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ADVISORY NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCILS

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HEARING

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-THIRD CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

H.R. 12109

TO AMEND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SELF-GOVERNMENT
AND GOVERNMENTAL REORGANIZATION ACT TO CLARIFY THE
PROVISION RELATING TO THE REFERENDUM ON THE ISSUE
OF THE ADVISORY NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCILS

APRIL 2, 1974

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Committee on the District of Columbia



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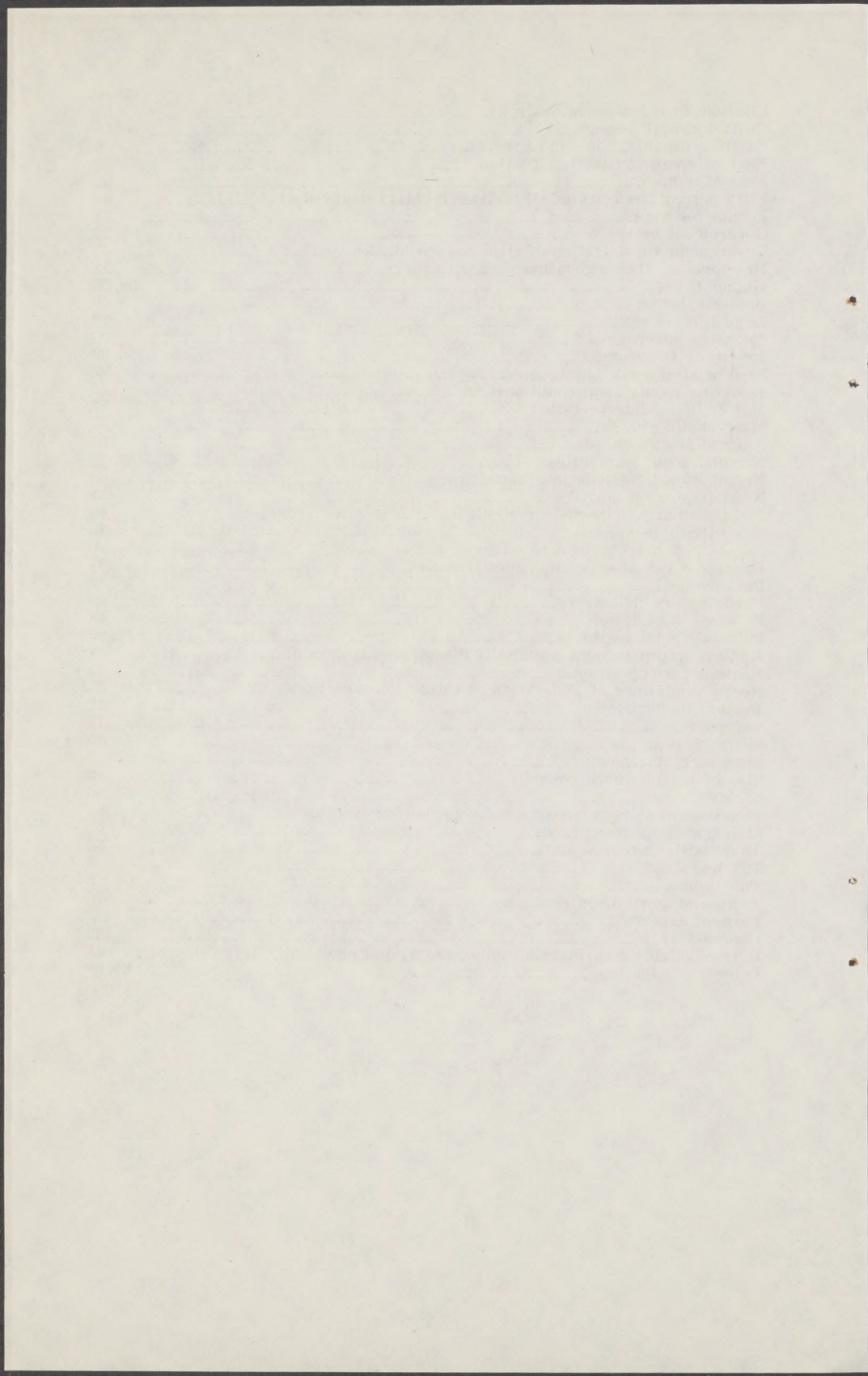
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ADVISORY NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCILS

TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1974

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D.C.

The committee met, pursuant to notice at 9:30 a.m., in room 6226, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Senator Thomas F. Eagleton (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senator Eagleton.

Staff present: Robert Harris, staff director; Andrew E. Manatos, associate staff director; and Colbert I. King, minority staff director.

The CHAIRMAN. Good morning, ladies and gentlemen.

This morning we are holding a hearing to take testimony on H.R. 12109, a bill to amend the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act to clarify the provision relating to the referendum on the issue of the Advisory Neighborhood Councils.

At the present time, approval by "a majority of the registered voters of the District of Columbia" is necessary, at the May 7 referendum, for adoption of the Advisory Neighborhood Councils.

This bill would amend the standard for adoption to "a majority of those voting on the issue."

I now place in the record a copy of H.R. 12109, commonly known as the Advisory Neighborhood Council bill.

[The bill referred to follows:]

(1)

H. R. 12109

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 26, 1974

Read twice and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia

AN ACT

To amend the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act to clarify the provision relating to the referendum on the issue of the advisory neighborhood councils.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the first paragraph of the matter on the referendum
4 ballot relating to the advisory neighborhood councils, ap-
5 pearing in section 703 (a) of the District of Columbia Self-
6 Government and Governmental Reorganization Act is
7 amended to read as follows:

8 "In addition, the Act referred to above authorizes the

1 establishment of advisory neighborhood councils if a major-
 2 ity of the registered qualified voters of the District voting on
 3 this issue in this referendum vote for the establishment of
 4 such councils.”

Passed the House of Representatives March 25, 1974.

Attest:

W. PAT JENNINGS,

Clerk.

The CHAIRMAN. The first witness this morning is the ranking Democrat of the District of Columbia Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, Congressman Donald M. Fraser.

STATEMENT OF DONALD M. FRASER, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MINNESOTA

Mr. FRASER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I do not have a written statement, in part, because I wanted to keep my testimony brief.

THE ISSUE

The issue before the committee is whether a majority of the voters will take the time and trouble to go to the polls with respect to voting with regard to the Advisory Neighborhood Councils as to whether the law should be left as it is—which would require in effect a majority of all of those who are potentially permitted to go to the polls.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the issue before the committee today, a very narrow one really, the question of the Neighborhood Advisory Council is going to be on the ballot come May 7, and will be voted on by the voters of the District of Columbia, along with the Home Rule Charter itself.

Are those the only two propositions that will be on the ballot on May 7?

Mr. FRASER. I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. So the issue before this committee this morning is the majority type of vote necessary in order to accept or reject the concept of the Neighborhood Advisory Councils. Is that correct?

Mr. FRASER. That is my understanding, Mr. Chairman. That is the only issue.

TURNOUT EXPECTED

I call attention to the figures for voting in the District of Columbia with respect to the general election of 1970, and the general election of 1972, which included a Presidential election.

In 1970, 45 percent of the registered voters in the District voted.

In 1972, in a Presidential election year, 54.3 percent of the registered voters voted.

While there is considerable interest in the District of Columbia home rule question, and we expect a generous turnout, it would be extraordinary if we were to find a turnout that exceeded that of a Federal Presidential election year. So, if that is so, one would predict only 50 percent or fewer would turn out on election day. Then, if they should be slightly under 50 percent, it would be impossible for Advisory Neighborhood Councils to be approved as the law now reads.

If it turns out to be 51 percent, then one would have to get about 98 percent of the vote in order for them to pass.

Mr. Chairman, insofar as I know, in elections in the United States, there is no precedent for measuring the vote against all potential voters. Meaning in this case all those who have registered.

There are cases of extraordinary majorities being required, for example in my own State of Minnesota, to call a constitutional convention, three-fifths of all of the electors voting on the question are required.

The CHAIRMAN. That is three-fifths, 60 percent of all those who do in fact vote, not three-fifths of the total registered electorate.

Mr. FRASER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. For instance in my State of Missouri, we require two-thirds approval on some bond issues, and that is quite common. An amendment to the State constitution also takes a two-thirds vote. But again, it is a two-thirds vote of those voting in the election.

SIMILAR REQUIREMENTS

Do you know of any city, county, State, whatever form of government, that requires anything similar to what is currently in the Home Rule Charter of a 50 percent of the total registered voters?

Mr. FRASER. I know of no comparable vote requirement in any election for any purpose anywhere in the United States.

That does not mean there are not any, but I have not encountered any in my 20 years of experience.

CONCEPT OF ADVISORY NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCILS

The CHAIRMAN. Could I ask you a few questions about the concept of the Neighborhood Advisory Councils? I admit it is not a specific issue before us in terms of the measure of the vote thereon, but it is the substantive issue which will be voted on in any event.

Are there any Neighborhood Advisory Councils in operation anywhere in the United States to your knowledge?

Mr. FRASER. I have made an exhaustive survey in the city of New York. They have created neighborhood planning boards which have an advisory role with respect to planning and zoning.

They have not at this time provided, however, that they be directly elected by the people in the area. I think they are appointed.

In the State of Indiana there has been some exploration of this concept. In Detroit, in a new city charter, I am told there is provision for the concept of neighborhood councils. And there is, of course, a report of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations which a few years ago strongly urged consideration of this concept as a way of bridging the gap between the citizens of a city and the central government.

There is this general feeling that in large urban centers there is, in a sense, a distance and alienation between the average citizen and the highly centralized city government. The Advisory Commission thought that Neighborhood Advisory Councils would help to bridge this gap.

TAX LEVY

The CHAIRMAN. I know this is an issue in which you are intimately knowledgeable: Would there be a special levy that would be allocated for the Neighborhood Advisory Councils?

Mr. FRASER. Yes. Well, it is not a special levy, but is an amount allocated to the neighborhood council which is based on the portion of the population of that advisory council which it bears to the entire city. They get that proportion or share of what 1 penny per \$100 evaluation would raise on property tax.

In practice, the question of where the money would come from is probably largely academic.

That is simply a measure of the minimum amount which would be obtained. I might add that that turns out to be roughly 50 cents a person, although in high-income areas, they obviously would be contributing more than in the low-income areas where they, in a sense, would be beneficiaries. But citywide, it is an average of 50 cents per person.

The CHAIRMAN. What would be the general parameters in terms of size of a neighborhood council?

SIZE OF NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCIL

Mr. FRASER. This is a matter left to the discretion of the city council.

I would expect the city council to go through a series of steps in attempting to define neighborhoods.

For example, I think they might want to put out some tentative neighborhoods, and then ask for citizen comment, and neighborhood organizational comment on the proposed boundaries. Perhaps, in the end, adopt what might amount to be a tentative breakdown of neighborhoods in order that neighborhoods that wanted an advisory council could bring their petition in.

It is not automatic. A neighborhood has to get 5 percent of the registered voters to show interest before anything happens.

At that time, it would seem the city council could make an adjustment in the boundary that was in the interest of the citizens.

CITY COUNCIL AUTHORITY

The CHAIRMAN. Could the city council just reject the concept entirely—assuming it was passed by the voters by whatever vote?

Mr. FRASER. I am not so sure about that.

I had thought that they had general authority to amend. They do have general power to legislate with respect to advisory councils.

The CHAIRMAN. They certainly would have power to modify it.

Mr. FRASER. They would have power to modify it, and I always assumed the power to modify gives you the power to do away with them in practical terms if it turned out they did not want them.

The CHAIRMAN. It could be modified down to a skeleton function?

Mr. FRASER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. They would have the power to withhold funds, would they not, insofar as setting up their budget is concerned?

Mr. FRASER. Well, this gets into this, at one point it was very clear that they had the power to, in effect, override any of the provisions of section 738 which sets it up.

As it is finally written, and I must confess I am not that certain, if they are advisory councils, whether they could simply withhold the money, I am not clear. But I think in practical terms, if they did want to discourage them or do away with them, they would not have any difficulty.

The CHAIRMAN. The principal section dealing with Advisory Neighborhood Councils, section 738, and the last subsection of this is G:

"The council—which means the city council—shall have authority in accordance with provisions of this act to legislate with respect to the Advisory Neighborhood Councils established in this section."

