



## LUBBOCK BICENTENNIAL COMMITTEE

Box 561

Lubbock, Texas 79408

(806) 763-4666

November 28, 1975

Mrs. Richard McGowan, President  
Women Voters - Lubbock League

Dear Mrs. McGowan:

As part of the Bicentennial Celebration in Lubbock, the various high schools within the county have been asked to participate in the Bicentennial Youth Debates, which will include not only debates, but also extemporaneous speaking and persuasive speaking (oratory).

These contests will be held on December 4, and we expect the level of competition to be high, as each school presents its most able students as its representatives.

We feel that in keeping with the Bicentennial spirit of Lubbock and as an added incentive to the youth who enter this contest, and also as a source of considerable enjoyment for your members, the winners and other outstanding students who enter these contests should be afforded an opportunity to speak before various civic organizations. We hope that your organization will be able to afford such an opportunity to hear an outstanding program.

The oration will last ten minutes on the topic "The Press: Reporter or Maker of History." The extemporaneous speech will last seven minutes on the topic "Equal Protection Under the Law." The debate is a Lincoln-Douglas debate style lasting thirty minutes on "Resolved: That Extremism in the Defense of Liberty is No Vice." The debate could serve as a complete program for your group. One of the shorter speeches could be used to fill out one of your programs or combined with a second short speech for an entire program presentation.

If you will assist us in this endeavor by setting aside a date after December 4 for such a program to be presented to your club, please fill out the enclosed sheet, giving us the information requested thereon, and we will make arrangements for such a program to be presented to your club. We know you will be pleased with the program presented.

Thank you for your assistance.

Yours truly,

*Warlick Carr*  
Warlick Carr

Bicentennial Youth Debate Committee

OFFICES—LUBBOCK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE 902 TEXAS AVE.



## LUBBOCK BICENTENNIAL COMMITTEE

Box 561

Lubbock, Texas 79408

(806) 763-4666

May 2, 1975

To All Lubbock Civic Club Presidents,  
Bicentennial Representatives, and  
Members:

The Lubbock Bicentennial Committee is sponsoring a Fourth of July celebration this year in which we hope all groups and individuals in the community will participate.

On July 4, 1975, there will be a "People Parade." Requirement for participation is that each person carry an American flag. Jaycees along the line of march will sell flags for ten and twenty five cents. Organizations participating may carry a banner with the group name.

At the end of the line of march, in the Panhandle South Plains Fair Grounds, Mrs. Gene Brownrigg, Executive Director of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission of Texas, will make a patriotic speech. Then the Lubbock Fire Department will stage a water fight reminiscent of those held at Fourth of July celebrations in Lubbock before 1920.

Celebrants are encouraged to follow their own interests; there will be baseball games, motorcycle and bicycle races, and other events in Mackenzie Park. Residents of Lubbock since 1930 or before will be honored at the Lubbock County Pioneer Reunion and Picnic. Young people may wish to go with their grandparents. The Highway 80 Tennis Tournament, featuring some four hundred players, will welcome spectators.

Groups planning to take part in the parade are asked to notify this office so that the Lubbock Shrine Club, which is organizing the parade, may be informed. Those not participating in groups are asked to take part as individuals or with members of their families.

Sincerely,

Winifred Vigness  
Bicentennial Coordinator

Copy for Linda

April 1, 1975

Ms. Laverne Davison, Chairman  
Lubbock Bicentennial Committee  
[REDACTED]

Dear Mrs. Davison:

The League of Women Voters of Lubbock will follow and develop the theme of "Gent Out to Vote" for the Bicentennial year. Also, responding with enthusiasm to the July 4th parade idea, the League of Women Voters would like to march in the parade as suffragettes.

Yours truly,

(Mrs.) Pansy Burtis  
Bicentennial Representative  
League of Women Voters  
[REDACTED]



Bi-Centennial Committee Mtg  
1:30 PM February 24, 1975

Phone: [REDACTED]

I. Explanation of Bicentennial Program and Women's Activities by  
Winifred Vigness, Bicentennial Coordinator

July 4, 1975 there will be a "People Parade" where there will be decorated bicycles, floats, bands, walking people, flag waving people, fire engines, wagons, surreys, and if anyone knows of anything else that could be added to this parade they should call the headquarters.

