for profit. Now, the majority are publicly owned and operated as non-profit systems. This change has come about partly because the nation's bus and subway systems ceased to make money for their owners. The public takeover of deteriorated transit systems does represent an acknowledgment that public transit is necessary and desirable.

However, public acknowledgment is not the same as private commitment. With more than 105 million motor vehicles in use today, Americans have demonstrated that "the love affair with the automobile" has not ended. It has been predicted that if the present rate of auto use is continued, by the year 2000 the number of motor vehicles in use will double. Transportation authorities point out that the number of cars in our cities is increasing more rapidly than the urban human population.

It has become clear that federal subsidies are needed to help transit systems lure riders from freeways to buses and subways. The Federal Highway Act of 1973 provides that one-half of one per cent of all apportioned federal highway funds will go to metropolitan areas. This is a beginning; the end result should be a unified transportation fund, fed by Highway Trust Fund money.

These are only a few of the transit issues which have an impact on the lives of minority and low-income groups. Knowing where to begin — where concerns can be directed — may be the greatest obstacle. Find out which planning agency in your area is responsible for urban transportation. Is the transit system in your community publicly owned? Who regulates it? Are there minority representatives? Are any federal grants proposed for your area? Is information about routes, fare, transfer points, times readily available?

Get the names of the people on your local transportation regulatory body so that you can direct your inquiries and concerns to those who have the power to make a change. Many of these officials will be happy to hear from you, because the public commitment to efficient transit systems is new, and you can help by making your concerns known. Your transit representatives are also learning about new options for the first time. Find out what's going on in your community and then help tap federal resources to alleviate the problem.

Jeanne Fox, Research Associate

Blacks vs. environmentalists in Florida

"**BLACKS HAVE** no permanent enemies and no permanent friends, only permanent interests," according to the current political rule of thumb.

In a striking example of how that can work, blacks in Jacksonville, Fla., have successfully opposed environmentalists in a legal struggle which could be a precedent either to repeated clashes between the two groups or to new cooperation.

The battle arose from plans of Westinghouse Electric Co. and Tenneco, Inc., a giant fuels producer, to jointly build floating nuclear power plants, most of which would be stationed in the Atlantic or the Gulf a few miles offshore. Each plant would cost \$500 million and generate 1,125 megawatts of power.

The plants would be constructed on 950 acres of marshland near Jacksonville, Fla., about seven miles inland from the Atlantic. Offshore Power Systems, a firm created by Westinghouse and Tenneco, quickly purchased the land from Jacksonville Port Authority, and obtained permission from the Army Corps of Engineers to dredge and fill the marshy area around a man-made area called Blounts Island. The Corps is required to approve all dredging that affects waterways. The construction would involve building a bulkhead to block a waterway called Back River.

Last September, the Florida Audubon Society filed suit in federal court seeking to void the dredge and fill permit.

The environmentalist group charged that the project would "transform a stable, productive and dynamic diverse set of riverine and marine ecosystems into a sterile industrial, navigational complex."

As the legal basis for the suit, titled *Florida Audubon Society v. Callaway*, the society charged that the Corps of Engineers had failed to hold required public hearings before issuing a permit; that the Environmental Impact Statement filed by the Corps, as required by law, was inadequate, and that the Corps had failed to consider the project's effect on water quality and on fish and wildlife.

The Audubon Society's officials say the effect on the marshland is serious, but even more serious are potential dangers of having atomic reactors floating in the ocean. If an accident happened, said Audubon society head Hal Scott, radioactive material would quickly float to populated areas on land. The society's suit urges that this should be considered before the construction project is allowed to proceed. The Atomic Energy Commission is not expected to review the plant design before 1975; the first plant would be completed about 1978.

THE BLACK community responded quickly to the Audubon Society suit. In a successful petition to be allowed to enter the case as intervenors, a group of black organizations pointed out that the proposed project would create between 10,000 and 14,000 jobs, and that Offshore Power Systems had signed a commitment to give 23 per cent of those jobs, at all levels, to blacks. That figure equals the proportion of blacks in the Jacksonville area population.

The OPS project was particularly important, the black groups said, because the Jacksonville economy has been relatively stagnant, with many people, especially blacks, unemployed or underemployed. About 14 per cent of the city's population, both black and white, earns less than the federal poverty level.

Entry of OPS into the labor market, and its promise to train many blacks in skilled jobs, has already spurred other building contractors and building trade unions to agree to open up employment to blacks. If OPS had not entered the picture, said Clanzel T. Brown of the Jacksonville Urban League, new job opportunities in the 1970s would drop by 55 per cent, and many of those that would occur would be in skilled trades from which blacks in the past have been excluded.

Justice Department lawyers, defending the Corps of Engineers, said the Corps' statement on the environmental impact of the OPS project was adequate, although they acknowledged that it relied in part on a study commissioned by OPS itself.

The city's businessmen and local officials, anxious to attract new residents and tax money, have strenuously backed the OPS plant.

Thus, the issue was joined: Environmental concerns versus jobs and economic development.

And the sides were drawn: The 25,000 member Audubon Society versus the black coalition, the city establishment, the federal government and two of the nation's largest corporations.

U.S. District Court Judge Charles R. Scott on January 29 threw out the Audubon suit, ruling that the Corps' impact statement was sufficient. He said the court has authority to rule on the "substantive issue" of whether AEC design approval was needed before the Corps issued its permit.

BUT EVEN before the outcome of this case was known, black groups and environmental groups were talking about the need for them to understand each other's concern.

Brown of the Urban League says the Audubon Society should have checked with blacks before it filed suit. Scott of the Audubon Society says he didn't know that blacks had been promised jobs at the project at the time the suit was filed, but that his overriding concerns about nuclear accidents and the need to follow the letter of federal environmental laws would have led him to file the suit anyway.

But both agree that blacks and environmentalists are not natural enemies, and that in the future similar conflicts between the two might be avoided by plenty of communication before positions are solidified.

In Brown's view, "Environmentalists haven't really reached out to say, 'Hey we're part of this,'" and have often lost sight of the need for developing human resources. In Scott's view, environmentalists and blacks should be "careful not to allow the power structure to drive a wedge between us."

One lesson is certain: In the words of Clanzel Brown, "environmental groups and black groups need to touch base more."

Telescope

Manpower compromise in effect

FUNDAMENTAL CHANGES in federal manpower programs have been brought about through recent passage of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973. That legislation is a compromise between the administration's attempt to institute manpower revenue sharing, and the desire of many members of Congress to place closer federal supervision over the program than revenue sharing would provide. It replaces the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 and Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. At the same time, it extends the public service job program passed in 1971.

The new manpower law contains four programs. The heart is "comprehensive manpower services," which combines the previous categorical manpower programs into a single block grant.

Block grants will be distributed on a formula basis to "prime sponsors"—states, local jurisdictions with over 100,000 population, and certain combinations of smaller units. They can be used for a wide variety of services aimed at job creation and development and manpower training and education. Smaller jurisdictions obtain manpower funds through the state if they are not part of a group or rural area funded directly. States and localities will be able to choose which particular manpower programs they will operate.

Unlike general revenue sharing, however, applicants are required to submit to the federal agency a "comprehensive manpower plan" which, among other things, a) describes the services to be provided and performance goals; b) provides assurances that, to the maximum extent feasible, services will be provided to those most in need, and c) brings community-based organizations serving the poor and other special target groups into program planning.

While the U.S. Department of Labor is required to review and approve these plans, the input of black elected officials and others will be vital in seeing that effective federal oversight takes place.

THE SECOND program under the new law is a public employment program to allow state and local governments to hire individuals in "transitional" jobs to perform services for the public benefit. This program began under the Emergency Employment Act of 1971, and is now continued at a lower funding level. Also, public service jobs are now to go only to areas with over 6.5 percent unemployment, where they previously could reach to all parts of the country.

Expansion of the public employment job program is likely to become a major issue, particularly in the face of a skyrocketing unemployment rate which could result from the energy crisis. The current national unemployment rate is 5.2 per cent.

The third program is a manpower training and job program directed toward "special target groups," namely persons of limited English-speaking ability, youth, offenders, older workers, Indians, migrant workers, and other persons with particular disadvantages in the labor market. This program will provide

services similar to those under the basic program, but the Secretary of Labor has greater discretion in distributing the funds to achieve the special purposes.

Fourth, a separate section of the law continues the Job Corps program under the Department of Labor. The Job Corps was established by the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

Finally, there will be three levels of councils in which minority participation will be vital: a) the National Commission for Manpower Policy; b) state manpower Services Councils; c) prime sponsor's planning councils (for localities operating programs).

Funds under the new manpower program will begin to be distributed shortly. State and local manpower offices or governors' and mayors' offices should be contacted for further information.

Blacks meet Dem, GOP power brokers

BLACK POLITICAL leaders last month expressed their concerns to key people in both major parties.

Vice President Gerald Ford met on January 11 in a get-acquainted luncheon session with a variety of black leaders, including several black elected officials. Participants said they offered proposals and criticisms, and Ford said he and President Nixon will consider them, although no specific commitments were made.

The meeting appeared to hint at an increased administration interest in black affairs, and perhaps an effort by Ford to counter black leaders' charges that he frequently tried to water down civil rights and social welfare legislation while minority leader of the House.

Elected officials at all or part of the session were Mayors Coleman Young of Detroit, Maynard Jackson of Atlanta, Thomas Bradley of Los Angeles, Johnny Ford of Tuskegee, Ala., and Lyman Parks of Grand Rapids, Mich., Ford's home town, as well as Dr. Ethel Allen, member of the Philadelphia city council.

Earlier, Vice President Ford met with top black appointees in the Nixon administration.

STANLEY SCOTT, advisor to the President on black affairs, met in Atlanta on January 5 with 35 black mayors from the South in response to a request for such a meeting from the second annual Southern Black Mayors' Conference, held last November in Tuskegee. Besides Scott, the top administration spokesman present was James Falk, associate director of the President's Domestic Council, the coordinating group for heads of federal agencies involved in domestic programs.

A. J. Cooper, mayor of Prichard, Ala., and chairman of the southern mayors' group, said the session was marked by "measured criticism and a healthy response." The mayors voiced a number of complaints, such as too much red tape for obtaining grants, a need for more help in sewer and water projects, and a need to be informed of what programs are available. Such problems were described in a JCPS publication, **Southern Black Mayors**, which was authored by Joint

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Center deputy research director Kenneth Colburn and released last November.

Cooper said administration officials, including regional officials of several federal agencies, admitted some past mistakes and committed themselves to help. "It was the beginning of a new dialog," Cooper said.

ON THE Democratic side, a dozen prominent black party members met January 10 with Democratic National Committee Chairman Robert Strauss to push for greater representation of blacks in key party bodies.

Among the prime proposals was one for four black members on the 17-member party commission which has been assigned the job of deciding whether or not delegations to the next national convention are sufficiently representative of all groups. Strauss reportedly promised to appoint three blacks, and asked blacks to "have confidence" in his judgment on whether to appoint a fourth. Blacks contended that black votes accounted for 25 per cent of all votes for the party's presidential candidate in 1972, so blacks should have a similar proportion of seats on the Commission.

Names in the news

MAYNARD H. JACKSON was sworn in as mayor of Atlanta January 7 in a lively televised ceremony in the overflowing 4600-seat civic center auditorium. Meanwhile, the new city council, with nine blacks and nine whites, asserted itself by stripping the new city council president, Wyche Fowler, of the power to dictate the appointment of all committee chairmanships. The council set up a "quota" system, whereby each council member would chair at least one committee.