So I think it is pretty broad legislative authority insofar as the modification change or alteration of Neighborhood Advisory Councils.

Probably, as you say, up to the point of almost negating them, if that be their solemn intent because the power to modify is the power to destroy, as said one of our founding fathers who will be nameless.

I interrupted you, Congressman Fraser, in your presentation of your statement.

Mr. FRASER. I think the points, Mr. Chairman, that you have been raising in your questions are the important points.

The CHAIRMAN. As you view it, what would be the potential?

I know it is up to the council to try to define what a neighborhood is—to hold hearings—and 5 percent of the people want to be declared a neighborhood, and they say no, that is too small, we want to make it a little bigger.

NUMBER OF NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCILS

About how many neighborhood councils did you roughly envision as an outside parameter, or did you give it any thought?

Mr. FRASER. Yes, there has been a considerable amount of discussion of this matter.

I would think the fewest there should be, it would be, perhaps 10 or 12.

In effect, you would have the largest neighborhood concept. I might think that would create too large a neighborhood council. What would be preferable would be to have smaller, more homogeneous areas in which the residents really found themselves with a council that represented what they themselves think of a neighborhood.

These are often defined by tradition and custom, and then there might be a federation structure up to a larger area, there might be a federation structure within the so-called service district.

I think they have something like nine service districts, but leaving that in the original smaller unit to be more homogeneous neighborhood, I might add my own hope is that when the citizens elected someone, they would do so from a district of a population of 1,500 to 2,000 people, and translate it into families, that might be anywhere from 500 to 600 families?

One of the expectations from this is that there would be a high probability that the people who voted for their neighborhood representative would know the person.

They would have personal knowledge of him, and it is felt this would be important in assuring they get somebody who they regard as genuinely concerned about the neighborhood interests.

If they know him on a personal level, this is much more likely to happen than just some name they read about, or picked up through some kind of advertising.

DIFFERENCE IN VOTER APPROVAL

The CHAIRMAN. There will be these two propositions: (1) the Home Rule Charter itself; and (2) the Neighborhood Advisory Council on the ballot.

As between the two, insofar as significance in terms of the District of Columbia, it is quite obvious that the basic home rule concept itself far transcends in significance, in importance to the neighborhood council concept.

If that be the case, if it be the far more significant issue, is there any logic in having the majority of those voters who participate, either accept or reject the more significant issue, and at the same time require this far more vigorous voter approval of 50 percent of all the eligible voters of the District for the less significant issue?

Mr. FRASER. The Chairman is making a good point.

The overwhelming issue is the home rule measure—which the chairman had a large part in drafting—and the neighborhood council, if it passes, may prove to be a useful adjunct, but the heart of the home rule business is in the first question.

The CHAIRMAN. Assume the voters adopt the Home Rule Charter. Also assume, by whatever measure of the vote, that they reject the neighborhood council measure. The city council under the charter, one-third being elected in an operation, could if they saw fit, go to the neighborhood advisory council concept if they wanted to?

Mr. FRASER. Yes, sir.

CITY COUNCIL AUTHORITY

The CHAIRMAN. Let us assume that both are accepted by the voters on May 7. We have already agreed, under the section I quoted earlier, that if the District of Columbia City Council finds that the concept of neighborhood advisory councils is unwieldy, unworkable, or what have you, that they have considerable opportunity to affect their future utilization.

Mr. FRASER. Yes, sir. I think they could reshape them, or in effect probably do away with them.

The CHAIRMAN. In effect probably do away with them?

Mr. FRASER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Fraser.

Mr. FRASER. Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. Congressman Landgrebe is going to be with us some time this morning, and when he does appear, we will put him on as promptly as we can.

We are going to have a panel of citizens who are against changing the voting criteria for the adoption of advisory neighborhood councils, and if these ladies and gentlemen will come forward, we would appreciate it.

Mrs. Dorothy Maultsby, The Committee in Opposition of the Advisory Neighborhood Councils;

Mr. Leaford Williams, president, North Michigan Park Civic Association;

Mr. George W. Brady, president, Federation of Citizens Associations;

Mr. Robert Gleason, chairman, Committee Against Layered Local Government;

Mr. Joseph West, representing the District of Columbia Young Republicans Club; and

Mrs. Carol M. C. Santos, Capitol Hill Residents Against Advisory Neighborhood Councils.

DICHOTOMY IN VOTING PATTERNS

Before this panel makes its presentation, I think it should be expressed in essence what the context of the hearing is. As stated by Congressman Fraser, the question of advisory neighborhood councils will be on the ballot on May 7 in the District of Columbia. And the question is: Should it be voted on as the charter itself, for home rule, by simple majority of those who actually vote, or by the 50 percent or better requirement that is the current operative law?

This dichotomy in voting patterns is really a genuine misunderstanding in the conference on the home rule bill. Congressman Fraser, at all points during that discussion, assumed and based his argument in favor of the advisory councils on the fact it would be submitted to the voters in the same manner as the charter.

Others beyond the Senators and Congressmen themselves, believe the notion that it is to have some kind of a special voting criteria. Hence, that is where the misunderstanding arose, and that is the reason for the hearing today.

We will start with Mrs. Maultsby.

STATEMENTS OF MRS. DOROTHY MAULTSBY, THE COMMITTEE IN OPPOSITION OF THE ADVISORY NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCILS; LEAFORD WILLIAMS, NORTH MICHIGAN PARK CIVIC ASSOCIATION; GEORGE W. BRADY, PAST PRESIDENT, FEDERATION OF CITIZENS ASSOCIATIONS; ROBERT GLEASON, CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE AGAINST LAYERED LOCAL GOVERNMENT; JOSEPH WEST, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA YOUNG REPUBLICANS CLUB; AND MRS. CAROL M. C. SANTOS, CAPITOL HILL RESIDENTS AGAINST ADVISORY NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCILS.

Mrs. MAULTSBY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and members of the Senate District Committee.

I am Dorothy M. Maultsby, chairman, Citizens Committee in Opposition to Advisory Councils. We are grateful for the opportunity to appear before you to present our views.

Our basic opposition to the advisory councils is threefold.

EXISTING ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

First, there are enough existing effective organizations in the District of Columbia whose purposes and aims encompass the purposes and aims of advisory councils. Specific reference is made to the 13 neighborhood centers, several of which are operated by the United Planning Organization and others which are established as community corporations.

Each center has a board of directors to whom the staff is responsible, and a Neighborhood Advisory Council which keeps the board advised of the needs and desires of the community. Together, there are approximately 39 organizations existing under the umbrella of neighborhood development programs. Additionally, existing is the Metropolitan Citizens Advisory Council (MCAC) which is an effective coalition of city groups welded together as an advisory group to the United Planning Organization.

The MCAC represents nine organizations throughout the city. There also exists the model cities program among whose activities include attempting to coordinate all District Government agencies and Federal programs having an impact on the model neighborhood so as to prevent duplication and encourage Federal and local cooperation in meeting the needs of the model neighborhood as determined by the residents.

This is an elected board, I might add, Mr. Chairman.

The program also encourages the full participation of all public, private, and voluntary agencies and institutions toward responding to the continuing need for planning with the model neighborhood residents.

There is also a Model Cities Commission consisting of 29 voting members, 24 of whom were elected to represent the 20 wards and youth of the model neighborhood.

I have attached exhibit 1 to show the basic functions and purposes of the Model Cities Commission.

Further, existing in the District of Columbia is the Service Area System which is a program aimed at improving service delivery at the neighborhood level, increasing effectiveness and efficiency of government, and increasing the responsiveness of government to citizens.

A representative of practically every District agency is assigned to the nine service area committees. The services have been very effective. Specific functions of the service area committee are found in exhibits 2 through 2A.

Additional neighborhood organizations designed to provide the opportunity for members of the community, including youths, to have a voice and to participate in educational, recreational, and employment programs which will benefit them in their community, are the 20 existing Neighborhood Planning Councils. (See exhibits 3 and 3A).

In addition to the 61 organizations listed above are 22 citizen-interest committees under the auspices of the District of Columbia Federation of Civic Associations, Inc. Eight area committees (one committee for each city ward) and 61 citizen or civic organizations. (See exhibit 4.) There are documented and organized 122 committees with the same basic goals and purposes as advisory councils.

If you will look at exhibit 4, it will also list those organizations which are currently in operation.

Therefore, in addition to the 101 organizations to which I have referred, there is a possibility there can be as many as 100 or more Neighborhood Advisory Councils superimposed over the existing councils.

CITIZEN UNAWARENESS

The second objection that the committee has with the establishment of advisory councils is the fact that the citizens of the community who would undertake the financial responsibility for the councils are not fully aware of the fact that they were not a mandatory part of the home rule bill. A telephone poll of approximately 100 homeowners regarding the advisory councils also revealed the fact that they were not aware of the impact upon real estate taxes. When informed of the bill, they expressed shock and deep concern.

I would like to say here attached to my testimony is a list of those citizens, including the citizens of our committee.

Therefore, the committee feels that little has been done to educate taxpayers and property owners of the true financial responsibilities of the councils.

IMPOSITION OF TAXES

Third, we feel the utilization of property taxes, as clearly specified in the bill, to finance Advisory Neighborhood Councils is not only an imposition upon property owners, but reflects a lack of implementation of the democratic process. Homeowners and other property owners are penalized in the interest of a few citizens of the District of Columbia.

The inequity of the funding source does not encase the interest of retired, elderly, low and middle income, and disabled property owners—whatever the cost.

CREATION OF CONFUSION

Finally, consideration should be given to the fact that the frustration, confusion, and dissolution created by superimposing numerous Advisory Neighborhood Councils on existing councils, committees, and other organizations does not justify the possible chaos to be created in city affairs.

Therefore, we, as concerned citizens and taxpayers, submit to you for your support and approval the following request:

REMAIN AS LEGISLATED

1. That section 738 of the home rule bill (Referendum Ballot and Notice of Voting) remains as originally legislated. Without such provision, a very small number of the registered voters in the District can approve an activity that will affect the status of all taxpayers.

The fact that backers of the advisory councils fear that the proposal would go to defeat if approval of the majority of registered voters is required is an indication of the resentment to the establishment of the councils.

We, as taxpayers and property owners, are concerned for the future course of our city, particularly with the new thrust that will be brought about by the acceptance of the home rule charter. It is in our sincere desire to accept and implement the home rule charter as a true beginning of self-determination for the District of Columbia.

To establish deterrents such as Advisory Neighborhood Councils to the process of orderly undertaking and flow of activities as a result of the charter acceptance will be damaging to the morale of the citizenry of the District of Columbia.

We again respectfully request your consideration of our request with the hope that you will act accordingly.

[The exhibits referred to follow:]

MODEL CITIES PROGRAM

By Order of the Commissioner (71-392) the Model Cities Program was transferred to the Office of Housing Programs on November 2, 1971. Mr. Banks became the Administrator for the Program by virtue of the Order and Mr. Roosevelt Greer, Jr., is the Program Director. He has held that position since May, 1969.

PURPOSE OF THE ORGANIZATION:

To lift the quality of life in the Model Neighborhood through self-determination and self-fulfillment. Basic to this is the establishment of economic self-sufficiency through the creation of adequate income levels, consumer protection, expansion of employment and entrepreneurship together with supportive social and physical planning for service delivery and environmental control.

GENERAL STATUS:

There are 92 staff positions including supportive clerical services on the city staff. The Model Cities Commission has 29 voting members, 24 of whom were elected on March 23, 1971 representing the twenty wards and youth of the Model Neighborhood. The city at large is represented by one youth and four adults appointed by the Mayor. There are five non-voting ex-officio members representing agencies having programs which affect the Model Neighborhood. The Model Cities Commission also has a staff consisting of an Executive Director and 40 other positions devoted to program development, information dispersal and community organization.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES:

1. Studies the economic, physical and social problems of the Model Neighborhood setting goals, mapping program approaches and coordinating existing efforts toward a resolution of the problems analyzed.
2. Determines priorities for attacking the ills of the Model Neighborhood and encourages developments aimed at their solution.
3. Attempts to coordinate all District Government agencies as well as Federal programs having an impact on the Model Neighborhood so as to prevent duplication and encourage Federal and local cooperation in meeting the needs of the Model Neighborhood as determined by the residents.
4. Encourages the full participation of all public, private, and voluntary agencies and institutions toward responding to the continuing need for planning with the Model Neighborhood residents.
5. Evaluates and monitors all projects implemented under the aegis of the Model Cities Commission.

