



League of Women Voters of Minnesota Records

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10/22/75

OCT 23 1975

Dear Helene,

We thought that you would be interested in the progress of our Amicus brief. We have an attorney who has volunteered his services. Our board has agreed to this brief. We will have to wait until it goes to court. However, we're pleased that we'll be able to do this.

Sincerely,
Paula Goldberg

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OF COUNSEL
CURTIS L. STINE

October 20, 1975

Mrs. Paula Goldberg
5315 James Avenue South
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55419

Re: Minnesota Recipients Alliance,
et al. v. Likins, et al.

Dear Paula:

I have now had a chance to review the pleadings in the above case and to discuss it with Neil Mickenberg, the principal attorney representing the Plaintiffs. Neil informs me that the Plaintiffs would welcome an amicus curiae brief filed in support of their position on behalf of the League of Women Voters, but we agree that any such brief would be premature at the present time. Factual investigation and formal discovery procedures are still taking place in the lawsuit, and it is probable that the case will not come before the Court for consideration until approximately six months from now.

The best time for submission of an amicus brief would be shortly before the time the case is submitted to the Court, either on a Motion for Summary Judgment or for a trial. At that time, we will be in a position to review the factual investigation and discovery of both sides and to make the strongest possible argument in support of the League's position. Neil has agreed to contact me when it appears to him the case is nearing time for presentation to the Court. I would suggest that all of us get together at that time to discuss the purpose and contents of an amicus brief on behalf of the League.

Please let me know if you want to discuss this matter further.

Yours truly,



R. Walter Bachman, Jr.

RWB:ijo
cc: Mr. Neil Mickenberg

AN HR SOURCE GUIDE

Human Resources has been a part of League program for over a decade now. Our early efforts zeroed in on equal opportunity for education and jobs, but our search for solutions brought to light many other related aspects of discrimination--and HR expanded. Today, the HR program is a complex of related issues. None of us is an expert on them all, nor can we hope to be. What we do need are some fingertip sources for background or help especially on how and where to find relevant information in the areas we know least. That's the kind of help this annotated source guide is intended to give.

The bibliography is divided into subject areas sections that list books, pamphlets and periodicals. Moreover, by scanning an entire section of particular interest, you can get a rounded perspective of trends in the field. In addition, a section on organizations, also divided by primary area of concern, has been included to give you sources of technical assistance and information.

Bibliography

AMERICAN INDIANS

GENERAL

AMERICAN INDIANS: USING THE SYSTEM. LWVEF. 1973. 8 pp. Pub. No. 200. Paper, 40¢.

This pamphlet examines obstacles to full Indian citizen participation. Suggests ways to work with Indian communities on joint projects. Equally applicable to other areas such as housing, education, employment.

FEDERAL INDIAN POLICIES. Department of the Interior (BIA). 24 pp. GPO No. 2402-00042. Paper, 50¢. This pamphlet provides a brief straightforward account of federal policies that have affected American Indians, beginning with the precolonial period of self-determination.

RED MAN'S LAND--WHITE MAN'S LAW: A SURVEY OF THE PAST AND PRESENT STATUS OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN. By Wilcomb E. Washburn. New York. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1971. 280 pp. Hardback, \$7.95. The author briefly describes how Indian tribes moved from their original positions as independent sovereign nations to citizens of the United States. In Part I--Theoretical Assumptions--he examines some of the theories European nations used to justify their settlement in and conquest of the new world. In Part II--Historical Survey--Washburn begins with Columbus' discovery, which precipitated a steady stream of Europeans to the virgin territory; he then analyzes the subsequent interaction between these nations and Indian tribes. Of great interest to Americans is his analysis of how the American colonies and later the Congress became increasingly involved in Indian affairs, once domination of the North American continent was decided. In Part III--The Land--such issues as Indian title, the allotment of Indian lands which

drastically altered their way of life, and the special status of Alaskan Natives and Indians in Oklahoma are examined. And in Part IV--The People--Washburn focuses on such difficult issues as who is an Indian, the constitutional rights of Indian tribes, hunting and fishing rights.

"THE AMERICAN INDIAN" in Current History. December 1974. \$1.50.

A special issue on American Indians, it provides an update, though incomplete, on the socio-economic status of Indians today. Included are articles on education, the economic conditions on reservations, urban Indians, tribal governments and religion.

THE AMERICAN INDIANS: ANSWERS TO 101 QUESTIONS. Department of Interior (BIA). June 1974. 60 pp. GPO No. 2402-00040. Paper, \$1.25.

This booklet answers some of the most frequently asked questions about Indians, such as Who is an Indian? How many languages are spoken? How much federal money is spent on Indian programs? It also describes some of the services provided to federally recognized tribes by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, such as employment assistance, and includes a selected bibliography.

THE WORLD OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN. National Geographic Society. 1974. 400 pp. Hardback, \$9.95.

The world of the American Indian is rich, diverse and fascinating. This book captures in its beautiful illustrations and text those qualities that distinguish Indians from other peoples. The traditions, customs, religions and beliefs of Alaskan Natives, horsemen of the plains, fishermen, farmers, nomads and woodsmen are discussed. A section on how Indians lived before the arrival of European nations is followed by an analysis of the disruptions and radical changes that occurred when the two different cultures clashed. It ends with a glimpse at how the remaining Indian people are preserving their way of life as they simultaneously adopt some of the white man's ways in order to move forward. A map is included.

THE INDIAN PERSPECTIVE

CUSTER DIED FOR YOUR SINS: AN INDIAN MANIFESTO. By Vine Deloria, Jr. Avon Books. 1969. 272 pp. Paper, \$1.25.

This book is an incisive commentary by one Indian leader on some of the institutions, laws and people that have in-

Committee guide



League of Women Voters
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fluenced Indian people. Deloria attacks some of the misconceptions non-Indians have about Indians and examines some of the problems Indians have themselves as they restructure tribal societies and redefine their "place" as a unique people in contemporary America.

GREAT DOCUMENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY. Edited by Wayne Moquin with Charles Van Doren. New York. Praeger. 1973. 416 pp. Hardback, \$13.50. The introduction states that this book "... is a survey of Indian life and history in the words of Indians of many tribes from all areas of the country. . . Part I is a general, somewhat a-historical. . . depiction of life within the tribal communities. Part II covers the long, tortuous series of confrontations between red and white men that included broken treaties, land cessions and thefts, banishment to reservations, a lost way of life, wars and occasional massacres. Part III affords a glimpse of some of the issues with which the 20th century Indian has had to deal." A glossary of Indian tribes is included.

INDIAN--AND PROUD OF IT. LWVEF. 1971. 16 pp. Pub. No. 415. Paper, 50¢. The Indian experience in America, white attitudes and Indian viewpoints.

ONE HUNDRED MILLION ACRES. By Kirke Kickingbird and Karen Ducheneaux. New York. Macmillan. 1973. 240 pp. Hardback, \$6.95.

In this book, the authors discuss in a relatively clear and at-times humorous fashion such elusive concepts as Indian title, aboriginal use and occupancy, and the trust relationship. They examine from an historical perspective the reasons why the federal government has an obligation to provide community services to some Indian tribes and discuss some of the problems Indians face now as a direct result of the allotment of tribal lands in the late 19th century. The book describes the plight of several tribes whose lands have been taken illegally by non-Indians and whose land bases have diminished because of neglect by the federal government of through land cessions. Finally, the authors propose that the Congress develop and implement a new federal Indian policy that would create, among other things, a new legal category called Indian lands.

RED POWER: THE AMERICAN INDIANS' FIGHT FOR FREEDOM. By Alvin M. Josephy, Jr. New York. American Heritage Press. 1971. 259 pp. Hardback, \$6.95. This book contains speeches, resolutions, statements and essays, written primarily by American Indians, about their fight for freedom. Self-determination and the right to tribal self-government, to make their own decisions, and to manage their own affairs

are recurring themes. Indians articulate their need and determination to be the ones to make the decisions that affect them. Collectively, the authors attribute the failure of past programs to the lack of Indian input and call for such reforms as more control over federal programs administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Most of the materials were written in the 1960s and thereafter. Besides reflecting the restlessness and growing militancy of Indians during this period, they indicate the nature and scope of Indian thinking and concerns in contemporary America.

DAY CARE

COMPREHENSIVE CHILD DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1971: HEARINGS ON HR 6748 AND RELATED BILLS. Select Committee on Education, Committee on Education and Labor, 92nd Congress, First Session, May 17-21 and June 3, 1971. 544 pp. Contains several LWV statements, as well as other testimony concerning need and structure of a national day care program.

DAY CARE--WHO NEEDS IT? LWVEF. 1973. 16 pp. Pub. No. 281. Paper, 35¢. Myths and facts about comprehensive child care. Designed for use as citizen education tool.

HEARINGS: CHILD DEVELOPMENT RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN--APRIL 26-27, 1971. U.S. Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, Subcommittee on Children and Youth. 1971. 204 pp. Despite being several years old, this contains some good testimony and questioning related to kinds of programs which would ensure more effective provision of developmental child care, as well as selected excerpts from the Report of the White House Conference on Children.

WINDOWS ON DAY CARE: A REPORT BASED ON FINDINGS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN. By Mary Dublin Keyserling. 1972. 248 pp. Paper. This report, although two years old, contains relevant and valuable information concerning the magnitude of day care needs, and various types of care available. The report is accompanied by some sound recommendations for expanding quality day care, desirable legislation, etc.

EMPLOYMENT

EARTHBOND. Migrant Legal Action Program, Inc., 1910 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Monthly. A short 10-12 page monthly newsletter which carries major articles on current migrant labor problems, issues, legislation and recent legal opinions.

EMERGENCY EMPLOYMENT ACT: THE PEP GENERATION. Edited by Sar A. Levitan and

Robert Taggart. Salt Lake City, Utah. Olympus 1974. 257 pp. Hardback. The book comprises several case studies of how PEP, an important experiment in manpower programs, worked across the country and an overview which analyzes the program's impact, its success, failures and areas for improvement.

HANDBOOK OF LABOR STATISTICS. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Annual, \$3.75. This is published annually--usually coming out in June for the previous year. It contains in one volume statistics on the labor force composition by state, region, industry, etc., as well as consumer price indexes, wage rates, unemployment compensation, turnover, unions, and some selected foreign labor statistics and general economic data. Technical notes explaining definitions, limitations, and means used to gather data are also included.

INFLATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT: A REPORT ON THE ECONOMY. Congressional Budget Office, U.S. Congress. June 30, 1975. 80 pp. Paper \$1.10.

This is the first in a series of reports to be issued by the Congressional Budget Office on the state of the economy. This first report discusses the current economic situation--the changing relationship between unemployment and inflation and the impact of various alternative government policies. The booklet provides good background for assessing programs addressing HR concerns, since poverty and discrimination are intensified in recession times. Monetary and fiscal policy does affect the ultimate success or failure of many of these programs--such as CETA, --and helps or hinders reduction of our high unemployment.

MANPOWER REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT. U.S. Department of Labor. Usually transmitted to Congress annually in March or April. Paper. This is an excellent statistical source and explanation of the employment record for the year. There is always a section evaluating manpower programs and one which discusses population and economic forecasts in terms of manpower policy implications. These annual reports are particularly useful as a source of the rational AND arguments for all manpower policy changes proposed by the Administration.

OUT OF WORK: A CITIZEN SURVEY OF UNEMPLOYMENT. LWVUS. 1975. Pub. No. 589. Paper, \$1.00.

Part I: A form used to interview jobless persons. Part I yields no hard data, but it can provide material for a case study dramatizing the problems, both financial and psychological, faced by the jobless. Part II: Statistical information. Part II seeks data necessary for an analytical appraisal of a local unemployment situation.

Part III: A form used to interview local officials. These interviews, when compared to the hard data in Part II, give a good idea of how well officials grasp the actual situation. The whole package can help a League find out where local unemployment problems are and spark ideas to help improve the situation.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST. AFL-CIO, 815 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Monthly. \$2.00/year. This magazine carries articles on issues of interest to organized labor, on many HR subjects such as unemployment, welfare, day care, civil rights, health security, etc. Each issue also contains short summaries of recent labor-related publications.

THE BOUNDLESS RESOURCE: A PROSPECTUS FOR AN EDUCATION-WORK POLICY. By Willard Wirtz and the National Manpower Institute. New Republic Book Co. 1975. 224 pp. Single copies, \$7.95. (10% discount on orders of 2-49 copies from E. P. Dutton, 201 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y., 10004).

This book begins with the premise that the conventional separation of school and work is detrimental to youth and adults alike and that bringing together concerned individuals from the institutions that govern both worlds would yield insightful analysis and new practical programs. This is a most interesting discussion of an idea that isn't new, namely bringing together manpower and education planning to provide career counseling within the context of the realities of the long term labor market. The book also includes a series of specific program proposals.

THE COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACT OF 1973: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. U.S. Dept. of Labor, Manpower Administration. 1974. Paper, Free. An elementary explanation of CETA program operation. Also contains listing of regional manpower directors and can be useful as an introductory tool for citizen education.

THE JOB AHEAD: MANPOWER POLICIES IN THE SOUTH. Southern Regional Council. 1974. 40 pp. Single copies, \$1.00. Ten copies or more 75¢ each. This booklet outlines the region's manpower problems, evaluates past and existing programs in great detail, including CETA, and offers recommendations for improving the CETA program's effectiveness. This is a good tool for southern citizen groups that wish to monitor the program and/or influence the planning and delivery of services.

THE JOB CRISIS FOR BLACK YOUTH. The Twentieth Century Fund Task Force on Employment Problems of Black Youth. Praeger. 1971. 135 pp. Paper, \$3.95. Although several years old, this book is still valid. The situation has not changed (except perhaps for a slight

worsening), and the analysis of why job opportunities have decreased for black youth is excellent. The book also contains some sound recommendations for correcting the problems.

THE MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW. U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Single copies, \$1.90, Annual subscription, \$22.35. This periodical contains articles, reports and studies on relevant labor issues and two very useful sections, one on current labor statistics and one which lists current books, studies and articles on labor-related issues.

UAW PROPOSALS TO STIMULATE THE ECONOMY. Statement by Leonard Woodcock, President, United Auto Workers, to the Joint Economic Committee, February 19, 1975. 56 pp. No. 5M. Order from Public Relations Dept., International Union, UAW, 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, MI. 48214

This is a very readable alternate budget plan, emphasizing human and social expenditures. It was put together after a number of months' research and offers some interesting and thoughtful legislative proposals for tax reform, job creation, reform of unemployment compensation, reduction of energy consumption.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN EDUCATION

DESEGREGATION

CONTINUING CHALLENGE: THE PAST AND THE FUTURE OF BROWN V. BOARD OF EDUCATION. Notre Dame Center for Civil Rights, Notre Dame, Indiana, 46556. 1975. 88 pp. Paper, Free.

This collection of articles is based on a symposium held to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the Brown decision. The first section consists of articles by individuals who played a key role in the Supreme Court's consideration of Brown v. Board of Education. The second section contains articles by conference participants on contemporary education issues, such as busing, the continuing validity of integration as a predominant goal in the search for quality education, and bilingual education. The third section is devoted to an address to the conference on the significance of the Brown decision for white Americans by Father Theodore M. Hesburgh, former chairman of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. The report also includes a selected bibliography of articles on implications of the Brown decision.

DESEGREGATION LAW: AN INTRODUCTION. Integrated Education Associates. 1972. 56 pp. Paper, \$1.00. This booklet introduces the reader to developments in desegregation law. What constitutes illegal segregation, what must be done to remedy it, and the role courts will play after desegregation are among the topics covered.

Also included are excerpts from the Richmond decision which mandated a metropolitan areawide school desegregation plan. The pamphlet discusses regulations prescribed by the Illinois Superintendent of Public Instruction for eliminating and preventing racial segregation in the Illinois public schools.

FACT BOOK ON PUPIL TRANSPORTATION. The Metropolitan Applied Research Center. 60 East 86th Street, New York, NY. 1972. 92 pp. MARC Document No. 2. Paper. \$1.00.

In order to clarify the facts about busing, this report compiles and analyzes the facts on the extent, nature, and consequences of transportation of children to schools in America. Information was gathered from the available studies, articles, and press reports on busing. The facts in the report lead to the conclusion that legislation or constitutional amendments to prohibit busing for desegregation would be racially restrictive. The report also includes a statement on busing by Kenneth Clark and an extensive bibliography on busing and school desegregation.

INTEGRATED EDUCATION: MINORITY CHILDREN IN SCHOOL. Integrated Education Associates. 1 yr. subscription--\$8.00; single copy--\$1.75.

A bimonthly magazine on school developments as they affect Asian, black, Mexican and American Indian children. Current research and findings on school desegregation and alternative educational approaches are presented and analyzed. An update on recent court decisions, a book review section and bibliography are regular features.

IT'S NOT OVER IN THE SOUTH--SCHOOL DESEGREGATION IN FORTY-THREE SOUTHERN CITIES EIGHTEEN YEARS AFTER BROWN. By The Alabama Council on Human Relations, American Friends Service Committee, Delta Ministry of the National Council of Churches, NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Southern Regional Council, Washington Research Project. May 1972. 130 pp. Paper, free.

This is most useful as background for understanding the status of school desegregation in the South. It defines the various continuing forms of racial discrimination and illustrates them with examples from the school districts monitored. It also contains good discussions of inadequate desegregation plans, transportation problems, and such "second generation" school desegregation problems as in-school ability grouping, new construction, private schools, and white flight.

IT'S NOT THE DISTANCE, IT'S THE NIGGERS. Division of Legal Information and Community Service, NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund. 1972. 44 pp. Paper, free. This report is based on a survey of local school officials in 15 districts

with busing plans as of 1972, information from four state departments of education, and national data collected from the Office of Education, the Office of Civil Rights, the Department of Transportation, the National Safety Council, the National Education Association, the National Association of State Directors of Pupil Transportation Services, and the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. The report attempts to dispel some of the common myths and misapprehensions on busing and school desegregation plans. It also utilizes such figures as are available (there is no national source of data on pupil transportation by race, total numbers of students bused, etc.) to substantiate the use of the busing issue as a red herring by opponents of school desegregation.

JUSTICE DELAYED AND DENIED: HEW AND NORTHERN SCHOOL DESEGREGATION. Center for National Policy Review. 1974. 117 pp. Paper. \$1.00. This report seeks to assess the record of HEW in carrying out its mandate to prevent school discrimination in the 33 northern and western states that did not have laws authorizing segregation at the time of the Brown decision. The inquiry was spurred by the persistence of racial separation in the North while segregation was declining in the South, evidence that Title VI had in fact been an effective means of implementing school desegregation when it had been vigorously employed, and mounting evidence that school segregation in the North, like that in the South, was the result of constitutionally impermissible actions of government officials. On the basis of investigations, the report concludes that despite uncovering violations of the law in the northern districts it investigated, HEW failed to take effective action to provide remedies to the victims of discrimination or to terminate federal funds. The report includes a history of Title VI enforcement in northern school districts, a discussion of Title IV enforcement, an overview of the current (as of mid-1973) HEW effort in the northern school desegregation effort, and an analysis of deficiencies in the HEW compliance effort. There are appendices on enforcement action and minority enrollment in the 84 northern and western districts.

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION IN TEN COMMUNITIES. United States Commission on Civil Rights. June 1973. 235 pp. GPO No. 727-636/598. Paper. Free. This report is based on a study of ten school districts, conducted during the 1972-73 school year. Five districts had been objects of an earlier Commission report (*Five Communities: Their Search for Equal Education*) and were revisited to determine what changes had occurred in one year. These communities included Winston-Salem/For-syth County, Charlotte-Mecklenburg, Hillsborough County (Tampa), Pasadena,

and Pontiac. The Commission also visited Clark County (Las Vegas); Oxnard, California; Glynn County, Georgia; Union, New Jersey; and Riverside, California. Several situations are focused on, including school districts that had desegregated through the force of law, districts under appeal, and one district that had desegregated voluntarily.

Among the report's findings: 1) Fears of a poorer quality of education under desegregation have proven groundless. 2) The burden of desegregation has tended to fall disproportionately on the minority community rather than being shared equitably among all groups. 3) The general rhetoric surrounding busing is so strong that it produces a sympathetic response (e.g., in referenda) even among parents who are pleased with their children's education under desegregation. Finally, the controversy at the national level has adversely affected school systems recently desegregated or in the last stages by fostering uncertainty. In contrast, school districts which have been desegregated for a long time—even those required to do so by court order—have been relatively unaffected.

SYMPOSIUM ON SCHOOL DESEGREGATION AND WHITE FLIGHT. Brookings Institution, Center for National Policy Review and the Notre Dame Center for Civil Rights. (To be published.) The papers from a symposium held on August 15, 1975 include articles on school integration and white flight; desegregation and the private school alternative; schools in Mississippi that maintained stable populations after integration; and white flight research—its importance, perplexities, and possible policy implications.

These articles explore both the existing data on the relationship between white flight and school desegregation and their policy implications. The potential for "white flight" is revealed as a complicated phenomenon dependent on several variables in any given community. Several authors suggest that for large urban areas with high concentrations of minority pupils, the most effective way to simultaneously desegregate and to minimize white flight would be to implement metropolitan school desegregation plans. The studies constitute a useful discussion of an important issue and raise important questions for individuals concerned with "second-generation" school desegregation problems.

TWENTY YEARS AFTER BROWN: EQUALITY OF EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY. U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. March 1975. 95 pp. Paper. Free. This publication is a companion to *Shadows of the Past*. Included is a summary of Supreme Court decisions on school desegregation beginning with *Brown* (1954), followed by an analysis of how northern and southern states re-

acted to court orders to desegregate with an assessment of the status of school desegregation. It concludes with the commission's findings and recommendations.

TWENTY YEARS AFTER BROWN: THE SHADOWS OF THE PAST. U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. June 1974. 119 pp. Paper. Free. This document is an excellent background on segregation and racial inequality. It places in historical perspective the 1954 *Brown* decision and covers key periods such as slavery, civil war and reconstruction, and segregation. Also discussed are the "separate but equal" doctrine in *Plessy vs. Ferguson* (1896), the civil rights movement begun in the mid-1950s and civil rights legislation passed by the Congress.

EXCLUSION

ALTERNATIVES TO SUSPENSION. Special Issue of *Your Schools*. South Carolina Community Relations Program of the American Friends Field Service Committee. Columbia, SC. May 1975. 31 pp. Paper. Free.

The handbook focuses on exposing a number of alternatives to suspension implemented in various school systems around the country. It also includes discussions of school leadership (focusing on principals and teachers); ideas on techniques, methods and strategies for developing short-term and long-range solutions; and some ways of dealing with truancy. A list of resources for obtaining further information and assistance is also provided. This publication is an invaluable advocacy tool for concerned citizens who want to seek creative alternatives to existing suspension policies.

CHILDREN OUT OF SCHOOL IN AMERICA. Children's Defense Fund of the Washington Research Project. October 1974. 366 pp. Paper. \$4.00 plus 50¢ postage. This report is an exhaustive study of the problems of children out of school in America. The report outlines the variety of children excluded, analyzes the data collected, and discusses barriers to attendance, children with special needs, and school discipline. In addition to discussing children who are physically out of school, it also discusses the phenomenon of functional or partial exclusion as it relates to the legion of children whose educational needs are not currently being met. Based on its findings, the report makes recommendations to the federal government, state and local governments, and parents and children on policy issues.

The report also includes a section on child advocacy that reviews the many barriers that reformers may encounter and suggests ways of coping with them. For anyone who is concerned about a broad range of education issues, this comprehensive report is an invaluable tool.

INEQUALITY--A REASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECT OF FAMILY AND SCHOOLING IN AMERICA. By Christopher Jencks. New York. Basic Books. 1972. 399 pp. Hardback. \$12.50.

This book summarizes several years of research done by associates of the Center for Educational Policy Research and offers an interpretation of other key research in the field, particularly James Coleman's landmark *Equality of Educational Opportunity Survey*.

Jencks claims that 1) poverty is primarily hereditary; 2) the primary reason some people end up richer than others is not that they have more cognitive skills; and 3) there is no evidence that school reform can substantially reduce the extent of cognitive inequality. Contending that popular explanations of economic equality are wrong, Jencks argues that our society must find new ways of eliminating inequality by changing the rules of the game so as to reduce the rewards of competitive success and the cost of failure. His suggestions to effect these changes revolve around redistribution of income. The book is an important discussion of some curcial issues, if for no other reason than its contentions have been oversimplified and distilled to back up the arguments of those who would retreat from a commitment to providing equal educational opportunity.

SCHOOL SUSPENSIONS--ARE THEY HELPING CHILDREN? Children's Defense Fund. 1975. 257 pp. Paper. \$4.00 plus 50¢ postage.

This study is a follow-up to last year's report issued by CDF on children out of school. The report finds that proportionately, suspensions hurt more children who are black, poor, older, and male; but that the problem is rampant nationwide. It also discusses the reasons why available statistics actually represent an undercount of school suspensions, and it addresses itself to the prevalent myths of suspension.