Garden clubs will begin working this year with red, white and blue flowers and will be pushing all of Lubbock towards this theme for their flower gardens in 1976.

On April 18th there will be a "Bell Ringing" throughout Lubbock from 10:00 - 10:10 P.M. to honor the midnight ride of Paul Revere, and

On April 19th there will be "Bell Ringing" throughout Lubbock from 8:00 - 8:10 A.M. in honor of the skirmish.

The need here is for names of people who have bells in their yards, or have bells that could be heard along with the church bells tolling. Submit names of anyone who has bells to the headquarters, and they will contact these people.

II. Suggested Areas of Participation

A. Ranching Heritage Center - Betty Rhea Moxley reported as follows:

There are 19 buildings on site, and there will eventually be 23 buildings. Their need is for 1500 volunteers as tour guides.

Two tour programs:

a. One guide leads a tour through the "Town Square Area". There will be a training program for this (March 5 and 6 at 9:30 AM). This will take time and study, and the volunteer on this tour is asked to work two hours twice a month. Couples can work on this.

b. A guide for one house. This will take less traing time and volunteers would ~~to work~~ <sup>be asked</sup> one time each month for two burs. Training will be April 12 and 19th at 1P.M.

B. West Texas Museum Association - Darlene Anderson reported

Town square in the museum will be businesses that tell the story of the people. They are working toward completing the buidings, furnishing them and costuming mannequins. They will be prepared to make seasonal changes in the businesses and costumes. Help is needed in many areas on this.

C. South Plains Fair - Betty Anderson reported

An ethnic cultural contribution will be made. There will be ten booths in the Agricultural Building, there will be games in the children's building, and there will be programs on the outdoor stage. All of these will tell the story of the ethnic backgrounds of the people who settled this area.

BiCentennial Committee Meeting contd:

III. Club activities currently under way:

A. Junior Twentieth Century Club - Sylva Wesendonk reported they are falling under the theme of heritage, during the period prior to 1909. Taping stories from old timers, pictures, etc. They need to be put in touch with anyone who could relate stories for this period. These tapes will eventually become a part of the Southwest Collection.

B. Antique Club and Dealers Association. Leona Kent reported they are gathering home furnishings for the period 1776 - 1876. They will need hostesses with an awareness of antiques of a desire to acquire an awareness. They will have a training program.

C. The Music Clubs - Mildred Joiner reported they are ready to contribute their talents beginning now. They have both vocals and musicians that can cover the field in American music.

D. Cotton Auxiliary - Betty Milford - Represented by Bertha Key reported they will have memorial scarves and ties to be worn as advertisement by people making trips out of Lubbock.

Mrs. Vigness ask that LWV develop a project with the "Responsibility of Citizenship" or "Right to Vote Festival" type theme for November 1976. She realized that we would most likely have a project at National level too.

We will need to have our plans in to the Bicentennial Committee before May 1, 1975 in order to be on the Calendar.

Respectfully submitted,



Pansy Burtis  
2-25-75





## LUBBOCK BICENTENNIAL COMMITTEE

Box 561

Lubbock, Texas 79408

(806) 763-4666

September 24, 1974

Mrs. David Cummins, President  
Lubbock League of Women Voters  
[REDACTED]

Dear Mrs. Cummins:

The Lubbock Bicentennial Committee has a team of "Town Criers" ready to carry the news of the activities being planned for the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of this nation to the citizens of Lubbock. These speakers will be glad to appear at a meeting of your organization to give an overview of what Lubbock plans and to encourage your group to participate in the Bicentennial activities. The gentlemen are part of the Lubbock County Bar Association's participation in the Bicentennial, with the addition of Mr. B. Watkins, a popular speaker who is with Hemphill-Wells. Ladies' groups may be interested in the "Town Criers" from the Women's Division who will be glad to give information on the two hundredth birthday celebration.