RECENT ADVANCES:

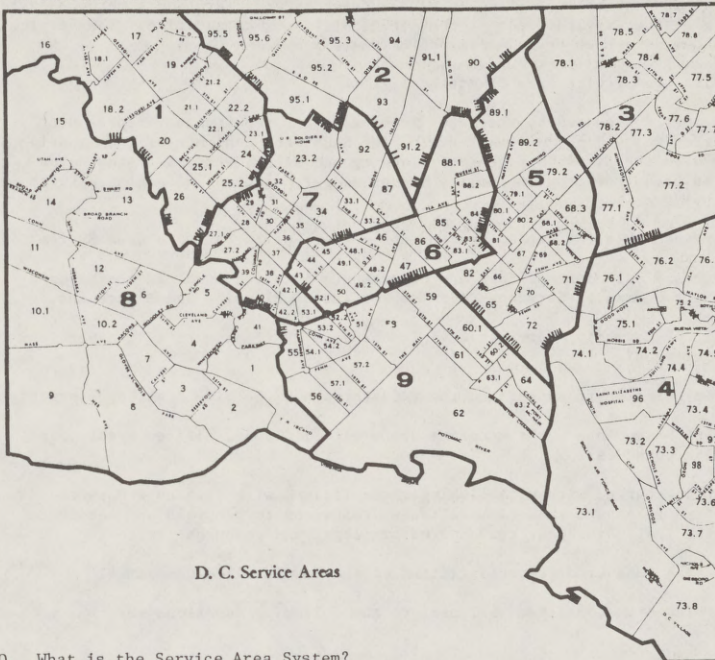
Completion of a plan for program action during its second year of operation with priority being given to economic and physical development. Supportive programming is planned in the areas of training, education and placement; child care; health, and complementary projects.

ALLIED AGENCIES:

All District of Columbia government agencies and their Federal counterparts. All private and voluntary agencies having an impact on the Model Neighborhood.

Service Area System

The City's Service Area System was established by the Mayor in April, 1970, to broaden and strengthen municipal services to the community. The following information is provided so that both City employees and Service Area residents will have a better understanding of the system and thus be able to help it work with maximum effectiveness.



- Q. What is the Service Area System?
- A. The Service Area System is a program aimed at improving service delivery at the neighborhood level, increasing effectiveness and efficiency of government, and increasing the responsiveness of government to citizens.
- Q. Who initiated the Service Area System?
- A. The Mayor, by Executive Order No. 70-142, dividing the City of Washington into nine Service Areas and establishing a Service Area Committee in each area.
- Q. What is a Service Area?
- A. One of nine areas of the City identified on the basis of natural and man-made barriers, the boundaries of community organizations and neighborhoods, the Model Neighborhood and existing agency lines.
- Q. What is a Service Area Committee?
- A. A committee composed of representatives of city service delivery agencies and allied governmental agencies.

EXHIBIT 2

3. Why was the Service Area System developed?
1. First, City agencies historically have adopted different service district boundaries, making joint planning and coordinated operations difficult. Second, City agencies have planned and operated their programs with too much independence of each other, resulting in overlap, waste, failure to use manpower with maximum effectiveness, duplication of effort, and failure to pool resources to meet community needs. Third, working relationships with citizens have been inadequate, resulting in plans, programs and operational methods failing to meet the varying needs of the City's different communities. The Service Area System is a step toward eliminating these problems.
3. Who chairs the Service Area Committees?
1. A SAC member designated by the Mayor from among the departmental representatives. In addition to guiding the operations of the SACs, the chairmen will meet periodically with the City's Director of Planning and Management and/or the Mayor to review needs for program, policy and/or budget positions affecting Service Areas.
3. Who is responsible for implementation and support of the Service Area System?
1. The Mayor and agencies, offices and departments involved, and, in the Mayor's office, the Community Services Division, Office of Planning and Management.
3. How will the Community Services Division provide staff support to the Service Area Committees?
1. CS will provide staff support to the SACs through CS Service Area Representatives.
3. Will there be a close working relationship with citizens, citizen groups, and non-public agencies?
1. Each SAC is charged with establishing close liaison with citizen groups and taking steps to assure that citizen ideas, reactions to programs and needs are heard, and that government responds within legal and resource limits.
3. What are the long term responsibilities of the Service Area Committee?
1. Each Service Area Committee will perform the following functions for the Mayor:
1. Review the problems and needs of the Service Area, identify services currently available, take steps to improve service delivery--steps within the authority of individual members--and recommend action by Departments, CS or the Mayor.
 2. Review proposals referred by the Mayor, CS or Department heads for new projects or for renewal of existing projects to be operated by any District Government Agency.
 3. Assist the Director for Human Resources in the development of an annual report on the social state of the District.
 4. Assist CS in developing new procedures for improved interagency coordination.
 5. Undertake special projects assigned by the Mayor.

EXHIBIT 2A

- Q. Which agencies have representatives on the nine Service Area Committees?
- A. Initially, Corrections, Economic Development, Fire, General Services, Human Resources, Highways and Traffic, Office of Human Rights, Libraries, Manpower Administration, Metropolitan Police, National Capital Housing Authority (where applicable), Public Schools, Recreation, Redevelopment Land Agency (where applicable), Environmental Services, Youth Opportunity Services, Office of Assistant to the Mayor for Housing (Service Areas 3 and 4), National Capital Planning Commission, and National Park Service.
- Q. Is the Model Neighborhood included in the Service Area System?
- A. Yes. The Model Neighborhood is Service Area 6.
- Q. How can I find out more about the Service Area System?
- A. Call or visit the Community Services Division of the Office of Planning and Management, District Building, Room 215 (629-4612, 4168, or 2060).

EXHIBIT 2B

**OFFICE OF YOUTH OPPORTUNITY SERVICES
NEIGHBORHOOD PLANNING COUNCIL ELECTIONS
HOW TO GET INVOLVED**

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE NPC?

The purpose of the Neighborhood Planning Councils is to provide the structure for adult and youth participation in the development, implementation, and evaluation of programs for the children and youth of their respective localities.

WHAT IS THE OBJECTIVE OF THE NPC?

The objective of the Neighborhood Planning Councils is to provide the opportunity for members of the community from ages thirteen (13) and over to have a voice and participate in educational, recreational and employment programs designed to benefit them in their communities.

The Neighborhood Planning Council has the general responsibility of assisting the community in participating in the elections by conducting meetings related to the elections, widely publicizing the elections, and establishing the machinery to conduct the elections.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF AN NPC

Anyone living within the geographic boundaries of the Neighborhood Planning Council area and 13 years of age or older is automatically a member of the Neighborhood Planning Council. However, one must register with the Neighborhood Planning Council in order to become a voting member. This registration can be done on election day or during any regularly scheduled Neighborhood Planning Council meeting, or by contacting any official Neighborhood Planning Council member and completing the appropriate forms.

THE DATE AND TIME OF ELECTIONS

Each Neighborhood Planning Council shall hold an election on April 10, 1974. The polls shall be open from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. The Neighborhood Planning Council members shall elect from among themselves all officers.

THE QUALIFICATIONS OF NOMINEES FOR NPC OFFICERS

Adult Candidates for office must be over 21 years of age and reside within the geographical boundaries of the Neighborhood Planning Council where he is seeking office.

Youth Candidates for office must be between the ages of 13 and 21 years of age and reside within the geographical boundaries of the Neighborhood Planning Council where he is seeking office.

HOW TO GET NOMINATED TO RUN FOR NPC OFFICE

Candidates for office of the Neighborhood Planning Council must be nominated at a general Council meeting on elections in the month of March. There must be at least two (2) candidates running for each office.

Names of each candidate shall be placed on a sample ballot and posted at least ten (10) days prior to the election to assist people in voting and publicizing the election.

CONTACT

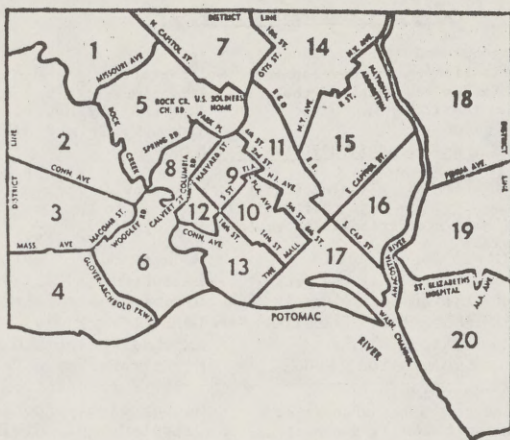
For additional information call 629-5384 or 629-3551



APRIL 10, 1974

SCHEDULE OF NEIGHBORHOOD PLANNING COUNCILS
NOMINATION MEETINGS AND MAP

BELOW ARE THE DATES, TIMES, AND PLACES WHERE THE NOMINATION MEETINGS
BE HELD FOR THE NEIGHBORHOOD PLANNING COUNCIL ELECTIONS. LOOK AT THE
TO FIND THE NEIGHBORHOOD PLANNING COUNCIL AREA IN WHICH YOU LIVE.



#1--March 20, 1974
Lincoln Jr. High
& Oglethorpe St., NW
7:00 p.m.

#2--March 26, 1974
Chase Comm. Cntr.
1st Ave. & McKinley, NW
7:00 p.m.

#3--March 27, 1974
Brook Church
Mer Rd & Wisc. Ave., NW
7:00 p.m.

#4--March 18, 1974
Ladies Library
1st & V Sts., N.W. (7:30 pm)

#5--March 21, 1974
Alph Elementary
& Hamilton Sts., NW
7:00 p.m.

#6--March 13, 1974
Albans Guild (Hall)
1st & Mass. Aves., N.W.
7:00 p.m.

#7--March 19, 1974
Stian Reform Church
Hamp. Ave. & Oneida, NE
7:00 p.m.

NPC #8--March 20, 1974
Lincoln Jr. High
16th & Irving St., NW
7:00 p.m.

NPC #9--March 18, 1974
St. Augustana Church
N.H. Ave. & V St., N.W.
5:00 p.m.

NPC #10--March 19, 1974
YWCA
901 Rhode Island Ave., NW
7:00 p.m.

NPC #11--March 21, 1974
Saint Martins
1912 N. Capitol St., NW
7:00 p.m.

NPC #12--March 20, 1974
Morgan School
17th & Calif. Sts., N.W.
6:00 p.m.

NPC #13--March 13, 1974
West End Library
24th & L Sts., N.W.
7:00 p.m.

NPC #14--March 15, 1974
Taft Jr. High
18th & Perry St., NE
7:30 p.m.

NPC #15--March 15, 1974
Montello Ingram Church
10th & Mass Ave., NE
7:00 p.m.

NPC #16--March 18, 1974
Enrichment Center
729 8th St., S.E.
6:30 p.m.

NPC #17--March 20, 1974
M. L. King Rec. Cntr.
203 N St., S. W.
7:00 p.m.

NPC #18--

NPC #19--March 13, 1974
Anacostia Neigh. Museum
M. L. King Ave., S.E.
7:30 p.m.

NPC #20--March 19, 1974
Johanning Baptist Cntr.
4025 9th St., S.E.
7:00 p.m.