REV. S. HOWARD WOODSON JR. was elected by colleagues as the first black speaker of the New Jersey Assembly on December 10. A former state NAACP president and Trenton city commissioner, the Baptist minister became minority leader of the Assembly in 1968. Democrats gained control of the Assembly in last

fall's election, and they elevated him to speaker on the basis of his seniority and record. Although Woodson is believed to be the only black currently serving as speaker of a state legislative body, there have been blacks in the post of president pro tem of state senates, including Sen. Cecil Partee of Illinois and Barbara Jordan of Texas, now a member of the U.S. Congress.

ODELL CLARK, former aide to the late Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., has been named campaign coordinator for U.S. Rep. Ogden Reid's bid for the Democratic nomination for governor of New York. Clark is believed to be the first black coordinator for a major white gubernatorial candidate. Clark was chief investigator for Powell's House Education and Labor Committee from 1962 to 1967, and ran Powell's congressional office in 1967 and from 1969 to 1970.

JAMES S. WILSON JR. has moved from a post as program manager with the National League of Cities/U.S. Conference of Mayors to take up a new job as city manager of Compton, Cal., a largely-black city, under black Mayor Doris A. Davis. Wilson, who will join an estimated four other blacks in the nation who are professional city managers, said he switched from his high-level job in the influential associations to the nitty-gritty manager's job because he feels it is important to convince Compton's black majority that "we are now the power structure and our problems will get solved only if we solve them, then move on to new plateaus."

Calendar note—The U.S. Department of Agriculture will hold a school for community leaders in rural areas of 13 states in the Southeast. Dates: March 3-9. Place: near Ashville, N.C. Minority group elected officials and community organization leaders are invited to apply. For information: Rural Development Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250; phone (202) 447-2573.

Deadline: Application deadline for 1974 National Urban Fellowships (see January **Focus**) is March 1. Write NUF, P.O. Box 1475, New Haven, Conn. 06506.

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THE SENATE

..... LEGISLATURE, 19 ..7.

STATE OF HAWAII

S.B. NO. *001*

A BILL FOR AN ACT

Mancy

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

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Sponsored by:
First Hawaiian Bank
Pacific Eco-Systems, Inc.
State League of Women Voters

Learn to lobby!

WORKSHOP

Thursday, November 1, 1973
9 to 12 noon
McCully-Moillili Library
Honolulu, Hawaii



The League of Women Voters is open to all women citizens of voting age. It is a nonpartisan organization whose purpose is to encourage the informed and active participation of all citizens in government and politics.

NONPARTISANSHIP

The League, as an organization, does not support or oppose any political party or candidate. Members, however, are urged, except for League officers during their terms of office, to work as individuals in the parties of their choice.

FINANCING THE LEAGUE

The League is only partially financed by member's dues. Contributions from the community and from members make up the balance of the League Budget.

This year, \$3,000.00 is the goal of the finance drive for both the Honolulu and State Leagues.



** agenda **

- 9:00 - 9:15 Registration (50¢ fee)
- 9:15 - 9:30 Packet explanation; introduction and purpose
- Mrs. Melvia Kawashima, LWV State President
- 9:30 - 10:00 How to Affect Legislation by Effective Lobbying
- Mr. Herman Doi, State Ombudsman
- A Legislator's Viewpoint
- Mrs. Patricia Saiki, State Representative (R-8th district)
- Mr. Dennis O'Conner, State Representative (D-8th district)
- 10:00 - 10:30 Question & Answer Period
- 10:30 - 10:45 Break
- 10:45 - 11:30 Lobbyist Panel - Lobbying: An Art of Persuasion
- Mr. John Connell, Executive Director, Construction Industry Legislative Organization
- Mrs. Patricia Putnam, Assistant Dean of the University of Hawaii Medical School
- Mr. Andy Ono, Attorney-at-law
- Mr. David Ishikawa, Former City Hall Lobbyist, Senate Majority Attorney
- Mr. Billy Fernandez, Deputy Director, Department of Agriculture
- 11:30 - 12:00 Closing Remarks
- Mr. Tadao Beppu, Speaker of the House of Representatives

the "art" of affecting legislation

- Herman Doi

Your job of affecting legislation will be much like that of the successful salesman. You must acquire the same tools and attributes that the successful salesman possesses, namely:

1. a saleable product
2. a firm belief in the superiority of your product
3. an understanding of human nature
4. an ability to judge character

1. PRE-SESSION PREPARATION

The initial task is to define your program accurately and concisely. Be sure that your program:

1. Has emotional appeal - emotional appeal in the sense that it stirs the sympathy or imagination of a large segment of the population
2. is rational - rational in the sense that it is easily explainable in terms of reason and logic
3. is practical - practical in the sense that the program is within the realm of political reality and can be financed through available state funds.

The merits and shortcomings of your program will become apparent when you put your program in writing. Get your program drafted into bill form, either by the Attorney General's staff, if your organization is acting in an official public capacity and your program is a government program; by lawyers in your organization, adept at bill drafting, if your program is of a private organization; or by a legislator sympathetic to your program who will have either the Legislative Reference Bureau, or the majority or minority attorney's office draft the bill.

Carefully examine your organization for effective use of members. Which members are active in party politics and have supported legislators during campaigns? In what representative and senatorial districts do your members reside? If your organization is promoting a program during an election year, try to get your members to include your program in the party platform. In an off-election year, if your program conforms with some expression in a party platform, point that out to legislators. If your program does not fit a platform, contact legislative leadership and advise them of your program.

If your organization is interested in promoting a program which might be an extension of an existing function of one of the departments, try to get the administration (the governor and department head) to include your program as part of the administration's program. The program must then be agreed upon early in July or August since that is the time that departmental budgets are formulated. Obtain the support of other organizations. Get to know your legislators. Contacts between members and legislators should begin before the session starts.

2. DURING SESSION ACTIVITY

Since the majority party controls the flow of bills through each house, the most effective legislators to introduce your bill will be the House Speaker or the Senate President, the chairman or members of the committee to which your bill will be referred, or a majority leader in either house. Find out which committee your bill has been referred to by checking the referral list issued by the clerks of each house, from the records clerk of each house, or from the Status Table published weekly by the Legislative Reference Bureau and distributed by the Senate Print Shop. Once you've learned which committee(s) your bill has been referred to, contact the chairman or members of the committee to get an early date for a public hearing.

When testifying on your bill, be prepared to discuss:

1. what your bill is about;
2. what the cost of the program will be;
3. how the program can be financed;
4. what public interest is served by the bill;
5. who will benefit from the bill;
6. who will be affected by the bill;
7. what other states have similar legislation;
8. what significant groups favor or oppose the bill and why.

Be prepared to submit the necessary number of copies the committee may request. If asked a question to which you do not know the answer, tell the committee frankly that you don't know but will look it up and send the answer to the committee members. Get other organizations to testify in favor of your bill.

Keep yourself informed on the status of the bill. Keep track of legislation dealing with the same subject matter as your bill. Consult with friendly legislators for advice on the best strategy at different points in the life of your bill.

When your bill is finally referred back to the floor for third reading, be sure you have counted the necessary votes before it reaches the floor. You need a majority vote of the members of the house for final passage. If you do not have the required number, consult with the Speaker or the President or the committee chairman and ask that they postpone final vote on the measure.

Once your bill has passed one house, repeat the process in the other house. If the bill is amended by one house and a conference committee is appointed, repeat your work with the conference committee.

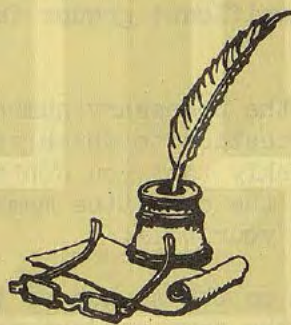
3. ACTIVITY AFTER YOUR BILL HAS PASSED BOTH HOUSES

After your bill has passed both houses, follow it through the office of the Governor. See him and explain your bill, telling him which organizations are supporting its passage. The signature of the Governor is important since a bill cannot become law without his expressed or implied approval, or, if vetoed, unless such veto is overridden by the two-thirds majority of both Houses.

After thanking those who have helped you pass your bill, do not rest on your laurels. Contact the administrators who will be responsible for the actual implementation of your program. Enactment of your bill into law does not mean automatic implementation. It takes individuals who are sympathetic to the program to implement it properly to get the desired results.

Before closing let me make one last point. We have heard statements about politics being a "dirty game" and that we should not get involved. Our form of government is predicated on active and intelligent citizen participation. If we expect the system to work effectively for all, we must participate actively and intelligently in the political and legislative process. If we do not, and if we all depend on "George to do it" we may soon find ourselves converting an untruthful statement into an unpleasant fact.

—Summarized and republished with approval of the author.



how to testify



The following is a summary of a brochure distributed by the League of Women Voters of New Hampshire. A few changes have been made in this summary to apply to our legislative system in Hawaii.

After a bill is introduced either in the House or Senate, it is numbered by the clerk, sent to the committee on printing and referred by the House Speaker or Senate President to a subject committee or to several subject committees.

Find out to which committee or committees your bill has been referred by checking:

1. the referral list issued by the clerks of each house,
or
2. the Status Table printed weekly by the Legislative Reference Bureau (available through the House Print Shop).

Since committee chairmen control the agenda for hearings, contact the chairman of the first listed committee to which your bill is referred. Encourage him, through other committee members if necessary, to set an early date for a public hearing. Ask the committee clerk to notify you when a hearing date is set so you may testify on the bill. Be sure to prepare whatever number of copies the committee may request in its notice to you.

The first step in preparing for your presentation is to know the contents of the bill thoroughly. The next step involves thorough research and development of a clearly worded statement of your position. Arrange for other individuals or organizations to present additional testimony to reinforce your stand.

When you are called upon for your testimony at the hearing,

1. begin with "Mr. Chairman, give your name and organization if you represent one, and address committee members only.
2. State your position for or against the bill, summarizing your recommendations first and adding explanation afterward. What is your special interest? How did you arrive at your conclusion? Who will benefit and who will be hurt? Is there any cost involved in your recommendation, and, if so, how can it be financed? Be brief and to the point; repeat points made in previous testimony only to endorse them.

3. Conclude with a re-statement of your recommendation. Be prepared at your conclusion to answer questions from the committee. What significant groups favor or oppose the bill? What other states have like legislation and how have they succeeded or failed in implementing such legislation? Be confident and cooperative. Committee members are interested in hearing your viewpoints, not to defend their own. Respond directly if you can; if you do not know the answer, say so and make an effort later to get the answer to the committee in written form.

Only committee members may attend deliberation and decision meetings on the fate of the bill. A majority of committee members must vote in favor of the bill in order to have it reported out of the committee.

When it is once again on the floor of the house in which it originated, the bill is subject to a third reading, or final vote. Every bill must be passed in identical form by the Senate and House before it goes to the Governor. If a bill has been amended by one body, it is sent back to the other body for a concurrence vote. If the two bodies concur, that act automatically passes the bill as amended. If they refuse to concur, that act dies or is sent back to a conference committee composed of members of both houses.

Should both bodies adopt the report of the conference committee in amending the bill, the bill automatically passes. Some bills on which agreement cannot be reached are referred to an interim study committee appointed by the house speaker and/or the Senate President for report to the next legislative session.

You may testify again at hearings conducted by the interim committee.



(To be made one and twelve copies)
THE SENATE

..... LEGISLATURE, 19..
STATE OF HAWAII

S.B. NO.