If you would like to have any of these speakers appear on your program to bring your group up to date on the Bicentennial, please contact the Lubbock Bicentennial Office in the Lubbock Chamber of Commerce (the number is 463-4666) and make arrangements for the appearance of a "Town Crier."

We would like to ask your group to appoint a Bicentennial chairman to serve through 1976 so that your plans can be coordinated with the activities taking place in the rest of the community. A general meeting of representatives of the civic clubs will be called later in the fall. As soon as your chairman has been appointed, would you please notify the Lubbock Bicentennial Office.

Sincerely,

*Kenneth May*  
Kenneth May, Chairman

Lubbock Bicentennial Committee

## CHANGING ROLES IN THE NEW FEDERALISM

79th National Conference on Government  
Sponsored by the National Municipal League  
November 14-17, 1973      Dallas, Texas

Compiled by Betty Anderson, Lubbock, and Adelyn Duke, Victoria

- I. State Constitutions and the New Federalism
- II. Constitutional Revision
  - A. The Judiciary and the Bill of Rights
  - B. Separation of Powers--The Executive and the Legislature
  - C. Local Government and Finance
  - D. The Texas Constitutional Convention--The Legislator as Delegate
- III. State-Local Relations
  - A. Sub-State Regionalism
  - B. Strong County Government
  - C. New Spread Cities, Old Core Cities
- IV. Environmental Quality
  - A. Land Use Planning: State-Local Roles and the Impact of Federal Legislation
  - B. Transportation: The Movement of Masses of People
- V. Voting Rights --Election Law Reform
- VI. Highlights of luncheon speakers, Reubin O'D. Askew, Governor of Florida and George Romney, former member of President Nixon's Cabinet and three-term Governor of Michigan.

### I. STATE CONSTITUTIONS AND THE NEW FEDERALISM

Governor Daniel J. Evans, Governor of Washington

The rush toward centralization in government which began in the 1930's resulted in a proliferation of categorical programs during the 1960's. Now there is renewed state interest in helping solve problems. Comprehensive constitutional reform is occurring in many states. He described Louisiana's new constitution as a short novel. However, the short direct uncomplicated type of constitution adopted in Hawaii and Alaska is difficult to obtain in established states.

The lack of constitutional reform is often used as a crutch for inaction. Things can be done with ancient constitutions. Some changes are even more important than constitutional revision, such as 1) budgetary processes (state and local budgets have soared in comparison with federal budget; state and local governments have been increasing taxes while the federal government has been decreasing taxes); and b) implementation of long range planning (land use is an exceptionally important part of overall strategies. Planning leads us to the many alternative futures we may choose. Selection of these alternative futures is more important than constitutional revision. We cannot be deterred from the search for state goals, even if constitutional reform fails.

Chesterfield Smith, president American Bar Association, chairman of Florida constitutional revision commission

States slipped for some time, until we had a "second class state of states." About ten years ago the tide seemed to start changing, and the importance of states began to be reevaluated.

The federal programs were not reaching far enough to meet the needs expected; the system failed because it failed to use fifty other resources, as planned in the Federal Constitution. Creative or new federalism is not new, it's simply trying to make the old federal system work as planned by our founding fathers.

Two significant events have helped the states assume their rightful roles: 1) the Supreme Court decision in Baker v. Carr (reapportionment of state legislatures caused a resurgence of vitality in state governments, and 2) Watergate has disillusioned the people of an impersonal national government, and state government must move in to fill this void.

State constitutions are the basic source of strengths or weaknesses of states. They must be flexibly drawn to react to new problems; constitutional concrete must be avoided. We need both a strong federal government and strong state governments. We have only given lip service to self government; we should get started by improving state government.

Florida was successful in revising its constitution because they asked elected officials of the state and those campaigning for public office to stay out of the effort. It was left up to broad-based citizens committees.

Samuel Witwer, president, 1969-70 Illinois Constitutional Convention

"Now that Illinois constitution is operative, it is now possible to...." is a frequently heard statement as problems are attacked and progressive programs launched. The new federalism is synergistic federalism with national and state governments working together.