A Partial List of Effective Organizations in The District of Columbia Whose Purposes and Aims Encompass the Purposes and Aims of Proposed Advisory Councils

Nine Service Area Committees
 Brightwood Community Association
 Metropolitan Citizens Advisory Council
 Capital Hill Community Council
 Peoples Involvement Corporation (PIC)
 Capitol View Civic Association
 Model Cities
 Central North East Civic Association
 South West House
 Central North West Civic Association
 South East House
 Civic Betterment Association
 Far North East Neighborhood Development Center
 Cleveland Park Citizens Association
 Center City Community Corporation (CCCC)
 Deanwood Citizens Association
 Friendship House
 Dupont Park Civic Association
 Change, Inc.
 East Central Civic Association
 Near North East Neighborhood Development Center
 Eastland Gardens Civic Association
 Neighborhood Development Center #1, # 2, and # 3
 Edgewood Civic Association
 Adams Morgan Community Council
 Foggy Bottom Restoration Association
 Lincoln Newton
 Fort Davis Improvement Association
 Neighbors, Inc.
 Fort Stanton Civic Association
 Rock Creek East Neighborhood League
 Fort Totten Civic Association
 United Planning Organization
 Friendship Citizens Association
 Urban League
 Garfield-Douglas Heights Civic Association
 Health & Welfare Council
 Gateway Community Association
 (2) Twenty Neighborhood Planning Councils
 Black United Front
 Brookland Civic Asso.
 Hospitality House
 Ivy City-Trinidad Citizens Asso.
 NAACP
 Kalorama Citizens Asso.
 Upper North East
 Coordinating Council
 Kingdon Park Civic Asso.
 Benning Ridge Civic Asso.
 Lamond-Riggs Citizens Asso.
 Bloomingdale Civic Asso.
 LeDroit Park Civic Asso.
 Marshall Heights Civic Asso.
 Mayfair-Parkside-Paradise
 Civic Association
 Midway Civic Association
 Olivet Heights Civic Asso.
 North East Boundary Civic Asso.
 North Michigan Park Civic Asso.
 Civic League of N. Portal Estate
 N. W. Boundary Civic Asso.
 Oldest Inhabitants, Inc.
 Palisade Citizens Asso.
 Penn-Naylor Citizens Asso.
 Pleasant Plains Civic Asso.
 Public Interest Civic Asso.
 Queens Chapel Civic Asso.
 River Terrace Community Org.
 Robert T. Freeman Dental Soc.
 Rock Creek Civic Asso.
 Shepherd Park Citizens Asso.
 Skyland Park Civic Asso.
 South East Civic Asso.
 Washington Highland Civic Asso.
 Woodridge Civic Asso.

EXHIBIT 4

Citizens In Opposition to Advisory Neighborhood Councils

NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
John E. McKinnon	153 Dordery St S.W.	563-8447
Aileen C. Green	1217 Conant Ave N.E.	573-8911
Fred H. Green	1217 Conant Ave N.E.	541-8111
Louis M. Whitehurst	2523 13th St. N.W.	265-5214
Zella Williams	1909 Ridge St S.E.	678-2320
Cleveland Williams	1909 Ridge St S.E.	" "
Theodore H. Sanger	4124 Holt Ave N.W.	882-1460
Marion L. Sanger	4124 Berkman Ave N.W.	882-1460
Jackie Sanger	4124 Berkman Ave N.W.	882-1460
Anward V. Johnson	429 Emerson N.W.	887-0058
Thurston A. Johnson	429 Emerson N.W.	" "
Christine Sanders	616 Kennedy St N.E.	576-6759
Sherry V. Young	616 Kennedy St	526-6759
Bill Johnson	511 Ogletowne St N.E.	529-5215
Barbara M. Johnson	541 Ogletowne St N.E.	529-5215
Robert Hall	545 Madison N.E.	635-2186
Ernest Hall	545 Madison N.E.	635-2186
Alfred Durham	42 Kensington Pl N.E.	529-2846
Miss Rose D. Flinn	398 Madison St N.E.	529-3210
Miss Josephine Harris	549 Madison N.E.	526-0794
Miss Kenneth Harris	549 Madison N.E.	526-0794
Nancy H. Banner	3003 Van Ness St N.W.	244-5015

Citizens In Opposition to Advisory Neighborhood Councils

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
James A. Williams Jr Marian Brown	1017 9th St NE 309 (Peabody St.)	397-5042
Sumner R. Robinson	309 Peabody St, N.E.	
Artie Lee Dargan	313 Peabody St N.E.	
William Walter	5815-3rd St N.E.	
Walter H. Walter	5815-3rd St, N.E.	
Mrs. Mrs. J. Lloyd Holloway	305 Peabody St, N.E.	
R. F. Jones	618-7th St, N.E. N.C.	
Esther Reed	1418-Bangor, St S.E.	
Mrs. Mattie Tyler	402 Peabody St, N.E.	
Mrs. Margaret Chichester	2533-11th St N.W. N.C.	
Mrs. M. David Hill	308 Peabody St N.E.	
Mrs. J. Lloyd Holloway		
Ada Johnson	700 4th St N.E.	
John W. Maranell	231- Peabody St, N.E.	
W. W. Alstott	527 OLETHORPE ST N.E.	
Ellen Fay McFay	2100 Channing ST N.E. APT-16.	
Hilda G. Williams	1017- 9th St. N. W.	
Josephine Mitchell	- 227 Arbor St, N.E.	

Citizens In Opposition to Advisory Neighborhood Councils

NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
Jatkins Anne L.	245-17th St NE	546-2077
Taylor, Leewardia	514 Ridge Rd, S.E.	581-9358
Brooker, Annie M	4954 Just St. N.E.	398-5076
Edward R. Lindart	1523-41st St. SE.	581-5322
Regulene S. Bunkart	1523-41st St. N.E.	581-5322
Edward V. Stevens	1521-45th St. SE.	582-0692
Edwin de Scipio	1807- ^{49th St} 71st NE	LA-90165
Carl Stanley	4330-N 5th SE.	581-8152

Citizens In Opposition to Advisory Neighborhood Councils

NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
William D. Spickman	5807-3RD Place N.W.	882-8709
Mattie B. Spickman	5807-3RD Place N.W.	882-8709
Mr. & Mrs. Charles Dodson	5807-3rd Place N.W.	723-7697
Mrs. Harper	5808-3rd St. NW	882-9108
Friend Harper	5808-3rd St. NW	882-9108
Beneath Mrs. Lee	5819-3rd Pl. N.E. Citywell	824-1506
Mrs. Margaret M. Lee	5812 3rd Place N.W.	726-8983
John Lee	" " " "	" " "
John Lee	1050 Harvard N.W. 4507	292-3077
Mr. & Mrs. Reginald A. Belden	324 Capetoepe St, NW	7493679

Citizens In Opposition to Advisory Neighborhood Councils

NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
Mr & Mrs Charles King	2205A-14 th St N.E.	635-4638
Loretta L. Daniels	2650 Pine St S.E.	574-4881
Frances B. Edwards	#30 Bryant St. N.W.	
Frances J. Mason	800 Southern Ave.	561-9178
Angel S. Washington	1481-7 th St. N.E.	3972779
Halls Williams	3708 Hayes St. N.E. #301	396-0867
James O. Brodie	714 Chesapeake ST, S.E.	574-9603
Donale J. Edwards	1522 ANNUN ST N.E.	526-2050
Lorinda W. Sandy	212-34 th St. N.E.	399-8081
Lillian Newsome	4018 9 th N.E. #4	635-0783
Maria Moten	1420 Whittier Bl. N.W.	882-4977
Blanche J. Moten	1420 Whittier Place N.W.	882-4977
Samuel W. Bowen	5366 Sullens St N.E.	5298758
Lorine H. Williams	509 Modern St. N.E.	529-2521
Beverly A. Hester	721 Kennedy St. N.E.	526-0197
Miss James Turner	4211-7 th St. N.W.	723-7999
Sandra J. Johnson	320 Kennedy St. N.E. #205	832-8259
Kathleen A. Turner	4211-7 th St. N.W.	723-7999

Citizens In Opposition to Advisory Neighborhood Councils

NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
Walter Miller	6114 Woodthorpe	526-2709
Myrtle Miller	4331	381-152
Mrs Clyde A. Johnson	1459 S. M. N.W.	232-8271
Virginia Mitchell	277 Quailbrook N.E.	
Johnnie Miller	301 Onida St N.E.	
Johnnie Miller	257 Onida St N.E.	584-320
Tomie Kelling	301 Onida St, N.E.	635-939

Citizens In Opposition to Advisory Neighborhood Councils

NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
Josephine	207 ...	822-9462
		832-4463
		529-7657
John H. Thompson	203 ...	529-7617
Miss Mrs. ...		526-9004
Mr. & Mrs. J. T. ...	231 ONEIDA ST. N.E.	526-4880
		526-4422
	232 ...	529-3944
Stella H. Vroeten	1714 Upshur St. N.W.	926-0906
Clementine H. Barnes	1122 Lamont St. N.W.	232-6335
John ...	Rose L. ...	
	phone (8 ... 3647) - 2705-3076	St. N.E.

Citizens In Opposition to Advisory Neighborhood Councils

10

NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
Babara G. Ellis	2515 R St. S.E. #313	584-8122
Mrs. Alberta Spencer	3216 Walnut St. N.E.	832-4332
Mr. George W. ...	3216 Walnut St. N.E.	832-4332
Mr. Harold R. Ellis	2515 R. A. S. E. #313	524-1122
Mr. Paul T. Poole	632 Emerson St. N.E.	526-7870
Mr. ... Jackson	1349 Congress St. S.E.	563-6709
Mrs. Helma Osborne	41 Kennedy St. N.E.	7A98320
Mrs. Kurlie Mitchell		291-6320
Mr. ...	326 ... St. N.E.	529-6470
Miss ...	326 ... St. N.E.	529-6470

Citizens In Opposition to Advisory Neighborhood Councils

Cooperative Building

NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
Vanetta Metzger	9 1001 9th St. N.W.	662-6591
Clara E. Robbins	2100-19th St. N.W. # 206	667 6 595
Celentini Dr. James	2100-19th St. N.W. # 203	387-6845
James Lewis	2100 19th St. N.W. # 404	332-2546
Marion Smith	2100-19th St. N.W. 603	332 7703
Janella Homes	2100-19th St. N.W. 203	565-3297
Clara J. Williams	2100 19th St. N.W. 304	667-4464
Ethel V. Johnston	2100 19th St. N.W. D.C. 102	232 5240
Robert C. McRuffe	2100-19th St. N.W. #101 D.C.	667-9040
James Williams	2100 19th St. N.W. #304, D.C.	667 4464
David Walker	912 D St. N.E. D.C.	547-0429

Citizens In Opposition to Advisory Neighborhood Councils

NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
Mrs. Mary S. Hale	856 Whittier St. N.W. Wash. D.C. 20012	291-9363
Ezell Bivings Sr.	212 Oneida St. N.E.	LA 9-3552
Lucy Bivings	212 Oneida St. N.E.	LA 9-3552
Rudolph Scipio	2000-18th St. N.W.	De-25934
Alice Scipio	2000-18th St. N.W.	De 2 5934
Melba Scipio	1807 Upshur St. N.W.	LA 90165
Earl Stanley Jr.	2100 19th St. N.W.	387-8875

Property owners and tax payers who are opposed
to Advisory Neighborhood Councils in the District of Columbia

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
Mrs M. Adams	60 Rittenhouse St., NE
Mr. Norwood N. Riggs	5801 5th St., NE
Mrs Beulah Puckner	658 Madison St., NE
Mrs Lizetta Carter	3410 17th St., NW
Mrs Myrtle Davis	612 Kennedy St., NE
Mr. Cornelius Diggs	5509 Chillum Pl., NE
Mrs Beulah L. Diggs	5509 Chillum Pl., NE
Mrs Todd Duncan	1600 Upshur St., NW
Mrs Savannah Gibson	1247 Oneida St., NE
Mr. Reginald Golden	224 Oglethorp St., NW
Mrs Marilyn Golden	324 Oglethorp St., NW
Ms Ruth Hill	545 Madison St., NE
Ms Ameleta B. Holland	1249 Kearney St., NE
Mr E. Hoston, Sr.	5730 Eastern Ave., NE
Mrs E. Hoston, Sr.	5730 Eastern Ave., NE
Mr. Leon A. Johnson	642 Kensington Pl., NE
Mrs Leon A. Johnson	642 Kensington Pl., NE
Mrs Lillian Johnson	219 Oglethorp St., NE
Mrs Olive C. Johnson	5807 3rd Pl., NW
Ms Ruby E. Johnson	642 Kensington Pl., NE
Mrs Dorothy M. Maultsby	214 Oneida St., NE
Ms Ann McKay	5915 3rd St., NE
Ms Janice McKay	5915 3rd St., NE
Mrs Elle McNeil	5915 3rd St., NE
Mr. Garfield McMillian	429 Madison St., NE
Mrs Garfield McMillian	429 Madison St., NE
Mrs Josephine Mitchell	587 Quackenbos St., NE
Mrs Yvonne Reid	Oneida St., NE
Mrs Lilymae Richardson	612 Kennedy St., NE
Mr. Leonard Robbins	3725 9th St., NW
Mrs Lena Robbins	3725 9th St., NW
Ms Eleanora D. Robinson	1459 G St., NW
Ms Martha P. Smith	2579 Rhode Island Ave., NE
Mrs Margaret Stanley	4230 H St., SE
Mr William Sparkman	5807 3rd Pl., NW
Mrs Mattie Sparkman	5807 3rd Pl., NW
Mrs Victor L. Quinichette	223 Peabody St., NE

Deleted Names appear on another sheet

AGAINST ADVISORY COUNCILCITIZENS AWARE ASSOCIATION MEMBERS

Mr. John Marshall
231 Peabody Street N. E.