Among the key findings reported are: 1) the vast majority of suspensions are for nonviolent offenses; 2) suspensions are often imposed arbitrarily, without prior parental contact and/or due process; 3) policies on length of suspensions and suspendable offenses vary tremendously both within and among school districts; 4) few school districts have clear, written policies on their suspension policies; 5) most suspensions do not serve any demonstrated valid interest of children or schools. The report represents a major effort toward understanding and dealing with one of the major ways in which children are excluded from the educational process.

THE STUDENT PUSHOUT: VICTIM OF CONTINUED RESISTANCE TO DESEGREGATION. Southern Regional Council and Robert F. Kennedy Memorial. 1973. 83 pp. Paper. \$1.00.

"This booklet focuses on the rising numbers of youth, black and white, in the South who, through discriminatory treatment or in-school hostility, abandon education in the region's public schools."

THE WAY WE GO TO SCHOOL. Task Force on Children Out of School. Boston. Beacon Press. 1970. 86 pp. Paper. \$2.95. Based on a review of other studies and data, the Task Force's own research, and a wide variety of testimony, this report documents the exclusion of children from the educational process in Boston. It includes individual case studies, discussions of exclusions based on language differences, physical handicaps, pregnancy, mental retardation, and emotional disturbances. Existing means of serving children's special needs are also discussed. A set of recommendations for effectively dealing with exclusion problems is laid out for the school department and other relevant agencies. This report helped generate much local, state and national attention, including legislative action in Massachusetts, to the problem of exclusion and is still a useful document for focusing on the issue.

TECHNIQUES

DESEGREGATION: HOW SCHOOLS ARE MEETING HISTORIC CHALLENGE. National School Public Relations Association. 1973. 96 pp. Paper. \$6.00. This publication was designed "...to provide know-how, coping skills, and understanding to school administrators, school-community directors, board members and other staff" responsible for making the transition from segregated to integrated schools. Included, for example, are rules (based on the experiences of others) for school administrators to follow in beginning the process. One chapter describes how several local Leagues of Women Voters (representing citizen groups) got involved. Chapter 4 is devoted to the development and implementation of school desegregation plans and includes charts and descriptions of the different methods schools can and have used to desegregate. The appendix contains a glossary of terms and lists of U.S. Office of Education offices and state educational offices that can be contacted for assistance. The case histories that illustrate how various officials and individuals coped with the transition help to make this publication a very useful and instructive one. **HOW TO LOOK AT YOUR STATE'S PLANS FOR EDUCATING HANDICAPPED CHILDREN.** The Children's Defense Fund. 1975. 21 pp. Paper. Free.

This short pamphlet is a guide for parents and concerned citizens. It describes in clear language state and local responsibilities for educating handicapped children under the Education Amendments of 1974 (which amend the Education of the Handicapped Act).

The pamphlet specifically focuses on how parents can get involved in protecting the rights of their children under the law.

In the spring of 1975, states had to submit comprehensive plans outlining how they planned to comply with the law for the 1975-76 school year. These plans are now in the early stages of implementation. Under the law, parents have a right to participate in and comment on the development of these plans. This pamphlet serves as a useful advocacy tool by explaining the details of the law and how parents can help develop and monitor implementation of the state plans. Information on state funding levels and contact persons at special education departments in state education agencies and at the Bureau of Education for the Handicapped and Office of Civil Rights at the federal level are provided.

INEQUALITY IN EDUCATION. Published quarterly by the Center for Law and Education, Harvard University, Larsen Hall, 14 Appian Way, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138. One year subscription, \$6.00.

The articles in this publication cover a wide range of education issues which focus on the legal rights and concerns of the poor and minorities. Aside from the advocacy position expressed, *INEQUALITY IN EDUCATION* also provides technical information to citizens on how to effect change and deal with some of the problems facing education today.

TITLE XX--HOW TO LOOK AT YOUR STATE'S PLAN FOR SOCIAL SERVICES: A CHILD ADVOCATE'S CHECKLIST. The Children's Defense Fund. 1975. 19 pp. Paper, free. This useful pamphlet provides a checklist for child advocates to help them evaluate state Comprehensive Annual Services Program Plans for the use of federal Title XX (social services money) funds. Under this recent law, state plans must provide detailed information on the types of programs to be funded and other related matters. A 45-day period is mandated for citizen review and comment. This pamphlet represents an effort to support citizen involvement in the evaluation process. Names and addresses of federal regional offices and state agencies that can provide more information are included.

YOUR SCHOOL RECORDS--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT A NEW SET OF RIGHTS FOR PARENTS AND STUDENTS. Children's Defense Fund. 1975. 11 pp. Paper, free. Using a question-and-answer format, this short pamphlet explains the practical impact of the "Buckley Amendment," more formally known as The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, which was passed late last year. The questions focus on seeing the records, correcting the records, controlling access to the records, and enforcing your rights. A list of resource groups for legal assistance is also provided,

in addition to resources for other publications.

HOUSING

GENERAL

AMERICA'S HOUSING NEEDS: 1970-1980. Joint Center for Urban Studies of MIT and Harvard. 1973. Approximately 200 pages. Paper. \$10.00. This is an extensive study on local and national housing needs. Results suggest that no national housing policy could work well in all areas of the country.

CITIZENS' ACTION GUIDE: MONITORING COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS. Center for Community Change. 1975. 10 pp. Single copies--25¢. 20 copies or more--20¢ each.

The Center for Community Change, (an organization which is serving as a clearinghouse and providing technical assistance on the block grant program) has published a ten-page citizen's guide which groups can use to monitor the Community Development Block Grant program. The guide, in questionnaire form, is designed to help groups evaluate three areas: the decision-making process, the substance of community development plans, and federal standards and safeguards.

HOUSING AND SOCIAL POLICY. By Chester W. Hartman. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey. Prentice Hall. 1974. 184 pp. Hardback. \$6.95.

The author, a former professor of urban planning, sets forth his belief that "all Americans have the right to decent housing in decent surroundings of their own choosing, at rents and prices they can afford." He also raises the question: can decent housing be achieved in light of the economic and political interests that impact on the housing system? In trying to answer this question, Hartman examines two important elements of the housing problem--housing needs and housing goals.

Some of the issues he discusses are the numerous factors that impact on the construction of new housing. He specifically mentions the positive and negative effects of building codes. While they are intended to reassure the consumer that building materials are of an acceptable quality, they also have the adverse effect of raising the cost of new dwellings out of the price range of many people. Hartman suggests that the development of flexible building codes would be a long-range answer to this particular problem.

Hartman also examines the principal federal subsidy programs to determine who benefits and the programs' effectiveness. He concludes that "the overall regressivity of federal aids and the small number of lower-income households assisted by government programs

Government agency publications and congressional committee documents are kept at all libraries designated as Federal Depository Libraries, usually either a university or main public library. Often you can obtain single copies by writing directly to the agency or congressional committee which authored the publication. Recent government publications can usually be obtained from the Government Printing Office. Write to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S.G.P.O., Washington, D.C. 20402, for order forms, purchasing information and catalogs.

compared with the need for such help," is inadequate. In addition, Hartman describes several approaches that can be taken to reshape the housing program.

RURAL HOUSING: NEEDS, CREDIT, AVAILABILITY, AND FEDERAL PROGRAMS. By Morton J. Schussheim, Joshua M. Kay and Richard L. Wellons. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress for the Subcommittee on Rural Development of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, United States Senate. March 4, 1975. 16 pp. Paper. A succinct report on the housing conditions and needs in rural areas and on credit availability. Administration policy and program effectiveness are discussed. The appendix summarizes the Farmers Home Administration's programs for rural housing.

SHELTER AND SUBSIDIES: WHO BENEFITS FROM FEDERAL HOUSING POLICIES. By Henry J. Aaron. The Brookings Institution. 1972. 238 pp. Paper. \$2.95. Discusses the rationale for governmental intervention in housing markets. The author makes a case for the use of housing allowances.

WOMEN & HOUSING: A REPORT ON SEX DISCRIMINATION IN FIVE AMERICAN CITIES. National Council of Negro Women. 1975. 196 pp. Paper. In 1974, the National Council of Negro Women secured a contract from HUD to conduct a Women and Housing Project. The objectives of the project were to "...obtain a solid reference work on discrimination of women in the housing market," and to "...encourage, at the local level, a continuing private sector thrust directed at eliminating discrimination on sex in five major metropolitan areas...". The resulting document--WOMEN & HOUSING--shows that women are having problems in securing decent housing at a price they can afford. The NCNW held hearings in Atlanta, St. Louis, San Antonio, San Francisco and New York City. Although the findings relate only to these five cities, the NCNW concluded that "...the common barrier faced by women in each city compel our conclusion that this (sex discrimination in housing) is a national problem."

Their findings showed that:

--Hard data on women's access to shelter is almost nonexistent, making it difficult to develop solutions and raise the public's awareness of the extent of sex discrimination.

--Generally, women are not aware of the nature or extent of sex discrimination in housing nor are they aware of existing legal remedies.

--Women outside male-headed households are "disproportionately adversely affected" by shortage of decent moderate-priced housing in the cities.

--Sex-based discrimination in the law especially those laws that relate to property, family and domicile, reinforce sex discrimination in housing as well as sex discrimination found in such other areas as employment.

Although the national picture is "bleak", the NCNW recommended that the following steps be taken by HUD, industry, state and local governments and women themselves, to eliminate sex discrimination in housing and increase housing choices for women: public education efforts, vigorous and persistent compliance efforts, data collection to facilitate monitoring and measure progress, and affirmative administration of housing-related government services programs to increase equal housing choice for women.

Copies of WOMEN AND HOUSING will be made available by HUD by the end of the year. Single copies can be obtained free by writing to Mrs. Marian Thomas, HUD, Room 5208, 451 7th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20410.

EXCLUSIONARY ZONING

DESEGREGATED HOUSING AND INTERRACIAL NEIGHBORHOODS: A BIBLIOGRAPHIC GUIDE. By Mark Beach. National Neighbors. 1975. 91 pp. \$5.00 (nonmembers), \$2.00 (members).

This bibliographic guide is designed for a wide range of people, including those actively involved in fostering interracial neighborhoods on the one hand and those interested in the issue from a research perspective on the other. It is useful from the standpoint of the 11 aspects of desegregated housing that are covered, as well as the way in which it is structured. Some of the topics covered include: "Housing Segregation and Its Impact on American Life," "The Open Housing Movement: History, Legal Status, and Guides to Action," "Attitudes, Feelings, and Facts About Race," "City Services," and "Public Schools." Each part has an introduction and is then divided into two sections. Section One entitled "Getting Started" contains references which review or summarize the topic; Section Two, entitled "Going Further" contains more specialized items on the specific topic.

EXCLUSIONARY LAND USE LITIGATION: POLICY AND STRATEGY FOR THE FUTURE. National Committee Against Discrimina-

tion in Housing. 1975. 161 pp. Paper. \$1.00.

This publication contains papers presented at a two-day conference on land use litigation. In toto, they provide a basis for discussion of the current and future status of land use litigation as a tool to achieve fair housing. Of particular interest are Martin Sloane's "Overview," which gives background on the origin of land use litigation; Herbert Franklin's paper on the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 and what its impact will be on furthering open communities; and David Trubeck's essay entitled "Re-thinking the Open Suburbs Movement," in which he evaluates the Open Suburbs Movement and offers suggestions to make it more effective.

FAIR HOUSING & EXCLUSIONARY LAND USE. National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing and the Urban Land Institute. 1974. 72 pp. Paper. \$3.00.

This publication discusses land use as an integral part of the fair housing movement and reviews where the nation stands with respect to litigation and other key issues. Part I summarizes fair housing in the 1960s; Part II summarizes some of the land use cases and analyzes their impact on housing; Part III is an extensive research bibliography.

OPEN COMMUNITIES METROPOLITAN HOUSING EXCHANGE. LWVEF. No. 1: March 1974, 8 pp., Pub. No. 471. No. 2: September 1974, 12 pp., Pub. No. 542. No. 3: April 1975, 4 pp., Pub. No. 573. 50¢ each.

Series of 3 newsletters to help housing groups in metro areas learn from each other - what's happening; what's working and what isn't.

FAIR HOUSING

"EQUAL HOUSING OPPORTUNITY" TV spot. LWVEF. 1975. 16mm., 30 seconds. Pub. No. 537. \$3.75.

Offer this animated, color public service advertisement on the equal housing opportunity logo to local TV stations.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN SUBURBIA. U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. 1974. 72 pp. Paper. free.

This document analyzes the metropolitan pattern of racial polarization from its causes to its consequences. It is based on hearings held in St. Louis, Baltimore and Washington, D.C. and shows that many elements have contributed to this polarization: the private sector, state and local governments and the federal government. It concludes with recommendations for reducing this polarization with emphasis on metropolitan-wide plans to achieve equal opportunity in housing.

HANDBOOK FOR CITIZEN FAIR HOUSING ADVOCACY. National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing. 1974. 46 pp. Paper. \$2.00.

The community block grant program decreases federal responsibility and places great discretion in the hands of local governments. The shift in power means that citizen participation is crucial to ensure that fair housing policies and practices are continued and that the needs of low and moderate-income persons are not overlooked. Thus, participating in local budget decisions and monitoring of block grant funds are of utmost concern. In addition to explaining what the new law means, the handbook outlines step by step the procedures community groups should take in order to ensure that existing equal opportunity provisions are an integral part of a governmental unit's application for community development block grants. In addition, it raises pertinent questions groups should consider in evaluating government applications and the needs of the community.

WHAT EVER HAPPENED TO OPEN HOUSING: A HANDBOOK FOR FAIR HOUSING MONITORS. LWVEF. 1974. 62 pp. Pub. No. 462. Paper. \$1.00.

Inadequate enforcement of existing fair housing laws and regulations has contributed to racial polarization in metropolitan areas and to continued housing discrimination. Monitoring is a "potent weapon" citizen groups can use to ensure that all citizens have equal access to housing. This handbook helps you acquire monitoring skills and provides detailed instructions about how to monitor affirmative marketing regulations, evaluate affirmative action plans and make the best use of your findings.

ISSUES OF POVERTY

WELFARE/INCOME MAINTENANCE

DO THE POOR WANT TO WORK? A SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY OF WORK ORIENTATIONS. By Leonard Goodwin. Brookings Institution. 1972. 178 pp. Paper, \$2.50. Over 4,000 persons were surveyed for this study concerned with understanding the differences and fundamental similarities in the work orientations of poor and more affluent groups.

Mr. Goodwin argues that work orientations are both the result of past experiences and the influences of current work activity, hence differences between the poor and non-poor are explainable by environmental experiences. Living in poverty negatively affects a person's belief in his ability to achieve success, but not his aspirations or view that work contributes to self-respect.

This book is a good source for dealing with the oft-made claim that "the poor prefer welfare."

STAFF STUDIES IN PUBLIC WELFARE. U.S. Congress, Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy, Joint Economic Committee. A series of separate publications beginning in the 1st Session of the 92nd

Congress (1972) and running through the 2nd Session of the 93rd Congress (1974).

These are superb--a "complete" source. All are available at your nearest Depository Library or from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. A partial list follows: Paper No. 2--"Handbook of Public Income Transfer Programs" lays out all the cash and in-kind transfer programs. It's a must. Stock No. 5270-01607. 336 pp. \$1.25.

Paper No. 3--"The Effectiveness of Manpower Training Programs: A Review of Research on the Impact on the Poor." Stock No. 5270-01638. 1972. 45¢.

Paper No. 4--"Income Transfer Programs: How They Tax the Poor." Stock No. 5270-01669. 1972. \$1.00.

Paper No. 5 (Part 1)--"Issues in Welfare Administration: Welfare--An Administration Nightmare." 1972. 40¢.

Paper No. 7--"Issues in the Coordination of Public Welfare Programs." Stock No. 5270-01852. 1973. \$1.85.

Paper No. 9 (Part 1)--"Concepts in Welfare Program Design." Stock No. 5270-01937. 1973. 80¢.

Paper No. 13--"How Income Supplements Can Affect Work Behavior." 1974. \$1.05.

Paper No. 14--"Public Welfare and Work Incentives: Theory and Practice." Stock No. 5270-02286. 1974. 65¢.

Paper No. 15--"Welfare in the 70's: A National Study of Benefits Available in 100 Local Areas." Stock No. 5270-02418. 1974. \$2.30.

Paper No. 19--"Public Employment and Wage Subsidies." Stock No. 052-070-02755. 1974. \$1.75.

THE CHANGING ECONOMIC STATUS OF 5,000 AMERICAN FAMILIES: HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE PANEL STUDY OF INCOME DYNAMICS. Conducted by Survey Research Center Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan for U.S. Department of HEW. May 1974.

This is a summary of a large two volume study dealing with the changes in economic status in families over the last five years and the causes of these changes. Copies of this summary can be obtained from: Ms. Lucille Zisler, ASPE/ISP, Department of HEW, Rm. 4255 HEW-N, 330 Independence Ave., S.W., Washington, D.C., 20201. (202) 245-6833.

WHAT SHOULD BE THE ROLE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN EXTENDING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE TO ALL AMERICANS LIVING IN POVERTY?--A COLLECTION OF EXCERPTS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY RELATING TO THE HIGH SCHOOL DEBATE TOPIC 1973-74. Compiled by the Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress for U.S. Senate, 93rd Congress, 1st Session, Doc. No. 93-12. Stock No. 5271-00344. \$1.85. This report contains a number of pro/con articles plus an excellent selected bibliography and section on how to secure additional information on welfare.

TOWARD AN EFFECTIVE INCOME SUPPORT SYS-

TEM: PROBLEMS, PROSPECTS AND CHOICES. By Michael C. Barth, George J. Carcagno, and John L. Paloner. Order from the Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI, 53706. 1974. 189 pp. Paper.

A guide to the arguments on each of the major issues involved in any proposed revision of our system of income support. Includes summary explanations of existing programs plus the HEW study paper for modification of the existing system. A copy can be obtained by writing to Robert H. Haveman, Director, Institute for Research on Poverty at the University of Wisconsin.

Food

CNI WEEKLY REPORT. Community Nutrition Institute, 1910 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Annual subscription rates: single--\$20.00; 2 to 9 copies--\$14.00; 10 copies and over--\$12.00.

CNI WEEKLY covers a broad spectrum of topics related to nutrition, including feeding the elderly, food stamps, school lunches, food poisons, pesticides, child nutrition, and reports on the status of related federal legislation. This publication gives up-to-date, descriptive information and evaluation of federal programs. A valuable, readable report to keep you "in the know".

FOOD FOR THE WORLD'S HUNGRY. By Maxwell S. Stewart. 1974. 24 pp. Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 511. Paper, 35¢. This booklet highlights the dynamics involved in feeding the world's hungry and discusses what the problems are and why we are faced with great food shortages. The author offers steps nations can take to provide an adequate food supply for the future.

"FOOD/PEOPLE: THE TROUBLESOME EQUATION." Update International. League of Women Voters Education Fund. February 1975. 6 pp. Pub. No. 550. Paper, 35¢. This easy-to-read publication sets forth some of the questions raised at two world conferences on issues of great concern: The Population Conference held in Bucharest (August 1974) and the Food Conference held in Rome (November 1974).

GUIDE TO THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM. Food Research and Action Center. 1975. 24 pp. Paper, 50¢. This handbook explains what the federal food stamp program is, how it should work, what a person's basic rights are under the law, and who is eligible.

REPORT ON NUTRITION AND SPECIAL GROUPS: APPENDIX B to PART 1--FOOD STAMPS. By the staff of the Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs, U.S. Senate. March 1975. 39 pp. GPO No. 5270-02782. Paper, 65¢. The appendix contains a study by Gary

The LWV publications catalogs are chock-full of "how-to" tools useful in HR work. Check the catalogs for publications on political action, coalitions, litigation and more!

W. Bickel and Maurice MacDonald that analyzes the average monthly eligibility for the food stamp program.

REPORT ON NUTRITION AND SPECIAL GROUPS: PART 1--FOOD STAMPS. By the staff of the Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs, U.S. Senate. March 1975. 120 pp. GPO No. 5270-02762. Paper, \$1.50.

Based on information obtained from hearings and investigations, the Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs presents its findings on how the food stamp program operates, sets forth some of the problems, and discusses the extent of hunger in America. Included are the committee's recommendations.

Economic Opportunity

TWENTY YEARS AFTER BROWN--EQUALITY OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY. U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. July 1975. 84 pp. Paper, free.

Issued as the third volume of a series examining the extent of civil rights progress in the U.S. since the Brown decision, this report discusses changes in the economic status of minorities and women. It also focuses on the relationship between economic opportunity and access to public accommodation. In addition to documentation of employment disparities based on race and sex, the report makes broad recommendations advocating an intensified federal effort to alleviate the disparities.

Revenue Sharing

CASE STUDIES OF REVENUE SHARING IN 26 LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: A REPORT TO THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS, COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS, UNITED STATES SENATE. By the Comptroller General of the United States. July 21, 1975. 59 pp. (Summary only). Pub. No. GGD-75-77. \$1.00. Order the summary report and the 26 separate reports from U.S. General Accounting Office, Distribution Section, Room 4522, 441 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20548.

The summary and individual reports examine how GRS funds were used, their impact on local tax situations, their impact on other federal cuts, fiscal effects of GRS on local governments, citizen participation and civil rights compliance. The 26 individual case studies include: Churchill County, Nevada; Clarke County, Mississippi; Holt County, Nebraska; Jefferson County, Alabama; Lake County, Oregon; Los Angeles County, California;

Polk County, Florida; Wayne County, Michigan; Westchester County, New York; Worcester County, Massachusetts; Boston, Massachusetts; Brentwood Borough, Pennsylvania; Cleveland, Ohio; Denver, Colorado; Des Moines, Iowa; Los Angeles, California; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Newark, New Jersey; New Hope, Minnesota; New Orleans, Louisiana; Oakland, California; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Redding, California; Saco, Maine; Woodruff, South Carolina; Pigeon Township, Indiana

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN REVENUE SHARING: A REPORT FROM THE SOUTH. Southern Governmental Monitoring Project, Southern Regional Council. 1975. 36 pp. paper, \$2.00, (10 copies or more, \$1.50 each).

This report documents the lack of citizen participation in revenue sharing on the basis of on-site monitoring carried out by investigative interns in 60 Southern cities and towns during the summers of 1974 and 1975. The report focuses on various reasons for the lack of citizen participation, including uncertainty of funds, lack of information, fungibility of funds, incorporation of GRS decisions into the general budget process, and attitudes of local officials toward citizen participation. Subject areas are documented with examples from project sites. The report also includes useful discussions of methods of attaining citizen participation and policy recommendations.

COMPENDIUM OF REVENUE SHARING RESEARCH IN PROGRESS. By Martharose F. Laffey. The Research Center, National Planning Association. August 1974. 59 pp. Paper, \$2.50. This is a listing of all GRS research. Each listing provides a brief description of the project, key project staff, addresses, phone numbers, etc. It provides a ready list of contacts should you want help or advice on a local GRS study, monitoring project, etc.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY UNDER GENERAL REVENUE SHARING: A REPORT OF THE NATIONAL REVENUE SHARING MONITORING PROJECT SPONSORED BY THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS EDUCATION FUND, NATIONAL URBAN COALITION, CENTER FOR COMMUNITY CHANGE AND THE CENTER FOR NATIONAL POLICY REVIEW. By Morton H. Sklar, Patricia W. Blair and William L. Taylor. National Clearinghouse on Revenue Sharing. 1975. 51 pp., Paper, \$1.00. This report is a comprehensive, highly critical review of GRS civil rights enforcement by the Office of Revenue Sharing. It carefully documents the inadequacy of GRS's efforts and dis-

cusses the kinds of discrimination problems that persist at the state and local level. The final chapter outlines the features of an effective civil rights enforcement program as an alternative.

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING: AN ACIR RE-EVALUATION. Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. October 1974. 65 pp. Stock No. A-48. \$1.30. After a series of four hearings, opinion and other research including monitoring, the ACIR reviewed their study findings and published this conclusions report. Debate of the issues is summarized along with ACIR's final rationale for its recommendation to the Congress that the program be renewed with few, if any, changes.

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING IN AMERICAN CITIES: FIRST IMPRESSIONS. By Patricia W. Blair. Sponsored by the National Revenue Sharing Project of the League of Women Voters Education Fund, National Urban Coalition, Center for Community Change and The Center for National Policy Review. Published by National Clearinghouse on Revenue Sharing. 1974. 35 pp. Paper, \$1.00.

This report provides an analysis of data collected by citizen monitoring groups in 26 medium and large cities and seven counties during an 18-month period (1973-74). It discusses the prevalence of problems relating to citizen involvement in GRS expenditure decisions, discrimination against women and minorities, the pattern of GRS expenditures, and evaluates the program's success.