Write the best constitution you can get adopted. Its ultimate worth will be in how the legislature implements it and how the courts interpret it. A highly controversial section on selection of judges was submitted separately from the main document.

John Bebout, state program director, Institute for Urban Studies, University of Houston

You must be long-winded to sustain interest in constitutional revision, as he recalled his talk to the LWV-T 20 years ago on the subject. The prime requisite for constitutional revision is willingness on the part of people to trust government to govern. Our present constitution does not provide for government, but rather prevents it.

George Braden, editor and co-author, Annotation of the Texas Const.

The biggest problem with constitutional revision is that you cannot get the public interested in structure. We need to get rid of whatever stands in the way of solving problems that is in the constitution. But we must face it, constitutional revision is not a sexy subject in the political world.

He would like to see a ballot which gave no place to vote NO; for new constitution or for old constitution. Most groups who oppose new document rarely know what is in old one or how it affects them.

Marjorie Spear, chairman, constitutional revision article, Calif. Constitutional Revision Commission, former president LWV-California

The evolving federalism demands expanded constitutional options in the fields of taxation, local governmental structure, personnel, public education, and the organization of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches.

## II. CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION

### A. The Judiciary and the Bill of Rights

Robert W. Calvert, chairman, Texas Constitutional Revision Commission

In Texas, the amendment setting in motion the revision effort expressly prohibited any alteration in the Bill of Rights, which presently includes 32 rights. The actual wording probably does not prohibit additional protections of individual rights although the CRC understood this to be the intent of the amendment. Among those suggested during hearings were "right to work," "right to die."

The judiciary article is a complete overhaul providing modern concepts of a properly designed structure of judicial system. Texas has 58 appellate justices, more than in any other state.

The proposed unified system may transfer a case from one court to another or even to the Supreme Court if deemed advisable. The proposals are an attempt to unshackle Texas' judicial system from post-Civil War restrictions.

Betty Conner, constitutional revision chairman, LWV-T

Although the CRC report left the Bill of Rights untouched, two rights have been added in other sections. In the education article, the right of people for equitable support for education is included, and in the general provisions article, the right to a good environment is added. The 1972 Montana constitution and the 1970 Virginia constitution included environmental sections.

Alice B. Ihrig, trustee, Village of Oak Lawn; past president, LWV of Illinois

To the traditional rights, Illinois added and passed no discrimination because of sex, employment, housing, promotion policies in employment, and no discrimination against handicapped.

JPs had been eliminated in 1962. Illinois did add a judicial inquiry board where citizens can question action of judges. The number of judges and retirement age was left out of constitution and left for the Assembly to set. They failed to get merit plan adopted as a separate ballot submission.

Earl Sneed, vice chairman of the board, Liberty National Bank and Trust Co., Okla. City; former chairman, Governor's Commission on the Judiciary

In your efforts to modernize your courts you will face many obstacles and many pitfalls. The opposition will say that you are depriving them of their fundamental American right to vote for judges, that you are concentrating power in the hands of the few, that you are creating a judicial aristocracy, that you are bringing all the "softness" of the U.S. Supreme Court right to your state, and that what you have now is good and true and tried (and royal blue) and that change is unwanted and unnecessary. But do not be discouraged. The life of a reformer is tough, but the rewards are great.

John P. Wheeler, dean, Hollins College; former director, State Constitutional Studies Project, National Municipal League

In evaluating a proposed change in a judicial system, the question should not be whether it is more efficient but whether it improves the matter of dispensing justice.

in the U.S. over the past 25 years. The proposed size of the legislature conforms generally to other states, which average 107 in the House and 38 in the Senate. However, California has proven the feasibility of small bodies (80 and 40).

Effective state government requires a strong executive. He endorses four-year terms with no stated limit on reelection and the governor having amendatory veto.