~~Mr. & Mrs. Reginald Mitchell, Sr.~~
227 Quackenbos Street N. E.

Mr. & Mrs. Chas Davis
6124 New Hampshire Ave. N. E.

Mr. & Mrs. Willard Davis
6128 New Hampshire Ave. N. E.

Mr. & Mrs. Elijah Kornegay
206 Peabody Street N. E.

Mr. & Mrs. Eural Exum
211 Peabody Street N. E.

Dr. & Mrs. Joseph Decons
220 Peabody Street N. E.

Mr. & Mrs. Victor Quinichette
223 Peabody Street N. E.

Mr. & Mrs. George Leaper
300 Peabody Street N. E.

Mr. & Mrs. David Hill
308 Peabody Street N. E.

Mr. & Mrs. Samuel Robinson
309 Peabody Street N. E.

Mr. & Mrs. Morris Jones
6015 - 3rd Street N. E.

Mr. & Mrs. Hollis Williams
6119 New Hampshire Ave. N. E.

Mr. & Mrs. Willard Johnson
6128 New Hampshire Ave. N. E.

Mr. & Mrs. Archie Pritchett
232 Quackenbos Street N. E.

Muriel Freeman
118 Jefferson Street N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20011

Charlsey M. Adams
339 "N" Street, S. W.
Washington, D. C. 20024

Margaret N. Washington
2017 Savannah Terrace S. E.
Washington, D. C. 20020

Doris Grant
4415 "E" Street S. E., #1
Washington, D. C. 20020 (582-9317)

Karen E. Lane
800 Southern Avenue S. E., #1231
Washington, D. C. 20032 (561-7121)

Rosa M. Campbell
1411 Allison Street N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20011 (829-9484)

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mrs. Maultsby for your presentation, well documented by the various appendices and exhibits which will all be made a part of the record.

I will break the flow of events at this time to call on Congressman Earl Landgrebe of Indiana, a member of the House District Committee, who would like to comment and testify to the pending legislation.

**STATEMENT OF EARL LANDGREBE, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE
IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF INDIANA**

MR. LANDGREBE. Thank you, Senator, and I congratulate you for holding these hearings.

HEARINGS ON THIS LEGISLATION

I made argument against the passage of this legislation in the House just a week ago, to the fact that there has not been public hearings held, and even though the proponents of the legislation insisted it was a very minor matter, not worthy of hearings, you know, Senator, that is the kind of comment that kind of aroused my suspicion usually, and there is a major change in the legislation.

Now, if it is the will of the Congress that we make this change, after going through the popular hearing stage, and having as many people to come in here, knowledgeable people, interested people to have their say, then that is one thing, but to rush things like this through the U.S. Congress without proper hearings, to me is reprehensible.

My comments will be very brief.

I, of course, have been an opponent of the so-called home rule. I find nothing in this city that is so bad that a change is mandated in that respect.

I think the people of this city have 435 Congressmen and 100 Senators within reach. I have listened to and taken care of the problems of many of these people, I think that the city is well financed, well operated, and I do not see the need for the so-called home rule bill—a substantial change in what I think the Constitution says. I think a home rule bill should go the Constitution route, if it is found that the conditions mandate a change.

However, now specifically on these community councils. In my home town and in most of the cities across the country we do have voluntary organizations: The civic organizations, the chambers of commerce, the church organizations, many, many voluntary groups, whose interests and concerns it is to make this city a better place to live, and a better place in which to make a living.

FEAR OF CREATING CHAOTIC SITUATION

I sincerely fear that the creation of these community councils with the substantial funding, and without really any legislative power, so to speak, will create a chaotic situation in this city. As various community leaders vie—and I have already experienced some of the manipulations and maneuvers of people who are trying to grab the leadership in this particular area—and are making charges against others, and really, Senator, we are going to move to a charter system, and it looks like that's the route we are going to go. Of course, it is still up to

the people of this community to vote, then we should at least let this charter come into being, without, if we want it, under the law that was passed, that is one thing.

If a very, very small percentage of conceivably 5-6 percent of the people, Senator, who would be the ones are to vote, they would be the ones that have the vested interest, or anticipate in the best of interest in these type of community councils, to get their people out, and pass this thing, and then the taxpayers, not only of Washington, D.C., but after all, my district in Indiana makes substantial subsidy payments to this city, then the people of my community, of my district are going to be asked to help pay the bill here, and so I, in closing will congratulate you for having the hearings.

Thank you for permitting me to speak upon arrival, and for permitting me to speak freely here of what was on my mind.

If you have a question or two, I will be happy to answer them. If not, I will be pleased to excuse myself.

The CHAIRMAN. We asked some questions of Congressman Fraser. We understand your position fully well. You have spoken very articulately and you are a man of conviction. We respect you for coming forward, and we do appreciate your views.

Mr. LANDGREBE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. We will next hear from Mr. Leaford Williams, president of the North Michigan Park Civic Association.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, before I begin my statement, I would like to make a few corrections.

I would like to say I am not the president of the North Michigan Park Civic Association. The president was unable to be here today, and I am representing him for the North Michigan Park Civic Association.

The other point I would like to make before we begin is the fact I noticed we are categorized here into those for the change and those who are against. I want to say here I am not sure where I am.

I think I am in the middle, because I do not know enough about the neighborhood advisory councils at this point, and I think this is what my testimony essentially will be.

The CHAIRMAN. We apologize for precategorization.

PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY

Mr. WILLIAMS. We are here to speak in favor of participatory democracy.

If this is the reason why advisory councils were originally intended, then it seems to us only fair that the people of the District of Columbia should be given an opportunity to voice their opinion in the creation of these advisory councils from the very beginning.

Establishment of Neighborhood Advisory Councils is seen by our citizens as one more bureaucratic layer through which our citizens would have to go in order to address their problems and concerns to the government at city hall.

It is our view that if our present civic associations are functional, and if our present civic associations are worth their salt, then Advisory Neighborhood Councils are not necessary.

However, if advisory neighborhood councils are necessary and of merit, and we trust that they are, then it would be our recommenda-

tion that their establishment be delayed until the home rule bill takes effect, and the mayor and city council form of government takes over in January of 1975.

Let it then be the responsibility of the city council to establish the Advisory Neighborhood Councils after holding hearings in the District, and the people feel that there is a need for them to fulfill.

TAXES WITHOUT REPRESENTATION

Another version of the home rule bill of concern to the citizens in my area is that which looks like taxes without representation.

First, we do not feel that the citizens of the District of Columbia should be taxed even at the rate of 1 cent to the \$100 to support this program without their knowledge and consent.

Second, although the taxation that is now being proposed is very small, the home rule bill gives the city council authority to raise the tax, anytime in the future, as it deems necessary in support of contingencies at the time.

All of us, Mr. Chairman, as Americans, take pride in our Constitution, and in the foresight of our founding fathers which made the Constitution such a lasting and enduring document.

COULD CREATE PROBLEMS

The proponents of the advisory neighborhood councils, however, do not seem to be looking very far down the pike as to just how well these councils are going to work, and beyond that, the problems that they could create.

Further, as we look back at the history of home rule in the District of Columbia, as we look back to 1871, when we lost our right to home rule in Washington, D.C., based on failure of the Government, incompetence is attached to it as the major cause of failure.

One hundred years have since passed, before we are once again entering the threshold of self-determination.

This new government of the District of Columbia in 1974 must not fail. It must succeed, and I would urge that no barriers, however frail, be built into this new bill that could possibly be interpreted in any way or fashion as a means to ensure failure.

This is a concern of many citizens, Mr. Chairman. Consequently, we would strongly recommend that the Senate does not sanction any further fragmentation of the new District of Columbia government beyond the proposed neighborhood city council form of government for which the home rule charter provides.

This is the basic summary of my statement, Mr. Chairman, and I thank you very much again for the opportunity for coming here this morning to voice my opinion on this matter.

The Chairman. Mr. Williams, I thank you very much.

I will examine and question the panel as a group when we finish with all of the presentations. We do have an abundant number of witnesses.

We will now hear from Mr. George W. Brady, president, Federation of Citizens Associations.

Mr. BRADY. I am a past president, and current second vice president this year.

The CHAIRMAN. You are going up and down the ladder.

Mr. BRADY. Could I take just about a minute of my time to make two points?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

ADEQUATE PRECEDENT FOR PERCENTAGE

Mr. BRADY. One is on Congressman Fraser's comment, in discussion with him about the voting requirement, it seems to me our U.S. Constitution requires an absolute majority of three-quarters of the States in order to pass a Constitution amendment, and, therefore, it seems to me there is adequate precedent for setting up a percentage such as the 50 percent in the present bill for the acceptance.

Actually, our point of view last fall, when you had your House and Senate conference, was that the home rule charter itself should be established with some kind of a minimum, whether it is 50 percent, or a majority of some fraction like two-thirds of the voters or something like that.

I realize it is hard to get 50 percent, but it seems to me to leave it open where a small percentage of the voters might put these things across is not very democratic.

MATTER OF MISINTERPRETATION

The second point I would like to clear up, you partially cleared that up a moment ago, but in the House debate on H.R. 12109, Congressman Fraser is quoted as saying the Congress language inadvertently left the wording so that it had to be a majority of the registered voters in the city.

Yesterday when I talked to Mr. Manatos when I brought my statement up, he said, this is strictly a technical matter. I would like to quote from the Star-News, of March 5, where your Mr. Harris is quoted as saying the Senate-House conference did not make a mistake when the home rule bill was hammered out late last year.

It was not an error as far as the Senate conferees were concerned. Those were compromises made in the course of getting the home rule bill, and so I wonder if you could clarify that, whether or not it was an inadvertence, or whether or not it was set up so it would be a tougher requirement in the charter.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Brady, the problem was in one of understanding the communication between the House conferees and the Senate conferees.

Congressman Fraser, in all fairness to him, at all times, if it went to the ballot, spoke of it in terms of being submitted in identical fashion to the charter itself. Meaning a simple majority of those who actually did vote in the given election.

There were other people who were in these conferences, besides the Congressmen and the Senators, and on that particular subject with respect to the neighborhood council, one or more of the lawyers got the impression that this was to be submitted in a fashion different than the actual charter itself.

In discussing it with other Members of the Senate, who were in and out of the conference at the time, I am trying to refresh my own memory, I would have to say on balance that Congressman

Fraser's understanding of what the discussion was was correct. It was just simply a matter of misinterpretation by observers and hearers of what the discussion was between Congressmen and Senators.

NOT IN SENATE VERSION

Mr. BRADY. I would like to make a brief introductory comment here, the concept of the advisory neighborhood councils, ANC's, was introduced into the House version of the then pending home rule bill sometime last fall well after public hearings had been completed. The ANC's were never in the Senate version.

Hence, this is the first time that either branch of the Congress has given the public an opportunity to present their views on this vital issue of citizen input to our local governmental processes.

At the time of the Senate-House conference on the home rule bill last October, this federation recommended as follows:

We recommend that title VII, section 738, proposing the establishment of advisory neighborhood councils be stricken from the bill. Such councils would add to the already excessive cost of the District government and would accomplish nothing that existing citizens organizations do not now provide. Also, citizen input is already available through the public hearing process now practiced by our City Council and which section 742 specifies be broadened to all components of the District government, thus making the establishment and expense of the proposed advisory councils redundant and unnecessary.

However as the conference report states, the conference committee adopted "essentially the House amendment, with the further proviso that the same may not go into effect until a public referendum has been held . . ."