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING: A BIBLIOGRAPHY. By Martharose F. Laffey. The Research Center, National Planning Association. August 1974. 40 pp. Paper, \$3.00.

This is an extensive bibliography of both governmental and non governmental publications on GRS. It contains citations for major news articles, pamphlets, studies, etc., and would be most useful to anyone interested in this subject.

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING AND THE STATES. By Linda Brown. LWVEF. 1975. 35pp. Pub. No. 595. Paper, \$1.00.

This is an analysis of data collected by League of Women Voters monitors in California, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Tennessee and Texas on the implementation of general revenue sharing at the state level. It gives a description and history of the development of the program and focuses on how the states in the survey spent their funds, citizen participation in the spending decisions, civil rights enforcements and state budget processes.

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING--ANOTHER UNFULFILLED PROMISE. National Urban League Special Report. 1975. 40 pp. Paper, free, (Not available in bulk).

This report is based on both a National Urban League policy analysis of general revenue sharing and the results of a mail survey done of National Urban League local affiliates. The bulk of the report, however, is devoted to a policy discussion of general revenue sharing-- in general terms, in terms of National Urban League concerns and in terms of policy recommendations. Topics discussed include civil rights, fungibility, the allocation formula, reporting, citizen participation, and congressional oversight.

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING: INFLUENCING LOCAL BUDGETS (A CITIZEN'S ACTION GUIDE). Center for Community Change. 1975. 20 pp. Paper, free.

This citizen-action oriented pamphlet is a useful tool for helping citizens understand and get involved in the GRS and budget processes. It includes sections on GRS and budget processes, citizen intervention points and action strategies, and sources of organizations and material.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MONITORING THE IMPACT OF GENERAL REVENUE SHARING AT THE LOCAL LEVEL. LWVEF. \$2.00. Order directly from Human Resources Department, LWVEF, 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington D.C. 20036.

This is a monitoring guide for citizens and local organizations that want not only to examine how the GRS program is working in their own community but to develop information and expertise on how to impact on the overall budget process. The guide includes a manual of instructions on how to look at and evaluate civil rights compliance, particularly in employment practices of local governments and private contractors, budget analysis questions and a section on government structure. In addition there is a series of interview forms designed for the chief executive, legislature, media, department heads, chief fiscal officer, civil rights enforcement designer and leaders of local organizations. It also provides a series of summary questions which will help groups to organize their raw data into meaningful conclusions.

IOWA CASE STUDY ON IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL REVENUE SHARING AT THE LOCAL LEVEL. By Katherine Farnestock. LWVEF. To be published. Watch for announcement of its release.

This is a report of monitors' findings in 23 local jurisdictions in Iowa. It talks about how these jurisdictions spent their GRS funds, how these decisions were made and their impact on the use of power made available to local governments by having near discretionary use of additional fiscal resources. The report also discloses the limited citizen participation involved in the spending of these funds and their effect on local civil rights problems.

REVENUE SHARING: AN OPPORTUNITY FOR

IMPROVED PUBLIC AWARENESS OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS. A report to the Congress by the Comptroller General of the U.S. Department of the Treasury. 1975. 39 pp. GPO No. 66D-76-2. Paper, \$1.00.

Based on reviews of 21 state and local governments, this GAO report concludes that the planned and actual use reports published to show the uses of GRS funds do not necessarily produce meaningful information and can in fact be misleading. As an alternative, GAO recommends that Congress abolish the existing reporting system and require instead that recipient governments fully and clearly report to the public the purposes for which all their resources -including GRS funds- are spent. The report includes the views of state and local officials from the 21 sites reviewed, other evaluations of the planned and actual use reports, conclusions, and comments on the conclusions by recipient governments, public interest, civil rights and community actions groups and the Office of Revenue Sharing.

MONITORING REVENUE SHARING. By Richard P. Nathan, Allen D. Manuel, Susannah E. Calkins and Associates. The Brookings Institution. 1975. 394 pp. Hardcover, \$11.50.

The first of several intended reports of findings from a five-year study discusses distributional, fiscal and political effects in 65 GRS recipient jurisdictions. Extensive tables in both the text and appendix provide good documentation for findings and program recommendations in addition to an insightful caution on drawing conclusions from research of a program that defies analysis in several areas due to the problems of effective measurement.

REVENUE SHARING. By William Willner and John P. Nichols. Pro Plan International Ltd. 1973. 765 pp. Hardcover. This valuable resource includes an extensive history of the origins of revenue sharing in both the United States and in other federal systems, presents the arguments of both GRS proponents and opponents and discusses the mechanics of the GRS Act passed in 1972. More than two-thirds of the book is appendices of presidential messages, legislation and policy memoranda related to the comprehensive study of revenue sharing (such as Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968 and Circular A-95 Review Process), the GRS regulations and, unfortunately, a copy of the act which erroneously omits page 14, Section 122 on the nondiscrimination provisions of the act.

REVENUE SHARING IN THE SOUTH--A TOOL OF DISCRIMINATION. American Friends Service Committee. 160 North Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102, July 1974. 23 pp. Paper, limited copies available free.

This report is based on a joint moni-

toring project of the Women's Division, Board of Global Ministries, United Methodist Church and the Southeastern Education Program, American Friends Service Committee. The on-site monitoring was carried out in 14 local governments in Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina. Focusing primarily on how GRS funds were spent, the report gives a community-by-community summary documenting the failure of general revenue sharing to address social needs and the lack of involvement of minority and low-income people in decisions about spending GRS funds.

REVENUE SHARING: ITS USE BY AND IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENTS--REPORT TO THE CONGRESS. By the Comptroller General of the U.S. August 2, 1973. 58 pp. Pub. No. B-146283, \$1.00. Order from the U.S. General Accounting Office, Room 6417, 441 G Street, N.W., Washington D.C. 20548.

In this report the G.A.O. gives a brief description of the GRS program and a state-by-state rundown of how they have spent GRS funds received as of March 31, 1973. It also includes accumulative conclusion statements involving funds spent or authorized for expenditure, interest earned on unspent funds, and how actual expenditures differed from planned expenditures.

THE CITIZEN AND THE BUDGET PROCESS: OPENING UP THE SYSTEM. LWVEF. 1974. 20 pp. Pub. No. 483. Paper, 35¢.

THE BUDGET PROCESS FROM THE BUREAUCRAT'S SIDE OF THE DESK. LWVEF. 1974. 11 pp. Pub. No. 483. Paper, 35¢. Together these two pamphlets give the basics for understanding local budgets and clues for analyzing local expenditures.

THE FEDERAL CIVIL RIGHTS ENFORCEMENT EFFORT: 1974: VOL. IV--TO PROVIDE FISCAL ASSISTANCE. U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. February 1975. 139 pp. Pub. No. 627-137/162. Paper, free. One of a series of commission publications on federal civil rights enforcement efforts, this report gives a careful and critical evaluation of civil rights enforcement of GRS nondiscrimination provisions by the Office of Revenue Sharing. Extensive footnotes describe the basic elements of the program and the response of ORS in letters to the commission and in congressional testimony to criticisms of its enforcement approach and its severe limitations.

"THE IMPACT OF REVENUE SHARING ON MINORITIES AND THE POOR" in Harvard Civil Rights Civil Liberties Law Review. By Morton H. Sklar. Winter 1975. Order reprints from Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. This article reviews the origins of revenue sharing in the context of the "new federalism," the mechanics of how it works, and evidence indicating that

the distribution of GRS funds discriminates against the poor. Documentation of evidence further shows that the use of GRS funds at the state and local levels and the inadequate and ineffective civil rights enforcement program at the federal level adds to the inequitable treatment of minorities, women and the poor.

THE NEW FEDERALISM: THEORY, PRACTICE, PROBLEMS. By Timothy B. Clark, John K. Iglehart and William Lilley III. National Journal--A Special Report. March 1973. Order from The Government Research Corp., 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington D.C. 20036.

This is an excellent background on the GRS issues related to HR concerns--categorical grants vs. block grants, civil rights, new federalism experiments in HEW and HUD grants, special revenue sharing proposals, and general discussion of the new federalism philosophy by opponents and proponents.

SCHOOL FINANCE AND TAX REFORM

FEDERAL-STATE-LOCAL FINANCES: SIGNIFICANT FEATURES OF FISCAL FEDERALISM. 1973-74 edition. (M-79) Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. 326 pp. GPO No. 5204-00049. Paper, \$3.05. The entire publication, aside from a brief discussion on "A High Quality State-Local Fiscal System," consists of charts demonstrating the relationships between federal, state, and local governments in money matters and telling who has financial jurisdiction over which programs.

FINANCING SCHOOLS AND PROPERTY TAX RELIEF--A STATE RESPONSIBILITY. (A-40) Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. January 1973. 260 pp. GPO No. 5204-00045. Paper, \$2.50. This commission study examined proposals for property tax relief from the federal government and concluded that massive federal help to cut property tax and encourage state assumption of the cost of financing local schools was neither necessary nor desirable. This study examined fiscal trends and public attitudes; the property tax burden and ways to relieve it; pitfalls of relief; intrastate school finance equalization; and the ability of states to solve the disparities problem.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS FOR SCHOOL FINANCE REFORM, THE LAW AND CONTEMPORARY PROBLEMS. Quarterly. Duke University School of Law, Duke Station, Durham, North Carolina. Vol. 38. No. 3. Winter-Spring 1974. 581 pp. \$3.00. This volume covers legal strategies for reform through the courts in New Jersey, California, Michigan, Washington and Texas as well as the reform alternatives available to reform-minded state legislatures.

MAJOR CHANGES IN SCHOOL FINANCE: STATE HOUSE SCORECARD. Research Brief, Vol.

2. No. 2. By Lucile Musnanno and Alan C. Stauffer. Education Commission of the States. May 1974. 41 pp. Paper, \$2. The publication includes a discussion of various school finance reform alternatives and property tax relief measures, as well as a rundown of reform-oriented developments in Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Montana, North Dakota, Utah and Wisconsin.

PROPERTY ASSESSMENT AND EXEMPTIONS: THEY NEED REFORM. Research Brief No. 3. Education Commission of the States. March 10, 1973. 76 pp. Paper, \$2.00. Chapter I discusses how the property tax is used as a device for the collection of school revenue. Subsequent chapters go into the various types of exemptions that are used and their relative merits as to equity. The publication also details the entire property assessment process, from training of assessors to the use of electronic data processing equipment.

PROPERTY TAX CIRCUIT BREAKERS: CURRENT STATUS AND POLICY ISSUES. An Information Report. (M-87) Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. February 1975. 33 pp. GPO No. Y3.AD9/8:2T19/8. Paper, 70¢.

This publication describes what a circuit breaker is, how it works, where it is being used, how to select the most suitable variables of the circuit-breaker for a particular jurisdiction. It offers some of the basic criticism of the circuit-breaker concept. A selected bibliography is also provided.

PROPERTY TAX REFORM. Edited by George E. Peterson. The John C. Lincoln Institute and the Urban Institute. 1973. 188 pp. Paper, \$4.95.

Nationally, the property tax yields over \$45 billion annually. It is held in low esteem by many, yet continues to claim substantial citizen support. The question of school finance has sharpened the focus on property tax disparities. This book examines, as a jumping-off point for further exploration, the issues of property tax reform: school finance, incentives to fiscal zoning, effects on low-income housing markets and circuit-breakers to name a few. An excellent volume for background on property tax issues.

REFORMING SCHOOL FINANCE. By Robert D. Reischauer and Robert W. Hartman with the assistance of Daniel J. Sullivan. The Brookings Institution. 1973. 185 pp. Paper, \$2.50.

This publication provides a description of the current system of financing public schools, the fiscal problems arising from this system, and different means of achieving equity reforms. It also has a chapter on the aid to non-public schools controversy and one on the role, present and future, of the federal government in education.

SELECTED PAPERS IN SCHOOL FINANCE 1974.

U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Education. January 1975. 259 pp. To obtain copies of publication, write Esther Tron, Project Monitor, U.S. Office of Education, Division of State Assistance, Room 3010 ROB, 400 Maryland Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20202.

Three separate papers make up this publication: one is an evaluation of the Illinois General Purpose Grant-in-Aid system; another is on adjusting for differences among school districts in the costs of educational inputs; and the last is on state educational aid and school tax efforts in large cities. It also includes brief reports on New Mexico, Georgia and Kentucky.

STATE AND LOCAL TAXES IN THE SOUTH, 1973. By Eva Galambos. Southern Regional Council. December 1973. 27 pp. Paper, 75¢ (60¢ bulk rate).

Following an initial overview of taxes, this publication discusses the sales tax, death taxes, income taxes, business taxes, property taxes and other fees in the southern states and in eleven large cities. It also has a series of informative tables and a glossary of terms.

THE COST OF NEGLECT, THE VALUE OF EQUITY: A GUIDEBOOK FOR SCHOOL FINANCE REFORM IN THE SOUTH. By Virginia Fleming. Southern Regional Council. January 1974. 48 pp. Paper, \$1.25 (75¢ bulk rate).

This publication focuses on school finance systems in the South; how they work and what their problems are in terms of equity. It discusses technical changes that could make the system more equitable and ways the courts, legislatures and citizens can advance such changes.

THE PROPERTY TAX IN A CHANGING ENVIRONMENT--SELECTED STATE STUDIES. (M-83) Advisory Committee on Intergovernmental Relations. March 1974. 297 pp. GPO No. 5204-00057. Paper, \$3.60.

This publication discusses property tax reform issues, but includes a chapter on model legislation and a state-by-state analysis of tax developments in 33 states--a most useful reference. Since stocks of this publication are depleted, it is no longer for sale by the Government Printing Office. It is available at any federal depository library.

URBAN SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL FINANCE REFORM: PROMISE AND REALITY. By John J. Callahan, William H. Wilken and M. Tracy Sillerman. National Urban Coalition. November 1973. 44 pp. Paper, \$1.75 (Bulk rate: 10 copies at \$1.50 each).

This publication explains the municipal overburden problem by showing, in charts and text, the fiscal effects of the three major school finance reform schemes on large cities. It goes on to describe what states are currently doing to cope with urban problems and provides a model reform plan which

meets these fiscal problems for urban school districts.

WHO PAYS THE PROPERTY TAX: A NEW VIEW. By Henry J. Aaron. The Brookings Institution. 142 pp. Hardcover, \$5.95. Also available in paper.

This book examines the view that property tax is regressive and finds it in error. Aaron acknowledges the validity of criticism of the tax administration but argues that the defects are remediable. Chapter five contains a good discussion of "circuit-breakers," concluding they are unfair because they give the most relief to those in each income class with the greatest net worth. Instead, Aaron suggests a combination income support payment and property tax postponement for households with low or diminished incomes.

SEX DISCRIMINATION

GENERAL

A WORKING WOMAN'S GUIDE TO HER JOB RIGHTS. U.S. Department of Labor. June 1974. 38 pp. Stock No. 2916-0018. Paper, 60¢.

This booklet "presents general information about federal legislation which affects women when they are seeking a job, while they are on the job, and when they retire." Topics covered include protection against sex and age discrimination, pay and promotion opportunities, maternity leave, unemployment insurance and social security benefits. Also included are the addresses of state labor departments and federal agencies that can be contacted for assistance.

"SEXISM AND RACISM: FEMINIST PERSPECTIVES" in Civil Rights Digest. U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. Spring 1974. 81 pp. Paper, free.

This publication examines the interrelationship of sexism and racism from the perspective of Chicana, Puerto Rican, Native American, black American, Asian, and white feminists. It also includes discussions of the Equal Rights Amendment and the history of the feminist movement.

THE ERA: WHAT IT MEANS TO MEN AND WOMEN. LWVUS. March 1975. 6 pp. Pub. No. 272. 100/\$3.00.

This flyer answers questions raised about the ERA on child support, women and the draft, states' rights, and protective labor laws, etc. Revised.

THE NEW FEMINIST MOVEMENT. By Maren Lockwood Carden. Russell Sage Foundation. 1974. 234 pp. Hardback, \$8.95. This book is "a detailed study of the [feminist] movement--its structure, membership and history of the organizations that form a major part of present-day feminism." It is based on participant observation and in-depth interviews. The author examines the ideas and issues of the movement, what motivates some women to become feminists,

the range of women's groups and the origins and future of the feminist movement.

THE SPOKESWOMAN: A CROSSROADS OF COMMUNICATION FOR WOMEN. Spokeswoman, 1957 East 73rd Street, Chicago, Illinois 60649. One year subscription: \$9 for individuals, \$16 for organizations. This is an exciting, informative newsletter which provides up-to-date information on litigation, legislation (including development of regulations), research and studies, activities and projects of organizations, and publications on women's issues at the federal, state and local levels. It includes articles on employment discrimination of all types in both the private and public sectors, credit, family planning (including abortion and birth control), practices of labor unions, and education.

WOMEN IN THE '70'S: BLACK WOMEN AND THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT. LWVUS. 1974. 6 pp. Pub. No. 527. 100/\$3.00. Excerpts from a speech by Commissioner Frankie M. Freeman, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, to the 32nd national convention of Delta Sigma Theta, Inc.

IN EDUCATION

AND JILL CAME TUMBLING AFTER: SEXISM IN AMERICAN EDUCATION. By Judith Stacey, Susan Bereaud and Joan Daniels. New York. Dell Publishing Company. 1974. 461 pp. Paper, \$1.75.

This book contains over 40 essays on how sexism operates at all levels of education. The essays focus on how teachers interact with boys and girls, the socialization of the sexes, the treatment of children in textbooks, and the need for feminist studies.

BIASED TEXTBOOKS: A RESEARCH PERSPECTIVE. The Resource Center on Sex Roles in Education, National Foundation for the Improvement of Education. 1974. 12 pp. Paper, \$1.00.

Part 1 contains the findings of a two-year study of textbooks used in average American classrooms from grades 1-6. The study was conducted to determine how the two sexes are portrayed and the types of behavior encouraged for each. The authors systematically analyzed texts on spelling, social studies, mathematics, science and reading and concluded that children are being crippled by the latent messages they receive in the textbooks. Part 2 is an action guide on what students, teachers, administrators, parents and community groups can do to eliminate sex and racial bias in textbooks.

"SEX DISCRIMINATION" in Inequality in Education. No. 18. October 1974. Center for Law and Education, Harvard University. 67 pp. \$1.50/issue; annual subscription \$6.00. Featured are articles on litigation, Title IX of the Higher Education Amendments of 1972 and its implications, the Massachusetts statute banning sex

A Quick List of Addresses for Ordering Publications

CURRENT HISTORY. 4225 Main Street, Box 4647, Philadelphia, PA 19127.

FOOD RESEARCH AND ACTION CENTER. 25 West 43rd Street, New York NY.10036.

INTEGRATED EDUCATION ASSOCIATES. School of Education, Northwestern University, 2003 Sheridan Road, Evanston, IL. 60201.

JOINT CENTER FOR URBAN STUDIES OF MIT AND HARVARD. 53 Church Street, Cambridge, MA. 02138.

NATIONAL NEIGHBORS. 17 Maplewood Mall, Philadelphia, PA. 19144

NATIONAL SCHOOL PUBLIC RELATIONS ASSOCIATION. 1801 North Moore Street, Arlington, VA. 22209.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS PAMPHLETS. 381 Park Avenue South, New York, NY. 10016. This company publishes numerous inexpensive pamphlets on economic and social problems. Write for information on specific publications.

THE BROOKINGS INSTITUTION. 1775 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

FOR ORGANIZATION ADDRESSES NOT LISTED HERE, CHECK THE ORGANIZATION SECTION OF THIS SOURCE GUIDE, BEGINNING ON PAGE 00.

discrimination in the public schools and how it is working, and a look at the Committee to Study Sex Discrimination in Kalamazoo, Michigan.

GENERAL SOURCES

CIVIL RIGHTS DIRECTORY 1975. U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. 244 pp. Paper, free.

Knowing who to call when questions and problems arise about the administration, enforcement and monitoring of equal opportunity provisions is a concern of League members on every level. This civil rights directory solves part of the problem by listing--by category--the numerous government agencies and private organizations which handle various aspects of civil rights. In addition to names, addresses, phone numbers and contact persons, the directory includes a synopsis of each organization's primary goals and functions. It is a "must" reference tool.

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY WEEKLY REPORT (CQ). Published by Congressional Quarterly, Inc., 1414 22nd Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. (202) 296-6800. This is an excellent source for information on current congressional actions. It contains background articles on national issues, bill histories, key votes, court decisions, etc. All

issues are indexed. Most libraries subscribe to the CQ. Individual annual subscription rates are available upon request (but they're high!).

NATIONAL ISSUES/OUTLOOK. Published by the Government Research Corporation, 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. (202) 833-8000.

This is a monthly report that summarizes major policy issues under debate in the federal government, identifies key participants and provides GRC's judgment on the outlook for change. (You will find this periodical, which is a "companion" to the National Journal, at a library which subscribes to the Journal.)

NATIONAL JOURNAL. Published weekly by the Government Research Corporation, 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. (202) 833-8000. This is an excellent weekly which contains substantive political discussions of current national issues, as well as briefs on current congressional action, bill summaries, key votes, and current executive actions. All issues are well indexed, so this is one of the most useful of resources on national issues. It is available at most libraries. Back issues can be individually ordered from the Government Research Corporation at the address listed above. Annual subscription rates, available on request, are high!

Organizations

CHILD CARE

BLACK CHILD DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE. 1028 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Suite 514, Washington, D.C. 20036. (202) 659-4010. Evelyn Moore, Executive Director. This organization works to improve the lives of black children by developing quality child development programs in black communities. For example: The Technical Assistance Project develops programmatic models for black child growth and gives aid to any community-based center serving black children which has the potential to become a strong educational institution. The Public Policy Department serves to inform the black community of federal, state and local policy and program planning which affects black children. It also monitors and analyzes ongoing programs. The BCDI Southern Project assists statewide federations addressing child care needs in the movement for community controlled non profit child development programs. BCDI publishes two newsletters--Black Flash and Black Child Advocate--plus a number of other policy papers and special studies. This organization can provide advice and help in the area of day care standards, information on setting up and organizing centers, and day care advocacy projects.

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND. 1520 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Due to space limitations, this list of organizations is by no means exhaustive or complete. For a much more complete listing, check the Civil Rights Directory 1975 which is cited in the bibliography under General Sources.

20036. (202) 483-1470. Marian Wright Edelman, Director. The Children's Defense Fund, an outgrowth of the Washington Research Project, was established in 1973 to carry out long-range, systematic advocacy and reform on behalf of children. A privately-funded organization of lawyers, federal policy monitors, researchers, and community liaison people, CDF seeks to improve conditions for American children through public information, research, federal and state administrative agency monitoring, litigation, and provision of technical back-up to local groups. Among the issues CDF focuses on are problems of children excluded from school, children whose educational needs are inadequately met, and children in institutions; juvenile justice; recordkeeping practices on children; and health care services. The organization has published two comprehensive reports on problems of children excluded from school: Children Out of School in America and School Suspensions: Are They Helping Children? The organization has also recently published three short action-oriented pamphlets: Title XX: How To Look At Your State's Plan For Social Services--A Child Advocate's Checklist; How To Look At Your State's Plans for Educating Handicapped Children; and Your School Records: Questions and Answers About A New Set Of Rights for Parents and Students.

THE CHILDREN'S FOUNDATION. 1028 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Suite 614, Washington, D.C. 20036. (202) 296-4451. Barbara Bode, Director.

This is an anti-hunger advocacy group primarily interested in food rights. It serves as a clearinghouse for information related to food programs and provides assistance and tools to monitor federal food assistance programs. It has an office in Atlanta, Georgia, Clark Co., Nevada, and one in Sante Fe, New Mexico.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA. 1145 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. (202) 833-2850.

This organization sets standards for services to children, which serve as guidelines or goals for people working in all areas of child welfare. It has been very active in the fight to secure an adequate national child care program and reform of the AFDC program. Publications include: Child Welfare Journal, a quarterly, the Child Welfare League of America Newsletter, as well as a number of other publications on related child welfare issues. For help with day care problems, contact Bill Pierce.

DAY CARE AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL OF AMERICA. 1012 14th Street, N.W.,

Washington, D.C. 20005. (202) 638-2316.

The Council is a nonprofit organization which promotes child care services for families in need. It brings to public attention relevant child care issues and provides information and educational materials to community groups interested in developing child care services. The Council also keeps track of all pertinent legislation. It publishes a monthly, Voice for Children. Individual membership is \$12.00 per year. There are offices in Chicago, Boston and New York City. In Washington, D.C. the person to contact for help or information is Dana Friedman Tracy.

CIVIL RIGHTS

AMERICANS FOR INDIAN OPPORTUNITY. 1816 Jefferson Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. (202) 466-8420. LaDonna Harris, President.