The proposed document fails to include these modernizing features:

- . joint election of governor and lieutenant governor
- . eliminating lieutenant governor as presiding officer of Senate; transition of lt. gov. to being primarily executive in nature
- . limiting the size of the executive department
- . amendatory veto, which permits the governor to return the bill to the Legislature with recommendations for changes. Legislature is required to vote on the governor's recommendations.

### C. Local Government and Finance

James F. Ray, executive director, Texas Constitutional Revision Commission

Much like many other state constitutions of its vintage, the Texas Constitution of 1876 contains rambling, disorganized and occasionally conflicting provisions directing and allowing taxation. The proposed new constitution deals with finance in a short, three-page finance article and a slightly longer education article which contains numerous provisions on educational finance.

General taxation is restricted only by the limitation that taxes shall be levied and collected by general law. These limitations prevent special tax laws and assure that all actions by the legislature to tax will be subject to the governor's veto. Debt provisions of the new constitution tighten the definition of state debt, remove the necessity for constitutional amendments each time state debt is incurred, and continue a requirement that the public approve by referendum all debt to be repaid directly or indirectly by tax revenues.

The proposal calls for a limitation simply stating that public money and public credit shall be used for public purposes only.

The proposed education article continues a series of traditional dedicated educational funds and mandates the use of a statewide property tax to support higher education.

Local government provisions also recognize history of tradition while returning power to the people to shape the future of local governmental institutions in Texas. The proposed new constitution authorizes a grant of authority to local voters to remove their county government from the strict constitutional strait-jacket of prescribed county officers and functions.

For the first time in Texas history, local voters, without necessity of constitutional amendment, would have the authority to act by majority vote:

- . to combine the duties and functions of offices
- . to eliminate offices
- . to create offices
- . to alter the governing body
- . to change the method of selection of any one or more county

officials; and

to authorize the county commission to pass ordinances to protect the public health, safety, and welfare.

The numerous and lengthy special district provisions of the 1876 constitution are replaced by a simple mandate to the Legislature to provide by general law for financing, consolidating, and abolishing special districts. The new constitution then imposes a limitation that discourages creation of new special districts if the proposed service can be provided by existing political subdivisions.

Robert G. Dodge, attorney, delegate, 1968 Hawaii State Constitutional Convention

A constitution should give the broadest possible authority to government to raise money. There should be a realistic debt limit.

Jefferson B. Fordham, professor of law, University of Utah College of Law

Leave out debt limit and tax limit from constitution. The property tax is regressive; it is not a tax on property but on people. Need not commit selves to any kind of tax in constitution. No need to tie the general obligation bond to property, the credit of government should suffice.

Janice May, professor of government, University of Texas, Austin  
Finance and local government articles most politically sensitive articles in the constitution. Our present constitution is a major impediment to property tax reform. It imposes an impossible burden on tax administrators. Tax experts in Texas say not a tax toll in Texas is constitutional.

Proposed new constitution has removed tax rate limits. Taxpayers not protected from higher taxes by having these limits. Tax rate limits have encouraged special districts.

#### The Texas Constitutional Convention--The Legislator as Delegate

Raymond Broderick, president 1967-68 Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention

The greatest obstacle was the lack of confidence of people in elected officials. He warned delegates to the Texas Convention that if they did a good job, they would be required to become profiles in courage, but profiles in courage rarely win the next election. The delegates have the ability to write a fine constitution, but the greatest difficulty to reform their own body.

Edward F. LeBreton, Jr., delegate, Louisiana Constitutional Convention

The Louisiana convention was composed of 105 delegates elected and 27 appointed through categories by the governor. Some happen to be members of the legislature, but most are not. It became obvious from committee meetings that legislators would line up on one side and non-legislative delegates on the other side. The governor stated, "The trouble with some of the delegates is that they were attempting to rewrite an old Constitution, rather than writing a new constitution." Write a skeleton constitution, with proper safeguards and then let the legislature put the meat on the skeleton.

### III. STATE-LOCAL RELATIONS

#### A. Sub-State Regionalism

Robert E. Merriam, chairman, U.S. Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations

There are now over 25,000 special districts in the U.S. COGs number 600, with 450 of them being designated for A-95 reviews.