A BILL FOR AN ACT

drafting a bill OUTLINE

1 The technical aspects of drafting legislation are usually handled by
2 a trained staff at the legislature. However, these basic points
3 should aid the novice lobbyist in his pursuit of new legislation.

- 4 1. Find a sponsor for the proposed legislation. Bills can only
5 be introduced by elected members of the House or Senate. It
6 is wise to approach a committee chairman whose interests
7 parallel yours. Otherwise, a legislator from your district
8 can be a good second choice.
- 9 2. Before beginning your draft, discuss your ideas with your
10 legislative sponsor. His expertise may be very helpful when
11 you start the draft. This kind of cooperation at the very
12 beginning can build an excellent foundation for the passage
13 of your bill.
- 14 3. Gather as many facts as possible. Then analyze the problem
15 to see how to state your purpose as simply as you can. The
16 purpose, or justification, of your intended legislation
17 is usually stated in the opening paragraph of the bill.
- 18 4. The body of the bill should contain concepts which are clear
and concise. They should not be redundant nor should they
contradict each other. Legal vocabulary and phrasing should
be left up to the legislative staff.
5. Examine all relevant constitutional provisions and statutes
to see what has to be amended, repealed or supplemented. Cite
existing sections of the law that will be affected by your
bill. As a result, your sponsor will be able to see the over-
all impact of the bill.
6. For further assistance, consult the Legislative Reference
Bureau's publication, Hawaii Bill Drafting Manual, June, 1971.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

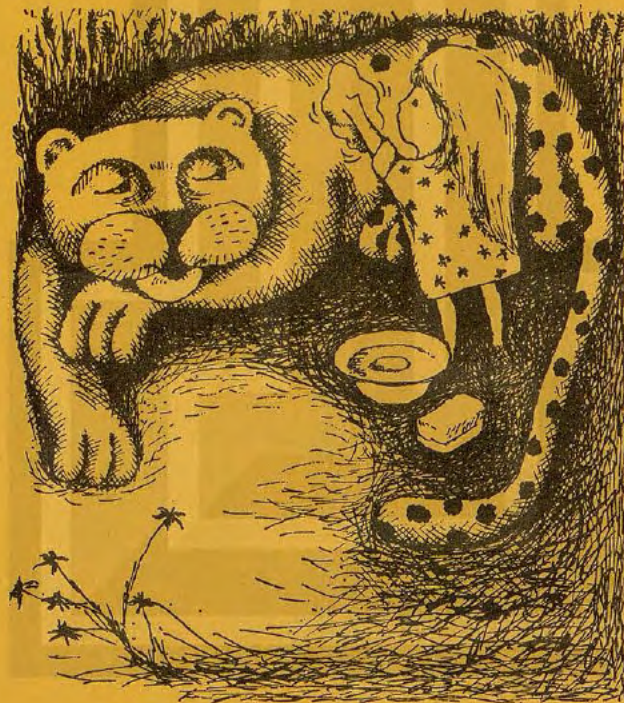
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** dictionary **

The following definitions of words may prove helpful...

1. Appropriation: No state money can be spent until a bill has been passed stating the amount of money, for what purposes it is to be spent, and which agency may spend it. Such bills are known as Appropriation Bills.
2. Bill: A proposed law or draft of a law presented to the Legislature for enactment. It is identified by house of origin and HB (House Bill) No.____. or SB (Senate Bill) No.____. See also HCR, SCR (Concurrent Resolution) under Resolution.
3. Calendar: A calendar of legislative events published for each day the Legislature meets. It usually includes a full schedule of committee hearings, a list of proposed amendments to a bill, and a list of bills to be acted upon on the floor of a house.
4. Caucus: A meeting of enrolled party members for transacting party business.
5. Committees: All committees are appointed by the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House.
 - a. Standing Committees are established by the rules of the House and Senate, and they are appointed at the beginning of any session for its duration.
 - b. Special Committees are temporary and are established either by the Speaker or President, by resolution or by any other legal means to consider one special subject or bill. They come to an end when they have performed the purpose for which they were established.
 - c. Conference Committee is appointed from both houses to adjust provisions of a bill for final approval once it has been passes in differing versions by each house.
6. Drafting: Translation of a proposal into the approved legal form of a bill.
7. Final Action: The action by either of the bodies by which they dispose of a bill by passing or killing it.
8. Floor: "On the floor" means up for formal consideration by members of either of the two houses. "Has the floor" means the recognition by the presiding officer of either house of the right of a member to speak.

9. Interim Committee: A committee created by the Legislature to make a specific study between sessions of the Legislature. It can be composed of laymen, legislators, or both.
10. Resolution is a vote by a single house to express an opinion, or transact its internal business. It is not a law. Concurrent resolution is an expression of opinion of both houses of the Legislature. It is not a law.
11. Roll Call Vote: The recorded voice of each legislator. Some action is voted upon by voice vote, but any member, if properly seconded, can request a roll call vote.
12. Special Session: A special reconvening of the Legislature by the Governor or by majority vote of the legislators after the regular session has ended.



Perseverance.

PRATICAL POINTS TO LOBBYING

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PENNSYLVANIA

FEBRUARY 1974

VOTER

Mrs. Darvin M. Winick
LWV of Texas
Dickinson Plaza Center
Dickinson, TX 77539

MAR 7 1974

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF PENNSYLVANIA



AWARD RECIPIENT — Roberta Scott Ehrenberg receiving the Liberty Bell Award from David B. Disney of Pennsylvania Bar Association.

Bar Group Honors League President

Roberta Scott Ehrenberg, state League president, is the 1974 recipient of the Liberty Bell Award presented annually by the Young Lawyers' Section of the Pennsylvania Bar Association. The presentation was made to Mrs. Ehrenberg by David B. Disney, chairman of the Awards Committee, at the Association's luncheon on January 25 in Harrisburg.

The Liberty Bell Award is given in recognition of "outstanding community service which strengthens the effectiveness of the American system of freedom under law." The award is a highlight of the Pennsylvania Bar Association's annual meeting.

Mrs. Ehrenberg is a member of Governor Shapp's Appellate Court Nominating Commission and has served on court related citizen advisory committees.

Congratulations...

Congratulations to Pennsylvania's newly recognized, full-fledged League, the League of Women Voters of the Shenango Valley Area.



ADMIRING THEIR BRACELETS — Governor Shapp and Arline Lotman, second from left, executive director, Commission on the Status of

Women, showing off their new ERA bracelets. League members making the presentation and proud of their own bracelets are Mary Leonard, Nancy Neuman, and Barbara Hoskins.

It Was ERA Day on Capitol Hill

by Debbie Zerbe
PR Chairman, Harrisburg LWV

Governor Shapp and Arline Lotman, executive director of the Pennsylvania Commission on the Status of Women, were given ERA bracelets by the Harrisburg and Hershey Leagues on December 5. Nancy Neuman, state human resources chairman, made the presentation with the support of Barbara Hoskins, vice-president of the Harrisburg League, and Mary Leonard, president of the Hershey League.

The presentation was especially significant in that Pennsylvania, under Governor Shapp's administration, was the first state to adopt an equal rights amendment in its state constitution. Although Pennsylvania is one of the 33 states which have ratified the federal

Equal Rights Amendment, both Governor Shapp and Ms Lotman are concerned about the need to reach the additional states whose approval is needed for final ratification of the amendment.

Maine, Montana and Ohio ratified the ERA amendment recently. The magic number needed for success now is five more states to make the necessary 38 required ratifications.

Ms Lotman is a League member from Lower Merion and Narberth. Evelyn Frantz, League member from Harrisburg who works at the Commission on the Status of Women, handled the picture-taking and got TV and statewide newspaper coverage for the event. As a result, the Harrisburg League received telephone calls inquiring about the bracelet from as far away as Philadelphia in the east and Indiana, Pennsylvania, in the west.

PRESIDENT'S PERSPECTIVE

You saw pictures in an earlier Pennsylvania VOTER of members of the state Board (good-looking, aren't they?) but do you ever wonder what they do? If you attend units, annual meetings and other events offered by your local League, you have a fair idea how the many activities of local League officers and chairmen serve you, but a state Board member, equally busy or busier, is most often seen, if at all, only by local League officers at regional or statewide meetings.

So let me tell you what one group of state Board members, the program team, does, and in another VOTER I will describe the organization team and show you how the administrative portfolio-holders are more than just a bunch of pretty faces.

Program and action vice president, Joan Jensen, heads the effort to influence public policy in the way the League of Women Voters has agreed it should go. Did you know that Jule Shipman who holds the state tax reform portfolio, probably knows more about state and local taxes than nearly all Pennsylvania public officials, including state legislators? Pat Richardson labors to implement our sweeping state positions on improved structure and operation for the General Assembly. The efforts to revise election laws and to enhance voting rights for everybody are in the capable hands of Kathy Murray. The new state study on elementary and secondary education in Pennsylvania is headed by Elvira Ebling. Nan Mulford works for our judicial positions and holds another Board portfolio as well. Cornie Toole is a triple threat Board member with a state program portfolio and two national items: effective Pennsylvania local government, international relations, and representative government. Three national item chairmen work indefatigably to promote their broad program positions in Pennsylvania — Nancy Neuman for human resources, Barbara Walsh for environmental quality, and Margot Hunt for land use.

In Harrisburg Marlene Berman, with the help of off-Board lobby corps chief Anne Valsing, screens and acts on the hundreds of General Assembly bills that relate to the League's many program concerns. No other lobbying organization, public or special interest, keeps track of a wider range of issues than the LWV, and yet we continue to hear, "Why doesn't the League do something about . . . ?"

These eleven women on your state Board are the program promoters who are writing constantly, testifying frequently, traveling often to Harrisburg and to local Leagues, to make happen the changes in government and public policy you want.

Roberta Scott Ehrenberg

League Activities around the State . . .

For three years in a row, the LWV of Allentown has sponsored an environmental symposium — in 1971 on Solid Waste Management, in 1972 on Growth, and in November, 1973, on "What Effects Will the Proposed Trexler Dam Have on the Lehigh Valley?" Ethel Bishop, EQ chairman, hopes the League can hold a symposium on Land Use this spring.

Many hours of hard work resulted in the Butler County League saturating the airways with 12 hours of programs on Cable TV and two hours on radio before Election. The Slippery Rock-Grove City Unit cooperated on the Campaign Financing program. Other programs were candidates meetings, general election information, a voting machine demonstration, and a Voters Guide on the Air.

The Biology Department of York College asked the Environmental Quality committee of the Greater York League to be guest lecturers to two classes in the Environmental Problems course in December. Rising to the occasion were Maureen Chambers, EQ chairman, and Anne Kline who lectured on Solid Waste and Doris Cohen and Celia Baird, lecturers on Nuclear Power!!

It was a surprised and pleased League which received from

What's Your Action Quotient?

by Joan Jensen
(Answer each question below; then
turn to page 6 to find your A.Q.)

League action is expressed in many ways: quietly — as the League talks to local officials; visibly and vocally — as a League campaigns for a ballot question; typically — as a League responds to a Time for Action.

But effective League action requires member involvement as well as official League local or state or national effort. So what's your AQ?

Do you write your legislator or congressman?

a. seldom — b. frequently — c. regularly —

Do you attend public hearings?

a. never — b. occasionally — c. often —

Do you talk with your neighbors about League concerns?

a. never — b. once in a while — c. frequently —

Do you telephone your supervisors, council members, or commissioners to express your viewpoint?

a. never — b. sometimes — c. often —

Do you speak up at meetings of other organizations to which you belong to alert them to the need for action in your community or on national or state legislation?

a. never — b. once in a while — c. frequently —

Do you buy an extra copy of a League information or action publication to hand on to a neighbor, an official, another organization?

a. never — b. once in a while — c. frequently —

Do you write a personal letter to the editor on League issues, especially in response to a Time for Action?