AIO is a nonprofit organization established in 1971 to improve the quality of life of American Indians. Its objectives and purposes are to provide technical assistance to Indian tribes and groups, to act as an advocate for Indian people at the national level, to develop regional programs in response to the needs of Indian people, to advise and educate non-Indian institutions on issues that concern Indians, and to seek ways for American Indians to participate in the non-Indian society while preserving their culture and heritage. In recent years, AIO has focused on preserving the natural resources of Indian tribes and has held several conferences to explore ways that Indian tribes can develop their natural resources without destroying their land base.

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI BRITH. 315 Lexington Avenue, New York, NY 10016. (212) 689-7400. Benjamin P. Epstein, National Director. Seymour Granbard, National Chairman.

The Anti-Defamation League, which has 28 regional offices with advisory boards, serves as the education and human resources components of B'Nai Brith, a national Jewish service organization. In addition to conducting research on anti-Semitism and intergroup relations, the Anti-Defamation League develops extensive resource materials for community education programs. ADL offers a subscription service for materials on human relations and a loan and purchase service for films, filmstrips, and tapes. It also publishes the ADL Bulletin.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE. 1970 Broadway, New York, NY 10010. (212) 245-2100. Roy Wilkins, Executive Director. The NAACP was founded in 1909 by a bi-racial group whose objective was and is to end racial injustice in a wide range of areas. It is the largest and oldest national civil rights organiza-

tion, with 1800 local branches and a membership of over 400,000. The NAACP and its branches lobby all levels of government for civil rights legislation. In addition to its lobbying effort the NAACP: conducts voter education programs and voter registration drives; provides assistance to prison inmates and helps recently released individuals "readjust;" and helps organize black community construction coalitions and helps black-owned construction companies secure financing and bonding.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF LA RAZA. 1025 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005. (202) 659-1251. Paul Yzaquire, Director.

The Council assists rural and urban Mexican Americans in their housing, education and business interests; communicates Chicano needs to the government; and monitors government programs affecting Chicanos. The Council also provides technical business advice to Chicanos and conducts management training programs to encourage Chicano entry into the housing industry and leadership training programs to aid rural Chicanos in business, housing, education and civil rights. The organization publishes a monthly magazine--Agenda (\$10.00/year).

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE. 55 East 52nd Street, New York, NY 10022. (212) 751-0300. Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., Executive Director.

The Urban League was founded in 1910 as a community service organization to help black Americans and other minority groups secure equal opportunity in such areas as health, housing, employment and education. There are 103 Urban League affiliates located in 35 states and the District of Columbia. In addition, there are four regional offices, plus the national headquarters located in New York City. Urban League affiliates operate a variety of programs, including manpower training programs, street academies designed to provide teenaged youth with a second chance to get a high school degree, and an Early Childhood Program for Exceptional Children designed to meet the needs of handicapped children in inner cities. Urban Leagues on all levels provide technical assistance to individuals and groups, and the National Urban League publishes timely studies, reports and other literature on issues that coincide with the League's human resources concerns.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL. 52 Fairlie Street, N.W., Atlanta, GA 30303. (404) 522-8764. George Esser, Executive Director.

The Southern Regional Council is a privately-funded civil rights organization with a regional focus. It conducts research and disseminates information on regional problems and trends as well as on the impact of various federal policies on the region. It

has published a number of special studies in these areas.

U.S. COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS. 1121 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20425. Arthur S. Fleming, Chairman. The Commission is an independent, bipartisan agency which was created to investigate complaints; study and collect information; appraise federal laws and policies; serve as a National Clearinghouse; and submit reports, findings and recommendations to the President and the Congress on violations of rights because of race, color, religion, sex and national origin. Over the years, the Commission has published numerous in depth, highly critical reports on discrimination in employment practices and federal enforcement efforts, education, the media, voting rights, criminal justice, general revenue sharing and housing. These reports are an excellent source of detailed, carefully investigated information. They are free to the public upon request.

EDUCATION

COUNCIL FOR EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN. 1920 Association Drive, Reston, VA 22091. (703) 620-3660. William C. Geer, Executive Director.

The Council for Exceptional Children is a nonprofit, international membership organization of teachers, educators, parents, and other concerned citizens. The C.E.C. is concerned with the special needs of "exceptional" children--the learning disabled, physically handicapped, mentally handicapped, and educationally gifted. To improve the quality of educational opportunity available to these children, the C.E.C. stimulates research in these fields and disseminates the findings. In addition to providing education and research, the C.E.C. has an active and effective lobbying component.

Four journals, Exceptional Children, Teaching Exceptional Children, Exceptional Child Education Abstracts, and Education and Training of the Mentally Retarded, are published by the C.E.C. It has also published over 100 books, monographs, tape cassettes, albums, and filmstrips. The C.E.C. Information Center provides custom computer searches, topical bibliographies, and special information packets concerning the education of handicapped and gifted children.

COUNCIL ON INTERRACIAL BOOKS FOR CHILDREN, INC. 1841 Broadway, New York, NY 10023.

The Council was founded by a volunteer group of concerned writers, editors, educators and parents in an effort to combat racism and sexism in education. A new resource and publication center is serving as a clearinghouse and working with other organizations on citizen action and training to promote interracial instructional materials and teaching techniques. CIBC puts out two publications: The Bulletin, which em-

phasizes issues of special interest to children's librarians and Interracial Books for Children, which carries articles of interest to parents, teachers, students and others on racism and sexism in text materials. Subscription to the latter is \$15 a year.

EDUCATION COMMISSION OF THE STATES. 700 Lincoln Tower, 1860 Lincoln Street, Denver, CO 80203. (303) 893-5200. The Education Commission, composed of state elected officials and a wide range of individuals active in the field of education, conducts research and provides information on education issues of all sorts, including federal, state and local education policy, academic proficiency, administration, school finance, racial issues, social services provided by public schools, evaluation techniques and accountability. The Commission disseminates information through special reports and the following publications: National Assessment of Educational Progress Newsletter, Education Commission of the States Bulletin and Compact, a bimonthly magazine available by subscription for \$6/year. For questions dealing with school finance, contact Allan Odden.

EDUCATION POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE. 1527 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. (202) 234-3500. Joel S. Berke, Director. EPRI is the research division of the Educational Testing Service. It coordinates with other organizations and academicians to conduct research on education, using an interdisciplinary approach that involves sociology, political science, economics, litigation, anthropology and administration. Research questions include federal aid to education, school finance reform, local resources and budgeting, governance and accountability, legal and constitutional issues, education assessment, and the implementation of change. EPRI supports study projects in Washington, D.C. and New Jersey, in addition to its ongoing research. Research finding and publications are available in limited supply. Interested Leagues should write for a listing of published material.

RESOURCE CENTER ON SEX ROLES IN EDUCATION. National Foundation for Improvement of Education, 1201 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. The Resource Center was established in 1973 because of a growing concern among educators, parents and administrators about sex bias and sex-role stereotyping in the public schools. Its three objectives are to (1) develop collections of materials for use; (2) serve as a clearinghouse; and (3) provide technical assistance to states and groups in the development and implementation of plans to promote equal educational opportunity. The center has prepared a kit on sex-role

stereotyping which it will send free upon request. The kit includes: the center's newsletter; a booklet entitled Combating Discrimination in Schools: Legal Guidelines and Remedies; a poster entitled "Recognizing Sexism in Your School"; and other related materials.

SOUTHEASTERN PUBLIC EDUCATION PROJECT OF THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE. 52 Airline Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30303. (404) 523-6628. Winifred Green, Director.

SPEP is a part of the American Friends Service Committee's Community Relations Program. A foundation-funded civil rights organization established in 1968, SPEP serves as a resource to individuals, particularly parents and community leaders concerned about equal educational opportunity in the South. It operates state program offices and community organizer programs in Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Mississippi. In addition to community organizational work around education issues at the local level, SPEP also monitors federal policy implementation. It has conducted and participated in a number of studies focusing on education-related issues. Both the Alabama and South Carolina Community Relations Programs of SPEP publish monthly newsletters, Your Schools, and the South Carolina program also publishes a monthly fair school finance newsletter. The American Friends Service Committee Community Relations Program operates education programs in several other places, including New England. For further information, contact the Director, Barbara Moffett, 1501 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102.

HOUSING/URBAN AFFAIRS

NATIONAL COMMITTEE AGAINST DISCRIMINATION IN HOUSING, INC. 1425 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005. (202) 783-8150. Edward L. Holmgren, Executive Director. NCDH is a 25-year-old national civil rights organization which is primarily concerned with equal opportunity in housing discrimination. NCDH monitors the enforcement of fair housing laws, conducts research, disseminates information, participates in litigation on housing discrimination and exclusionary land use practices, and provides technical assistance to fair housing groups. NCDH publishes a bimonthly newsletter, Trends in Housing, and periodically issues reports, studies and other literature on open suburbs/open communities issues.

NATIONAL URBAN COALITION. 1201 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., 4th floor, Washington, D.C. 20036. (202) 331-2400. Carl Holman, Executive Director. This organization represents a coalition of business people, local officials and citizen groups. There are approximately 30 affiliate local Coalitions in various cities across the country. The organization's primary objective is improvement of urban living conditions. It publishes a newsletter, Network, and other special studies or reports on specific research or projects--all available upon request. The national level coalition serves as an information and technical assistance center for its local Coalitions on such issues as school finance reform, low cost housing, employment programs and minority problems. In the Southwest, there are Chicano issue-oriented, bilingual education projects.

RURAL HOUSING ALLIANCE. 1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20036. (202) 659-1680. Clay Cochran, Executive Director. The Rural Housing Alliance provides technical assistance and conducts research on several rural housing issues, including self-help housing, government regulations, federal programs, housing plans and methods of construction. RHA publishes The RHA Reporter and periodically issues studies, reports and other literature on rural housing.

URBAN INSTITUTE. 2100 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. (202) 223-1950. The Institute was founded in 1968 to do policy-oriented research concerning economic and social issues in urban situations. It publishes books, reports and papers on urban topics including housing, public services, social services, transportation, community development and economic problems. The Institute is an excellent source of information. A catalog of annual publications can be obtained by writing to the Publications Office, Urban Institute at the above address.

MULTI-PURPOSE

AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION. 1424 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. (202) 265-5771. Leon Schull, Washington Director. ADA is a nonpartisan, lobbying organization with 75,000 members, which supports liberal candidates and issues. It publishes ADA World (a magazine) and a bimonthly legislative newsletter. ADA publishes and lobbies on the following issues: tax reform, unemployment, inflation, defense spending, revenue sharing.

The Washington Director can refer you to a local ADA chapter which might provide coalition support on various liberal issues.

CENTER FOR COMMUNITY CHANGE. 1000 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007. (202) 338-6977. Pablo Eisenberg, Executive Director. This is a relatively small organization that provides technical assistance to local community organizations of minority and the poor--the focus is on poverty issues.

The Center publishes a newsletter, called Monitor, and from time to time issues special publications on citizen participation, housing programs, revenue sharing, manpower programs, etc. This organization has worked with the League--at both the national and local level. For help on monitoring and local citizen action with housing, welfare programs, social services, manpower (CETA), or revenue sharing, a letter or phone call to Woodrow Ginsberg or Andrew Mott may get you on the way.

COMMON CUASE. 2030 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. (202) 833-1200. The primary goal of Common Cause is to make government more responsive to the needs and wants of the public. It is a public interest citizens' lobby working at all levels of government, but concentrating primarily on the congressional level. Membership is about 300,000 and dues are \$15 a year. In addition to publishing a newsletter, Report From Washington, the group publishes reports and analyses of specific congressional issues.

Common Cause has been active in the ERA ratification campaign. Other areas of interest include revenue sharing and tax reform. It was involved in the congressional budget reform and continues to monitor congressional activities.

Common Cause is a useful source of congressional information and may be helpful in organizing for local issues.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, INC. One West 47th Street, New York, N.Y. 10036. (212) 246-3175. The Council is a national membership organization of over 100,000 women. Its emphasis is on voluntary service and education. It has 176 local units around the country. In addition to Jewish identity and security, its major areas of concern are world peace, health, welfare, education, and individual rights and responsibilities. The Council has been especially active in the field of day care. In 1972, it published Windows on Day Care, an extensive report illuminating the day care situation in numerous communities monitored by local Council units. The Council also issues Councilwoman magazine.

THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR COMMUNITY ACTION. 1711 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009. (202) 677-8970. Jerome Miron, Executive Director. This is a national, private, nonprofit corporation founded by the National Community Action Agencies Executive Directors Association in order to identify, design and distribute various research information, training and technical assistance services to CAAs. The Center publishes a useful monthly Reporter and a number of special reports on such HR subjects as Title XX, food stamps, housing and unemployment. The Center is a good source of information

on various government programs and help for ideas on local citizen participation.

PUBLIC INTEREST LAW

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION. 20 East 40th Street, New York, NY. 10016. (212) 725-1222. Aryeh Neier, Executive Director.

The ACLU is committed to the protection of people's rights under the Constitution. The group serves as liaison between attorneys and their clients. It conducts research, publishes reports, and gathers information for litigation. Recent areas of interest include prison reform, student rights, rape legislation, and police brutality. ACLU publishes a bimonthly newsletter, Civil Liberties. There are numerous local and state chapters of the ACLU--one may exist in your community. If not, write to the NY office for help.

CENTER FOR NATIONAL POLICY REVIEW. Catholic University School of Law. Washington, D.C. 20017. (202) 832-8525. William Taylor, Executive Director. The Center helps groups by providing legal and technical support on civil rights concerns. Its staff employs lawyers and social scientists to research, monitor implementation of federal laws, and litigate on matters concerning minorities and civil rights. The Center has participated in the National Revenue Sharing Project (see section on Revenue Sharing). The Center is also concerned with fair housing, education finance reform, and the Law Enforcement Assistance Act. CNPR has published a number of pamphlets and studies on these and other subjects, focusing on civil rights aspects of the issues. For information or help (particularly in the area of filing/processing administrative complaints), contact Mort Sklar.

INSTITUTE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN LAW. 927 15th Street, N.W. Suite 200, Washington, D.C. 20005. John B. Tiger, Action Executive Director. The Institute, a private, nonprofit educational organization established in 1971, is primarily a research organization but has litigation potential. The Institute focuses on Indian law in three specific areas: treaty rights, taxation of Indians, and recognition of Indians with respect to federal rights. It has conducted considerable research within recent years in the area of treaty rights and has published an eight-volume set entitled American Indian Treaty Series. The Institute regularly publishes a magazine entitled American Indian Journal, with articles on such major issues confronting Indian people as tribal sovereignty, water rights, and the education of Indian children. Analyses of legislation of consequence to Indian people are also included.

LAWYERS' COMMITTEE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

UNDER LAW. 733 15th Street, N.W., Suite 520, Washington, D.C. 20005. (202) 628-6700.

The Lawyers' Committee combats racial discrimination through litigation and research. Its activities in areas of interest to the LWV are:
--Revenue sharing: enforcement of non-discrimination provisions
--Government employment: discrimination on grounds of sex, race or national origin
--School finance reform (contact David Long)
--Education: ESEA, Title I and vocational education (contact Cindy Brown)
--Voting rights
--Discrimination in government services
--Prison reform
--School desegregation
--Housing
Call or write for help or information in preparing for litigation, finding local legal help or advice, etc., in the above areas.

MEXICAN AMERICAN LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATION FUND. 145 9th Street, San Francisco, California 94103. (415) 864-6000. Al Perez, Director. MALDEF is a public interest law group primarily interested in providing educational information and legal relief to Chicanos. Areas of concern include employment discrimination, equal educational opportunity, voting rights, prison reform, legal rights and the media. Regional offices are located in: Denver, CO; Albuquerque, NM; San Antonio, TX; Los Angeles, CA; Washington, D.C.

THE MENTAL DISABILITY LEGAL RESOURCE CENTER OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION --COMMISSION ON THE MENTALLY DISABLED. 1800 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. (202) 331-2240. Michael S. Lottman, Director.

The Resource Center acts as a clearing house for legal information on mental health and retardation. It can also provide technical assistance to state legislatures and departments of mental health and retardation on such problems areas as institutionalization procedures and the provision of services. The Center also services citizen advocacy groups that are seeking to revise state statutes affecting individuals with mental disabilities.

THE NAACP LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC. 10 Columbus Circle, New York, NY. 10019. (212) 586-8397. Jack Greenburg, Director-Counsel. The Legal Defense and Educational Fund was established by the NAACP in 1939, but has since evolved into a separate and distinct organization. The LDF engages in civil rights litigation in a number of areas, including housing, prison reform, discrimination in voting, discrimination in jury selection, school desegregation, employment and capital punishment. Through the Herbert Lehman Education Fund, scholar-

ships are provided to undergraduate students, and under the Earl Warren Program, postgraduate fellowships are awarded with the objective of "increasing the number of black lawyers and of assuring the quality and location of legal talent trained in civil rights law."

WOMEN

CENTER FOR WOMEN POLICY STUDIES. 2000 P Street, N.W., Suite 508, Washington, D.C. 20036. (202) 872-1770.

This group conducts research and publishes reports on specific women's issues with a focus on legal and economic policy. It has done special research on rape reform, women in police and safety work, credit, educational rights, and other women's issues. The Center is an excellent source on women's issues--write or call Jane Chapman or Margaret Gales.

CONGRESSIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS. 722 House Office Building Annex, Washington, D.C. 20515. (202) 225-2947. Contact: Carol Forbes.

The Clearinghouse was initiated in June 1975 by Representative Charlie Rose (D-NC). It puts out a newsletter which pulls out key items from federal publications, notes hearings and court action, provides weekly legislative status reports and lists source materials. The newsletter is available to interested citizens at no cost.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR WOMEN (NOW). 5 Wabash, Suite 1615, Chicago, Illinois. 60603. (312) 332-1954. Karen DeCrow, President.

NOW's stated purpose is to "take action to bring women into full participation in the mainstream of American society now, exercising all the privileges and responsibilities thereof in truly equal partnership with men."

NOW lobbies, organizes, uses litigation and other means to secure equality for women. It publishes a bimonthly newsletter *Do It Now*. In addition to its legislative lobbying effort for women's rights generally, it actively supports ratification of the ERA and has been working to protect the recent Supreme Court abortion decision.

NOW has set up continuing task forces to deal with the various aspects of sex discrimination. Some of these are: Women and the Arts, Credit, Media Reform, Minority Women and Women's Rights, and Women and Health.

NOW's Legislative Office is located at 1107 National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20004; (202) 347-2279, and its Public Information Office is located at 527 Madison Avenue, Suite 1001, New York, NY 10022. The NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund (NLDEF), the "litigating, research and educational arm of NOW" is located at 641 Lexington Avenue, New York, NY 10022, (212) 688-1751.

WOMEN'S EQUITY ACTION LEAGUE (WEAL). 821 National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20004. (202) 638-4560. Arvonne Fraser, President.

The Women's Equity Action League is dedicated to improving the status of all American women primarily through education, legislation, and litigation. It works for the enforcement of anti-discrimination laws, lobbies for legislation that will improve the status of women, and engages in activities to correct defacto discrimination. The National Capital Chapter of WEAL publishes the *WEAL Washington Report*, a monthly newsletter on pending national legislation affecting women.

MISCELLANEOUS

CENTER FOR SCIENCE IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST. 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. (202) 462-8510. Mike Jacobson, Co-Director.

The Center for Science in the Public Interest (CSPI) is a nonprofit organization which "investigates and seeks solutions for consumer and environmental problems." The Center coordinated "Food Day" in 1975; they are gearing up to repeat it in 1976. On April 17, 1975, hundreds of Americans engaged in activities--classroom discussions, lectures, teach-ins, food fairs--to focus in on "problems related to world hunger, nutrition and agribusiness" and possible solutions. The objectives of Food day 1976 are: "to promote...a greater understanding of world hunger, nutritional, and agricultural problems and encourage people to work with groups that are trying to solve them," and "to develop public support for more responsible food policies at the city and state levels, regarding price, nutrition, agriculture, and food assistance programs."

CSPI envisions Food Day 1976 as a grassroots project. People, individually and in groups, are being encouraged to consider undertaking the following projects: holding fasts or fund-raising benefits and donating funds to relief and development agencies; planning community gardens; staging food fairs or rallies; and producing local TV and radio shows on some aspect of the food crisis. In conjunction with Food Day 1976, the Center is developing a number of how-to materials. Contact the Center directly for more information.

CSPI Publications:

1. *Nutrition Action*, a monthly newsletter which covers the broad spectrum of food concerns. Subscription rate: \$10/year; \$18/two years.

2. *Food for People Not for Profit*. Edited by Catherine Lerza and Michael Jacobson. New York. Ballantine Books. 466 pp. \$1.95.

This is the "official" Food Day handbook. It contains a selection of essays on food production, food costs,

nutrition, world food, food and the poor, government regulation of the food industry. There is a section on action ideas and appendices which list organizations concerned with food issues and additional reference materials.

FULL EMPLOYMENT ACTION COUNCIL. 815 16th Street, N.W., Room 310, (202) 628-0217.

This is primarily a research-education group composed of a coalition of labor leaders, public interest group leaders and such economists as Leon Keyserling. Coretta King is the chairperson. Believing unemployment is the most crucial domestic issue facing the nation, the Council is attempting to raise the level of debate on this question by issuing research papers, pamphlets, newsletters and conducting seminars. The Council maintains that full employment is both the best way to stop inflation and to reduce the deficit. Leagues can obtain information and ideas for local citizen education campaigns by writing or calling the Council.

PUBLIC INTEREST ECONOMIC FOUNDATION. 1714 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. (202) 872-0313. This group offers the volunteer services of economists to organizations like the League of Women Voters, recognizing that public interest organizations could be more effective if the expertise of an economist were available to assist them. Groups make a specific request in writing and send it to the address listed above.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR RETARDED CITIZENS. 2709 E East, Arlington, TX. 76011. (817) 261-4961. Government Affairs Office: 1522 K Street, N.W., Suite 516, Washington, D.C. 20005. (202) 785-3388. Paul Marchand, Director.

The National Association for Retarded Citizens is a national membership organization composed primarily of parents and friends of retarded citizens. NARC has approximately 1,700 state and local member units and is largely run by volunteers. On the national level, the organization is broken up into a number of committees, dealing with research, residential services, legal advocacy and government affairs. At the community level, member units focus mainly on obtaining preschool services, special classes, recreation, citizen advocacy, public education services, pilot projects, community diagnostic treatment clinics, home visit programs, parent counseling, vocational services and training programs for adults, and independent living centers. At the state level, member units focus primarily on state legislation affecting education. The government affairs committee, the only national committee located in Washington, D.C., monitors federal legislation.

MAY 21 1975

500 So. Washington
New Ulm, Mn. 56073
May 19, 1975

M.M.
E.E.
J.J.
H.B. ✓
P.L.

Lois DeSantis, Lobbyist
League of Women Voters of Minnesota
555 Wabasha
St. Paul, MN. 55102

Dear Ms. DeSantis:

As the new president of the League in New Ulm I received my first copies of testimony given by lobbyists before the Mn. legislature. It was with great interest that I read of your testimony regarding S. F. 514 and, by inference, its companion bill H. F. 649.

My first question regards your sources of information regarding the "pilot human services boards which the Legislature previously created." I too have followed with interest one of the two existing pilot boards--that of Brown, Nicollet and Sibley counties. Since January I have been the Brown County Citizen representative to the task force on social services and mental health. If you believe that the "results" of this pilot board "justify strengthening the original human services legislation and developing an overall state policy," I think that you are quite mistaken. Perhaps you have been misinformed and misled by Bernard Biddleman, the project coordinator?

The coalition of the three counties is only taking place because of the section of the law demanding 50,000 people or three contiguous counties if a human service board is to be eligible for state funding. Efficiency will not be the key to the new plan. Rather it will create yet another board of 9 to 15 county commissioners with no citizen representation. This concerns me very much and I cannot believe that the League could support a policy such as this. It is only through some citizen representation that many voters' rights are protected at all. County employees are nervous about their jobs, and some county commissioners manipulate the board to their own murky ends. The average citizen who does not serve on the board understands none of this and is continually put down as being a "layman" or "neophyte."

My second question concerns just where you think the "central resource" is going to exist. The client will probably be seeing the same financial advisor or social worker in the same county where he now sees him or her. The plan being drawn up for our three county area does not cross county lines except in "joint power" type agreements; i.e., group home, EPS, etc.

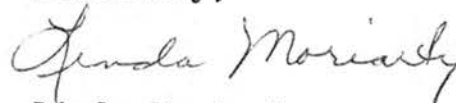
If the three counties were joined by function we could have one hell of a mess. Towns in our three counties are as far apart as 70 miles. One central anything is sometimes highly impractical. The pilot board itself was forced to postpone meetings this winter because of bad weather.

I could go on and on, but the point is that the Human Service Act and some of the Knutson amendments look and sound very good in theory, but are totally impractical when one deals with real human beings, situations and localities. One meeting of our task force would convince you of this.

But perhaps that is not really the point either. The point is that the League of Women Voters and you as its lobbyist in this field have a responsibility to the League membership and to the public for whom we have expressed leadership. That responsibility is not only to study, discuss and state a position, but, just as importantly, to follow up our position statements by examinations of their practical validity.