United Metropolitan Jurisdiction Organizations (UMJO) have the following proposed functions:

- . regional policies and planning implementations
- . planning and programming input
- . A-95 review, but to resolve as well as review
- . Federal program and structure understandings
- . Policy boards for multi-jurisdictional special districts
- . Mutual problem solving between counties and cities
- . Resolving difference between state agencies and local programs

Direct operating procedures. This umbrella unit (UMJO) is being utilized in the Twin Cities and Atlanta Metropolitan Councils.

In 11 city-county consolidation attempts in the past 10 years, 1 out of 4 has succeeded; the bulk of these being in the southeastern part of the U.S. UMJOs can help strengthen local government modernization.

Rose Lancaster, LWV-T Capitol Corps

Stronger leadership will be needed at the state governmental level during the coming years to encourage and to reinforce the regional councils. During the formational years of regional councils, the incentives have largely come from the federal government in the form of requirements for review and comment for local government grants-in-aid applications and through specialized planning grants. Technical assistance and comprehensive planning grants through the Texas governor's office have done much to encourage the formation of regional councils heretofore; however, greater use of the regional councils must become a regular function of the many state agencies whose programs have regional significance. The regional councils should play a greater part in the planning, budgeting, and implementation of programs controlled by state agencies.

There is also need for more understanding of the regional concept by local officials and citizens. Areawide governmental, professional and civic organizations should be encouraged as much as possible to become involved in task forces at all levels of planning and implementation.

William Pitstick, executive director, North Central Texas Council of Governments

In 1973, 1.6 million dollars was allocated for regional councils for planning by the state of Texas, more than any other state allocated.

Ron M. Farrow, director Local Government Organization Branch, Toronto

People must see issues before reform. The debate should be over priorities rather than who's in charge.

## Strong County Government

### C. Beverly Briley, Mayor Nashville-Davidson County

Mr. Briley has served as mayor since consolidation about 11 years ago. The metro type city-county government handles problems by combining services. The local government is now handling all solid waste, by burning it for energy, using it for road fill and levees.

### Charles E. McCallum, attorney, chairman and director, Kent County Government Action Council, Inc.

Counties offer an attractive choice for the area-wide solution of governmental problems in a metropolitan area. The historical significance of county government, and its constitutional establishment in most states, insures that, absent major constitutional revision, it will be an area-wide governmental unit to be reckoned with in any event. The use of the county, wherever feasible, to solve area-wide problems avoids the creation of metropolitan service districts and other additional and complicating governmental structures.

The historical structuring of county government, however, featuring the election of most county officials, and in many instances the absence of an executive head of county government, works against the assumption by county government of effective governmental power. The re-structuring of county government, through home rule, or at least an optional form, is essential before county government can undertake effective local government responsibilities.

### Paul D. Noland, city-county administrator, Los Alamos, New Mexico

Modifications are needed to strengthen county government:

- strong executive
- blending of politician and professional to obtain proper input
- more county legislative authority is needed
- fewer elected officials who are not policy makers
- more elected policy makers.

William Fitzpatrick, executive director, North Central Texas Council of Governments

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Don M. Farrow, director, Local Government Organization Branch, Toronto  
People must see issues before reform. The debate should be over priorities rather than who's in charge.

### C. New Spread Cities, Old Core Cities

John P. Keith, president Regional Plan Association, Inc., New York

We can't have energy conservation without mass transportation. Mass transportation requires higher density, more compact urban areas. If we're going to turn America around, we're going to have to go back to building cities, not spreading cities. Plenty of land is not the question, the question is do we have plenty of energy.

Emil Freiwald, Urban Planner, University of Texas, Arlington

Financial institutions, developers, planning and zoning officials and city councils share the responsibility for the trend toward spread cities. Policies and practices of these groupings have emphasized and encouraged the peripheral expansion of our cities.

Our pluralist attitude on housing must change if we expect to alter the rapid expansion of our cities' metropolitan areas and their services.

Bryghte D. Godbold, executive director, Goals for Dallas

National policies have encouraged vast freeway systems, which have contributed to creation of inner city problems such as white flight to the suburbs.