REASONS FOR OPPOSITION

1. The proposal in the D.C. home rule bill to require the City Council to establish a series of advisory neighborhood councils is based on a fundamental fallacy, namely that the citizens of the District do not now have a mechanism for making their views on pending matters known to the Mayor-Commissioner and City Council. The fact is that the city now has many civic groups and neighborhood associations, some of which are federated on a citywide basis, which carefully follow budget, zoning, planning, education, and other matters of concern to them, and on which they have no hesitancy in presenting their views at public hearings held by the City Council and at other public forums. These groups are all voluntary and cost the District taxpayers nothing. Hence in summary on this first point we oppose the ANC's because they are:

UNNECESSARY

Unnecessary—because we already have a network of neighborhood civic and citizens organizations throughout the District which now perform the same functions as proposed for the ANC's.

COSTLY

Costly—the burden on property owners continues to increase and to add another half-million dollars for the ANC's is excessive; further, if past experience with bureaucratic growth is any guide for the future, then we may expect the tax burden due to the ANC's to increase still further.

CITY COUNCIL HAS NO OPTION

2. The wording of section 738 states that "The Council shall by act divide the District into neighborhood council areas . . ." This leaves the council with no option as to whether they do or do not desire to establish the ANC concept. We believe that to dictate an inflexible provision such as this to an as yet to be established city government is contrary to the intent of Congress to transfer as much responsibility as possible to an elected local government, and may well impose a system on the city that neither the Mayor nor the City Council considers advantageous.

ASPECTS OF CONCEPT NOT CLEAR

3. Some aspects of the ANC concept are incompletely defined in the bill. For instance, in section 738(b) it is stated that ANC members "shall be elected from single member districts within each neighborhood council area by the registered qualified electors thereof." What is a single member district, and who defines and establishes it? We cannot find the answer in this bill.

4. As a long-established citizens organization—this federation goes back to 1910, and some of our member organizations are substantially older—we try to analyze what the establishment of the ANC's would mean to us. We ask this not in a selfish way, but from the standpoint of the broad interest of our members in the well-being of our city.

We find answers hard to come by. For example, how large or how small will an ANC be permitted to be? How many officers will it have? How will the staff be chosen and how can nepotism be avoided? How many new city employees will be added to monitor the ANC's activities and to audit their books? If a small, but vocal minority in a council area should gain control of an ANC, to whom will the city government listen, the ANC because of its quasi-official status, or the established citizens association in the area? These are just some of the questions which are in our mind and lead us to oppose the ANC concept as presently proposed.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF FEDERATION OF CITIZENS ASSOCIATIONS

Based on the above discussion, our recommendations regarding the ANC's are as follows:

1. Our first recommendation which would meet all of the previously discussed objections is to delete section 738 in its entirety.

2. If our recommendation No. 1 is considered too radical, amend section 738(a) to read that "The Council *may* by act divide the District into neighborhood council areas . . ." rather than "The Council *shall* by act . . ."

It seems to me this goes to the heart of the discussion with Congressman Fraser as to whether or not it was mandatory on the Council to establish ANC's.

3. Retain the present provision in section 703(a) for the adoption of the ANC's in the May 7 referendum, and reject the proposition in H.R. 12109 revising the requirements for approval.

Thank you, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Brady.

We will now hear from Mr. Robert Gleason, chairman, Committee Against Layered Local Government.

Mr. GLEASON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

RADICAL, UNPROVEN, AND POTENTIALLY DISASTROUS EXPERIMENT

Having a deep-rooted interest in seeing that home rule for the District of Columbia not be shackled by administrative structure, the Committee Against Layered Local Government is grateful for the opportunity to express to the Senate District Committee a most serious concern. We are strongly opposed to Advisory Neighborhood Councils as defined in Public Law 93-198, and we discourage any legislation which would weaken the requirement of a positive voting mandate for such a radical, unproven, and potentially disastrous experiment in our city.

NO CONFUSION ON LANGUAGE

Congress has enacted a bill providing self-government and governmental reorganization for the District of Columbia. During the course of conference on the bill, voices were raised in favor of the concept of elected Advisory Neighborhood Councils.

Far stronger voices, in terms of rationale, were raised against it. In the true spirit of self-determination for the people of Washington, Congress adopted a compromise. Provisions were made for the people to effect the establishment of a superstructured government, but the people would have to understand the ramifications of such action.

Thus, while it required only a majority of those voting to accept the Home Rule Charter, it required a majority of those registered to vote to establish Advisory Neighborhood Councils. It was sound legislation. It was legislation enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives just over 3 months ago and accepted in good faith by the people it affects.

Now, proponents of ANCs are claiming that Public Law 93-198 contains an administrative flaw; that after extensive debate over one of the most controversial issues in the home rule legislation, the conferees, the House District Committee, this committee, and the respective staffs were confused as to what they really intended to say; and that workable compromise was never the intent of Congress. We think not.

CHANGE THE RULES

Rather it appears that Advisory Neighborhood Council proponents have come to realize that their position is not consistent with the wishes of the majority, and are refusing to concede to the best interests of Washingtonians. Instead, they are selfishly endeavoring to surreptitiously change the ground rules when the ball game is almost over.

Congress obviously did not intend home rule and Advisory Neighborhood Councils to be a package deal. If such were the case, ANCs would have been incorporated into the fundamental organizational structure of the city government as defined in the Home Rule bill.

And, a separate referendum, above the charter referendum, would not have been legislated. In its wisdom, Congress recognized the super-

fluous nature of Advisory Neighborhood Councils in performing duties normally entrusted to elected representatives in a democratic form of government.

It further recognized the duplication of efforts by ANCs of services performed by agencies directed by the administrative branch of that government. Nevertheless, a mechanism was provided whereby ANC's could be established, in addition to an elected city government, if the people granted absolute support for such. That support has not materialized.

CITY COUNCIL AUTHORITY

The CHAIRMAN. May I ask you, Mr. Gleason, just to make a comment. I think you are correct in one respect, the ANCs are not incorporated into the charter itself; is that your reading of the Home Rule bill?

Mr. GLEASON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And since it is not part of the charter itself, it will, in any event, be amendable and modifiable by the city council once that city council becomes operative; would that be your interpretation?

Mr. GLEASON. Yes, sir; but they could also create them.

The CHAIRMAN. They could also create them?

Mr. GLEASON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That they could have done in any event, regardless of what is on the ballot on May 7 or not.

INTENT OF CONGRESS

Mr. GLEASON. That is correct, Senator, but the point we are trying to establish is the intent of Congress, and our contention is the intent of Congress is to have ANCs as a separate referendum, and to require a stricter voting mandate for those ANCs.

50-PERCENT MAJORITY OF ALL REGISTERED VOTERS REQUIREMENT

The CHAIRMAN. I asked this of Congressman Fraser: Do you know of any other instance where a 50-percent majority of all registered voters is required for any proposition, anywhere in the country?

Mr. GLEASON. Yes, Senator. I was getting to that; it is a point that Congressman Landgrebe made in the House last week. For this instant bond issues which you discussed with Congressman Fraser—

The CHAIRMAN. But is there any State that requires 50 percent of an absolute of all eligible and registered voters?

Mr. GLEASON. For what, Senator?

The CHAIRMAN. For a bond issue.

Mr. GLEASON. I am not exactly sure, Senator, but according to Congressman Landgrebe—yes.

The CHAIRMAN. I have not seen the Congressman's statement, but the Council on State Governments compiled this summary of bond issue, and the most stringent is the two-thirds requirement of all those who participate and vote in that given election, but not two-thirds of all eligible registered voters, but the two-thirds who voted and participated in an election. But please proceed.

Mr. GLEASON. Senator, we categorically reject, therefore, any contention that Congress intended the voting requirements for acceptance of advisory neighborhood councils and acceptance of the charter to

be the same. Clearly, the issues were considered separate and the disparity of mandate requirements is consistent with the recognized distinctions.

Mr. GLEASON. Senator, we categorically reject, therefore, any contention that Congress intended the voting requirements for acceptance of advisory neighborhood councils and acceptance of the charter to be the same. Clearly, the issues were considered separate and the disparity of mandate requirements is consistent with the recognized distinctions.

Surely, the requirement of an absolute majority of all registered voters is not unprecedented. Noting the cost of advisory neighborhood councils, Representative Earl Landgrebe of Indiana stated in the House last week: "It is the practice in several States to require a majority of all registered voters in a municipality to approve a bond issue before it can be floated. Accordingly, I strongly feel that the law (the present home rule bill), as presently constituted, sets a reasonable requirement for referendum approval, since these advisory councils will require significant annual expenditures at the level usually made on a bond issue."

But beyond the issue of expenditure—and we, too, are concerned with this, both initially and the inevitable proliferation—we feel that Mr. Landgrebe's statement has further significance when the determination of a peoples' system of government is at stake.

If expenditure is sufficient cause to necessitate a majority of those registered to vote rather than just those voting, then certainly radical experimentation in governmental organization is also.

PACKAGE DEAL

Proponents of advisory neighborhood councils are claiming that if the voting requirement is not changed, the ANC referendum is dead. Well, so be it. Our organization, too, is concerned over the low voter turnout history in the District of Columbia. But, in this instance, was not the onus to generate public support on those proponents?

We now resent this devious tactic to enact ANC's though the mandate of the citizenry clearly is not there. As we have previously alluded to, ANC proponents feel that they can smokescreen the advisory neighborhood council issue to the people by coupling it to the charter referendum as a package deal.

We think that in so doing, they have proven one of our most serious concerns, that, as further stated by Mr. Landgrebe: "Advisory neighborhood councils can really be passed by the votes of those who would have a vested interest in having those councils come into being."

Many are predicting a 10 percent or less voter turnout for the referendums on May 7. Do we allow advisory neighborhood councils, which the Senate and House recognized as potentially most objectionable, to take effect though over 90 percent of the eligible voters did not mandate such?

GOVERNMENT BY THE FEW

If such councils should be enacted, the city council would be charged with establishing neighborhood boundaries. By petition signed by only 5 percent of the people of the neighborhood, the ANC would be established as a functioning unit of the D.C. Government.

What about the 95 percent of the people within a boundary who may not consider their established neighborhood to be consistent with their needs, who may be opposed to the ANC concept, who may be opposed to paying for it with no perceivable benefit, and, most importantly, now have no way of voicing that opinion? This is government by the few, Senators. It opens the door for opportunism, and is contrary to what we have come to know as democratic representation in government.

Senators, we are not opposed to people with common interests in a community having input to their government. To see that such is accomplished is the charge of every elected official at all levels of government. But it is just that; the charge of elected representatives to government—in this case the city council members and the Mayor.

In this oral testimony, we have directed our comments only toward why the voting requirement of the advisory neighborhood council referendum should not be changed. This was in the interest of keeping our statement as brief as possible, for we appreciate the value of time to this committee.

As an addendum to this, however, we are furnishing the committee with a position paper concerning our systemic opposition to advisory neighborhood councils as structured in the home rule bill. We would beg your indulgence to also review that and consider it an integral part of our report.

LACK OF ATTENTION

As a final note, Senators, your committee is holding a hearing on an issue of vital importance to the District of Columbia. You are asking for input from Washingtonians on directions critical to our daily lives. We appreciate this.

It is a forum that was not provided us by the House District Committee prior to its consideration.

Unfortunately, the vote of the full House of Representatives on H.R. 12109 reflected this lack of attention. We implore you to make a second prudent decision: To affirm your wise original intent of an absolute majority to enact advisory neighborhood councils; to report unfavorably on any proposal which would dilute that requirement.

MOST SIGNIFICANT

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Gleason, what proposition on the ballot on May 7th do you deem having the most far-reaching significance to the residents of the District, the Home Rule Charter itself, or the neighborhood advisory council?

Mr. GLEASON. I would certainly say the home rule charter, Senator, but the home rule charter encompasses a city government which has been proven fantastic.

Advisory neighborhood councils have not. I understand it was tried in Newton, Mass. I do not know if it worked or not, but Newton, Mass., is a very small city compared to Washington, D.C. Newton has a very homogeneous population, whereas Washington has a very cosmopolitan population.

If it works there, that does not mean it is going to work in Washington.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not know anything about Newton either.