In terms of the human services act, I firmly believe that the League has an urgent responsibility to examine the reasons why of the four outstate pilot projects not a single one has been established on the basis set up in the law which the LWV position statement favored. The Arrowhead planning was abandoned. Our three county area has no operational board-- and I doubt that you would believe the events which brought about even the plan-- and the other sub-region model multi-county unit has suspended meetings. Scott County, the only operational board, exists by special legislation and does not conform to the requirements imposed upon outstate counties. Once again, do these results justify our lobbying for an overall state policy?

Sincerely,


Linda Moriarty

HUMAN RESOURCES COMMITTEE MEETING - JULY 1975

PRESENT: Nancy Atchison, Mary Davies, Lois DeSantis, Liz Ebbott, Shirley Hokanson, Jeanette Kahlenberg, Elna Ponto, and Mary Watson

ABSENT: Karlynn Fronek and Pat Lucas (Helene Borg and Jerry Jenkins, ex-officio)

State Equality of Opportunity and national Human Resources positions were reviewed. It was noted that one of the two primary commitments for LWVUS action this year is: "Concern for impact of economic recession/inflation on the disadvantaged; to demonstrate the League's concern that the economic crisis not place a disproportionate burden on the disadvantaged. Focus: Employment; with other action options examined as they arise."

A chart was drawn up listing all concerns under this position. This included:

I Equality of Opportunity

- A. No discrimination on basis of: Sex, Race, Ethnic Origin, Religion, Welfare Status, Handicap, Affectional Preference, Age, Criminal Record, or Place of Residence.
- B. Support of the Minnesota Human Rights Department
- C. Indians - Support of Indian Affairs Commission and of special Indian programs
- D. Education - Racial Balance

II Human Resources

- A. Unemployment - manpower training
- B. Minimum wage
- C. Welfare - social services
- D. Day care
- E. Housing
- F. Food stamps and food programs
- G. ERA
- H. Title I - Elementary and Secondary Education Act
- I. Migrant Workers

A list of actions taken in the state under these various positions during the program year 1974-75 was compiled. This included:

- A. Legislative support of various women's issues (veterans' preference, girls' athletics, name change), of no discrimination on basis of age, of various Indian issues (retrocession, chemical dependency programs, health services, bi-lingual education), welfare bills, day care and housing appropriations, and amendments to the Human Services Act. Legislation permitting the use of income tax records for welfare eligibility checks was opposed.
- B. Promotion of International Women's Year
- C. Participation on a state-wide committee responding to proposed federal regulations for Title XX (Social Services) amendments to the Social Security Act
- D. Promotion of Minnesota Shares for Hunger

Note was made of legislation which LWVMM might have supported but didn't - for a variety of reasons. This included anti-discrimination due to affectional preference and to criminal record, appropriations for the Human Rights Dept. and Indians Affairs Commission, minimum wage legislation and migrant worker legislation.

Discussion then turned to items which needed updating for the benefit of the membership. It was noted that materials on ERA and food stamps had been handed out at Convention. These two items will be highlighted in the Sept. and Oct. Board memos, with suggestions for local League action. In Outlook for 1975 DeSantis had promised an update on welfare and day care in Nov. Atchison suggested that an update on Human Services legislation was a higher priority, and there was general consensus. In December information will be assembled on H. R. legislation which might be pending for the 1976 legislative session. It was decided to plan no further updates at this time.

Under priorities for action, keeping the ERA from being rescinded was first mentioned.

Human Resources Committee (continued)

The idea of sending each legislator a positive piece of information on the merits of ERA was discussed. This was tabled in favor of suggesting that this be handed to legislators at the time of the legislative interview.

Other top priorities mentioned were interpreting the Human Services legislation and encouraging feedback from local Leagues as to the effects of Human Services Boards in areas where they exist - and some monitoring of the state Dept. of Human Rights to see if recent criticisms are justified. Also mentioned were continued support of Indian legislation, assessment of the need for more day care centers, and the impact of the girls' athletics legislation.

Two questions were formed to be posed to legislators. It was felt that these contacts could be better used to promote League positions, and it was suggested that they be called Legislative Dialogue or Legislative Statement and Response instead of Interviews. The two questions are:

1. The League of Women Voters strongly supports the ERA. (Expand a bit - give a few reasons why). Do you have any concerns about the ERA?
2. The LNV lobbied for the creation of a state Dept. of Human Rights, and since then has worked for adequate funding so that there might be swift settlement of complaints. In recent years the Department has come in for considerable criticism. What is your opinion of the Department of Human Rights?

Lois DeSantis,
Chairman

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

555 WABASHA, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

September 30, 1975

Mrs. Myrtle H. Coe
5108 Tifton Drive
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55435

Dear Mrs. Coe:

I am extremely sorry the article in the July-August VOTER distressed you.

The League of Women Voters supports Equality of Opportunity for all persons. Delegates to state Convention overwhelmingly reaffirmed our support of this position. The position was based on study, not only as part of a Minnesota study, but also as part of the Human Resources study of the League of Women Voters of the U. S. Also, after Minnesota's study of the Judiciary, League members agreed to support alternatives for handling behavior now defined as "social (or victimless) crimes."

It is not in the province of our organization to judge the behavior of other people. We work for free and open government which guarantees equal treatment for all, a basic tenet of our form of government and League members reaffirmed belief in this basic tenet through our study and consensus-reaching process.

League leaders are given the responsibility to uphold our organization's positions reached after all members have an opportunity to participate in the study and consensus. Individual members may depart from support of the League of Women Voters positions as long as they do not speak in the name of the organization. Many members continue membership in the League of Women Voters even in the face of their individual divergence on certain issues. We are a diverse group and there is strength in our diversity.

Thank you for caring enough to write to me.

Sincerely,

Jerry Jenkins
State President

JJ/jm



Copy to: Pat Llona, Virginia Bodine, state Board members
with copy of Mrs. Coe's letter 9/17/75

5108 Tipton Drive
Minneapolis, Minn. 55435
September 17, 1975

SEP 22 1975

League of Women Voters of Minnesota
553 Wabasha, St Paul, Minnesota 55102

Dear Mrs Jenkins,

The article "League President 'Stands up to be Counted'" which appeared in the July-August 1975 number of the "Minnesota Voter" caused me not only considerable amazement but complete loss of confidence in our state leadership.

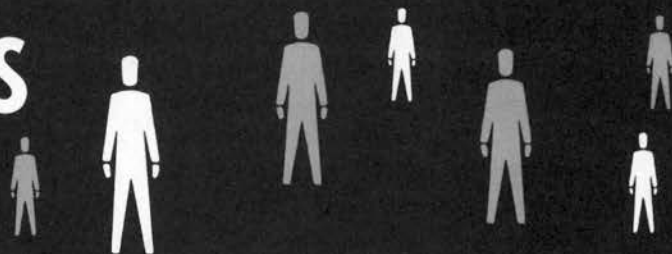
I immediately called Mrs Patricia Lloner, our president during the past two years, to ask when we had ever discussed the legislation which, according to the article, the League is supporting. She assured me that it had never been discussed, let alone consensus taken. I should like to have some explanation of the situation. There are many other members as disturbed as I am.

If an assumption was made that some broadly stated position could cover this legislation I shall take strong opposition to such a liberty. If this is the policy I shall certainly submit my resignation from the League immediately.

It seems to me that it behooves the League to establish priorities and restrain itself from trying to become concerned with every issue and legislative bill which comes to its attention. We are already spreading ourselves rather thin in regard to the depth of study possible for each member before consensus is taken.

Sincerely
(Mrs) Myrtle H. Ose

HUMAN RESOURCES NEWSLETTER



UPDATE

October 1975

HUMAN SERVICES IN MINNESOTA

BACKGROUND FOR HUMAN SERVICES LEGISLATION

In 1971 the state Legislature appointed an interim committee to study what was termed "the welfare mess." This committee held extensive hearings throughout the state and found the area of human services to be complex and fragmented. By the end of 1972 both the state government and the counties, working together through the Association of Minnesota Counties, came to many of the same conclusions regarding human services. It was acknowledged that the three state agencies most concerned with human services were the departments of welfare, corrections and health. All were delivering services at the local level without any coordination of planning or delivery efforts. In corrections there was a movement towards community-based facilities. It was also being suggested that health services should be locally originated and community-based. All concerned agreed that state government programs which had grown in a disconnected and disorderly way needed to be reorganized.

1973 HUMAN SERVICES LEGISLATION

At the beginning of 1973 many legislative proposals were made, many of which would have served to further confuse and fragment the state-local human services delivery system. Fortunately, the majority and minority leadership of the Legislature and the governor's office worked together to develop a coordinated approach.

The Human Resources Office of the State Planning Agency was asked to take the lead in trying to develop legislation that met the basic objectives of both the state and counties. The state wanted to move toward multicounty and regional approaches to the delivery of human services. The counties wanted legislative authority on a permissive basis to be able to integrate their health, welfare and corrections systems in logically appropriate ways under direct control of county commissioners.

The Human Services Act allowed for the replacement of the existing hodgepodge of public boards through the establishment of one Human Services Board. Under the act, contiguous counties within one of the Economic Development Regions, with an aggregate population of 50,000 or more could, by resolution of their county boards of commissioners, join together for a regional operation of a Human Services program. Single counties could establish a Human Services Board if they had a population of 50,000 or more. A Human Services Board (HSB) was to consist of not less than one commissioner from each participating county as well as citizen members comprising not less than 1/3 of the membership.

In addition, the HSB would appoint an advisory committee of up to 25 members, having task forces on corrections, health and mental health/social services. The function of the HSB, through a simplified "single point" planning and budgeting process, is to submit an annual integrated plan and budget for social services, public health services, public assistance, mental health services, court services, mental retardation services, day activity centers and other related programs. The plan and budget were to be submitted to each of the affected state agencies.

\$180,000 was appropriated to provide planning funds for pilot areas.

PILOT HUMAN SERVICES BOARDS

In July 1973 the State Planning Agency, charged with coordinating the implementation of the H.S. Act, retained a consulting firm to suggest guidelines for counties to follow in the use of the act. A project director was hired, and he convened a series of regional meetings in the fall of 1973 to inform county people about the act.

A March 1974 deadline was set for groups of counties interested in becoming pilot projects to submit a work plan to the State Planning Agency. By March two applications were filed.

In Region 3 (Arrowhead) a group of seven counties proposed the creation of an HSB for one year for planning purposes only. A nine-county group of counties in south central Minnesota (Region 9) proposed to create three county HSBs (Brown-Nicollet-Sibley; Faribault-Martin-Watonwan; Blue Earth-Le Sueur-Waseca), also for planning purposes. Both applications were from areas where Regional Development Commissions were well established and counties had experience in working together.

Concurrent with this process, movement began at the state level to develop the necessary capability to work with local HSBs. A State Coordinating Committee was developed, made up of high level staff from the three state departments involved, as well as the Project Director from the State Planning Agency and a planner from the Governor's Office of Program Development.

Along with the four pilot HSBs mentioned above, Scott County asked for special legislation during the 1974 session to enable it to create its own single-county board. Unlike the other four, which saw themselves for planning only, the Scott County board wished to become operational by January 1975. Their request was granted, as it was felt this was a growing county which would have the necessary 50,000 population base in the foreseeable future.

In other counties, coordinating committees were set up to look at the Human Services Act and to find ways of coordinating and integrating efforts. Olmsted County developed its own unique Human Resources Planning Coalition. Hennepin County created a new Health and Social Services Department. Groups of other counties planned together through other arrangements.

In November 1974, the four pilot HSBs made the decision to maintain a "holding pattern" while the Legislature reviewed recommendations. Originally, they were either to cease functioning or become operational after December 31, 1974, but none yet felt capable of going fully operational. Accordingly, they all received emergency extension funds until July 1975 by action of the Legislative Advisory Committee. Then, in early 1975, the Region 3 (Arrowhead) HSB decided to disband. While they felt the effort had been very worthwhile, they recommended that the state get its departments in order first, so that local HSBs would have a counterpart to deal with at the state level.

1975 HUMAN SERVICES LEGISLATION

In 1975 legislation was introduced in both houses to make certain amendments to the existing HS legislation and to create an interim office of human services. After studying the proposals, the LWVMN Action Committee decided to support the amendments to the act. These stated that it would be the policy of the Legislature to encourage the development of HSBs and to establish HS authorities. This fit in with League positions on efficiency in government. It was also felt that, by coordinating the HS programs, these would be more accessible to consumer groups, thus providing more equal opportunity for public services. At that time, representatives of professional associations and county commissioners were lobbying for and against certain aspects of this legislation, but no one was speaking for the consumer.

The need for someone to speak on behalf of consumer groups was shown in some of the studies made. For example, the consulting firm which analyzed service delivery problems in the Brown-Nicollet-Sibley area reported that they found:

1. A depressing fragmentation of programs directed at the same target groups, few of which represent a comprehensive approach to practical solutions.

2. The almost impossible challenge for the local program administrator to know the amount and quality of services provided by agencies to the same recipient.
3. A nearly complete vacuum of data on program effectiveness for recipients.
4. A top-down controlled system which doesn't allow sufficient local input or power to respond to local needs.
5. Small, single county staffs attempting to keep up with program requirements and new services to recipients.
6. A disappointing level of involvement by the private sector.

The LWVMN did not take a position on the creation of the Office of Human Services although this legislation was followed with interest. This bill proposed that an executive director of Human Services be appointed by the governor to bring together the various state agencies and develop uniform policies and procedures.

In the House, both pieces of legislation were extensively reviewed by a variety of committees and passed with some amendments. Some opposition developed, largely from county commissioners who asked that single counties have the option of proving that they could effectively deliver services even without the 50,000 population base. The necessity for 1/3 citizen membership on HSBs was also questioned.

In the Senate, the legislation got as far as the Senate Finance Committee, where it was thought it should be held over until the next session. In the closing days, pressure was exerted by the House, the State Planning Agency and proponents of the bills, to persuade the Senate to move on them. A final compromise came the last day of the session when a rider, agreed to by a House-Senate conference committee, was attached to the Omnibus Health, Welfare and Corrections Bill and passed both houses.

This rider appropriated \$900,000 for the support of human services. This amount was to be used to support operating HSBs and to implement a program for standardization of policies and procedures among the departments of welfare, health, corrections, employment services and the division of vocational rehabilitation of the Department of Education in relationship to HSBs. A final report is to be presented to the 1977 Legislature for the reorganization and delivery of state and local human services. Also, in capitulation to pressure from county commissioners, citizen members of HSBs were made optional rather than required. It is now up to the various boards of county commissioners to determine whether or not their local HSB has citizen members.

SINCE THE CLOSE OF THE 1975 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Following the close of the Legislature, Governor Anderson issued an executive order, setting up an interim Office of Human Services accountable to him. William Quirin was appointed the director, and he, along with staff loaned by all the various agencies involved, are now working together to implement a standardized program as directed. Two staff members have been hired to act as liaison with counties which have established or hope to establish HSBs.

It is hoped that League members throughout the state will keep an eye out for developments within their counties and development regions. Since no money for planning at the local level was appropriated in 1975, new HSBs are not likely to develop during 1975 and 1976. Local Leagues in areas now being served by HSBs may wish to approach their county commissioners about citizen membership, urging such participation, especially by consumers of human services. Advisory committees and task forces are still required, even though the citizen membership on HSBs is now optional. There will be many problems to work out, but hopefully, a coordinated and integrated approach to human services will eventually result in better services to the consumers.

Lois DeSantis

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M
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TO: Human Resources Committee Members

FROM: Lois DeSantis, Chairperson

SUBJECT Committee Meeting - MONDAY,
JAN. 5, 1976 - STATE OFFICE - 12:30 p.m.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

555 WABASHA

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

PHONE: 224-5445

Borg

DATE December 29, 1975

There will be a meeting of the Human Resources Committee on Monday, January 5, 1976, at 12:30 p.m. in the State Office, 555 Wabasha.

AGENDA

1. Update on agreed upon priorities for 1975-75
 - A. ERA - Jeannette Kahlenberg
 - B. Human Rights Department, including Women's Division - Lois DeSantis
 - C. Human Services - Lois DeSantis with assist from Shirley Hokanson
2. Next steps in regard to priorities
3. Anticipated legislation in HR area to be discussed during 1976 legislative session:
 - A. Housing
 - B. Human Rights
 - C. Women's Issues
 - D. Indian Issues
 - E. Migrant Workers
 - F. Other
4. Setting priorities for lobbying on above.
5. (If time permits) - Discussion - How our committee might be more helpful to local Leagues.

upper midwest council
federal reserve bank building
minneapolis, minnesota 55480
(612) 373-3724

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINN.
535 W. 10TH ST.
ST. PAUL, MN. 55101

OCT 15 1976

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A Discussion on . . .

HUMAN RIGHTS AND FOREIGN POLICY

with

RUDY V. FIMBRES

Special Assistant to the Director of
the Office of Humanitarian Affairs
U.S. Department of State



October 21, 1976

9:00 a.m.

Sheraton Ritz Hotel
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Sponsored by:

The World Affairs Center,
Continuing Education and Extension,
University of Minnesota
The Upper Midwest Council

In cooperation with:

The United States Department of State

Top aides of Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger visited five cities last spring to find out what the American people thought about foreign policy. On April 28th, four senior-level policymakers from the State Department were in the Twin Cities to listen to Minnesotans discuss Soviet-American relations, the Third World, the role of values, and food and foreign policy.

Many contradictions emerged on the subject of human rights, indicating a need for further discussion. As a follow-up to the April Forum, Mr. Fimbres will address the dilemmas and operational problems in incorporating a human rights dimension in foreign policy. He also will participate in a question and answer session during which the audience is invited to comment and ask questions.

Rudy V. Fimbres assumed his present position in September, 1976. Prior to this he was Deputy Office Director for Bolivia and Chile in the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs, U.S. Department of State.

A career foreign service officer, Mr. Fimbres joined the State Department in 1957. He has served in Santiago, Chile; Caracas, Venezuela and in Guatemala. In July, 1975, he was assigned Deputy Public Affairs Advisor in the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs.

Mr. Fimbres is the recipient of the State Department's Superior Honor Award (1971).

October 21, 1976
9:00 a.m.
Registration and Coffee - 8:30

Cotillion Room
Sheraton Ritz Hotel
315 Nicollet Mall
Minneapolis, MN

PROGRAM

Opening Remarks . . .

Bruce K. MacLaury, President
Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis
Chairman, Upper Midwest Council

"Human Rights and Foreign Policy" . . .

Rudy V. Fimbres, Special Assistant to the
Director of the Office of Humanitarian Affairs,
U.S. Department of State

Questions from Panel . . .

Rosemary Davis, Commissioner
State Ethics Commission

David Weissbrodt, Associate Professor of Law,
University of Minnesota

Questions from the Audience . . .

Adjournment by noon

The public is invited to attend. There is no charge. Advance reservations are not necessary but would be appreciated. (612) 373-3724

M TO: LWV Members approved as lobbyists
E for Human Resources
M FROM: Lois DeSantis, H.R. Chairperson
O SUBJECT Upcoming legislative session

501 - - Helene
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

555 WABASHA

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

PHONE: 224-5445

DATE January 27, 1976

Thanks for your willingness to be on call as a legislative lobbyist in the Human Resources area. You have probably noted that as of now, it is predicted that this will be a short legislative session. At the moment I know of no new pieces of H.R. legislation which are going to be introduced. There are several bills held over from last session which are still in committees which we will be following. And there are a few progress reports due which we will want to tune in on.

I will contact you if I need your help in a particular instance. Meanwhile if you do some observing on your own, I would appreciate your jotting down notes of things which might be helpful to our H. R. Committee. We welcome comments about legislation (past, present, or future), ideas of where LWV should be more visible, your reactions to legislators and how they stand on things of interest to League. Comments can be mailed to me either at home (6508 Newton Ave. So, Richfield 55423) or at the office - but I get them quicker at home. Also I welcome phone calls at 866-5171, and if you can't get me, leave a message at the office for me to call you.

Please check with me before making any public statements on behalf of League. We are moving away from the formal, written statements, but we still need to check over what is going to be said. Also, if you plan to buttonhole legislators (other than your own), I would like to know about it.

One last reminder - when you are representing League officially at the request of a state Board member, you are entitled to reimbursement for mileage and/or baby sitting. If you would like to be reimbursed, the state office has a form which they prefer you to use.

Thanks again. I look forward to working with you.

M TO: LWV Members attending Lobbyist
E Training Workshop
M FROM: Lois DeSantis, H.R. Chairperson
O SUBJECT Observing at state legislature

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

555 WABASHA

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

PHONE: 224-5445

DATE January 27, 1976

Thank you for indicating your interest in being a legislative observer in the Human Resources area. You have probably noted that as of now, it is predicted that this will be a short legislative session. At the moment I know of no new pieces of H.R. legislation which are going to be introduced. There are several bills held over from the last session which are still in committees which we will be following. And there are a few progress reports due which we will want to tune in on.

I will contact you if I need your help in a particular instance. Meanwhile if you do some observing on your own, I would appreciate your jotting down notes of things which might be helpful to our H. R. Committee. We welcome comments about legislation (past, present, or future), ideas of where LWV should be more visible, your reactions to legislators and how they stand on things of interest to League. Comments can be mailed to me either at home (6508 Newton Ave. So, Richfield 55423) or at the office - but I get them quicker at home. Also I welcome phone calls at 866-5171, and if you can't get me, leave a message at the office for me to call you.

As an observer, you will not be making any public statements on behalf of League. If you feel you might like to move from the observer status to that of a lobbyist, please let me know. Lobbyists must be formally approved by action of our state Board.

One last reminder - when you are representing League officially at the request of a state Board member, you are entitled to reimbursement for mileage and/or baby sitting. If you would like to be reimbursed, the state office has a form which they prefer you to use.

Thanks again. I look forward to working with you.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

555 WABASHA, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

June 15, 1976

TO: Human Resources Committee Members and Lobbyists

FROM: Lois DeSantis

There will be a meeting of the Human Resources Committee on Monday, June 28th, at 12:30 p.m. in the state office. It would be extremely helpful if persons who lobbied in the H.R. area this past year could also attend. Please let me know, either through the state office or at home (866-5171), if you will not be able to attend.

AGENDA

I Priorities for 1976-77

Last we set ERA, monitoring the Human Rights Department, and increasing our understanding of Human Services legislation as our main priorities. Should we keep these or shift?

As background, a brief update of LWVMN activity and concerns will be given.

II Continuing Education

How much continuing education and updating of previously studied H.R. areas should be engaged in?

How can we get better feedback from local Leagues as to their interests and needs?

III Action

A. Outside of the legislature

How much monitoring should we be doing? What liaisons should we maintain with other agencies or organizations?

B. Within the legislature

How thin should we spread ourselves? Should we do a really thorough job in one or two areas or try to speak "in principle" on a variety of subjects?

Given the limited time most of us have, is it better to have one or two lobbyists following specific pieces of legislation or should one person coordinate our lobbyists and use them flexibly in a variety of areas?



LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

HUMAN RESOURCES COMMITTEE MEETING

JUNE 28, 1976

Present: DeSantis, Chairman - Borg, Jenkins, Watson, state Board ex-officio - Davies (Moorhead), Hastings (Brooklyn Center), Lane (Minneapolis), and Ponto (Freeborn County)

DeSantis reported that in preparation for setting priorities she had gone over local League action in the field of human resources for the past year. Many Leagues took action on ERA, quite a few were involved in housing in some way. A handful were involved in food programs, and another handful in women's issues other than ERA. DeSantis indicated that she wished she might get more feedback from local Leagues as to what - if anything - they would like League to be doing about H.R. at the state level.

Borg voiced what seemed to be the prevailing opinion - that local Leagues tended to move in the direction the state leads them. Much material on ERA, women's issues, and food stamps, was provided to local Leagues last year. However, in the field of housing, when the question was posed in a Board Memo as to how the state office might be helpful, not one League responded.

Those present felt that ERA and women's issues should still be given a high priority. LWVMN will continue to cooperate with the state ERA coalition. The new Council on the Economic Status of Women will be monitored. DeSantis stated that the Women's Department of the Human Rights Department is now defunct. The Commissioner decided to do away with it in view of the fact that the legislature wiped it off the statute books. DeSantis tried to phone him and discuss this with him, but he did not return any of her phone calls.

This led into a discussion of the Human Rights Department. DeSantis pointed out that not only was the Women's Advisory Committee disbanded, but the members of the Advisory Board of Human Rights no longer can serve on panels to review decisions of the commissioner when plaintiffs disagree with his findings. Thus the amount of citizen participation and review of the work of that department is declining even further.

There was considerable discussion of the Human Rights Department. Davies reported that Moorhead hopes that the state will continue to monitor the work of this Department. It was felt that this was an area uniquely suited to League. No one else seems currently concerned about the Department. It is an area where we might suggest a change in legislation. It was agreed that an investigation of the whole area of citizen input was in order.