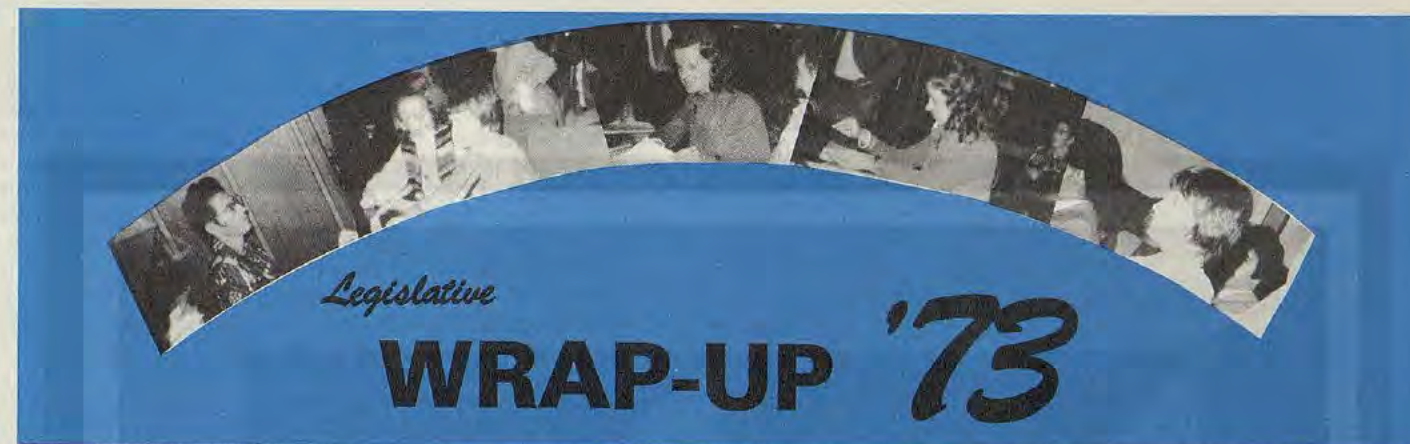
a. never — b. occasionally — c. often —

Do you call in to radio talk shows to add an informed League opinion to others being expressed?

a. never — b. once in a while — c. frequently —

Do you read newspapers and magazines with League program in mind?

c. invariably!



by Marlene Berman

A total of 1,380 bills were introduced in the state Senate in 1973, another 1,712 in the House of Representatives during the 157th General Assembly session just ended. Of these, only 210 became law, almost none of major consequence.

On November 26, Roberta Scott Ehrenberg, state League president, sent a letter to each General Assembly member expressing the League's dissatisfaction with the slow pace of legislative activity. She said that, although League members had been impressed with the many important measures introduced and the thoughtful consideration of the problems of Pennsylvania evinced, "We are deeply concerned that so little significant legislation has been enacted during the current session. At a time when public cynicism about government continues to grow and public confidence in government continues to diminish, the General Assembly cannot afford such a poor record of achievement."

THE NUMBERS GAME

At present there are 107 Republicans in the House and 93 Democrats, with three Philadelphia seats vacant. The magic number needed for passing a House bill is 102. Of the 50 senators, 26 are Democrats, and 23 are Republicans, with one vacancy created in January by the death of Senator George Wade. In the Senate, 26 votes are needed for passage.

BUDGET TROUBLES

It looks as though annually and perhaps throughout the year, Pennsylvanians are doomed to endure interminable battles over the state budget. State budgets run from July 1 to June 30. Pennsylvania is more than seven months into the 1973-74 fiscal year, but at this writing the final budget figures have not been worked out. The question of tax relief also remains unresolved. In July the state went a record-setting 13 days without a budget, which meant it lacked the legal authority to pay its bills. State employees, welfare recipients, and suppliers went unpaid for that time. A partial state budget in July, appropriations for the major universities in November, and Senate-House con-

ference committees on the remainder of the budget, on the appropriation of federal revenue sharing funds, and on rival tax relief proposals leave the state still stalemated in January.

Capitol Hill Hears from LWV

Throughout 1973 the League has striven to get legislation passed that would implement positions spelled out in Pennsylvania Study and Action 1973 to 1975.

THE LEAGUE TESTIFIES

On April 17 Barbara Walsh, state environmental chairman, testified in Pittsburgh before the House Appropriations Committee seeking adequate funding for programs the League supports.

Jule Shipman, state tax reform chairman, testified on April 18 in Philadelphia before the Senate Local Government Committee concerning proposals to provide statewide assessment procedures including a uniform ratio of assessed to market value by trained and qualified assessors.

On May 3 Mrs. Ehrenberg testified before the Special Committee on Senate Procedures in the Confirmation of Gubernatorial Appointments. She said, "The League of Women Voters believes that confirmation is a means by which the General Assembly can exercise its oversight function. Confirmation . . . should be limited to the top policy positions . . . Interim appointments should be reserved for unusual circumstances only." The League advocates a majority rather than the present two-thirds vote to confirm. In December the Special Committee reported its recommendations including a substantial reduction in the number of positions requiring confirmation, majority confirmation for some, not all, gubernatorial appointments, and proposing constitutional deadlines to speed the confirmation process.

On September 14 Nancy Neuman, state human resources chairman, appeared before the Senate State Government Committee in opposition to S 653 which would abolish the Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission. Mrs. Neuman said, "The League of Women Voters of Pennsylvania has supported the Pennsylvania

Human Relations Commission since its inception, and has consistently opposed efforts to weaken any of its enforcement powers."

Nan Mulford, state judiciary chairman, spoke before the House Judiciary Committee on September 26 in support of a proposed constitutional amendment providing a merit selection system for the state judiciary. Mrs. Mulford said " . . . partisan election of judges is not designed to recruit and select the best possible talent for the bench."

On October 10 Mrs. Neuman testified before the Senate Labor and Industry Committee, "The League . . . commends the sponsors of S 1019 for their efforts to seek decent living conditions, fair employment practices, and the development of respect for the rights and dignity of the seasonal farm worker who comes to Pennsylvania."

Also in October the League supplied to the House Local Government Committee a statement to be included in the hearing record in favor of H 468, a bill that would set up a system of centralized tax collection of local taxes.

TIMES FOR ACTION

Five calls to the local League were sent out by the state Board to urge action on General Assembly measures to which League positions apply. Time for Action No. 1 dated May 15 dealt with two House resolutions expressing disapproval of cutbacks in federal housing and welfare programs.

Time for Action No. 2 in June urged legislators to support a bill which would extend the rent in escrow law to boroughs, townships, and incorporated towns.

Times for Action Nos. 3 and 4 in July and September both dealt with real estate assessment reforms bills, one in the Senate, the other in the House.

Time For Action No. 5 in December called on League members to urge their legislators to support measures which would provide additional funds for public assistance grants to permit cost of living increases, not raised since 1970.

STATE BOARD CORRESPONDENCE

In the course of the legislative year the
(Continued on back)

Legislative

WRAP-UP '73

(Continued from front)

state League president and Board members sent a continuous stream of letters to the House and Senate leadership, to committee chairmen, and to bill sponsors on measures supported or opposed by the League of Women Voters.

Some 75 letters in all were sent.

The promotion of League program during the first year of the two-year legislative term has met with disappointment and frustration. Much worthwhile legislation has been introduced and a few bills of particular interest to the LWV have been passed by either the House of Representatives or the Senate, but little significant legislation has actually been enacted into law.

At the request of the League a measure

to establish a commission on revision of the election code was introduced into each house; the Senate measure, passed by both houses in different form, when last heard from was in conference committee. Flood disaster prevention bills have been introduced. A number of tax reform measures are in committee. Several measures opposed by the League have so far been blocked.

The following chart shows the status of bills of concern to the League in 1973 and other bills of general interest:

LEGISLATIVE SCOREBOARD

BILLS	HOUSE			SENATE		
	In Committee	On Calendar for Vote	Passed or Defeated	In Committee	On Calendar for Vote	Passed or Defeated
ELECTION LAWS S 773 public campaign expenditures and contributions				X		
LEGISLATIVE REFORM H 1324 Sunshine Bill		X				
H 1306 code of ethics			P	X		
Bills reducing size of General Assembly	X			X		
JUDICIARY H 1322 merit selection system for judiciary	X					
LOCAL GOVERNMENT S 603 changes provisions relating to government study commission			P ¹			P ¹
TAX REFORM H 6 graduated income tax amendment	X					
S 1245 special tax provisions for year	X					P
H 294 and S 324 property tax assessment reform	X			X		
H 468 controlled tax collection	X					
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY S 1643 S 1722 W 926 flood disaster prevention	X			X		
HUMAN RESOURCES S 1815 migrant worker conditions				X		
S 1875 landlord/tenant rights and responsibilities				X		
H 1517 and S 1248 cost of living increase for welfare recipients	X			X		
H 1148 cost of living increase for welfare recipients			P		X	

BILLS	HOUSE			SENATE		
	In Committee	On Calendar for Vote	Passed or Defeated	In Committee	On Calendar for Vote	Passed or Defeated
FOR YOUR INFORMATION						
Death Penalty			P ¹			P ¹
No-fault auto insurance	X			X		
Divorce reform			P	X		
Hospital cost control				X		
Form for consentment	X					
Floating Mortgage ceiling		X			X	
Election of Attorney General						
S 443 immunity from liability for performing abortions			P ²			P ²
S 1318 regulating abortions, protection of prenatal life, if fetus is born alive, in its subsequent abortions				X		

¹ In joint conference committee.
² Enacted into law.

League Members... Going Places, Doing Things

Judge Genevieve Blatt, LWV of Harrisburg, was recently sworn in for a ten-year term as judge of the Commonwealth Court. She is one of the first three elected judges in the court's history, as well as the first elected woman appellate court judge in Pennsylvania. Back in 1954, when she was elected Secretary of Internal Affairs, she became the first woman elected to a statewide office.

Cece Goggin, president of the Beaver County League, can be heard every weekday morning on her "Air Your Opinion" show. She got her start in radio moderating League candidates meetings.

Pat Roussos, state League vice president, has just completed a term as member of a national Board finance training team which took her to finance workshops in Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Delaware, Ohio, and New Hampshire. Arlene Huss LWV of Hershey, did the artwork for the new Pennsylvania Study and Action, 1973-75 (red cover — get your copy today!). . . . Roses to Rose Bernabei who recently became the 100th member of the LWV of the New Hope Area. . . . The Beaver County League is proud of four members who have been on one-and-a-half hour talk shows — Roberta Buchanan,



Gilda DeFerrari, Eileen Dithridge, and Louise Syversen. Louise is a member of the Advisory Committee to the Southwest Pennsylvania Regional Planning Commission. . . . Joan Homyak, LWV of the North Hills, is a member of the Ross Township Planning Commission. . . . Madge Benovitz, state League president 1971-73, was a member of the Citizens Commission on Basic Education whose recent report is being sent to all local Leagues. . . . Sylvia Lieberman, LWV of

Lucy Comes to Town

Lucy Wilson Benson, president of the League of Women Voters of the United States, was the guest of honor of the League of Women Voters Allegheny County Council when she was in Pittsburgh in December to make a LWV finance call. Twenty-five County Council leaders and members of the state Board met with Mrs. Benson for lunch, enjoyed her vitality and enthusiasm, and found her visit exhilarating.