Mr. GLEASON. That is the only other place where I know it has been tried.

The CHAIRMAN. But you do agree to the proposition that the most significant issue is the home rule charter itself, and if there is only a 10 percent turnout, which would be sad indeed, if that be the case, a relatively small number of people can approve this very far-reaching change in city government, is that not the case?

Mr. GLEASON. That is true, Senator; but again I repeat, it is a proven concept of government.

The CHAIRMAN. But not this charter.

Mr. GLEASON. At least it establishes a city council and mayor as we have come to know it in most major cities across the country.

Senator, that concludes my oral report.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Gleason.

Mr. GLEASON. Mr. Chairman, we have an addendum which we would like to have made a part of the record.

The CHAIRMAN. Such addendums as you have will be made a part of the record accompanying your testimony.

[The addendum follows:]

ADDENDUM TO TESTIMONY BEFORE THE U.S. SENATE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COMMITTEE
PRESENTED BY: ROBERT R. GLEASON, JR., CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE AGAINST LAYERED
LOCAL GOVERNMENT

DATE: APRIL 2, 1974

The following points detail the major systemic opposition to Advisory Neighborhood Councils (ANC's) for the District of Columbia as defined in Public Law 93-198 by the Committee Against Layered Local Government:

SUPERFLUOUS REPRESENTATION: The creation of ANC's from a logical organizational standpoint is, in our opinion, just plain bad government. At a time when most agree that government is in need of streamlining, this proposal seeks to create an overly structured representation with many independent bodies operating above the elected City Council. The net result will be cumbersome and chaotic administrative process. Delays in legislative enactment will be inevitable. In addition, establishment of ANC's could create factional forums for many who seek to do little more constructive than harass the elected representatives to the city government. We are in complete accord with the laudable goal of neighborhood input to the elected city government. However, the onus to provide for that input should be on those we elect to the City Council itself, and the Mayor. The elected officials should, in effect, provide for their own system of neighborhood advisory. It must be remembered that 8 of the 13 City Council members are to be elected from prescribed wards. It would appear that this is a rational balance on the Council of some members elected on behalf of the whole city, and some elected from specific boundaries. It is consistent with the sound principle of partial representation "at large," and partial representation from "grass roots." The former is charged with legislating on behalf of all the people of a municipality, and the latter is charged with seeing that needs of specific segments of that municipality are not neglected. Superfluous representation beyond that point is self-destructive.

DUPLICATION OF SERVICES: As defined in the Home Rule Bill, Advisory Neighborhood Councils would be charged with advising the District government on "matters of public policy including decisions regarding planning, streets, recreation, social services programs, health, safety, and sanitation." This is clearly a duplication of functions now performed by the Recreation Department, the Sanitation Department, etc., in addition to the funding for services conducted by the Community Services Division as provided for in the 1975 D.C. Budget.

EXISTING CITIZENS ASSOCIATIONS: There has been established in Washington, a network of Citizens Associations. They have been established by people defining their own boundaries of neighborhood, and act on issues they feel important to them. These have been effective; they are people oriented; ANC's would diminish their roll in our community. Government should never do for people what the people are doing better for themselves.

2.

EXPENSE: The cost of ANC's will be a minimum of \$400,000 per year to be financed through real estate taxes. What this expense will proliferate to is certainly open to speculation. If money must be spent, it could certainly be put to better use. Good government cost money; but the mere spending of money does not assure good government. In this case, the opposite is true. The people of Washington must not be forced to pay taxes for experiments which adversely affect their government.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, we have Mr. Joe West, representing the District of Columbia Young Republicans Club.

Mr. WEST. Mr. Chairman, I am the political action chairman.

I am speaking for myself, and Mr. Landon Shuff, who is the president and whose testimony the committee has. He could not be here.

We do thank you for the opportunity to appear, because the House did not have public hearings, unfortunately, and maybe the vote over there would have been different had there been public hearings.

There is a strong group of people in this city who are opposed to ANC's which has been fluffed over by the press also.

INTENT OF CONGRESS

We favor retaining the present criteria, for approving the ANC's referendum which was initially handed out by the Senate and House Conference Committee as the most basic of all political processes, and that is the compromise.

The conference substitute proposal adopted essentially the House amendment but with the proviso the ANC's would be submitted to a public referendum and approved by qualified voters.

This was drafted deliberately to assure that the act would be understood and approved by the majority of those people affected by it. As Mr. Brady pointed out, Mr. Harris, your staff director was quoted in the Star-News.

The quote is cited in Mr. Shuff's statement.

It was reported saying further that the conferees decided on a tough voting requirement, because Senate members favor leaving the ANC concept entirely to the city council, under the Home Rule bill, and that is also in there.

The CHAIRMAN. In this statement, five plus one could also adopt the Home Rule Charter itself—is that correct?

Mr. WEST. That is true. My personal observation at the end of this I would like to make.

HIGHER TAXES

The CHAIRMAN. This would call also for significantly higher District taxes, too. The taxing authority, except for commuter taxes, and so forth, is transferred completely to the new council and the Mayor.

Mr. WEST. The way I read the bill, Senator, the City Council could not pass a personal income tax of any kind on nonresidents. Specifically, it is prohibited.

The CHAIRMAN. Except for commuter taxes. But they could raise, if they wanted to, the District of Columbia income tax, the District of Columbia sales tax, and various other franchise taxes as well.

Are you a lawyer, Mr. West?

Mr. WEST. No, sir.

CITY COUNCIL AUTHORITY

The CHAIRMAN. Starting earlier with Mr. Gleason, if the voters adopt the Neighborhood Council, it does not perforce go into effect. It can be modified, changed or altered. As Congressman Fraser testified earlier: It could be modified out of existence by the new Council.

Mr. WEST. That is true.

The CHAIRMAN. Or it could be created by the new council.

Mr. WEST. That is correct. It can be created by the new council.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be regardless of whether we put it on the ballot.

Mr. WEST. Perhaps we ought to wait for the new government to be elected to decide whether ANC's are proper.

The CHAIRMAN. It would not go into effect prior to the consideration of the new Council. They would have to implement it in their judgment if they would want it or not.

Please proceed.

Mr. WEST. I was going to make the point that there has not been a demonstrated need for ANC's, and the city council after being elected could create them.

The remainder of the statement, Mr. Chairman, I would like to submit.

The CHAIRMAN. It will be made a part of the record.

LOWERING REQUIREMENT COULD BACKFIRE

Mr. WEST. I would like to add a personal note. Since I am not speaking for the club, but only for myself, and it is only an observation, if the Senate allows for the majority of the voters to vote on ANC's, there is a large group of people in this city who are very much opposed to ANC's, and who may come out and vote against ANC's.

My personal observation is that these people are also opposed to the Home Rule Charter, and it may well be that this thing could backfire by lowering the requirement for the ANC's. You could find people coming out to vote down ANC's, and vote down the District of Columbia Charter at the same time, under a low voter turnout situation. I just wanted to make that observation.

It is politically very volatile when you are talking about a 10-percent-voter turnout.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Your point is well taken. Thank you, Mr. West.

[The prepared statement follows:]

STATEMENT OFLONDON E. SHUFF, JR., PRESIDENT
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA YOUNG REPUBLICAN CLUBBEFORE THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COMMITTEE
UNITED STATES SENATEAPRIL 2, 1974

Mr. Chairman:

I am Landon E. Shuff, President of the District of Columbia Young Republican Club, speaking for myself and the Board of Directors of the club. We very much appreciate this opportunity to express our opposition to modifying the current voting standard for approving the May 7 referendum on Advisory Neighborhood Councils as outlined in Public Law 93-198. This is the first opportunity that District citizens have had to express themselves specially on this issue. The House of Representatives' District of Columbia Committee did not, unfortunately, hold such hearings so that those who would be most affected by this very important referendum would have a chance to provide any input into the decision. If the hearings had been held, perhaps the 227-111 vote approving H. R. 12109, to amend the District of Columbia Self-Government and Government Reorganization Act to establish Advisory Neighborhood Councils if a majority of those voting approved their establishment, would have been significantly different.

We favor retaining the present criteria for approving the ANC referendum that was initially hammered out by the Senate-House conference committee by the most basic of all political processes: compromise. The House amendment to S. 1435, to provide for an elected Mayor and City Council for the District of Columbia, contained provisions requiring the City Council to divide the District into Neighborhood Council areas. The conference substitute proposal adopted essentially the

House amendment but with the proviso that ANC would be submitted to a public referendum and approved by a majority of the registered qualified voters in the District.

This requirement was drafted deliberately to insure that the most controversial section of the Self Determination Act would be understood and approved by a majority of those who would be affected by it.

Mr. Robert Harris, Staff Director and General Counsel for the Senate District of Columbia Committee, said, according to a March 5 Washington STAR-NEWS report, that the "Senate-House conferees did not make a mistake when the home rule bill was hammered out last year." "It was not an error as far as the Senate conferees were concerned," he said. "Those were compromises made in the course of getting the home rule bill." He was reported as stating further that the "conferees decided on a tough voting requirement because Senate members favored leaving the ANC concept entirely to a City Council elected under home rule while House members wanted it written into the home rule bill."

The referendum on home rule and the ANCs are not part of the same package; they do not need the same standard for approval. The referendum on home rule is being conducted after literally years of careful and meticulous study and planning. The concept of ANCs, however, it is an untried and radical approach to representative government. Where have similar forms of government been tried successfully under similar circumstances? Where else have such councils been enacted during the first hectic year of a government's creation? Where have such councils worked to increase the efficiency of the government and provided additional representation for the citizens of the community? It should be assumed that the conferees were concerned that if such a new procedure were to work successfully, it would do so only if a majority of the people were familiar with and approved of the program.

The conference report specifically provided that the advisory councils would be established only "if a majority of the registered qualified voters in the District vote for such councils." This was understood, not misunderstood, by the conferees

and accepted in good faith as part of the compromise for including the ANCs at all. The criteria should not be lowered or the rules changed now that the vote is almost upon us.

If the approval requirement were reduced, it would mean that a very small minority of the voters could approve the referendum and burden the rest of the citizens with an untried and potentially chaotic form of government. It has been estimated that there may be a maximum ten percent turnout for the May 7 referendum. If that is the case, then five percent plus one could implement a procedure that would mean substantially higher taxes for all citizens of the District.

As it stands now, ANCs will be financed by a one cent tax per hundred dollars valuation on real property, plus any additional methods of financing that the City Council may authorize. It has been estimated that the ANCs will spend at least \$400,000 per year with an absolute minimum expenditure of \$2 million in the next five years.

To raise such funds will necessitate additional taxes at some point in time. It would seem only fair that at least initial approval of such a costly program should be confirmed by a majority of the citizens who will have to bear the cost.

Next, there is no demonstrated need for the Advisory Neighborhood Councils to be created at this particular time. The City Council is empowered to create and finance such councils if the need and demand arises. Rather than wed the elected representatives of the city to this specific form by lowering the approval requirement, would it not be more logical to allow time and experience to indicate what shape advisory groups should take to fulfill the neighborhood's demonstrated needs? And what happens if a neighborhood votes down the concept for their area on May 7 but the referendum is approved. That neighborhood then really has no choice but to adopt the prescribed form or lose the funds that are taxed from the residents of the area to an ANC in another location. Such a choice will, of course, undermine the voluntary groups and organizations that have been encouraged throughout the years and which have performed so well for the betterment of the city and replace them with councils funded and paid for by the taxpayers.

We oppose lowering the approval criteria because the enactment of the ANCs will tend to confuse the administration of services and diffuse the responsibility of our elected officials. We will elect our Mayor and representatives to the City Council and charge them with the responsibility of providing the services and the leadership necessary to govern the nation's capitol. The introduction of advisory councils into the system, however, is likely to obscure the lines of responsibility and create chaos for the neighborhood areas.

The ANCs will have all the power of the Monday Night quarterback -- the ability to accurately state what should have been done but without having the power or responsibility to perform. Will the individual citizen with a complaint about the sewer system be required to first see his ANC official and ask him to see the city official in charge of the sewers rather than going directly to the City Council member from his area with the problem? If so, will the citizen be more apt to be discouraged or encouraged by this separation from the real source of power within the government? Will such separation tend to create or eliminate delays, red tape or bureaucratic snafus? And who will be held responsible by the voters if the services are not performed? How do you pinpoint who will be responsible?