In discussing where to get women to help with this study - and how to inform local Leagues of our concern - Jenkins suggested calling one or two meetings of local Human Resources Chairmen. The meetings could serve two purposes - 1. to get feedback from local Leagues as to their current interests 2. to bring locals up-to-date on the Human Rights Department situation and solicit their cooperation in a study. It was agreed that two meetings should be set up in late August or early September - one in St. Paul and one in Minneapolis.

Other areas of human resources were touched upon. Lane indicated that Minneapolis still has a local committee on Indians and that they might be willing to monitor the new inter-tribal Indian Affairs Board. Ponto raised some questions about recent housing legislation passed by the state. She feels that banks - at least in her part of the state - are not cooperating to the extent that the state anticipated. She was asked to continue to monitor this and perhaps put an item in a state Board Memo asking for the experience of other parts of the state.

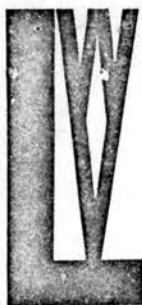
Action outside of the legislature was discussed. It was acknowledged that it is helpful to monitor state Boards and Commissions but often hard to find members able to do so. It was agreed that a list of agencies to be monitored would be prepared by the

Action Committee and appeal made for observers. Mention was made here of Human Services Boards. DeSantis stated that Rep. Hokanson had expressed the hope that LWV continue to be concerned for this area. Hokanson is chairman of a sub-committee on Human Services which will be holding hearings in three cities in the state. It was agreed that LWVMN should try to get observers present at each of these.

The chairman asked how thin we should spread ourselves on lobbying, how much we should try to cover. It was felt that ideally, the state priorities of the Human Rights Department and women's issues should come first. DeSantis noted that recently the food stamp outreach staff of DPW and the Gay Rights Caucus have been pressuring LWVMN for support for their programs. Are we willing to say "no" to these requests? It was agreed that we should unless we can find individuals especially interested in those areas. As a practical matter, often the jobs that get done are those where there is a League member willing to carry the ball.

Lobbying at the state legislature was discussed briefly. It was noted that the attempt for one lobbyist to follow one bill hadn't been too successful. It was agreed that it was easier to have "flexible" lobbyists who could get some background briefing and go where needed, as assigned by a coordinator. However, it was also recognized that many League members would not feel comfortable with this, preferring to lobby in one area they knew well. Hastings indicated that she was willing to be used wherever she could be helpful.

DeSantis



League of Women Voters Education Fund

memorandum

July 21, 1976

This is not going on DPM

TO: State League Presidents

FROM: Dot Ridings, Education Chairman, Human Resources

RE: Future Updates of League Contact List on Desegregation

The attached memo and listing are self-explanatory. However, because of conflicts in delegates' schedules at the 1976 National Convention and because some local Leagues were not represented at Convention, we know that many Leagues currently involved (or expecting to be involved) in local desegregation activities were not represented at the busing caucus and hence are not on the list. We have already heard from some of them who want to be included in an update of the list and want to receive such mailings that go only to Leagues that express an interest.

So, we are asking for your help. While the May National Board Report did offer other Leagues the opportunity to write and request a copy of the list, we would love to use your State League office as a double-check. If there is a local League in your state that should be included on an update of the list, would you let us know or suggest to that League that they contact us? Perhaps you might mention it in your next communication with your local Leagues. To save costs, we are not sending this mailing to every local League.

An updated and more complete listing of League involvements in school desegregation actions would be most valuable in helping these Leagues share problems and solutions. Your assistance in achieving this goal would be greatly appreciated.

Attachment

ADDENDA

August 2, 1976

This is not going on DPM

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS TO LIST OF LEAGUES INVOLVED IN SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

Additions:

OHIO Columbus	Sue Phillips Chairman, Ed. Committee League of Women Voters of Columbus 65 So. 4th Avenue Columbus, OH 43215	Expecting court decision in mid- November (at the earliest). LWV is working with coalition of business, university, political and other leaders to "keep the peace." Founda- tion grant to LWV being used for citi- zen education.
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Corrections: Add

Delete

OHIO Cleveland	Carol Finkle League of Women Voters of Cleveland 1276 W. 3rd Street Room 425 Marion Bldg. Cleveland, OH 44113
-------------------	--

Carol Finkle
1276 W. 3rd Street
Cleveland, OH 44113

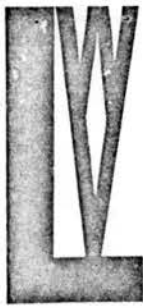
TEXAS	Nancy Bene President League of Women Voters of Austin 4904 Timberline Austin, TX 78746
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Pat Oakes
P.O. Box 5365
Austin, TX 78763

NOTE: The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights' publication A Report to the Nation will be ready in early September, not late August as stated on page 2 of the June 1976 cover memorandum.

Also, on requesting your copy, write to:

Public Management Division
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
1121 Vermont Avenue N.W.
Room 700
Washington, D.C. 20425



League of Women Voters Education Fund

memorandum

June 1976

TO: Leagues Involved in School Desegregation

FROM: Dot Ridings, Education Chairman (Human Resources)

SUBJECT: League Contacts in Communities Undergoing School Desegregation Process

During the May 1976 National Convention, a busing caucus was called by the Louisville, Kentucky LWV delegation and attended by about 100 convention delegates plus national Board members and staff. After a presentation by Louisville delegates outlining the efforts of their League to facilitate the desegregation process in their city, other participants related experiences in their communities. Stories about the tireless, often difficult, yet still enthusiastic efforts of Leagues all over the country to work toward the goal of quality integrated education and peaceful desegregation were inspiring. The demonstrated zeal of the LWV to continue this often unpopular fight when national governmental leadership is faltering--taking weaker and weaker civil rights positions--should make us feel proud and encouraged. We know that citizen efforts to end discrimination, to discourage violence and quell fears, can bring us one step closer to equal rights for all.

One of the things that delegates at the caucus said would be helpful to them was a list of the names, addresses and community situations (relative to desegregation and busing) of others attending the caucus. A commitment was made by the HR department to send out the enclosed list to all those in attendance. The major purpose of the list is to help Leagues get in touch with individuals from Leagues in other communities that either have gone or are going through similar situations, since the shared-experience approach seems to be valuable. Information on the status of the individual desegregation situations was compiled from comments by those at the caucus and supplemented by information from the Lawyer's Committee for Civil Rights Under Law and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Names of individuals who did not give any indication of a local desegregation situation are omitted from the list. However, all those who signed the list and gave an address will receive a copy of it.

Caucus participants also urged the HR department to set up some type of clearing-house to help Leagues not only get in touch with other Leagues that have helpful ideas, information and materials to share, but also to directly provide information and technical assistance on dealing with school desegregation and related problems. We want to do this but need your help. Please send one copy (two if you can) of any good materials that have been prepared by your local or state League or any coalitions or other groups in your community dealing with school desegregation. We don't want to make any time-consuming or burdensome requests, but if you are anxious to tell your story about what the League and/or other groups have done to facilitate the desegregation process, we would appreciate the information as would others with whom we could then share it.

(cont.)

NOTE: The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights has a publication scheduled for release in late August which should provide extremely valuable data and case histories of community response to desegregation efforts. The book, A Report to the Nation, will include summaries of extensive commission hearings in Boston, Denver, Tampa and Louisville; reports of hearings conducted by commission State Advisory Committees in Berkeley, California; Corpus Christi, Texas; Minneapolis, Minnesota; and Stamford, Connecticut; "case studies" of 29 other communities; data from a total of about 700 school districts across the country; and a report of the commission's December 1975 consultation on school desegregation and "white flight."

The first printing of about 25,000 copies of A Report to the Nation will be available free on a first-come, first-served basis. Write now and put in your advance order for a free copy to: Marvin Wall, Director, Public Affairs Office, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, 1121 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

After the initial printing order is exhausted, copies will be available for an as-yet unset price.

Enclosure

June 1976

LEAGUES INVOLVED IN SCHOOL DESEGREGATION ACTION

<u>League</u>	<u>League Contact</u>	<u>Desegregation Status</u>
<u>ALABAMA</u>		
Greater Tuscaloosa	Juanita Watson 45 Woodridge Tuscaloosa, AL 35401	1970 court decree ordering minimal busing is being challenged in court on the ground that the schools remain mostly segregated.
<u>ARIZONA</u>		
Mesa	Laura Watson 3039 E. Bacus Mesa, AZ 85203	No current problem with student segregation but teacher assignment is becoming an issue.
Tucson	Lonnie Allen 4560 N. Broadway #22 Tucson, AZ 85705 Freda Johnson 707 N. Belvedere Tucson, AZ 85711	Lawsuits pending on behalf of both Black and Chicano students. No trial date set yet. School board uncooperative. Anti-busing groups have organized.
<u>CALIFORNIA</u>		
Los Angeles	Elinor Turner or Pauline Lampert or Connie Schiff LWV of Los Angeles 3660 Wilshire Blvd. Los Angeles, CA 90010	Appeal of the 1970 state court order requiring desegregation of pupils will be decided shortly by state Supreme Court. HEW has also required reassignment of teachers to eliminate segregation patterns, beginning next year. LWV has been very active.
Pasadena Area	Marguerite Ernstene 1691 San Pasqual St. Pasadena, CA 91106	Completing the 6th year of court-ordered integration. Decision on School Board's request to lift the order will be decided shortly.
Santa Rosa	Meryl King LWV of Santa Rosa 1120 College Avenue Santa Rosa, CA 95404	Working toward economic integration of high school which should result in racial desegregation.
<u>COLORADO</u>		
Denver	Lorie Young 2345 Elm Denver, CO 80207	Under court order. Conversion from part-time to full-time elementary school desegregation will take place in fall 1976. High schools are already fully desegregated. The full bi-lingual-bi-cultural plan ordered by the lower court was struck down at appeals level.

COLORADO (cont.)

Pueblo	Jan Garcia 15 Meadowbrook Pueblo, CO 81001	In mid-1975-76 school year implemented an integration plan that deals with recruitment and assignment of minority personnel, ability grouping, special class assignment for educable mentally retarded and programs for non-English speaking students.
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CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport Area	Linda Grossberg 134 Hughes Avenue Bridgeport, CT 06604	Court suit filed in November 1975. No ruling yet.
West Hartford	Mary Everett 30 Ledgewood Road West Hartford, CT 06107	Could be affected by the decision in the Hartford Metropolitan desegregation case, which has not been tried yet.

DELAWARE

Greater Wilmington	Ann Janett 805 Sycamore Lane Wilmington, DE 19807 Catherine Kallol 518 Kerfoot Farm Rd. Wilmington, DE 19803 Barbara Crowell or Martha Fraser LWV of Greater Wilmington 11th & Washington St. Wilmington, DE 19801	Metropolitan desegregation involving Wilmington and New Castle County has been ordered by the court, to be implemented in September 1976. LWV is part of a coalition.
Greater Newark	Judy Taggart 13 Havertown Road Newark, DE 19713	

FLORIDA

Betty Mitchell LWV of Florida 255 University Dr. Coral Gables, FL 33134	Entire state desegregated, on a county-wide basis, years ago. Accomplished well and running pretty smoothly now.
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GEORGIA

Atlanta	Ann Curry 530 Tanacrest Cir. N.W. Atlanta, GA 30328	Voluntary transfer plan. Most schools are still segregated. Metropolitan case will be tried shortly.
Griffin	Elaine Bolton 1120 Pine Valley Rd. Griffin GA 30223	Small district (175 pupils), integrated and in dire fiscal straits. Re-districting is being contemplated and causing much anxiety.

LEAGUES INVOLVED IN SCHOOL DESEGREGATION ACTION

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ILLINOIS

Waukegan	Shirley Goldman 771 Walnut St. Waukegan, IL 60085	Schools are on probation for one year from Illinois State Board and will lose state aid if district fails to act to end racial imbalance.
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INDIANA

Ft. Wayne-Allen Co.	Vivian Lansky 625 Winterset Ft. Wayne, IN 46819	Desegregation proposal under study by Indiana School Board.
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Indianapolis	Pat Cary 3620 N. Meridian St. Indianapolis, IN 46208	Under court order within the city. One-way transfer of Blacks to suburban districts ordered by district court and presently on appeal.
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KENTUCKY

Louisville & Jefferson County	Mrs. Norbert T. Wagner Beverly Rosenblum Gladys Cummins LWV of Louisville 115 S. Ewing Avenue Louisville, KY 40206	Court ordered implementation of desegregation for 1975 school year. LWV was very active with "hot-line" and disseminating information to LWV members and the public. LWV working with coalition: Task Force for Peaceful Desegregation.
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LOUISIANA

Jefferson Parish	Linda Duerson P.O. Box 7583 Metairie, LA 70011	Racially desegregated but separation of high schools by sex is being challenged in court suit. No decision yet.
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MARYLAND

Baltimore	Carolyn Gause 2318 N. Charles St. Baltimore, MD 21218	HEW was prohibited by the court from holding up federal funds due to non-compliance of school district. Briefs in the case against HEW were due before Appeals Court on June 16. Some desegregation has taken place. Further activities awaiting court decisions, not expected.
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Montgomery County	Micki Reed LWV Montgomery Co. 1047 Rockville Pike Rockville, MD 20852	School board working with voluntary plan. Involves closing of some small schools. LWV leading community task force to help with school/housing problems.
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LEAGUES INVOLVED IN SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

6/76
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MASSACHUSETTS

Boston	Beverly A. Mitchell 7 Water Street Boston, MA 02109	Third year of court ordered plan begins in fall 76. Five of 162 schools classified as "tension schools." LWV providing information to parents. Parental involvement is making a positive impact. Still have serious problems with political leadership. U.S. Supreme Court has refused to hear the case.
	Wendy Puriefoy 162 W. Brookline St. Boston, MA 02118	
Malden	Kitty Maiuri 33 2nd Street Maldern, MA 02148	No current problem, but there is influx of students from Boston.
Medford	Hannah Diozzi 49 Saltonstall Rd. Medford, MA 02155	In 1970, under pressure from Blacks to observe state Racial Balance Act, turned predominantly black school into magnet school. Great success. More Whites apply than can be accommodated.
Natick	Norma-Rae Wachs One Hight Street Natick, MA 01760	Involved in voluntary busing program for students from Boston.

MICHIGAN

Detroit	Marcia Pitcole, Pres. 3144 Woodstock Detroit, MI 48221 (313) 342-1425 (Home) (313) 864-8500 (Work)	Court ordered desegregation plan implemented in January 1976. LWV working with a very active coalition to facilitate process. Pitcole is available to get help to other groups and has materials on desegregation available upon request
Kalamazoo	Janet S. Scarrow President LWV of Kalamazoo 2820 Duchess Drive Kalamazoo, MI 49008	Desegregated under court order. Appeals exhausted.

MISSOURI

Kansas City	Margie Thompson 1063 S. Shore Kansas City, MO 64151	HEW hearing has been held but no decision rendered yet. LWV and a coalition are working on citizen education to prepare for peaceful integration.
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NEBRASKA

Omaha	Joyce Baskin 5025 Grover Omaha, NE 68106	Under court order to desegregate in fall 1976. Appeal pending
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LEAGUES INVOLVED IN SCHOOL DESEGREGATION ACTION

NEW JERSEY

Cumberland County Janet Schrier
98 Central Avenue
Bridgeton, NJ 08360

Desegregated.

Montclair-Remey Fruendlich
Glen Ridge 37 College Avenue
Montclair, NJ 07043

Integrated from grades 2-12. Now required to extend this to kindergarten.

NORTH CAROLINA

Charlotte Sally M. Thomas
3001 Scarlet Circle
Charlotte, NC 28210

We have a fine, stable, desegregated school system, and we are out of court at last!

Raleigh Pat Pierce
420 Rose Haven Dr.
Raleigh, NC 27609

City of Raleigh under court order to desegregate. Wake County under HEW plan with limited busing. Recent merger of the two systems takes place in July 1976. New attendance plan for September 1977.

OHIO

Cincinnati Area Burton Roehr
103 Wm. H. Taft Rd.
Cincinnati, OH 45219

Desegregation suit has been filed but not tried yet. Some voluntary desegregation is taking place in area of teacher assignment

Betty Roosa
455 Hilltop Lane
Cincinnati, OH 45215

Cleveland Carol Finkle
1276 West 3rd St.
Cleveland, OH 44113

Desegregation case in court, decision pending and expected in summer 1976. Decision will cover city only. No metropolitan-wide issues being argued at this stage. LWV in a coalition that has foundation funding to facilitate peaceful desegregation. Business has sponsored educational workshops for public.

Euclid Dorothy Fike
(Cleveland Area) 20271 Delaware Rd.
Euclid, OH 44117

South Euclid- Judy Fink
Lyndhurst 2128 Halcyon Road
(Cleveland Area) Beachwood, OH 44122

Metropolitan Sue Phillips
Columbus 65 S. 4th Street
Columbus, OH 43215

Case in court, trial phase, no decision yet. LWV involved in coalition and disseminating information on school desegregation to community.

LEAGUES INVOLVED IN SCHOOL DESEGREGATION ACTION

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OHIO (cont.)

Springfield	Merle Kearns 2664 Brookdale Springfield, OH 45502	Cited by HEW for non-compliance with Title VI of Civil Rights Act of 1964. No hearing date set. District has submitted a desegregation plan but HEW has not reviewed it for adequacy yet.
	Rayma E. Smith 1155 So. Yellow Spgs. St. Springfield, OH 45506	

RHODE ISLAND

Providence	Mary Lynne Poole 168 Bownen Street Providence, RI 02906	Desegregated voluntarily in 1968 through one-way busing of Blacks. All schools must maintain, within 10%, the ratio of Black to White children in the city. Increasing numbers of Spanish and Portuguese students will soon create new desegregation questions.
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TENNESSEE

Chattanooga	Ruzha Cleaveland 1000 Signal Mtn. Blvd. Signal Mountain, TN 37377	Under court order since 1971. The question of the plan's adequacy is pending before the U.S. Supreme Court.
Oak Ridge	Virginia Dunlap 112 Balsam Road Oak Ridge, TN 37830	Has been integrated for years.

TEXAS

Austin	Pat Oakes P.O. Box 5365 Austin, TX 78763	Court decision requiring full K-12 integration was handed down in May 1976.
Houston	Madeleine Appel or Pat Lawson LWV of Houston 614 Harold Houston, TX 77006	Under court order for limited integration. LWV is filing amicus at district court level to protect magnet program and prevent formation of splinter school district.

VIRGINIA

Virginia Beach	Betty McLane 4344 N. Witchduck Rd. Virginia Beach, VA 23455	Problems solved years ago in this area.
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CALLING ALL HUMAN RESOURCES CHAIRPERSONS!

to a **"THINK"** meeting

COME

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1976 - 9:30 A.M.
LWVMN OFFICE - 555 WABASHA, ST. PAUL

COME

OR

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1976 - 7:45 P.M.
DE SANTIS RESIDENCE - 6508 NEWTON AV. S.,
RICHFIELD

COME

(from 35W - 66th St. Exit - 8 blocks West, 1 North)
(from 62nd Crosstown - Penn Exit - 3 blocks So., 2 East)
(From 494 - Penn Exit - 12 blocks North, 2 East)

COME

WHAT SHOULD LWVMN BE EMPHASIZING IN HR/EO THIS YEAR ? ?

Tentative priorities set by the state HR Committee are:

1. Study and Action re MN. Department of Human Rights and its continuing disinterest in citizen input
2. ERA - Continuous education to preserve our state's vote for ratification
3. Women's Issues - Education, monitoring, some action
4. Housing - Information, monitoring. (The Freeborn County LWV has run into snags in encouraging programs of the MN. Housing Finance Agency. We'll review their experience)
5. Human Services Act developments - Monitoring and education

National emphases for 1976-78 coming from 1976 National Convention:

1. Discrimination against women
2. Income assistance programs
3. Federal employment programs
4. Implications of recent court decisions on housing and community development programs
5. Busing and problems related to quality integrated schools

HOW CAN LWVMN BE MORE HELPFUL TO LOCAL LEAGUES ? ?

What is your League doing in HR?

Do you need any assistance? If so, what kind?

REPORT OF HUMAN RESOURCES COUNTERPART MEETINGS
Sept. 8 & 9, 1976

In late August I convened two meetings of local League Human Resources chairmen one at the state LWV office in the morning and one at my home in Richfield in the evening. They were labeled "think" meetings, and the invitation posed two questions: What should LWVMN be emphasizing in HR/EO this year, and How can LW^{VMN} be more helpful to local Leagues?

Twelve people attended the morning session and six came to the evening meeting. I started by passing out a sheet, titled "The HR Umbrella", on which I had listed all of the possible program areas under the national and state HR positions. I then asked each person present to tell briefly what her League had done in HR during the past two years. Combining the reports from the two sessions, the results were as follows:

ERA - 9	Human Rights - 3	Day Care - 3	Human Services - 2
Housing - 7	Indians - 3	Women's Concerns - 2	Revenue Sharing - 1
Food Programs - 5	Health Care - 3	Welfare - 2	

I then related what had been done in H.R. on the state level for the past 15 months, pointing out where where are priorities seemed to be the same as local Leagues (ERA) and where different. We agreed that the state HR Committee should undertake programs of action where a state need seemed to exist - such as in expressing concern over the Human Rights Department or trying to educate local Leagues about Human Services legislation. I then listed the H.R. Committee's tentative priorities for 1976-77 and asked for their reaction.

In both instances there was considerable discussion of the Department of Human Rights. The morning group felt that a study of the department would take so much time and energy - and needed some background and buildup - that it would be best to suggest it as new program at Convention. The evening group split between those feeling we should move ahead now and those who felt it should be taken to convention. Only one person had a suggestion of a League member whom she thought might have the time and commitment to join a study committee now.

Women's issues did not seem to be very high on anyone's agendas. I mentioned the three Sundays in August when we had been asked to cooperate with other women's groups and told why we had not done so. No one voiced objection to this, saying that unless the programs of such meetings tied in with League program, they did not see the need for us to join in as "just another women's group". Some disfavor was expressed with the more militant feminists.

We talked about housing, since so many local Leagues seem to be involved in this area. I pointed out that when I asked via the Board Memo if I could be helpful in this area, I got no response. All seemed to feel that they were doing OK locally. However, when I asked if they had seen the Metro Council "Rental Assistance" brochure or if they would like to see the Fact Sheet the Freeborn County LWV did on grants for home improvement, they said they would welcome such materials.

I tried to find out how much material they might like. The answer was "more rather than less". If they don't need material now, they would file it for the future. No one seemed inundated by a paper blitz.

Trying to elicit discussion on how we might be more helpful from the state level did not bring much response. Two members (new HR Chairs) thought the "HRUmbrella" sheet was the most helpful thing they had gotten so far! After the meeting I asked Marcia Brown, a bright, knowledgeable woman from Rochester, if she would join the H.R. Committee. She was willing and told me how stimulating she found the meeting. However, she added that she thought the two new H.R. chairpersons had been totally lost and suggested I give them a follow-up call.

In retrospect, I believe the meeting was helpful to me but much less so to them. While it was called primarily to help guide us at the state level, I realize now that there might have been more that would have helped them, too. I did go over the list of publications they should have in their portfolio, and many appreciated that. We talked about the need for observers and lobbyists. There were no immediate volunteers, but they promised to publish the need.

Lois DeSantis, LWVMN Chair

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 555 Wabasha, St. Paul, MN 55102 - March, 1977

Report on February 15, 1977, Focus on Emerging Issues Meeting

HUMAN SERVICES: REORGANIZATION AND REALITIES

(See January/February MN VOTER for background)

Written by: Judy Rosenblatt, MN VOTER Editor

Human services reorganization may be viewed as "a threat or an opportunity," according to Bill Quirin, executive director, State Office of Human Services. Some people see change as a threat; it's always easier to keep the status quo. Quirin claims that Minnesota has an opportunity to develop on the excellent service the state has been providing. In fact, Minnesota has been building capacity for change since 1971.

The Office of Human Services was created by the 1975 Legislature to plan reorganization of the delivery of human services at the state and local levels. Its mandate expires in June, 1977. Because the aim was to "do our work and get out," Quirin said, no new furniture or equipment was bought. The proposal, which has been presented to the Legislature, evolved after several public hearings in 1976, state agency input and the examination of what other states are doing. Quirin said he learned "you move slowly, not in giant leaps." In order to accomplish such a radical change, it's necessary to "take small significant steps with a definite direction." For this reason, the complete transition might take six years.

The reorganization proposal (see chart) has been introduced as two bills. HF 2, sponsored by Rep. Donald Samuelson, would create the Department of Health and Social Services. HF 3, Rep. Harry Sieben's bill, authorizes the Department of Economic Security. Reorganization will not upset program integrity for delivery of services to clients, Quirin said. The watchwords for the plans are effectiveness, efficiency and economy,

Common program goals are clustered by function, Quirin explained. The economic security programs promote self-sufficiency through employment, or offer benefits for those who can't work. In this biennium \$1.5 billion will be spent on economic security programs (with 2000 state employees providing services). New federal jobs programs promise future growth too. This department includes the income maintenance parts of welfare, job training and placement, unemployment insurance, food stamps and AFDC.