After a day without a hitch, there was a brief delay when Lucy was leaving the airport — the metal detector buzzer went off, and she had to step back and remove her ERA bracelet before she could pass through!

Marple-Newtown Townships, is the new member of the office staff in Philadelphia. . . . Two members from the Venango County League, Peg Cullen and Kay Whaley, have been awarded a Kellogg Public Affairs Leadership Grant. . . . The new president of the Pennsylvania National Organization for Women is Eleanor Smeal, member of the LWV of Upper St. Clair. . . . Joan Jensen, state League vice-president, is on the Citizens Advisory Committee, Department of Community Affairs, and is chairman of the Citizens Advisory Committee, Washington County Planning Commission. She was recently appointed to the Peters Township Planning Commission.

League Action Service

Now is the time to subscribe to the League Action Service which includes the Legislative Letter and Times for Action. What better way to get information on bills in the state legislature and to learn appropriate times for League action! Be up to date; subscribe now for one year beginning January, 1974, for \$3.50. Legislative Letter alone, \$2. Order direct from the state office, Strawbridge & Clothier, 8th and Market Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. 19105.

Mark March 26 on Your Calendar

Join with women from all over the state at the sixth annual Women's Legislative Conference in Harrisburg to be held March 26 at the Penn Harris Motor Inn. Each of the six workshops will be presented twice, so those attending will have an opportunity to attend two workshops instead of one as in previous years. Workshops will be on: Ethics in Government, Health Services, Human Services, Innovative Education, Justice, and Tax Reform. The League, co-sponsor with 14 other organizations, is responsible for the tax reform workshop, with Jule Shipman, state tax reform chairman, as moderator.

Arlene Lotman, executive director of the Pennsylvania Commission on the Status of Women, will be the keynote speaker in the morning. The afternoon speaker will be Velma M. Strode, director of Equal Employment Opportunity, U.S. Department of Labor.

The conference this year will have plenty of room to spread out. This is a great chance to talk with women across the state and get up to date on the subjects that interest you most. Reservations must be in by March 8. Get in touch with your local Board for further information.

Pittsburgh League Tests

Election Booklet for LWVUS

The LWV of the Pittsburgh Area was the only League in the country to agree to take part in a pilot registration and election monitoring project for the LWVUS this fall. Using Election Check-Up, a new publication of the LWVUS Education Fund, the Pittsburgh League tested the manual's instructions, procedures, and questionnaires. The manual is to be used as a guideline for election monitoring across the country.

As part of the project, League members monitored four field registrations; interviewed Will E. Alton, Allegheny County Director of Elections; observed training sessions for both experienced and inexperienced election workers; trained election monitors; and, on Election Day, monitored 12 election precincts from swearing-in time at 6:30 a.m. until the last vote was counted.

The League organized a coalition of organizations to help with the monitoring on Election Day. League president Lenore Rubinstein reports that 61 people worked on the project. According to Kathy Murray, state election laws chairman, the Pittsburgh League "came through with flying colors and did a tremendous job."

Experiences of the Pittsburgh project will be published as a case study to go along with Election Check-Up. The report will be valuable to all Leagues monitoring registration and elections and particularly to us in Pennsylvania since the questionnaire was modified to apply to our Registration Acts and Election Code. Pittsburgh's project for the national League was made possible by a grant of funds from the Ford Foundation and is a part of the Election Systems Project.



PUBLICITY-MINDED LEAGUE MEMBERS, Arline Korb, PR co-chairman of Warminster-Upper Southampton, and Ina Bailey, PR chairman for Upper Main Line, getting some tips at the Public Relations workshop of the LWV of the Southeastern Pennsylvania Region. Morning session was to plan television programs through June; afternoon session was on what makes a good story for newspapers and radio.

Congressional Subcommittee Hears Rural Housing Testimony

Condensed from the Lewisburg Voter.

In Congress, the Housing Subcommittee of the House Committee on Banking and Currency has been holding hearings on current housing proposals since early October. Nancy Neuman, state human resources chairman and member of our local League, testified on behalf of the LWVUS.

She pointed out that basic to all questions regarding rural housing is a lack of a strong federal commitment to eradicating rural poverty, caused by the relative "invisibility" of the rural poor and the fact that, being scattered and isolated, the rural poor rarely organize and lobby their local governments. Elements characteristic of rural areas are:

—Lack of money for housing and community development programs; and lack of institutions, such as housing authorities, to qualify for such programs.

—Jurisdictional disputes among small governments, along with differences in zoning practices and building codes.

—Inadequate or nonexistent water and sewer systems.

—Extremely short supply of decent rental housing.

In many cases, the only option for the potential rural home owner of low or moderate income is to buy a mobile home. Nancy pointed out that, "It is highly discriminatory when the affluent can qualify for a conventional mortgage at about 8 per cent or 9 per cent on a home that will appreciate in value, while the poor pay 14 per cent or 15 per cent on a mobile home that will depreciate in value."

Possible solutions included: creating regional rural housing development agencies; giving grants to already existing regional economic development agencies (provided guarantees are made that the grant will be used solely to house low and moderate income families); encouraging citizen participation; giving incentives to local governments and to state agencies, such as the Pennsylvania Housing Finance Agency, to develop rural housing; and encouraging individual home ownership through low interest mortgage loans.

State Council Coming Up in April

Dates have been set for Pennsylvania LWV State Council April 23 and 24 at the Hilton Inn, Lancaster. Two delegates from each League and state Board members will meet to discuss policy and program, adopt a budget, and give direction for next year's League activities.

Secretary of Education John C. Pittenger has accepted an invitation to be the banquet speaker.

TAX REFORM FOR PENNSYLVANIA

A Tax Reform for Pennsylvania, No. P133, 5 cents.
X Everybody talks about taxes; the League is doing something about them.

R A new, attractive, easy-to-read pamphlet on tax reform summarizes what citizens and taxpayers need to know.
E Get your copy now! Help spread the word by giving copies to friends and neighbors. P.T.A.'s, other organizations, local officials, press, and radio.

R ORDER FROM YOUR PUBLICATIONS CHAIRMAN

M TAX REFORM FOR PENNSYLVANIA M

Each One ... Reach One ...



Involve One

What has the League done for YOU lately? Let's turn the question around and ask, "What have YOU done for the League lately?"

Involvement equals challenge equals satisfaction. The more you do for the League, the more the League does for you. You joined the League to learn, to grow, to be effective.

Do yourself a favor! The next time someone asks you to do something for the League, say "YES!"

EACH ONE . . . REACH ONE . . . INVOLVE ONE

The Member and the State Budget

by Esther Coppock
president, State College Area
member, Budget Committee

What do League members buy when their delegates to State Council adopt the LWV state budget?

You, the member, are buying many kinds of service from members of the state Board — women who are intelligent, informed, and dedicated.

You pay for the barest reimbursement of expenses for their effort and time and for office, staff, paper, and postage. Board members, remember, are volunteers like all of us and don't get paid. The professional quality of Board members can't be bought!

Our Pennsylvania pledge to the LWVUS, a part of the state budget, shows that we are a member of a larger entity which is also providing a great amount of service. The League of Women Voters is a single, national whole. All three levels of the League work together, and each is dependent on the other two. The impact of our informed dedication to good government is felt in the local community and in Harrisburg and in Washington, D.C.

Your local League president has copies of the detailed breakdown of the state budget. The budget committee urges you to get a copy and read it.

Here's Your A.Q.

(Answers to questions on page 2)

If you answered number "c" to all the questions, you're a League genius with an A.Q. of 180. Wow! If you answered "c" and "b" more than "a" your A.Q. is 140 — keep up the good work! All "a" — a mere 80 A.Q. — time to shape up and join the action — you, too, can be effective!

THE TRIUMVERATE — Renee Evans and her two daughters, Dorothy Evans and Sylvia Brown, all members of the Board of the Upper Darby Area League.



A

League

First...

Renee Evans, mother of four, should be the League Mother of the Year, for she has brought her two daughters on the Upper Darby Board with her. Renee has been membership chairman for the last three years, her daughter Sylvia Brown was elected secretary last year, and her daughter Dorothy was elected to the Board last year as chairman of the Government Study committee.

Renee's interest in government goes back to her teen-years in Yugoslavia when she was greatly affected by the repression of the people and the fact that their voices could not be heard. It took eight years for Renee and her husband to get to the United States, which they did only after four years of hiding during the war in Italy and another four years in a camp for displaced persons in Chile awaiting their visas. In 1949 they came to the United States.

It was in 1961 that Renee joined the League in Michigan and learned more about the state and community in six months than she had in the previous six years. That same year when the Evans family moved to Upper Darby, Renee decided to drop all other activities in favor of the League, and she began playing League musical chairs — jumping from committee to committee whenever someone was needed. She has been a mainstay of the League ever since.

Sylvia was greatly influenced by her mother's involvement in the League and when she was growing up used to attend League meetings now and then. It was just natural for her to get active in the League; in 1971 she joined the LWV of Albuquerque and returned to Upper Darby several months later. Dorothy, always aware of the League in her family, didn't join until a little over a year ago when she decided that the only way to learn more about her community and to contribute to it was to be a League member.

Renee's main interest was always government, and she has passed this interest on to her daughters. Her life in Yugoslavia led ultimately to her life in the League. She loves the League. As Renee points out, where else can you get such a good education for so little money?

PUBLISHER'S STATEMENT

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THE PENNSYLVANIA VOTER

February, 1974 No. 4

Published five times a year by the
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OF PENNSYLVANIA

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Helen M. Redfern, Editor
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- the names of your national and state representatives
- what agency handles your problem
- all about Pennsylvania's constitution and laws
- about the taxes you pay
- how our courts operate

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Phone:

(717) 234-1576

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histories of bills and resolutions
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many state publications
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Philadelphia, Pa. 19105

#PE100 1973

Designed by Jack Hopwood

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DOT 8 1 1973
Nancy

If you want
to know about
Pennsylvania
Government

ask!

THE
LEGISLATIVE
CENTER



TACKY TACTIC—Mrs. Melvia Kawashima and House Speaker Tadao Beppu demonstrate how NOT to lobby in the State Legislature. The League of Women Voters of Hawaii, of which Mrs. Kawashima is president, will hold a how-to-lobby workshop Thursday at the McCully-Moiliili Library from 9 a.m. to noon.—Photo by Terry Luke.

Workshop Planned on How to Lobby

Community groups will be coached in effective legislative lobbying from 9 a.m. to noon Nov. 1 at the McCully-Moiliili Library.

The League of Women Voters, the workshop's sponsor, has invited the public to attend.

Herman Doi, State ombudsman, and Rep. Dennis O'Connor and Pat Saiki will speak and answer questions from 9:30 to 10:30 a.m.

From 10:45 to 11:30 a.m. a panel of lobbyists who have parried with the Legislature will relate their experiences.

Tadao Beppu, speaker of the House, will conclude the program with his opinions of an effective lobbyist's role.

A 50-cent registration fee will be charged for mate-

rials at the workshop.

For further details, call the League of Women Voters.

A-20 Friday, November 2, 1973

lobbying: just be amenable

By JERRY BURRIS
Advertiser Politics Writer

Lobbying, the art of influencing a legislative body to do what you want, is really nothing more than knowing how to get along with people, a League of Women Voters workshop was told yesterday.