Some suburban leaders probably don't feel very compelled to cooperate with efforts to solve inner city problems, but the situation with fuel and a growing willingness on the part of big city officials to use retaliatory means such as commuter taxes, parking lot restrictions and taxes can change that reluctance.

Joseph F. Zimmerman, chairman, department of political science, Graduate School of Public Affairs, State Univ. of New York, Albany

Both the new spread cities and the old core cities will be affected by two developments within the next three to five years which will necessitate a substantial lessening in the reliance placed upon the private automobile for mobility:

- . federal air quality standards, unless lowered by Congress, will force a reduction in vehicular traffic. In order to meet air quality standards by the May 1975 deadline mandated by the Clean Air Act of 1970, motor vehicle traffic will have to be restricted in certain urban areas.

- . the increasing energy shortage will curtail the use of the private automobile, a most inefficient user of motor fuels which consumes five times more fuel to move an individual one mile than a bus and ten times more fuel than a subway or train. Petroleum presently provides about 97 percent of the energy utilized by the transportation sector of the economy, and  $3/4$  to  $4/5$  of the petroleum consumed is gasoline. Even a small diversion of motorists to public transportation would result in significant gasoline conservation.

These two developments will necessitate the modernization and expansion of public transportation systems. Higher population densities in the old core cities will enable these cities more readily to develop quality public transportation systems. The new spread cities will have to take action to encourage the development of centers with populations large enough to support a local public transportation system.

#### IV. ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

##### A. Land Use Planning: State-Local Roles and the Impact of Federal Legislation

John DeGrove, director, Joint Center for Environmental and Urban Problems, Florida Atlantic University, Fort Lauderdale

The Major underlying concepts of the Florida Environmental Land and Water Management Act of 1972 are summarized:

- . local governments should continue to have total responsibility for those land use decisions which only affect persons within their jurisdictions, including the decisions to have no land use regulations at all;
- . the state role is to represent the broader public interest in those land use decisions which have a substantial regional or statewide impact;
- . the line between private property rights and governmental regulation through the police power is unchanged. The same constitutional standards which operate when a local government regulates private land will apply to state action.

Ralph B. Conant, director, Institute for Urban Studies, University of Houston

Where does responsibility for land use decisions lie? At the local level, but should be encouraged by state guidelines. Incentives, not control, should come from federal level; incentives and control should come from state level.

Bobette Higgins, director of Environmental Quality Committee, LWV-T

Perhaps the general public has yet to become aware of the growing complexities involved in arriving at land use decisions. But if land use planning legislation is to succeed, the need for it must be widely understood and accepted by the public. Government at every level will need to enlist the aid of many citizen groups in attaining the goals of any land use planning effort. While it may be difficult and time-consuming to plan with people rather than for people, the sensitive nature of land use decisions makes public participation in all phases of the planning process essential. Even wide public recognition of the need for land use planning will do little toward conserving our land and its resources unless governmental agencies at all levels are genuinely committed to the equitable enforcement of land use planning legislation.

##### B. Transportation: The Movement of Masses of People

Harry F. Scheidle, member Board of Directors, San Diego Transit Corp.

The San Diego Transit has proposed to the City Council a transportation solution for the San Diego region. The overall plan combines an elevated, fixed guide way, automated rapid transit vehicles and substantially increased feeder bus service. The estimated cost for this automatic rapid transit system is one billion dollars.

. a pre-fabricated elevated concrete guide way would be installed on existing streets and right-of-ways.

. a 16 passenger, electric propelled, modern aerodynamically-styled vehicle will travel on top of the guide way. Up to four vehicles will be operated in tandem. A mono-cab can be suspended from the underside of the guide way.

## V. ELECTION LAW REFORM

Richard J. Carlson, director Election Systems Project, National Municipal League

In other democracies, such as Canada and Great Britain, governments take more responsibility in registering voters than we do in the U.S. They register 98 percent of the voters by going door to door. The Model Election System, Nove. 1973, proposes canvassing every two years by a bipartisan team.