Under health and social services are clustered the treatment, therapy and prevention programs, including welfare (except income maintenance), community based programs, corrections and health. The state has 9000 employees in these programs and will spend \$450 million this biennium. Emphases will be on the development and funding of community services, coordination between institutional and community-based programs, and prevention of problems. Each department will have citizen advisory boards.

How are Human Service Boards (HSBs) working?

Martin Mau, Martin County Commissioner since 1974 and vice chairperson of the Faribault-Martin-Watonwan Counties HSB, asked why other multi-county HSBs have failed while his works. He attributed much of the success to "plain dumb luck," particularly the fortunate choice of Sam Waltz as administrator of the program. Also, the three counties are similar agricultural areas and may have less rivalry than dissimilar counties. County Commissioners recognized that they could get more services for their money if they were organized efficiently. Drawbacks he mentioned are the size of the Board--all 15 Commissioners plus one citizen from each county--and the fact that the power of the Commissioners is diluted.

What were the fears and concerns of the people in the three affected counties? asked Sam Waltz, director of the Faribault-Martin-Watonwan HSB.

1. The 11 agencies involved feared that they might lose status and control, that their agency might "get lost" in the larger organization. They had a "healthy skepticism."
2. Their Commissioners were concerned about working together, losing local autonomy over their tax dollars.

3. Consumers feared for loss of services.
4. Some people feared that the stigma attached to welfare would rub off on "high status" social services.

Success was based on a commitment by all to make it work, said Walz. They looked at service gaps, and in spite of skepticism, decided to try reorganization. Over the past one-and-a-half years they moved from 11 separate agencies to an integrated system with one center in each county. One very important result has been that practitioners, working together, see their clients' needs "in a whole context." The client doesn't get shunted from agency to separate agency to meet his or her needs.

Mona Strunk, consumer and volunteer for the Scott County HSB, found out about social service agencies when she became a widow with five children to raise. Her experiences taught her to accept help when she needed it--and be proud of it. During the switchover to integrated services, she as a consumer was not aware of big changes being made, although she noticed some turnover in personnel. As a result of the positive experiences she had, Strunk has served on an advisory task force for her HSB and has gone back to school to get a degree in human services administration.

Human Services in an Urban County

Hennepin County has 4000 employees and controls the dispersal of \$300 million a year, said Jean Burhardt, director of the Office of Planning and Development for Hennepin County (HC). As a result of its "periodic look at government structure" and recognition of a need for change, HC reorganized its delivery of human services almost two years ago. Change involved looking at four aspects of the problem: 1) structure--need for realignment of departments; 2) citizen participation; 3) the relationship between HC Commissioners and other governments; and 4) functioning of the County Board.

She said that goals of the realignment were:

1. To make services more accessible and convenient, including unifying intake and improving referrals, and decentralizing services (eight multi-service centers were created, five in Minneapolis and three in the suburbs).
2. To make internal organization more logical.
3. To increase awareness and control of human services by the County Board.

Looking back, Burhardt identified the following problems: it is difficult to come to a consensus on change if many people are making the plan; the process was a difficult one; it is best to reorganize when a Board is strong, not weak or in the process of changing personnel; finally, "it's suicidal to take on the medical staff and the judges at the same time," since both groups are jealous of their powers.

Some of the issues that will require decisions in the future, according to Burhardt, are the relation of citizen advisory boards to elected officials, whether to consider education and housing part of human services and the role of urban municipalities in human service provision now that emphasis seems to be shifting to counties.

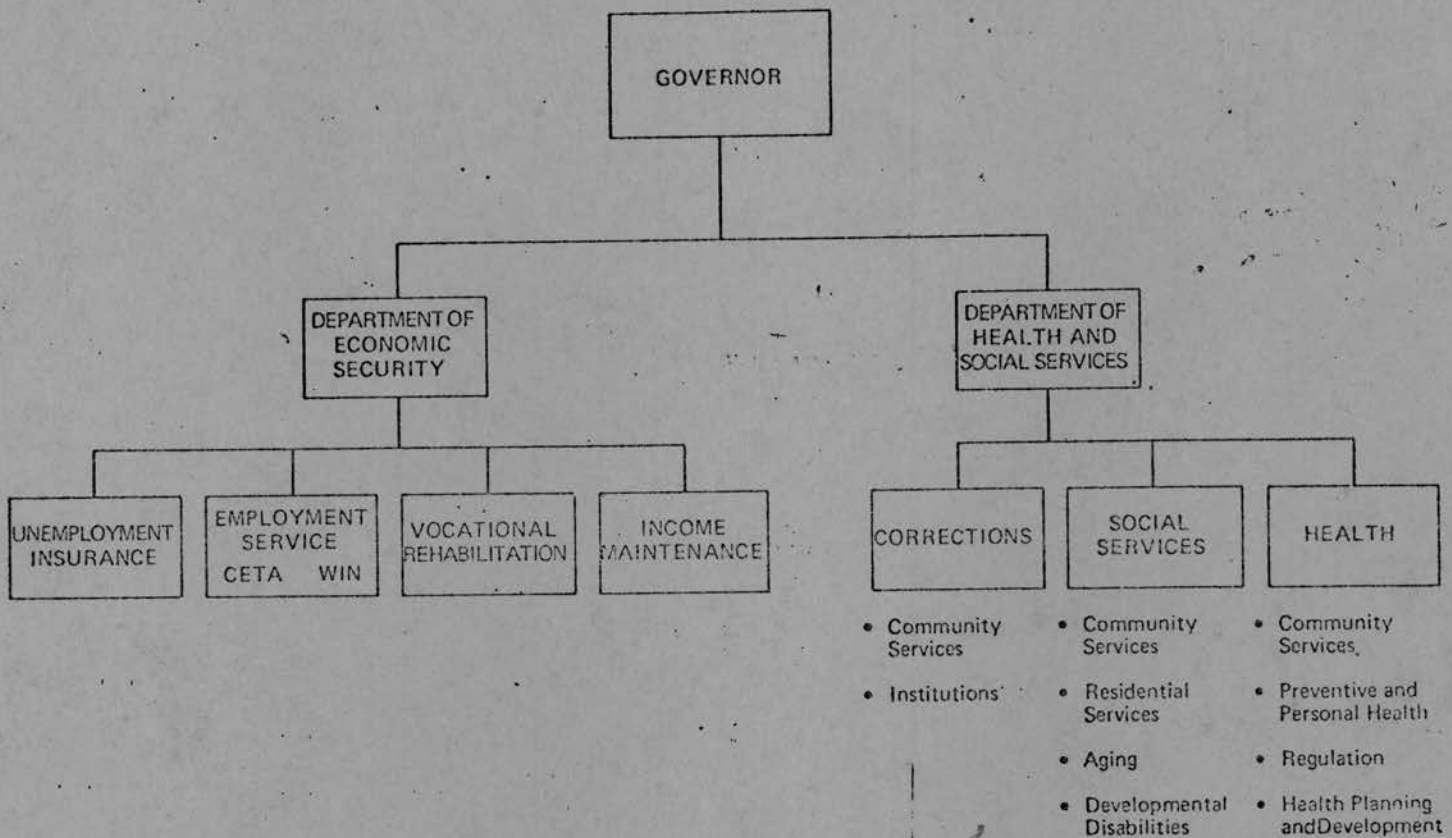
A Postscript

Lois DeSantis, human resources chair on the LWVMN Board, has been following HR 2 and HR 3 at the Legislature. The League supports both bills, although further testimony may bring out a need for amendments. Current status of the bills is:

HF 2 is in subcommittee of the Health and Welfare Committee (it has no companion bill yet);

HF 3 is in subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee. Hearings will begin in the Senate Employment Committee on March 11 on a companion bill.

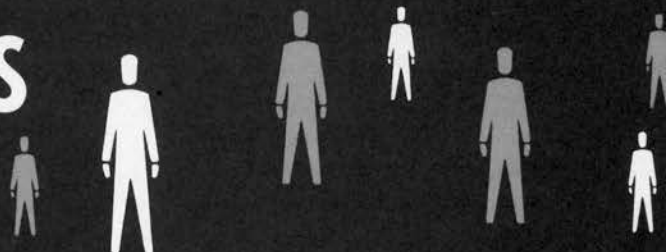
RECOMMENDED ORGANIZATION
FOR
HUMAN SERVICES PROGRAMS(*)



ORGANIZATIONAL GOALS ACHIEVED

- Reduces the number of organizational units reporting directly to the Governor
- Focuses organizational responsibility for Health, Social Services and Corrections programs
- Focuses organizational responsibility for Employment and Income programs
- Retains program integrity
- Provides for integration of separate federally funded planning responsibilities
- Maintains accountability through clear lines of program authority
- Provides management opportunity for integration of common administrative support services

HUMAN RESOURCES NEWSLETTER



League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 555 Wabasha, St. Paul, MN 55102 - February, 1977

To: Local League Presidents and/or Human Resource Chairpersons
From: Lois DeSantis, State Human Resources Chairperson
Re: Minnesota Citizens' Review Commission's petition
Date: February 14, 1977

Attached is a copy of a petition which your League may wish to circulate. The LWV-MN was approached by the Minnesota Citizens' Review Commission on the FBI and asked to assist them in their efforts. The Citizens' Review Commission is a coalition of 27 organizations* in the Twin Cities Area which banded together because of their concern over the alleged harassment of Indians directed from the Minneapolis FBI office. This office supervises FBI agents in Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

The idea for the Commission grew out of Iowa, where hearings were conducted by a similar citizens' group during the trials of two Indians from the Pine Ridge Reservation. At the outset the Iowa Commission stated that their intent was to allow a forum for persons to speak out about events at the Pine Ridge Reservation. They did not intend to form conclusions, single anyone out for blame, or plan any actions. However, following the hearings, the Iowa Commission reported, "As the testimony of the Pine Ridge residents was presented to the Commission, it became clear that the majority of the American citizens had heard only one side of this story through the media accounts." They concluded by saying that the actions of the FBI "gave credibility to the American Indian Movement charges that the FBI is in a war against Indian people."

The Minnesota Citizens' Review Commission conducted hearings in Minneapolis in early February. At the same time they decided to circulate petitions, addressed to Vice President Mondale, asking his help in securing the appointment of an impartial Commission to investigate the activities of the Minneapolis office of the FBI.

At the February Board meeting, the LWV-MN Board voted to support this effort by helping to circulate petitions. If your League chooses to help, the Citizens' Commission would appreciate it. Completed petitions should be returned to:

The Minnesota Citizens' Review Commission of the FBI
c/o Minnesota Church Center
122 West Franklin Avenue, Room 320
Minneapolis, MN 55404

*Including American Friends Service Committee, American Indian Movement, Migrants in Action, Minnesota Clergy and Laity Concerned, National Lawyers' Guild, Twin Cities Chapter of NOW.

P E T I T I O N

WHEREAS, during the recent presidential campaign, Senator Walter F. Mondale expressed his criticism of F.B.I. misconduct; and

WHEREAS, Vice President Mondale's responsibilities now include providing for the general welfare of all citizens; and

WHEREAS, it has come to our attention that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has engaged in illegal activities against the American people, contrary to the Constitution of the United States and laws enacted by congress, including, but not limited to, the following: (1) Illegal surveillance and wiretapping; (2) Inciting violence and provoking illegal acts; (3) Use of unnecessary force and weapons; (4) Altering evidence and coercion of witnesses in criminal trials and grand juries; (5) Committing perjury; (6) Supplying false information to other agencies and private corporations regarding private citizens; and

WHEREAS, our information does not include full public documentation of these illegal acts against Native Americans and because this produced a public contradiction in that the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Native American people have been matters of public controversy and violence in this region for the last four years; and

WHEREAS, the Native American People involved have been in and out of the public courts for all of this time while the F.B.I. has not been made to answer for their conduct in this controversy of continuing violence and public lawlessness; and

WHEREAS, it is our desire that full disclosure be made of the F.B.I.'s COINTELPRO (Counter-Intelligence Program) against Native American People;

THEREFORE, due to deep concern for the safety of our principles of freedom, and for the social justice we have continuously sought to realize, we, the residents in the jurisdiction of the F.B.I., Minneapolis Field Office, petition the Vice President to recognize the work of the Minnesota Citizens' Review Commission on the F.B.I., and to facilitate the establishment of an impartial permanent Regional Citizen's Review Commission to investigate the F.B.I. This commission should be composed of religious leaders, legal scholars, educators and community members, with said commission to be created at the nearest possible time.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, ARE HONORABLE PEOPLE AND INSIST THAT WE BE GOVERNED BY THE VALUES OF TRUTH, RESPECT AND HONOR.

NAME :

ADDRESS:

MINNESOTA CITIZENS' REVIEW COMMISSION ON THE F.B.I.
Room 320, 122 West Franklin
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55404

Borg

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 555 Wabasha, St. Paul, MN 55102 -

HUMAN RESOURCES COMMITTEE - June 30, 1977

Brown, DeSantis, Marcia Brown, Liz Ebbott, Hall, D. Hastings, J. Kahlenberg, E. Ponto, and Borg

DIVISION OF WORK: DeSantis welcomed Maggie Brown to the committee. Brown will be Co-Chair for the HR portfolio. Brown will be handling all of the anti-discrimination, human rights aspects of the portfolio, including women's issues, support of the Indian Affairs Board, and migrant workers. DeSantis will be handling the human services part of the portfolio - welfare, housing, food programs, social services, etc.

Members of the committee who will help in special areas are: Jeannette Kahlenberg - LWVMN representative to ERA Coalition; Dolores Hastings - LWVMN representative to Council on Economic Status of Women; Georgeann Hall - Resource person for Gay Rights; Liz Ebbott, Resource person for Indian Rights and Affairs; Pat Lucas - Resource person for Housing.

GOALS of the committee were discussed; informal consensus seemed to be that three items are necessary:

1. Action on state level on behalf of local Leagues (with notes that many do not seem aware of this and need to cooperatively approach legislators - locally and state - to be effective).
2. Education of the public/and members.
3. Assistance to local Leagues - with emphasis on exchange of ideas between Leagues:
 - a. Letters to the editor in weekly papers on "What's going on LWV-wise in that community."
 - b. "Eggs & Issues" type breakfasts for LWV questions with a specific member or members attending with LWV issues in hand. (Brooklyn Center does this.)

PRIORITIES FOR ACTION noted two directions from state Convention:

1. Keep monitoring the Human Rights Department.
2. "PUSH" ERA both for money and education: (NB - It was mentioned that now might be a good time to reiterate the point that abortion and ERA are not one and the same.)

Actions on Updates included:

1. Welfare - which is actually a federal issue; LWVUS just published a new piece on Welfare and a second one on Housing. It was proposed that LWVMN do a comparable sheet with state data; i.e. question of income maintenance, programs available, what's allowable, etc.
2. HF 1 (Reorganization of the Human Services) - It was proposed that a Fact Sheet giving pros and cons be made up and distributed to the local Leagues for informational purposes only. (We do not have any present position on this issue.)
3. It was recommended that we consider sending local Leagues guidelines on citizen participation and the appointment process (i.e. does each local League have an open appointment process required within their charter or code?)
4. Housing: Is an update necessary?
What programs are available both federally and statewide?
Do these programs exist locally?
Are Housing Authorities existing within area/counties?
Any update would have to include information on rent assistance/repair funding/low-cost housing.

Other Priorities:

1. Gay Rights (See Action minutes of June 21st). G. Hall is going to send information in August state Board Memo including a bibliography.

(Over)

2. ERA - J. Kahlenberg will see about getting a speakers bureau going - possibly training others in conjunction with lobbyist workshop?

D. Hastings noted that the AAUW of Faribault worked to get a one term course offering "For Women Only" included in their high school curriculum geared to 18-19 year olds for credit. She will obtain further information on this to be passed on to local Leagues.

Maggie Brown



LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

555 WABASHA • ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102

PHONE: (612) 224-5445

MEMO

✓
TO: Borg, DeSantis, Brown

FROM: Herb

SUBJECT: The Attached

DATE: July 15, 1977

After reading this letter, I feel that Ms. Smith probably is being discriminated against because of her living arrangements. I'm not sure of the technicalities of the law, but I think we owe her a response. My question is, "How would you suggest I respond?"

Thanks for any help you can give me.

JUL 13 1977

July 11, 1977

League of Women Voters of Minnesota
555 Wabasha Ave.
St. Paul, Minnesota 55107

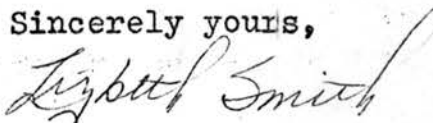
Re: Cancellation of sail boat and trailer insurance by
American Family Insurance Group.

Dear Madam:

A note of explanation as to what the real issue is between me and the American Family Insurance Group. It is not stated on any of the enclosed letters. On the application for insurance filed by my insurance agent Ted Fritch, it was stated that Richard T. Williams would also be using the sailboat. About a week before I recieved J.J. Selinsky's letter of cancellation, Ted called and said his underwriter wanted more information on R. Williams. Specifically, he wanted his address which is the same as mine. In short, I believe the real, unspoken reason for the cancellation is that I have a cohabitational living arrangement and insurance companies have arbitrarily decided that these kinds of people are high risks and therefore should not be sold insurance. I feel this is an untrue assumption that is made by insurance companies and that they are therefore discriminating against that portion of the population with similar life styles.

If your organization feels that this is blatant discrimination, I need your help and advice. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,



Lizbeth C. Smith
2101 E. River Terrace #202
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55414

enclosures

July 7, 1977

American Family Insurance
P.O. Box 7490
Madison, Wisconsin 53707

Re: Application for Boatowners Insurance

Sirs: I recently purchased insurance for my 12 foot sailboat and trailer from Ted Fritch. In a letter of July 1, 1977 J.J. Selinsky, resident underwriter, notified me of the cancellation of my insurance. His letter stated that I "would not be currently eligible for coverage". A copy of his letter is enclosed. On the phone, J.J. Selinsky refused to explain my non-eligibility. He said the information is confidential. (How can information about me be confidential and kept from me?) When I pressed him, he said that some information had to be withheld to avoid law suits. What is your company doing that is illegal?

Since Ted Fritch is out of town and J.J. Selinsky will not enlighten me as to my ineligibility, how am I to rectify my position to become eligible for insurance? Why will you not sell me insurance when I have owned a car and it has been insured? I am a citizen of Minnesota, I have a good job with the University of Minnesota, and I am a responsible, intelligent person.

I look forward to reading your explanations.

Respectfully,

Lizbeth O. Smith
2101 E. River Terrace #202
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55414

cc: J.J. Selinsky

bcc: American Civil Liberties Union
National Organization for Women
League of Women Voters of Minnesota

American Family Insurance Group

2500 39TH AVENUE N.E. • MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55421 • PHONE (612) 788-9331



AMERICAN FAMILY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
AMERICAN STANDARD INSURANCE COMPANY OF WISCONSIN
AMERICAN FAMILY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
AMERICAN FAMILY FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.

July 1, 1977

Lizbeth Courtney Smith
2101 East River Terrace
Mpls., MN 55414

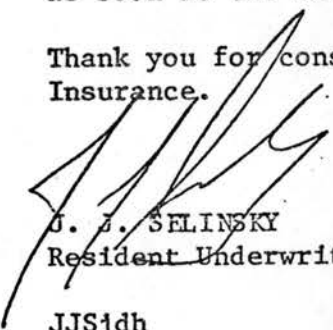
Re: Application for Boatowners Insurance

Ms. Smith, your Agent Ted Fritsch, recently submitted an application to extend coverage on your Sand Shark 12 foot sailboat and Little Dude trailer.

After reviewing your application, we find that you would not currently be eligible for coverage with American Family Mutual Insurance Company. Therefore, this letter will confirm with you that no policy will be issued, nor will our Company assume any liability on your behalf after 12 o'clock noon on August 3, 1977.

A return of all unearned premium will be made to you by your Agent as soon as the earned proportion is computed.

Thank you for considering American Family Mutual for your Boatowners Insurance.


J. J. SELINSKY
Resident Underwriter

JJSjdh

Sharing the workload

As volunteer time becomes scarcer, basic techniques for recruiting interested members and for delegating tasks need to be examined and refined. If tasks can be restructured to allow varying levels and types of involvement, HR chairpersons can make it possible for many League members with interest and expertise to make a contribution without necessarily making a major time commitment.

Typically, League members develop both a high level of expertise in a particular subject and a high level of commitment to it. This commitment can usually be tapped if the tasks are broken down into manageable pieces.

In one League, members have indicated the HR subjects on which they will almost always be available to answer a request for action. Dividing the action responsibilities involves a more limited time commitment by individual members, but still allows for a very high level of response and the efficient management of League action. For example, if testimony needs to be presented, it is possible for a League member who is at home to prepare the testimony and for a different member to present that testimony at an evening meeting.

The Idaho State League's school finance project, undertaken in February 1977, illustrates the successful use of a recruitment and delegation strategy tapping various League members' expertise. The project was designed to sensitize the public, the media and state legislatures to the problems created by Idaho's complex system of financing the public schools.

The project director was a League board member with many years' accumulated expertise in the intricacies of Idaho's school finance structure. She handled the technical aspects of the project, writing publications describing Idaho's school finance system, serving on a State Department of Education Advisory Committee and explaining Idaho school finance issues to League members at a

two-day program management workshop.

Ongoing contacts with legislative members and staff and with interest groups represented in the state capital were handled primarily by the immediate past president of the state League and former state legislative chairperson. She was responsible for monitoring school financing developments in the state legislature and maintaining contacts with legislators and their staffs.

The project director recruited a League member to serve as treasurer and to carry out administrative duties associated with the project.

League members worked cooperatively to develop a slide show on school finance to use as a public education tool. A coordinator supervised the project, recruited several League members to write the script and solicited slides from Leagues involved in the project. A Leaguer with media contacts lined up a producer and narrator. Another was in charge of handling distribution of the slide show.

Still another League member was responsible for publication production and distribution. She also recruited experienced LWV members to handle various aspects of the production process, including editing, printing, graphics and dissemination.

Six workshops, attended by 400 people, were held by local Leagues to initiate community education and train speakers. Local League members were put in charge of various tasks, including suggesting and contacting panel members, sending out notices to interested groups and individuals, organizing a speakers' bureau, and conducting public relations activities. Other members made arrangements for setting up the meetings, including locating a meeting place, arranging for meals and obtaining slide projectors. Speakers' kits distributed at the meetings included a detailed breakdown of each speakers' responsibilities.

ACTION agency, the League presented two workshops for government personnel on recruiting and supervising volunteers. A VIS office was opened, staffed by League members and other volunteers, and was later set up as a separate nonprofit corporation.

Under a local day care position, the **Albuquerque, New Mexico League** sponsored a staff training program for day care workers, funded in part through Title XX, the federal-state social services program. Specialists on early childhood taught the sessions for which credit was available through a local university. The sessions were videotaped for distribution to day care centers throughout the state.

Changing times

Leagues are busy devising effective ways to adapt to the changing life patterns of today's women. For years, LWV members have used their League experience as a stepping stone to other pursuits, and the value of League training can be used as a selling point in recruiting new members. Emphasize how working on the Human Resources Committee can develop new expertise and skills, including research, lobbying and speaking before the public. Committee members may want to concentrate on areas that they see as future career options. Try to have new HR members work closely with veteran committee members who can share valuable experience. And in carrying out your HR efforts, don't forget to recruit other volunteers and professionals with whom you come into contact.

Leagues are also capitalizing on the "back to work" trend by recruiting individuals with human services expertise to serve on Human Resources Committees. The **Knoxville and Knox County, Tennessee League** HR Committee, for example, asked a member who is studying for her master's degree in housing to monitor local, state and national housing developments. A lawyer who works for the local police department follows legislation relevant to the status of women. She works closely with another member — a professor who is active on her university's committee on the status of women. A fourth committee member, who is working toward a doctorate in child and family studies, is responsible for day care issues. The

Human Resources Chairperson should encourage a cooperative working relationship in which new members can participate in satisfying roles and at the same time learn from veteran HR Committee members.

At a time when many people have only limited time for volunteer work, some Leagues have taken the task of delegating and recruiting one step further by developing volunteer contracts. Such contracts are a tool that forces committee chairpersons to define explicitly what tasks are to be accomplished, what skills are needed, and how much time is required.

To develop a volunteer contract, HR chairpersons first outline the various components required for a specific undertaking, such as research, public relations, legislative action, information dissemination, press relations and so on. They then outline the scope of activities required for each task, and the resources, time and skills required. Each component should be broken down into a variety of tasks to allow for varying degrees of involvement. Then, the chairperson can recruit League members who would be best suited for each job.