The workshop, billed an inside look at the art of lobbying, was held yesterday at the McCully-Moiliili Library. It featured a panel of State legislators, lobbyists and other government officials.

State Ombudsman Herman Doi told the group that lobbying, often thought of as a "strange activity" conducted in secret, is really nothing more than "what we do every day — trying to persuade people."

However, Doi admitted that "we all know certain groups are much more effective than others." That's because they're well-prepared, have an understanding of where the power lies and understand human motivation.

ONE OF the things which motivates a politician, according to panelist James H. Wakatsuki, State House majority floor leader, is getting elected.

A good way to have your lobbying pay off, he said, is to work actively in the successful campaign of someone respected by the majority of the House.

"Legislators tend to give a very understanding ear to those who have actively engaged in their campaigns," he said.

Another good thing to remember is to keep your lobbying efforts useful and to the point. Once you get a reputation of wasting a legislator's time, Wakatsuki said, "you're no good around the Capitol."

WHILE lobbying is usually thought of as conducted between the public and a legislator, it also goes on between lawmakers, House Speaker Tadao Beppu pointed out.

In lobbying among themselves, Beppu said, legislators call upon the same techniques used by other lobbying groups.

That, more than anything, means the art of compromise, Beppu said.

"You must remember that compromise in and of itself is not necessarily a bad thing. In fact, I would say that it is a vital principle of practical politics."

Clearly addressing himself to those legislators who seem unwilling to compromise, Beppu said that "when a legislator is lobbying for an idea, he must expect that he, too, will encounter the lobbying efforts of the other legislators. The political arena is an arena of give and take, an arena of compromise."

"Whether one is a successful legislator or not may depend on his lobbying skills, his influence among his fellow legislators and, most important, the respect and confidence he is able to command from his colleagues."

"Inevitably, to each legislator, comes a time when he is faced with the necessity to accept a less noble bill (the other guy's) to insure passage of a more noble bill (his)."

Saiki sees tense time ahead

What will things be like at the Legislature next year?

According to State Rep. Patricia Saiki, they'll be "tense."

The combination of an election year, a lack of money to expand needed programs, and a split in the House majority which leads to "infighting, bickering and dissension" will mean trouble, she told a League of Women Voters workshop yesterday.

"Progressive legislation will sometimes not come about because of the conditions under which we work," she said.

League of Women Voters of New Jersey
460 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair 07042

February 1974
Post Board Report

TO: Presidents (DPM, pass to Action Chairmen)
FROM: Ann Levine, Vice President

NANCY

LEGISLATIVE ACTION CONFERENCE

March 7, 1974

Newark: Public Service Electric & Gas Company Auditorium (next to Terminal Building) 80 Park Place, opposite Military Park at intersection of Broad St. and Raymond Blvd. Transport of N.J. buses stop right at building. It is a short walk from the Penna. R.R. station. Can be reached by bus or a brisk 15 minute walk from Erie Lackawanna station. We urge maximum use of public transportation in getting to this meeting, and will poll those attending as to how they got there and why they used the methods they did. Press coverage of the meeting will be focused on this.

Coffee will be served from 9:30 to 10:15. We will break for lunch at 12:30, eating in neighboring restaurants (if it's a nice day you can bring lunch and eat in the park. You may not eat in the building). Meeting will reconvene at 1:30 and go til 3:00 p.m.

Cherry Hill: A satellite meeting for south Jersey Leagues will be set up at the Unitarian House, Unitarian Church of southern N.J., 401 Kings Highway (Route 41) Cherry Hill. Directions: From south --- Rt. 295 to Rt. 70; 70 east to traffic circle, north on Kings Highway. Church is between Church Rd. & Chapel Ave. From north --- Turnpike to Exit 4, immediate left on Fellowship Road, go one block, then turn right onto Church Rd. At first traffic light, go left on Kings Highway. Church on left about 1/4 mile. This meeting will be connected to the Newark meeting in the morning by means of portable conference telephone sets which have been donated for the day by Public Service and the Telephone Company. Leaguers attending the south Jersey meeting will be able to participate in the question periods just as if they were there in Newark. Please bring your own lunches to the south Jersey meeting. Coffee will be provided.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION CONFERENCE AGENDA

9:30 - 10:15	Coffee
10:15	OPENING REMARKS - Nina McCall, President Transportation Survey - Judy Musser, LWV Transportation Czar Legislative Interviews, and Why We Need Them - Ruth Smith, Legislative Chairman
10:30	FISCAL POLICY: "Straws in the Wind" - positive and negative factors affecting possibilities for Tax Reform, what Legislative committees and others are doing, background for handling interview questions Mary Nash, Fiscal Policy Chairman, and members of the Legislation Committee Questions
11:00	LEGISLATIVE REFORM: "The New Legislative Look" - the latest on rules changes, committee operations and other items of concern, plus pros- pects for action - Selma Rosen, Legislative Reform Chairman Questions

(Over)

- 11:30 ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY: "Promises and Performance" - One more try on Citizens' Right To Sue -- is the new bill better?, and other EQ legislative matters -- Judy Cambria, Program VP, and EQ/Legislation Committee members.
Questions
- 12:00 HUMAN RESOURCES: "School lunches are the hot item" - prospects for this bill, notes on some migrant legislation, and a word or two on housing and welfare - Joan Crowley, HR chairman, Lucy Mackenzie, Legislation Committee, and others.
Questions
- 12:20 TRANSPORTATION SURVEY RESULTS: "How we got here and why we came the way we came" -- Judy Musser
- 12:30 - 1:30 LUNCH BREAK
- 1:30 VOTING RIGHTS/REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT: "The hot issues this year" -
Newark: Senator Alex Menza, Marj Jones, VR/RG chairmen
Cherry Hill: Assemblyman James Florio, Frances Lax, State VR/RG and Legislation Committees.
The LWV Election Reform Bill
Public Financing of State Election Campaigns; The Governor's Bill
Postcard registration
Questions and Comments from the floor.
- (Cassette recordings of the afternoon sessions at each location will be made and the highlights sent in March Post Board).
- 3:00 Adjournment

Overflow Crowd Shows Up for Legislative Day

An overflow crowd pressed into the Sheraton-Crest Hotel for the Texas Division Legislative Day, February 4-5. An expected 189 swelled to about 250 as Austin hostesses scurried to find more room, more food, and more chairs for those who had failed to pre-register.

Thirty-seven branches were represented and 57 legislators arrived for lunch in spite of a late session in the House of Representatives.

Luncheon speaker was Lt. Gov. William P. Hobby, who addressed himself to "New Perspective on the Texas Senate."

In a question and answer session Hobby

talked about a number of problems to come before the Sixty-Third Legislature, including welfare reform, financing public education, penal code reform, environmental matters, and revision of the Texas Constitution.

Other sessions included a panel discussion on Sunday night featuring Sen. Charles Herring, Rep. Fred Agnich, and Rep. Sarah Weddington.

Senator Herring reminded the audience that property and ad valorem taxes had not been ruled unconstitutional in financing education. He said some decision on school financing must be done in this legislative year, but a special session may be required. The Legislature hopes the U.S. Supreme Court will furnish guidelines when it rules on the matter.

Representative Agnich talked about environmental legislation and suggested that Texas ought to decide on an optimum population and work to achieve it as well as support environmental legislation.

Among his recommendations for government reorganization he advocated a cutback in elective offices with a cabinet system. He also called for annual sessions of the Legislature, increased salaries of legislators, improvement of rules, and emphasis on long-range planning.

Representative Weddington, one of five women in the House of Representatives, listed some of the areas in which the status of women in Texas could be improved—allowing singles to declare homesteads (would also benefit single males), improved opportunities in employment, and better credit for women.

Due to a recent Supreme Court decision a Texas law on abortion is no longer urgent, she said, but she favors a law allowing doctors to give contraceptives to minors and one protecting doctors from suit who perform sterilization if the patient gives consent. (The consent of the spouse would not be required.) She feels a Family Planning Bill encompassing these areas and more would be worthwhile.

The Monday morning session featured James F. Ray, executive director, Texas Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, who gave some practical advice on dealing with legislators. The key AAUW legislative concerns were presented by Division Legislative Chairman Nancy Johnson.

Ray gave these pointers:

- do homework on the issues (research)
- see your representative early (at home)
- take time for oral discussions with him (he has a lot of reading matter)
- fit into his time schedule
- know the organization of the House and Senate and their rules
- be completely truthful (give pros and cons of the issue)
- understand the politics of compromise

The meeting ended with a legislative workshop conducted by Mrs. Johnson, who advised members where they might go for help or information on legislative matters.



Lt. Gov. William Hobby; Sen. Charles Herring; Rep. Fred Agnich; Rep. Sarah Wellington; James Ray, executive director, Texas ACIR; and Dr. June Hyer are among the familiar faces seen at Legislative Day.

A Message From the President



Mrs. Horace Blank, division PDC, talks with Mrs. Charles Shandera (Dorothy), Austin Branch, who recently won an Association travel grant to the Domestic Issues Conference on Corrections Reform in Oak Brook, Illinois.

Legislative Day was a success because enough of you cared to come to Austin to participate in the excellent conference planned by our able Legislative Program Chairman, Nancy Johnson. Our thanks to Nancy and to the Austin Branch, under the direction of Kay Goodwin, for arranging an informative program in pleasant surroundings.

The San Antonio Branch is planning for our Twenty-Fifth Texas Division Biennial Convention, April 6-7. Please make your reservations soon and plan to be with us then. Elsewhere in this issue of the *University Woman* you will read the proposals that will be made in our business meeting; we do want your delegates to come prepared to vote your convictions on these items.

The topic sessions at the Convention promise to be valuable exchanges of ideas on the timely topics chosen from our emerging issues of last February. I am sure that you will not want to make up your mind which topics you will study until you hear our area

representatives and their committees present the topics in four periods during the Convention.

This issue of the *University Woman* also carries stories about our guest speakers for the Convention. I know you will look forward to hearing all of them.

I shall look forward to seeing many of you in San Antonio in April.

Jeannette Pool
Division President

Form a Troupe Go to Washington in One Big Group

The biennial convention of the AAUW meets in Washington, D. C., June 17-21.

Mrs. Winifred Dillard of Trans-Globe Travel Service has agreed to work with us again (She handled the very successful pre- and post-convention tours at the Dallas Convention) in securing the best and most economical arrangements possible which can be mutually beneficial to you and to the Texas Division.

With a minimum of 15 traveling together from one point, a group fare is available resulting in substantial savings. Tentative plans thus far are—one troupe (15) leaving from Houston on Sunday morning, another leaving San Antonio that morning, and both troupes arriving in Dallas where the troupe from there joins them and all travel nonstop to Washington on the same plane.

The arrival time at Dulles Airport is 4:10 p.m., allowing ample time to get to the hotel via prearranged limousine transportation, check into rooms, and be ready for the opening evening session.

Departure for the return trip to Texas would be the morning of June 22, arriving in Dallas in time for everyone to reach her destination in the afternoon. Space on all flights have been blocked out to accommodate us. The group fare should amount to a savings of approximately \$30-\$40 per member.

The members of the Texas Division comprise almost five percent of the total membership of the AAUW. Are we represented in the same proportion? The anticipated attendance at the convention in Washington is 2,500. Five percent of the figure is 125. Surely, we can get 125 from Texas!

FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE MAIL THIS COUPON TO:

Mrs. Gilbert F. Orcutt
10015 Lakedale Drive
Dallas, Texas 75218

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ ZIP _____

☐ Prefer an additional day in Washington



Mrs. Warren Goodwin (Kay) of Austin, center, oversees the registration table which became a little crowded at times during Legislative Day.