There are 7,000 units administering elections in the United States, but no one is at the head of them.

Betty Anderson, Program vice president, LWV\_T

The word 'system' hardly applies to the Texas election administration. Although the Secretary of State is designated by statute as the Chief Election Officer, his function is mostly advisory. Only a director and an assistant are authorized in the election division of the Office of Secretary of State.

Uniform administration is almost impossible under present conditions, including insufficient communication with the CEO of the state, untrained or inexperienced personnel, inadequate funds, and dual primaries conducted by the political parties. In many Texas counties, the absence of a vigorous second party largely insulates elections from reform.

Theodore M. Berry, Mayor of Cincinnati, Ohio

Translating the Model into practice will be very difficult. There will be resistance by the established political system, for the electoral process is a handmaiden to the political parties.

Slade Gorton, Attorney General, State of Washington

Initiative 276, passed in Nov. 1972 in the state of Washington, makes public all political campaign contributions, all expenditure, the financial transactions of legislative lobbyists, and the principal financial transactions of both candidates and officeholders at almost every level in the state of Washington.

After a year of experiencing the effects of Initiative 276, these tentative results appear:

- . even without statutory limitations on spending, an indefinite but significant lessening of the amount of money is being spent in political campaigns;

- . if political parties are effectively run, there may be a more rational allocation of political financial resources into campaigns which are closer and of greater significance;

- . a negative impact is that the requirement of disclosure of a candidate or incumbent's personal financial condition has limited the pool of individual citizens willing to run for, or to accept, political offices, particularly those of a secondary or part-time nature. We already have an example of one small town, and more than one school district, in which no single individual has been willing to run for office. The nature of the disclosure requirements makes it almost impossible for lawyers or other professionals who are partners in a business or professional enterprise to meet the disclosure requirements.

## VI. HIGHLIGHTS OF LUNCHEON SPEAKERS

A. Reuben O'D. Askew, Governor of Florida

## "State Initiatives in Shaping the New Federalism"

Constitutional revision is the key that unlocks many doors to make states more responsive. The constitution is a contract with the people.

There is a hollow ring to the statement that the best government is the closest government to the people. For the government closest to the minorities denied them rights of citizenship. The government to them was the federal government.

He sees tremendous merit in the new federalism mood in the United States. Many states already are taking the lead in adopting programs that normally would have been initiated by federal authorities. A total of 46 states now have their own consumer affairs offices. These are the types of operations that need to be kept local.

B. George Romney, former member of President Nixon's Cabinet and three-term Governor of Michigan

A dangerous vacuum exists in our political process. We must supplement and strengthen our political process if we are to solve our most threatening, vital and controversial domestic problems before the ultimate crises they will cause, destroy America's future. The two political parties perform an indispensable role, but we expect too much from them. We expect the parties, their candidates and campaigns to provide public understanding of our most urgent and basic problems. If they propose and discuss specific solutions for controversial domestic problems the public doesn't yet adequately understand they will lose votes. To put it succinctly, 'you can't be right too soon and win elections.'

Because we lack an adequate organized means of creating public understanding of our most vital domestic problems, as a rule, we require a crisis to achieve needed basic reform. In today's fast-changing, ideologically polarized world, to rely on reform through crisis is much too perilous.

Providing an opportunity for concerned citizens to inform themselves and to identify agreed upon solutions to our most vital domestic problems, and then with the cooperation of the media to enlighten the general public, is the missing essential in our political process. With this ingredient our political contests could take place within the framework of an enlightened electorate; campaigns could focus on the vital basic issues instead of superficialities and images; perceptive and courageous candidates could speak to the real issues without committing suicide; and the elected public officials could achieve needed basic reforms without our paying the high cost of crisis.

He then called upon the National Municipal League to become the instrument for that purpose: to enlighten the people on needed basic reforms for the solution of not more than two or three life and death domestic problems at a time. Some such problems are inflation, burdensome and inequitable taxes, crime, urban decay, racial polarization, resource development and environmental preservation, and abuses of excessive economic and political power.