The advantage of the volunteer contract is that it lays out in writing what is expected of each participant. It increases the likelihood that participants will come away feeling they have done their share and reduces the possibility that participants will take on more than they have time for. One HR chairperson who tried out the volunteer contract found it a useful method of drawing in members with years of League experience who had returned to work.

For further tips on recruiting, placing and training volunteers, see *Membership Management* (#495, \$1.50).

If you have come up with innovative ways of managing the HR portfolio, let us know! We will spread the word in upcoming HR publications.

Refer to the Human Resources sections of both the *LWVUS Catalog for Members and the Public* and the *Catalog for Leaders* for additional HR publications. Also check other sections for how-to guides and other resources.

Handling the HR Umbrella

Many Human Resources Chairpersons are looking for better ways to utilize their own "human resources." As one chairperson observed, limited "personpower" requires innovative organizational solutions and makes planning and priority setting especially critical.

Judging from recent annual reports, many Leagues have already devised innovative methods for handling the HR portfolio — by cooperating with other League committees on issues of shared concern, by working in coalitions to achieve specific goals, or by choosing a single focus and using a variety of techniques to get maximum mileage out of that activity. This COMMITTEE GUIDE will highlight some of the techniques Leagues have developed to manage the Human Resources portfolio. The examples given were gleaned in large measure from what Leagues told us in annual reports, and include activities carried out under state and local positions as well as national positions.

State and local Leagues have devised a variety of structures for handling HR issues, depending on the size of the League and the extent of member and community interest. For example, some larger Leagues have several committees, each one focusing on a different piece of the national HR program (housing, income assistance, education, employment and so on). Other Leagues have one HR Committee responsible for all national HR program issues and separate committees to deal with state and/or local HR issues. One committee handling all HR program issues within a League appears to be the most common arrangement, but many Leagues do a sizeable amount of work without a chairperson to lead the way.

No matter how your League's Human Resources portfolio is organized, this guide provides some useful management tips on setting priorities, revitalizing HR activities and stimulating member interest.

Setting priorities

Few Leagues can act effectively on all national HR program issues simultaneously, and it is rarely necessary to do so. What is crucial, given the diversity of the Human Resources umbrella, is for HR Committees to develop a good process for recommending priorities and for reviewing and adjusting them as necessary. Only by learning how to prioritize can HR Committees effectively provide guidance to their respective boards on the most effective ways to act on existing HR positions. See "Setting Priorities and Goals," pp. 25-26 of *In League* for tips on determining priorities.

In preparing recommendations for your local board on HR action, consider which issues will generate the most member and community interest. You may want to focus on a hot local, state or national legislative issue. If your League has recently conducted a community study or update, the results might be useful in pinpointing pressing local HR problems. REPORT FROM THE HILL and National Board Reports are good references for action at the national level. Your state League's board reports, state VOTER and legislative newsletter will keep you up to date on state-level action.

Zeroing in on those HR issues that are generating widespread community interest can serve as a magnet for attracting new members, as the **Rochester, New York League** learned. The Human Resources Committee there decided to concentrate on a women's issue as

a member recruitment strategy. Several of the people who worked with the committee on a study of the implementation of Title IX in the Rochester schools later joined the League.

Working with your state HR Chairperson

Your state Human Resources Chairperson can be an invaluable source of information and ideas. She or he can brief you on state Human Resources positions, as well as on topics for statewide study and action. Your state HR chairperson can suggest other organizations that are active in specific human resources issues in your state and pinpoint key government officials responsible for given human services programs. She or he can also brief you on upcoming workshops and conferences, and on useful films and publications.

State Human Resources Chairpersons can also put you in touch with other Leagues in your state that have experience with an issue or project your League may be starting. Some state HR Chairpersons have initiated statewide *HR Exchanges*, modeled after the LWVEF series that has proven very popular. Others have arranged for League members with expertise to visit other Leagues in their state as consultants. The state Action Chairperson can brief you on action on Human Resources issues being undertaken at the state level.

An overview of national HR positions

As a first step in deciding which HR issues to focus on, consult *Impact on Issues* (#386, \$1.00) to familiarize yourself with the national Human Resources program and its history. The HR Committee should also be familiar with any state or local program positions that have been adopted, so that they can be considered in the priority-setting process.

The cornerstone of the basic national HR position is the promotion of social justice by securing equal rights for all and combating discrimination and poverty. In 1966 the League reached its first position on ways to combat poverty and discrimination: support of policies and programs to provide equal opportunity in education and employment. In the midst of the 1968 convention, League delegates, altering the customary sequence of study to consensus to position, amended the HR position to include equality of opportunity in housing and redirected the study from an evaluation of the concept to an evaluation of how to achieve the goal. By December 1969, League members had confirmed support for fair housing and endorsed criteria that have fair housing and adequate housing supply as dual objectives.

The last decade has seen League members work vigorously in support of federal programs supportive of HR positions. In 1970, the LWVUS convention mandated a new facet in the search for ways to combat poverty and discrimination: a study of alternatives to welfare. As a result of the study, in 1971 members adopted a position supporting a system of federalized income assistance, including in-kind support services such as child care, counseling, family planning, health and legal services. Expanding employment opportunities was stressed as an alternative to welfare dependence.



A new look at some long-standing items

Much of the focus of League effort since the initial adoption of the HR position has been on the passage of federal laws to combat poverty and discrimination. But enacting a new law is only the first step. Monitoring how a program is carried out is just as critical to its success. Careful watchdogging at the local level often uncovers specific areas needing improvement when the program is reauthorized or regulations issued.

Monitoring the Community Development Block Grant program (CDBG), for example, or the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) is a good way to familiarize members with a specific program, the needs of their community and the extent to which the mandated program is meeting those needs. When HUD proposed new regulations in 1977 targeting funds to low- and moderate-income neighborhoods under the CDBG program, many Leagues were able to use their local monitoring findings to work in support of the proposed standards.

Monitoring can often be done by a small team of HR committee members. If you focus on an HR issue in which a few members already have expertise, then much of the groundwork has already been laid.

If your Human Resources Committee is interested in monitoring an HR program in your community, these resources will get you started:

CETA — A Citizen's Action Guide, 1978, Center for Community Change, 1000 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007.

Cracking the Glass Slipper: PEER's Guide to Ending Sex Bias in Your Schools, Project on Equal Rights, 1029 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20005, \$3.50.

Education: Problems in Equity, 1976, LWVEF (Pub. #305, 75¢).

Guide to Analyzing State and Local Welfare Programs, 1977, LWVEF (Pub. #171, 40¢).

Instructions for Monitoring the Impact of General Revenue Sharing at the Local Level, 1976, LWVEF (Pub. #626, \$3.00).

Monitoring the Community Development Block Grant Program, 1977, LWVEF (Pub. #129, 40¢).

94-142 and 504: Numbers that Add Up to Educational Rights for Handicapped Children, Children's Defense Fund, 1520 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Title XX: How to Look At Your State's Plan for Social Services: A Child Advocate's Checklist, Children's Defense Fund.

Whatever Happened to Open Housing? A Handbook for Fair Housing Monitors, 1974, LWVEF (Pub. #462, \$1.00).

Sharing responsibility

Human Resources Chairpersons and committee members should not feel they need to be experts on every social issue under the sun. Instead, they must find ways to share responsibility for expertise. That course invariably turns out to be healthier not only for the chairperson but for the League as a whole.

In sharing responsibilities, it is essential to give guidance while allowing enough autonomy so that each participant feels she or he plays a significant role. Here are some guidelines for delegating effectively, taken from *The Effective Management of Volunteer Programs*, by Marlene Wilson, (published by the Volunteer Management Association, 279 South Cedar Brook Road, Boulder, Colorado 80302):

- ☐ Define clearly and creatively the responsibilities being delegated to each person;
- ☐ Delegate segments that make sense — not bits and pieces;
- ☐ Choose appropriate people for the assignments;
- ☐ Mutually set goals and standards of performance;
- ☐ Give accurate and honest feedback;
- ☐ Support coworkers by sharing knowledge, information and plans with them;

☐ Give those who are responsible for carrying out significant portions of the program a voice in the decision making.

Dividing to conquer

Many HR Committees — both state and local — have divided up the Human Resources portfolio, either formally or informally. Small HR Committees may assign each committee member responsibility for a major issue. Others formally subdivide into separate committees on HR issues of major interest, as mentioned above. An HR "coordinator" may oversee the working of the various committees and keep the board informed of HR activities. This is how Human Resources responsibilities are handled at the national level — the HR coordinator and several other national board members serve on the HR Committee, each with responsibility for one or more issues.

Some local Leagues rely on League members with experience in a specific HR area who are unable to take on the full responsibility of a board portfolio to act in an off-board capacity. This arrangement can be a good way to use the expertise of League members who are short on time but long on "know how."

Teaming up

One way of stretching resources is to plan a joint activity with another committee within your League. Human Resources Committees are joining forces with Cities/Urban Crisis Committees to analyze the impact of the urban crisis on programs designed to serve the poor. Some Leagues are starting their urban crisis study by looking first at the budgets of their central city and its surrounding suburbs to determine who benefits and who pays for city services. The connection with HR concerns is self evident. If you decide to team up this way, five LWVEF publications will be helpful in sorting out the budget process:

The Citizen and the Budget Process (Pub. #482, 35¢);

The Budget Process from the Bureaucrat's Side of the Desk (Pub. #483, 35¢);

General Revenue Sharing and the States (Pub. #595, \$1.00);

Iowa Case Study on Revenue Sharing (Pub. #653, 50¢);

Instructions for Monitoring the Impact of General Revenue Sharing at the Local Level, (Pub. #626, \$3.00).

If, as Human Resources Chairperson, you also wear the urban crisis hat, be sensitive to how other program committees — especially land use, environmental quality and energy — can be brought into the urban crisis debate. Two recent LWVEF publications highlight these interrelationships. They are: *Caring About Cities* (Pub.

Pennsylvania's "SWAPs"

The Pennsylvania LWV has experimented with a new form of exchange called a "SWAP." Based on the concept of "sharing with a purpose," a SWAP is a loose grouping of Leagues that meets periodically to share information, ideas and techniques for action. Some SWAPs function like a resource committee and concentrate on program issues. Others focus on solving organizational problems.

SWAPs serve an especially useful function for isolated rural Leagues and are also a common meeting ground where urban and outlying Leagues can come to understand each other's perspectives. A SWAP could serve as an ideal forum for getting a variety of perspectives on interrelated Human Resources/Urban Crisis issues, and could prompt regional, rather than parochial, solutions.

The Pennsylvania League has also developed a "share the wealth" pool, in which local Leagues describe any publications, techniques or unit backgrounders they can share with other Leagues, and volunteer to visit other Leagues to present information on state or local program items.

For additional information on SWAPs or the "share the wealth" pool, contact Cornelia Toole, Vice President for Organization, League of Women Voters of Pennsylvania, W. Locust Lane, Kennett Square, Pennsylvania 19348: (215) 444-3040.

#674, 50¢); and *Cities in Crisis: The Impact of Federal Aid* (Pub. #601, 50¢).

Several Human Resources Committees have joined with Land Use Committees to examine local housing issues. The **Aurora-East Elma-East Aurora, New York League** combined Human Resources, Land Use and State Financing portfolios to examine county tax-assessment policies. The **Tallahassee, Florida League** combined the Local Government Committee with HR to survey its city's support of social and health services.

Human Resources Committees may want to work with Energy Committees to examine the impact of the energy crisis on the poor or to analyze the effect of various energy proposals on employment. Many Human Resources Committees have worked with ERA Committees on local, state or national issues affecting women.

Other Leagues have gone one step further in "sharing the wealth" by working cooperatively with nearby Leagues on Human Resources issues. Neighboring Leagues can cooperate on a joint study or you can divide HR issues among various Leagues. If your local League is part of an Inter-League Organization, perhaps you will want to consider ways the ILO can assist in highlighting HR issues.

In some areas, nearby Leagues pool their efforts for study and action, especially on regional, state or national HR issues. For example, the **Bergen County, New Jersey Inter-League Organization** filed an *amicus* brief in a racial steering suit against county realtors on behalf of 12 area Leagues. Thirteen **Chicago area Leagues** compiled a resources book on the accessibility of public buildings to handicapped individuals. On a more informal basis, one League may ask interested members of neighboring HR committees to sit in on unit meetings on human resources topics. Visiting League members then take the information back to their own committees.

A variety of interrelated human resources issues can be worked on jointly under the Cities/Urban Crisis focus by several Leagues in a metropolitan area. The urban crisis focus inspired **Connecticut local Leagues** to organize regional program groups to study and act on regional human resources problems.

Working in coalitions

For years, Leagues have magnified their HR influence by joining forces with other organizations in coalitions. League experience shows that coalitions are most effective when they focus on one well-defined goal. The **LWV of South Carolina** participated in a citizens' coalition on school finance reform to conduct a massive education campaign throughout the state. The campaign provided information on a comprehensive reform bill, which later passed the state legislature. The **Wake County, North Carolina League** joined with other civil rights groups to press local officials to establish a hearing board to consider housing discrimination complaints. The coalition was also successful in passing a strong local housing ordinance. And many Leagues have joined coalitions to raise state welfare benefits, to monitor general revenue sharing and to achieve peaceful school desegregation. Whatever form of cooperative action your League may decide to take, be sure to keep members informed of activities through bulletin articles and updates at meetings. Whether or not you choose to work in a coalition, remember that other local organizations may have conducted valuable studies that can give you a head start in examining a local issue of concern.

Getting maximum mileage

One way of getting the most out of limited personpower is to generate a wide range of activities from one position. Ideally, a concerted attack on a single HR problem could lead to monitoring, lobbying, community outreach, media coverage and, if all other efforts have failed, litigation.* The effort could uncover issues to raise in an

*Contact the LWVEF Litigation Department if you need advice on bringing a lawsuit to remedy a situation in your community. See also *Going to Court in the Public Interest: A Guide to Community Groups* (LWVEF Pub. #244, 25¢) and *The Verdict Is In: A Look at Public Interest Litigation* (LWVEF Pub. #536, 25¢).

upcoming election and could also be designed to attract underrepresented segments of the community to the League.

Examples of this comprehensive approach to League study and action abound. The **LWV of Springfield, Illinois** undertook a concerted campaign for open housing. The first step, taken in cooperation with the Urban League, was to conduct a fair housing audit of the local rental market. Teams of blacks and whites interviewed landlords to discover the extent of racial discrimination. The results received wide media coverage. Cases of housing discrimination were reported to the state agency for realty licensing and to the Justice Department. The League then formed a community coalition to strengthen the existing local fair housing ordinance. After the ordinance was amended, the League conducted a second audit and concluded that the law still lacked the teeth necessary to ensure fair housing. The coalition is now seeking to further amend the ordinance to strengthen the powers of the fair housing board and expand its membership to include minority representatives. The League is also seeking federal funds to set up a housing referral service.

The **Houston, Texas League** undertook a variety of efforts to promote school desegregation, based on its study of the local school system. In cooperation with the Parent Teachers Association, the League held six workshops for parents of children in schools undergoing desegregation. When a predominantly white suburb sought to avoid desegregation by forming its own school district, the League filed an *amicus* brief to a suit seeking to prevent the breakaways.

Generating a variety of activities on a single issue has worked well for Leagues acting under state and local HR positions as well. The **Hot Springs, Arkansas League** conducted a study of juvenile justice services in their community under a local program item. The League published and distributed a booklet on court and arrest procedures and conducted a workshop for law enforcement officials. The study led to support for the establishment of an alternative school for dropouts, beginning with League-planned public meetings in support of the school district's grant application for the school. Once the school was established, the LWV recruited volunteers from the community. The League then moved on to lobby the county council for funds to establish a residential center for juvenile offenders; the League president now serves as coordinator of volunteers at the center.

Choosing a manageable focus

One way to draw together disparate HR concerns is to focus on the needs of one age or population group. The **Harford County, Maryland LWV** targeted discrimination against women on the local level, forming a coalition to research the problem, holding a speakout and drafting legislation for the county commission on women. The League also studied local employment policies toward women and supported the establishment of a center for battered wives and rape victims.

The **Baltimore County and City, Maryland Leagues** examined the needs of households headed by women, conducting interviews with single mothers, working with other community groups and holding public hearings on the needs of single parents. The Leagues also worked with neighborhood groups and the local HUD office to formulate recommendations on developing housing programs to meet the needs of single-parent households.

The **Clearwater, Florida League** singled out children in their county for study and action. With HR Committee leadership, the League cosponsored a series of forums, funded in part by the Florida Endowment for the Humanities, which focused on national, state and local public policies affecting children. After reviewing existing programs for teenage parents, the committee plans to organize a coalition to press for a comprehensive educational and social services program to serve young parents.

Leagues have often found that a single, tangible community service project generates wide member interest. Under a local HR position on the need for a central recruitment and referral service for volunteers, the **Santa Fe, New Mexico League** established a Volunteer Information Service (VIS) to recruit and refer volunteers to work in social services programs. With a \$1,600 grant from the



LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

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TO: Members of the House Judiciary Committee

FROM: Peggy Lucas, Human Resources/Social Policy Co-Chair
League of Women Voters of Minnesota

RE: HF 1

DATE: February 7, 1983

The League of Women Voters of Minnesota strongly supports HF 1 and its 18 companions. For the past ten years, ERA has been a top priority for the LWV at all levels.

WHAT WOULD A STATE ERA MEAN?

A state ERA would mean that state government may not make or interpret any law so as to restrict the rights of a person solely on the basis of sex. It means that any protection extended to either sex under the law must be extended to both sexes. Its basic principle is that gender should not be a factor in determining the rights of individuals.

It is important to realize that an ERA would concern governmental actions, not private or social relationships. Its legislative history shows that laws using reasonable classifications based on physiological characteristics unique to one sex will be allowed. ERA means equality not sameness!

WHAT HAS HAPPENED IN OTHER STATES WITH ERA'S?

Currently 17 states have ERAs and the ERA is being considered in other states at the present time. Two of these state ERAs have been in effect since the 1890's while the rest were enacted in the early '70's. Reports from these states with ERAs (many worded identically to the federal amendment) refute the claims of opponents that dire things will come to pass with ERA. The perils of co-ed bathrooms, homosexual marriages, massive family instability and interference in the privacy of family relationships simply have not materialized. A report from Pennsylvania on the impact of its 1971 ERA states "In a family relationship when the choice has been made that one person is the wage earner while the other cares for home and children, the ERA has not interfered. This division of responsibilities is essentially a personal matter based on the relationship of the two people involved."

In sum, the ERA has been succeeding for a decade in a number of states without the repercussion predicted by its opponents and precedents are being set for the application of ERA to the benefit of both sexes.

LWVMN POSITION

The League of Women Voters of Minnesota believes that here in Minnesota most of our laws are already in compliance with the goals of ERA. However, constitutional protection is desirable because: 1. it is permanent; 2. it is clear cut; 3. it is the American way.

We are convinced that equality under the law for men and women is a mainstream idea, supported by a large majority of Americans. We feel strongly that it should be submitted to the people of Minnesota in a simple and straightforward manner. Equality for all should be voted up or down on its own merit without a string of qualifiers or the burden of other agendas.

The Institute For Socioeconomic Studies

THE SOCIOECONOMIC

NEWSLETTER

VOL. III, NO.10

WHITE PLAINS, N.Y.

NOVEMBER, 1978

Canada Revamps Income Maintenance System

In Canada for the first time, the federal income tax system will be used to deliver benefits to low and middle-income families, including all of those with incomes below the poverty line. Unlike the usual tax cuts of the past which automatically excluded those so poor that they already paid no income tax, a new mechanism—a \$200 refundable Child Tax Credit—has been designed that will provide full benefits to these poorest of families who are most in need.

The same benefits will be provided as well to virtually all other families with incomes below the national average. As incomes rise above the average and the need for financial support diminishes, the benefits will be gradually reduced and finally phased out.

Earlier this year, the Carter Administration proposed a nonrefundable \$250 tax credit to replace the standard \$750 exemption, but both House and Senate tax writing committees rejected the proposal.

First benefits under Canada's new Child Tax Credit program will be paid during the early months of 1979. They may be claimed by any parent in receipt of a family allowance (which in virtually all two-parent families means the mother).

To finance the refundable Child Tax Credit, the government has proposed three changes to existing programs. Starting in early 1979 family allowances will be reduced to \$20 a month from the current level of \$25.68. The higher exemption in the personal income tax for dependent children aged 16 and 17 will be reduced to the same level as the exemption for children aged under 16. And the existing tax reduction of \$50 per child will be eliminated.

The combined effect of these three changes along with the refundable Child Tax Credit will be an increase in the benefits received by 1.9 million families with the greatest need and small decreases for 1.7 million families with incomes above the national average. In place of the schedule of benefits created by the present family allowance, tax exemption and tax reduction—a schedule which, for a family with two children, goes from \$616 at the bottom of the income scale to almost \$1,000 at the top—the situation will be reversed.

Greatest benefits will go to those at the bottom and middle of the income range, and smaller benefits will go to those at the top. A poor family with two children, headed by a worker earning the minimum wage, will receive \$264 more next year than at the present; a \$30,000-a-year family will give up \$52.

These changes are expected to bring greater equity to the tax system, greater efficiency to the income security system and provide a base on which governments can build in the future.

Socioeconomics Award Program Announced

The Institute for Socioeconomic Studies has initiated a National Service Awards program to recognize individuals who have made major contributions to socioeconomic progress and the strengthening of work incentives.

One or more of the awards, which include a cash prize of \$5,000, will be made annually. Persons in both the public and private sector are eligible. Names of the 1978 National Service Award winners will be announced later this fall.

Leonard M. Greene, president of The Institute, stated that commitment to reforming welfare will be an important consideration in the selection of the National Service Award recipients.



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DEC 11 1978



League of Women Voters of the United States 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036 Tel. (202) 296-1770

news release

Contact
Nancy Thompson
Public Relations
296-1770 ext. 262

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1978

Washington, D.C.--In testimony prepared for an Internal Revenue Service Hearing today, the League of Women Voters of the U.S. supported an IRS proposal to put the burden of proving non-discrimination on certain private schools claiming tax-exempt status.

Speaking for the 131,000 members of the League of Women Voters of the U.S., Karen Gaddy, president of Charlotte-Mecklenberg County, N.C., League, said "The IRS must see to it that tax breaks are not given to institutions that violate federal civil rights statutes."

In commending the IRS for its current proposal, she noted the IRS had first acknowledged its responsibility in this area in 1971. "The proposed new revenue procedure represents an appropriate and long overdue step in assuring that private institutions receiving tax exemptions abide by nondiscriminatory practices," she said.

From her own League's experience in supporting desegregation, Gaddy noted, "Currently Charlotte-Mecklenberg has a total of 29 private schools in operation, only about half of which existed prior to the implementation of the school desegregation plan.... We believe that if these schools are not following racially non-discriminatory practices, then the IRS procedure is an appropriate means of bringing them into compliance."

Gaddy also focussed on her experience in North Carolina in countering the argument that the IRS procedure violates religious freedom. "If the state department of education is obliged to treat church-related schools like all other schools when it comes to state [education] standards, then certainly all schools should be treated the same when it comes to IRS tax exemptions," she said.

For over a decade the League of Women Voters has consistently supported desegregation efforts at all levels of government, testifying in Congress, monitoring and developing community acceptance for local desegregation plans and joining court suits as amicus.

#

Copies to : Pam
Ganette

APR 2 1979

3915 3rd Avenue N.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota

March 29, 1979

Dear friend

The case of Weber v. Kaiser Aluminum and United Steelworkers is shaping up to be the most important court battle over equal rights for Blacks, Chicanos, Native Americans and women in recent times.

This case threatens the affirmative action gains which have been won by those most discriminated against. We feel that it is necessary for all those who defend affirmative action to join forces and plan how we in the Twin Cities can best help defeat Weber. Already in other cities there have been rallies jointly sponsored by the labor movement, civil rights organizations and women's rights groups to mobilize public opinion against Weber.

Therefore, we are calling a meeting for Thursday, April 5 at 7:00 pm in room 216 of the downtown Minneapolis Public Library to ~~discuss planning educational and protest activities here.~~ We hope you can attend this meeting and join with us in this important effort for affirmative action.

Sincerely,

Charles W. Breese

Executive Board,
Twin Cities NOW

Charles Breese, President
NAACP-St. Paul Chapter*

Marcela Trujillo

Marcella Trujillo,
Chicano Studies Department
University of Minnesota*

University Community NOW

Center City NOW

Jose Cortez *Matthew Little*

Jose Cortez

Matthew Little,
First vice-president
Minneapolis NAACP*

Mary Henderson

Mary Henderson,
Coalition of Labor Union Women*
Center City NOW

*Organizations listed for identification purposes only

[1960]

PEOPLE AREN'T BORN PREJUDICED

by IAN STEVENSON, M. D.



PHOTOGRAPH BY MURRAY ZINN



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