Box 5674
Austin, Texas 78703

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THE UNIVERSITY WOMAN

TEXAS DIVISION OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

VOLUME XXXVII, NO. 3

MARCH, 1973

April 6-7 in San Antonio

Women Speakers To Have the Floor At Twenty-Fifth Biennial Convention

The Twenty-Fifth Biennial Convention of the Texas State Division will look to the future of AAUW as well as at the new topics.

Three women speakers will be featured.

Alice L. Beeman, general director, AAUW and AAUW Educational Foundation, will bring the keynote address Friday, April 6, and may give Texas a peak at some of the work of the Commission on the Future of the AAUW.

Dr. Deborah Wolfe, area representative for education, will also be a travel visitor and speaker at the Saturday evening dinner which will honor fellows and recognize branch presidents.

Professor Elspeth Rostow, chairman, comparative studies, University of Texas at Austin, will speak on Saturday afternoon.

Miss Beeman returns to Texas having received a bachelor of journalism degree from the University of Texas at Austin. Later she did graduate study in history and economics

two years for the University of Texas News Service.

A former member of the Austin Branch, most of her AAUW branch and division work were in Michigan, where she was division president (1955-57). She is also a former vice president of the Northeast Central Region. She became general director in 1969.

Miss Beeman directs the implementation of policies established by the Association convention, the board of directors, and the president. She heads a 76-member staff.

Dr. Wolfe is a professor of education at Queens College, Flushing, New York, and has been active in education for many years. She received her bachelor of science degree from Jersey City State College and master of arts and doctorate in education from Columbia University.

Dr. Wolfe has been a delegate to the White House Conference on the Aging, Children and Youth, and Education. She has visited 40 countries in every continent and this past summer was the tour guide for the AAUW West Africa tour.

Professor Rostow received her bachelor of arts degree from Barnard College, a master of arts from Radcliffe, and a master of arts from Cambridge. She has completed requirements for her doctorate at Radcliffe, short of thesis.

Before coming to the University of Texas at Austin in 1969 she taught and lectured in a variety of institutions including Georgetown University, American University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, University of Zurich, Sarah Lawrence College, and Barnard.

CONVENTION MINI SCHEDULE

Thursday, April 5

5:00 p.m. Registration (tours if desired)

Friday, April 6

9:00 a.m. General Session
12:30 District Meetings and Lunch
1:45 Launching Topics, Topic Sessions
6:00 Free Evening

Saturday, April 7

7:30 a.m. Breakfasts for Branch Leaders
9:15 Topic Sessions
1:00 p.m. Luncheon
3:00 Business Session
7:00 Reception
8:00 Dinner

The January *University Woman* contains registration forms. Hotel reservations should be made directly with the St. Anthony Hotel.

According to Division bylaws, each branch is entitled to three delegates. Additionally, they may send one for each 10 members in the branch. The cutoff date for membership is February 1, 1973.



Alice Beeman, general director, AAUW.



Dr. Deborah Wolfe, AR for education.



Elspeth Rostow, professor, University of Texas at Austin.



THE UNIVERSITY WOMAN

News Bulletin of the Texas Division
American Association of
University Women
March, 1973

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS Dr. Virginia Sloan

TOPIC CHAIRMEN

A DOLLAR'S WORTH Mrs. James S. Maxwell

THE CRISIS IN PUBLIC EDUCATION Mrs. B. H. Shelby

THIS BELEAGUED EARTH Mrs. J. R. Trimmier

WE THE PEOPLE Miss Mary Katherine Baxter

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Deadline for the last University Woman of the biennium is April 8, immediately following the Twenty-Fifth Biennial Convention.



Polly Orcutt



Juanita Cole



Gladys Howard



Edna McGaffey



Elma Hennies

Nominating Committee Picks Slate of Officers for 1973-75

Mrs. Gilbert Orcutt (Polly) President

A member of AAUW since 1947, Mrs. Orcutt has a long list of branch, division, and Association experience. A former president, first vice president, and treasurer of the Dallas Branch, she is their nominee for President of the Texas State Division.

At present she is treasurer of the Division. She has attended five national conventions, nine regional conferences, and nine state conventions.

Her education includes a bachelor of science in commercial education from Northwestern State College of Louisiana and a master of science in banking and finance from Columbia University.

Her professional experience ranges from teacher and accountant to work recently with the Dallas Symphony Orchestra in promotion and coordination of Area Youth Concerts.

Her community and organizational work is varied, and she has found time to serve as delegate to the White House Conference on Children (1970) and the Girl Scouts of America Convention (1972) plus as a member on a host of boards, councils, and committees.

Mrs. Ed Cole (Juanita) First Vice President

Abilene's nominee for first vice president, program development chairman, Mrs. Cole is presently a member of the Texas State Division Board functioning as area representative for the community and District V communicator.

A former teacher and social worker, she received a bachelor of science degree from Texas State College for Women and a master of arts from Baylor University.

Since 1967 she has been a consultant for West Texas Rehabilitation Center, West Texas Medical Center and private nursing homes and was recently appointed by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) to plan workshops for nursing home personnel.

Mrs. Anthony E. F. Howard (Gladys) Second Vice President

Tyler proposed the name of Mrs. Howard who has filled a variety of jobs in her local branch including second vice president, membership, and first vice-president, program development chairman. Presently she is president of the branch.

On the Texas Division Board she is area representative for cultural interest and District IV communicator.

PTA, Tyler Woman's Forum, Friends of the Library, and Girl Scouts are among a few of the organizations to which she lends her time.

A graduate of the University of Texas at Austin with a bachelor of science in Home Economics she is the owner of Howard Catering Service in Tyler.

Mrs. Claude W. McGaffey (Edna) Recording Secretary

Nominated by the San Antonio Branch, Mrs. McGaffey has previously held the position of recording secretary for a number of other organizations including the Texas Press Women, Inc., San Antonio Women's Federation, and the Mortar Board Toastmistress Club.

She is fellowships chairman of the San Antonio Branch and a former outstanding club-woman as selected by the readers of a local newspaper.

Her bachelor of arts degree was received from St. Mary's University, and she is chief of the historical office, San Antonio Air Materiel Area, Kelly Air Force Base.

Elma E. Hennies Treasurer

A former treasurer and president of the Kerrville Branch, she is their nominee for Division treasurer. She joined the Branch in 1966.

Miss Hennies is a retired lieutenant colonel of the United States Army and was an Army nurse for over 23 years including 18 years in administrative and teaching assignments. She received her bachelor of science degree from Columbia University.

She is a member of the bylaws committee of the State Division for this biennium.

Tyler Branch Makes TOP 15

Tyler joins two other Texas branches, Midland and El Paso, in the TOP 15 branches of highest new members.

Also in Tyler, Savannah Cross Lockett, member of the Tyler Branch, has been appointed to the Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System.

Proposed Changes From Bylaws Committee

1. **Increase in Dues.** Amend by changing Article V, Section 2a, first paragraph, and Article V, Section 2b.

Article V, Section 2a, first paragraph now reads: Each branch shall pay annual state dues of one dollar and fifty cents for each member and associate member belonging to that branch.

Amend to read: Each branch shall pay annual state dues of two dollars for each member and associate member belonging to that branch.

Article V, Section 2b now reads: Each member-at-large of the Association who chooses to be a member-at-large of the Texas State Division shall pay to the state treasurer annual dues of one dollar and fifty cents.

Amend to read: Each member-at-large of the Association who chooses to be a member-at-large of the Texas State Division shall pay to the state treasurer annual dues of two dollars.

2. **Change in Nominating Committee Procedure.** Amend by changing Article VII, Section 2a (1) and (2), Section b and Section c.

Now reads:

Article VII NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS
Section 2. Nominating Committee Procedure.

- a. (no change)

(1) On or before the fifteenth of November preceding the state convention, each branch making a nomination for state office shall submit to each member of the Nominating Committee the nominee's vita, photograph, and a nominating letter with the date of branch approval, and shall submit to each branch in the Texas State Division a copy of the vita.

(2) Between the first of December and the fifteenth of January preceding the state convention, endorsements of candidates will be accepted by the state Nominating Committee. Branch letters of endorsement shall bear the date of approval by the branch making the formal endorsement.

b. The Nominating Committee shall meet sometime between the fifteenth of January and the tenth of February preceding the state convention and prepare a slate of nominees. The members of the committee shall receive a travel allowance based on the current mileage rate paid by the division.

c. The Nominating Committee shall present to the branches a slate of nominees at least one month before the state convention at which the election is to take place, naming one nominee for each of-

fice to be filled. Nominations may be made from the floor of the state convention, provided that the written consent of the nominee has been obtained.

Amend to read:

Article VII NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

Section 2. Nominating Committee Procedure

- a. (no change)

(1) On or before the fifteenth of November preceding the state convention, each branch making a nomination for state office shall submit to each member of the Nominating Committee the nominee's complete vita, the nominee's photograph, a nominating letter with the date of branch approval, and a paragraph summary of not more than 75 words of the nominee's vita. The chairman of the Nominating Committee shall submit the paragraph summary of the vita and the picture of the nominee to the **University Woman** by November 20.

(2) Between the date of publication of the **University Woman** following November 20, even years, and February 1 of odd years, endorsements of candidates will be accepted by the state Nominating Committee. Branch letters of endorsement shall bear the date of approval by the branch making the formal endorsements.

- (3) (no change)

b. The Nominating Committee shall meet at least 60 days before the biennial convention to prepare a slate of nominees. The members of the committee shall receive a travel allowance based on the current mileage rate paid by the division.

c. The Nominating Committee shall present to the branch presidents the slate of nominees immediately after the meeting of the committee and to all members of the Texas Division through the **University Woman** at least one month before the state convention at which the election is to take place, naming one nominee for each office to be filled. Nominations may be made from the floor of the state convention, provided that the written consent of the nominee has been obtained.

3. **Resolutions.** Add under Article IX MEETINGS OF THE STATE DIVISION
Section 5. Resolutions

a. Resolutions may be submitted by branches and members. Proposed resolutions must be submitted to the Committee on Resolutions at least four months prior to the Division Convention.

b. The Resolutions Committee may reword, clarify, or combine resolutions.

The Committee may propose resolutions of its own and may or may not propose all resolutions submitted for its consideration.

- c. The Division Board must approve proposed resolutions of the Resolutions Committee before they are sent to branch presidents or published in the **University Woman**.
- d. Proposed Resolutions are to be sent to branch presidents at least six weeks prior to the State Division Convention. They are to be printed in the **University Woman** at least one month prior to the Convention.
- e. Resolutions may be proposed from the floor for discussion on approval of two-thirds of the members present and voting. They may be adopted by a three-fourths vote of the members present and voting.

Recommendations To Branches, Board

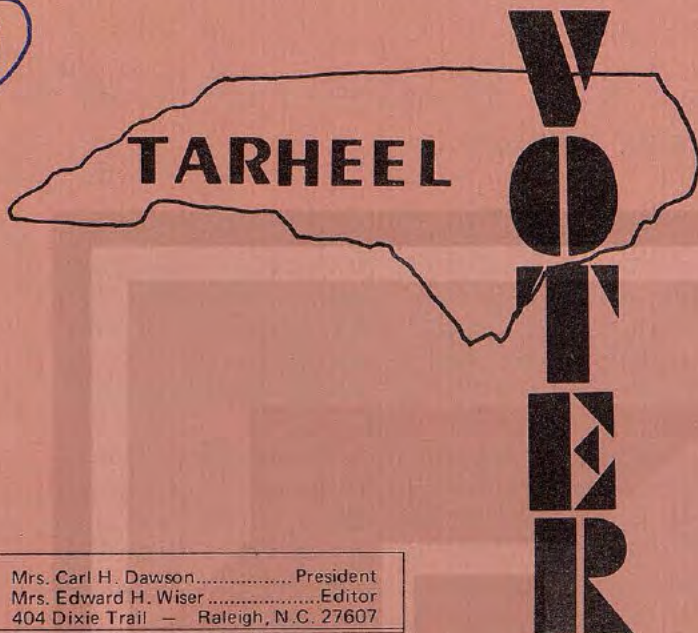
To Branches:

Make provision in branch bylaws for a method for selecting delegates to the State Division Convention in compliance with the allocation of delegates as provided in Division Bylaws Article IX, Section 2b.

To Board of Directors of the Texas State Division of AAUW:

1. Make provision for a study of the election of officers in alternate years to provide continuity on the Board with a recommendation to be presented in 1975. Considerations include: provision for annual elections (present bylaws provide only for biennial conventions), forthcoming recommendations from the Commission on the Future of the AAUW.
2. Amend TEXAS DIVISION POLICY by the following additions:
 - a. Add to #2 under State Board Members (if dues are increased):
Division board members are paid for lodging when attending board meetings, lodging not to exceed \$10 per night.
 - b. Add #9 under State Board Members: Secretarial help is budgeted for the Division President in peak production periods and a nominal fee of no less than \$200.00 is paid the treasurer per biennium.
 - c. Add a second paragraph under State Board Meetings:
The president shall call a special meeting of the Board of Directors not later than 60 days prior to the biennial convention for consideration of the reports of committees that will be reporting at the biennial convention.

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404 Dixie Trail — Raleigh, N.C. 27607

FEBRUARY 1973

PUBLISHED BY

THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF NORTH CAROLINA
P. O. Box 925, Elon College, North Carolina 27244

LEGISLATIVE DAY

Wednesday, March 21, 1973

This Legislative Day will be the best ever, because the House and Senate convene later than they have in the past, giving us the time for a real lunch and a speaker instead of just a snack on the run. Come one, come all - it's your day in Raleigh!

You may arrive at the Legislative Building (on Jones Street between Wilmington and Salisbury Streets, one block from the State Capitol) any time during the morning and visit the following committees. Leaguers will be stationed in the foyer to greet you and direct you to committee rooms.

House

Appropriations	8:30 - 10:30
Finance	8:30 - 10:30
Education	10:30
Insurance	10:30
Fed. & Interstate	
Cooperation	10:30
Cons. & Development	11:30
Higher Education	11:30
Alc. Bev. Control	11:30

Senate

Appropriations	8:30 - 10:30
Finance	8:30 - 10:30
Banking	10:30
Insurance	10:30
Cons. & Development	11:30
Election Laws	11:30

12:30 p.m. LUNCHEON \$1.75
Christ Episcopal Church
Edenton & Wilmington Streets
(2 blocks from Legislative Bldg.)

SPEAKER: Lieut.-Governor James B. Hunt

2:30 p.m. House and Senate convene

BABY SITTING will be available from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for \$1.50 per child at Christ Episcopal Church. Please bring a sack lunch for your child. Drinks will be provided.

PARKING near the Legislative Building is difficult, but unmetered parking can be found a few blocks away.

FIRST CALL TO CONVENTION

MAY 15 - 17, 1973

ASSEMBLY INN, MONTREAT, N. C.

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY NEWS

1. There will be a growing and effective Coalition to support environmental legislation in Raleigh during the 1973 General Assembly session.
2. It will include LWV of NC, CCNC, Land Use Congress, Jaycees of NC, Labor Unions (AFL-CIO), Sierra Club, Wake Environment, and others.
3. Local leagues may find helpful support among these groups in many areas.
4. LWVNC is represented on both state and regional solid waste and recycling advisory committees. We will study markets, tax structure and recycling systems suitable for N.C.
5. If you have any local information on recycling systems or markets in your area, it is urgently needed by Jane Sharp, 307 Granville Rd., Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514.
6. Our new national guidelines for action on transportation include (1) city highway systems before urban interstate highways, (2) highway trust funds for mass transit, (3) mass transit systems development, (4) transportation considered a public service, (5) social and environmental needs considered in heavy construction, (6) community participation in all transit programs.
7. The National Solid Waste Conference at Airlie House Oct. 27-28 emphasized the real need for (1) reduced freight rates for scrap metals and secondary materials, (2) increased markets for recycled goods, (3) increased public education on needs and methods for recycling, including tax incentives, (4) willingness and ability of EPA to back citizen groups who are trying to get recycling started locally.

SOCIAL SERVICES

The issue of state versus county administration of social services was dynamite: Commissioner Craig, main advocate of state takeover, has been replaced by the new administration with Dr. Renee Westcott who believes in local autonomy.

Your reports were most helpful: even those leagues which expressed preference for state administration allowed much space to register their reservations and doubts and suggested measures to protect programs of higher quality than a uniform state standard would presumably enforce. Now the shoe is on the other foot: we will certainly retain county administration at this time. Your reports indicate that there is definite agreement that (a) the state ought to shoulder a larger portion of the non-federal share of public assistance expenditures, and that (b) the poorer counties ought to receive a more generous allocation from the equalization fund than they are receiving under the current formula. Item (a) is a matter for the General Assembly while (b) will have to be taken up by the Board of Social Services.

Interpretation of welfare reform legislation by the budget-cutting new secretary of HEW is resulting in guidelines which severely curtail and impair social services and allow fewer people to use them. Day care will be affected.

CHANGES ON STATE BOARD

Resignations:

Edna Magers (Burlington);
Diane Brown (Chapel Hill);
Bobbie Knight (Asheville).

New Board Members:

Ruth Nerboso (Mrs. Salvatore), [redacted] - U.S. Congress;
Carol Slotkin (Mrs. R.), [redacted] -
Finance;
Peggy Johnson (Mrs. Troy E.), [redacted] -
Public Relations;
Marion Nichol (Mrs. Charles A.), [redacted] -
- Land Use Co-Chairman.

NEW CONSENSUS ON LAND USE

Adopted by LWVNC Board -

Support of Land Use Policies of Statewide and Regional Application which would Effectively Guide Development to Meet Human Needs and would also Effectively Conserve Resources and Protect the Natural Environment.

The North Carolina State Government should assume responsibility for the following purposes and functions:

To formulate and implement a comprehensive state land use policy or set of policies in accordance with well-defined state goals;

To prepare land resource inventories and keep them updated, with emphasis on land capability;

To identify critical areas and provide for their protection from unwise development, including development which would result in predictable and unjustified costs to taxpayers. Critical areas include fragile ecological systems, steep slopes, floodplains and dunes;

To designate a clearinghouse and coordinating agency for land use policies of other state agencies, Federal and State expenditures affecting land use, and regional and local planning efforts;

To require that localities, city and county government, do long-range planning and implementation according to state guidelines and in cooperation with regional planning offices;

To provide technical and financial assistance to local governments in setting their own community goals and developing land use policies and controls to achieve these goals within the framework of regional and state goals;

To acquire and hold lands for public purposes in fee simple and also to acquire certain selected property rights in land by use of such devices as easements, leases, and options. "Public purposes" should include not only health, safety,

and welfare, but recreation, housing, industrial siting, aesthetics, and environmental protection;

To coordinate location of transportation and delivery systems such as utility rights of way, power plant siting, and dams;

To study and recommend property tax and appraisal methods to further state, regional, and local land use goals. Preferential treatment on property tax should be granted only in exchange for the public acquisition of some property right or some public service deemed necessary or desirable;

To seek citizen participation at all levels of government, at the formative stages of all major development projects. Wide publicity, public hearings, public consultation with local governments and regional planning agencies, and broad citizen representation on policy-making boards at all levels should be used in this effort.

AFFILIATE MEMBERS

If your state legislators tell you that they have joined the League, what they mean is that they have taken advantage of the new affiliate membership offered by the League of Women Voters of North Carolina. For \$10 a year any legislator or elected state official may become an affiliate member, which entitles him to receive the "Tarheel Voter" and "Assembly Assignment". A number of legislators have already sent in their memberships, and we appreciate this expression of their support.

To our new affiliate members who will receive this as their first issue of the "Tarheel Voter," we say welcome - we are honored to have you with us.

THE LEAGUE TAKES A BOW

The State Board of Directors of LWVNC set a goal in September of trying to raise the percent of those registered in the state by 5% and urged all local Leagues to work toward this goal in their community. It is interesting and encouraging to note that the percentage of state citizen's eligible to vote rose exactly 5% between the closing of the books for the May primary and the closing in November. At the May primary there were 66% of the State's citizens registered and by November that had gained to 71%. (Makes one wonder what if)

Leagues were visible in possibly the widest variety of voter service activities North Carolina voters have ever seen and their efforts certainly seem to have paid off. For instance, Charlotte-Mecklenburg Co. increased registration by 12%, from 64 to 76%; Guilford Co. managed a 7% increase, from 63% to 70%; even our provisional league in Greenville-Pitt Co. saw registration increase by 7.5%. Hats off to these and all other Leagues who exceeded the goal.

Some of the activities undertaken this fall were as traditional a voter service project as candidates' meetings, while others ran the gamut of weekly TV series on the candidates, such as sponsored by the Catawba Co. LWV. From reports, bulletins, and good ole hear-say, it sounds like Leagues really met the challenge of informing their community about state and local candidates. The State Board takes this opportunity to thank all those Leaguers who worked so hard to bring the issues and the candidates to the voters of this state.

APPOINTMENTS

Congratulations!

1. Mrs. Ruth Trevatham of Greenville-Pitt Co. LWV was appointed to the City Planning and Zoning Board; and
2. Mrs. Terry Shank of Greenville-Pitt Co. LWV was appointed to Greenville City School Board.

ABC NEWS ELECTION NIGHT REPORTING WRAP-UP

Sonya Friedrich, State Coordinator for the ABC Election Night Reporting as well as our State Voter Service Chairman, reported that expense checks for those election night reports who turned in expenses were mailed the first part of January. ABC reimbursed individual reporters over \$400 for expenses incurred while covering 65 precincts in North Carolina. The State League was very pleased to add \$1440 to the treasury from ABC News as the fee for the services of League volunteers. All in all, it was a very interesting and exciting experience for most reporters. Our hats off to those who so graciously volunteered their time to this project. Some of them have very interesting experiences to tell, from invitations to share a home-cooked meal with the precinct officials all the way to an "extra-curricular" proposition from a poll watcher. A special thanks to those gals who were called on to cover precincts in counties other than their own--that is really Leaguers in action.

The ABC News staff would like to clear up any confusion about the role of Election Night reporting as compared to the National Election System, who some of you might have run into at the polls. The NES reporters call in raw votes from each precinct, i.e. the numbers that are constantly being updated by TV and radio commentators while ABC/LWV reporters are calling for only the selected "key" precincts. These precincts had been researched as either reflecting a percentage of the total N. C. vote, or isolating certain voting patterns or ethnic groups. So no need to worry, there wasn't any duplication of time and effort, because the goals were different.

"If the League of Women Voters hasn't the vision to see what is coming and what ought to come, and be five years ahead of the political parties, I doubt if it is worth the trouble to go on."

- Carrie Chapman Catt in 1920