In summary, we feel that frustration will likely result from imposing on a new, untried City Council such an arbitrary and radical program as the Advisory Neighborhood Council during its formative years. Such councils may well be necessary in the future and we will support their creation at that time, but we should not hamper our elected representatives by demanding that they contend with a team of mini-neighborhood governments while at the same time trying to cope with the problems inherent in the transition to self-government.

The CHAIRMAN. We will now hear from Mrs. Carol M. C. Santos, Capitol Hill Residents Against Advisory Neighborhood Councils.

Mrs. SANTOS. Mr. Chairman, I am representing the views of some 31 persons who are residents, property owners, and voters from the Capitol Hill sections of the District of Columbia.

UNTRIED, HIGHLY CONTROVERSIAL, UNNECESSARY, AND POTENTIALLY HARMFUL

This group of people is among those who have been most active in civic affairs in the Capitol Hill sections of the city. It is our view that the act should not be amended to change the required majority to adopt the Advisory Neighborhood Councils. We think that the Advisory Neighborhood Council provision should have to meet the more difficult voting tasks because the concept is untried, highly controversial, unnecessary, and potentially harmful.

We would like to explain our conclusions to that effect. I will try to be brief and not repetitious of anything that has been said already.

First of all, this arrangement whereby citizen interaction with their municipal government is organized by and financially supported by that government is untested anywhere as far as we know.

If it is being tried somewhere else, we would like to await the results of that pilot project before it is implemented here, where we have had virtually no experience with the elective political process, and we would like to get our feet on the ground before we start trying untested arrangements.

We believe that there should be a degree of tension between the citizens and their local government, a tension which serves to keep the government honest.

The body of citizens is weakened, as geographic location of the persons with whom they must align themselves in order to communicate with the government.

The bargaining position of citizens is weakened when they are directed by the government as to the size of their organized groups and the geographic location of the persons with whom they must ally themselves in order to communicate with their government.

GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIZATION OF CIVIC RESPONSIBILITIES

Citizens are further compromised and done a disservice when the government offers to subsidize the performance of their civic responsibilities. We would prefer to continue the often tedious and menial methods by which we have to raise money for our civic projects than become dependent for our finances on a source which is sometimes our adversary.

DETERRING EFFECT ON THOSE WITH POLITICAL ASPIRATIONS

Another reason for requiring a hard test of the proposal is that it is highly controversial and also somewhat intimidating. It is a proposal which at first reading appears to perfect the democratic process. A little pondering leads to the conclusion that this is specious.

This aura of democratic idealism has had the effect of deterring those with political aspirations from speaking out against the proposal

while at the same time concern about it is widespread among private citizens. Indeed the highly political Committee to Support the Charter feared that the councils "could hinder the work of the new, elected city government"—Washington Post, February 21, 1974—yet it was reluctant to put the matter to a vote and instead decided by consensus to take no stand on the issue.

However, a week later the Committee to Support the Charter succumbed to pressure from a group of activists and voted to approve the councils but at the same time spokesman Ben D. Segal, who is not only secretary of the Committee to Support the Charter but also a special assistant to Mayor-Commissioner Walter Washington, said some members still privately fear the proposed neighborhood councils will have the effect of institutionalizing militants who would hinder the elected city government and possibly rob citizen and community organizations of their influence in government. He said, when it came to an open vote "who was going to say he's against participatory democracy?"—The Washington Post, March 3, 1974.

CITIZENS ARE ALREADY HIGHLY ORGANIZED

The council proposal is unnecessary because citizens are already highly organized in the District and are communicating with and influencing their city government. In our section of the city we have a choice of five or six civic organizations which are operating without benefit of any government subsidy.

Why then must we have an increase in our real estate tax rate to do what we are already doing successfully without it? In the act, the councils are assured communications from the city government in the form of notices about zoning changes, public improvements, license applications, and so forth. The fact is, any citizen can get on the zoning commission mailing list by making a single phone call and for \$7 a year any citizen or group can receive the District of Columbia Register and be informed in advance of all important actions by the city government.

Perhaps, most importantly, we want the proposal to have to meet the tougher test because it has the real potential of eclipsing existing and successful citizen organizations and of interfering with the formation of political organizations which are important to the operation of the new form of government here.

NO OPPORTUNITY TO DISCUSS PROPOSAL

Finally, a rigorous voting test should be demanded because residents of the District have never had a realistic opportunity to discuss the merits of the proposal before the House or Senate District Committees.

There already exist in the District two government sponsored and subsidized programs which have some of the characteristics of the Advisory Neighborhood Councils. These are the Service Area Committees and the Neighborhood Planning Councils.

The Service Area Committees are alleged to give citizens the opportunity to communicate their views to the government through meetings with government representatives who can presumably take responsive action. Few citizens attend these meetings now because

they have discovered that they are talking to middle-level government employees who do not make policy and probably do not influence it either.

ORGANIZED VOLUNTEER GROUPS EFFECTIVE

At the same time, organized volunteer citizen groups have been effective in communicating with the policymakers. The elected Neighborhood Planning Councils receive funds to run recreation and youth programs and to advise the District government about such matters.

The elections are scarcely advertised and the programs have been so ineffective that the city council is thinking of discontinuing the neighborhood councils and disbanding the Office of Youth Opportunity Services which oversees them. Thus our two experiences which most closely approximate the proposed arrangement have been unsuccessful.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mrs. Santos.

I have several questions, and I will go down the line to all six of the individuals on this panel.

CHANGE H.R. 12109 REGARDING CHARTER

In approaching this bill, H.R. 12109: Do you think we should consider changing the measure or the test insofar as the charter itself is concerned, that is amend the House bill and send it back to the House, which would perhaps require a 50-percent majority of all the registered and eligible voters for the charter?

What do you think, Mrs. Maultsby?

Mrs. MAULTSBY. I would not necessarily say it should.

I think it should remain as is. I think that the true feeling of the people toward the charter would be reflected on May 7, if it were to remain.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you think, Mr. Williams?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I also think it should remain as it is, Mr. Chairman, because I do not think we should try to do anything else that would possibly affect the charter as a whole at this point.

I think the major concern of people is the fact they have not had an opportunity to hear more about these Neighborhood Advisory Councils, and hopefully, if arrangements could be made in the future where they could learn about this, I do not think there would be too much objection to it, so to answer your question simply, I would just suggest, let the matter remain as it is.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Brady?

Mr. BRADY. My feeling is it would be very desirable to make the same change for the voting requirement.

As we know, there has been a great emotional appeal on home rule in this city, and it seems to me if half of the registered voters in this city do not come out and vote for it, it will be a travesty on our democratic process.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Gleason?

Mr. GLEASON. I would not change it, Senator; the reason being the people of the city, I think, understand what they are getting when they are getting an elected city council and a mayor, and therefore, the home rule charter acceptance has almost been a foregone conclusion, at least by the media, but that is not the case with Advisory Neighborhood Councils.

As I pointed out in my testimony, if the proponents of ANC's wanted that, then the onus was on them to go out and generate public support, because the people do not understand Advisory Neighborhood Councils, whereas they would understand an elected city government and mayor.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. West?

Mr. WEST. I feel at this point to get the House and Senate to agree to changing the requirement to a majority of registered voters for the home rule bill is an impossibility.

Now, what this committee can do, is leave the ANC requirement the same, and by leaving the ANC the same, a majority of the registered voters, you can encourage a higher voter turnout.

The CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Santos?

Mrs. SANTOS. Yes, I think I would like to join Mr. Gleason's comments on this point, and just in general, say that I do think it is a matter of concern that any proposal in any jurisdiction be adopted by a very small proportion of the population, the voters I should say.

The CHAIRMAN. But you would not tamper with the charter itself in terms of running the risk of it being adopted by the small majority?

Mrs. SANTOS. Yes, for reasons which Mr. Gleason said.

CAMPAIGN ISSUE

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. West mentioned, as an individual, I think you want to speak as an individual, rather than for the Young Republicans Club, the possibility of those who feel strongly against the advisory council may come out and vote against the charter, and that is a possibility.

Mr. West, assume that both propositions, charter and the neighborhood advisory councils, are approved by the voters on May 7. Do you think one of the central campaign issues in the September primary first, and then in the November general election for candidates running for mayor, chairman of the city council, and the city council will be this question of neighborhood advisory councils? Won't each of these candidates have to address themselves to what they are going to do with this proposition?

Mr. WEST. If the advisory neighborhood councils proposition is approved in the referendum, I do not believe it will be an issue in the general election.

The candidates will take the position the voters approved it, and therefore, they are for it.

The CHAIRMAN. And that they expect to fully implement it?

Mr. WEST. I do not think there is a technicality in the home rule bill that will allow them to eliminate ANC's once they have been approved by the referendum. I think they will keep that, and every candidate will attempt to keep that issue down.

The CHAIRMAN. And every candidate then will espouse a neighborhood council?

Mr. WEST. I think they will avoid the issue, regardless of the politics. I think what they will do is say it has been approved by the voters on the May 7 referendum, and they will floss over the point that the city council can eliminate them after they have been created.

The CHAIRMAN. You are not telling me the candidates will waffle an issue.

Mrs. MAULTSBY. I think they would. I do not think it will be an issue, as it is not necessarily an issue now if you read the newspapers. Those people who have been mentioned as being prospective candidates particularly are not necessarily hitting on it. It is not the thing to do in an election year—to tell people that their taxes are going to be raised. So I think he is exactly right. Once it is passed, it will not become an issue. They will skirt it because they still have to have the votes of the taxpayers and the homeowners in the city who must bear the responsibility for those councils.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. That is quite possible, although I would guess it would be a big issue in the primary and general campaign, but you may be right.

Let us go a step further. These men and women who get elected to the city council, the mayor, and the chairman of the city council start meeting, and then they have the job to either implement this or not, and to put the tax input into it. What are they going to do at that point?

IMPLEMENTATION

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to speak to that question. I basically think that the people in the District of Columbia are law abiding citizens. I do feel as a member of this committee, as mentioned, if this advisory council proposition is passed on May 7, that the citizens of the District of Columbia are going to do all they can to make those advisory councils work.

I certainly would work hard to make the advisory councils as effective as possible, and I think this is a position that everyone is going to take.

I think they are going to feel that if the Congress, in its wisdom, felt that this is something that was good for the District of Columbia, and in spite of these hearings that have been held, no change was made by the Congress then I think the people are going to support it. So I do not believe that you are going to find much opposition at all defending after May 7.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, Mr. Brady?

Mr. BRADY. I do not quite agree with that. I think the early statement is that we are going to have a chaotic situation with neighborhood councils on one corner, and the existing citizens organizations on the other will make the problem of our new city government a lot tougher than it would otherwise be.

I would like to go back to my second recommendation, which was to suggest that section 738(a) be amended to read that the council may establish the ANC's rather than the council shall. In spite of what Mr. Fraser said, and the possibility that the council might waffle down and not fund them or something like that, actually the funding is specified in the bill, but that is not a very practical point of view, and I think the Congress at this time should give the new City Council the option as to whether or not to accept the advisory neighborhood councils.

Mr. GLEASON. Senator, I would just like to assure that this committee does not get saddled with the point that we are opposed to people with common interests having input into their government. That is not the case, but to see that that input is accomplished, is the charge of every elected representative to government, but it is just that, the elected representative to government.

In this case, the city council and the mayor, not a superstructure government to run around those elected officials, that should not be.

Mr. WEST. Two things, Senator, one, of course, the one thing that has not been brought out, there will be council members, one from each of the eight wards. Now, that is not a small geographic organization. It is certainly that these people will have to be responsive to their constituency.

NATURAL NEIGHBORHOODS

The second thing is I question the ability of the Board of Elections to come up within the city council, the Board of Elections, assuming they do not gerrymander, which I think is a big assumption, natural neighborhoods.

The reason for this is if you look at the precinct map of the city of Washington, 137 precincts, eight wards, you will find that most of the precincts overlap or the lines go through natural neighborhoods, for instance, Georgetown has two precincts that overlap into another.

Now, these are natural neighborhoods, but the Board of Elections will not be able to administratively accomplish, and the city council will not be able to draw these lines because the way the Board of Elections is set up, the registered voters are listed by precinct, so in order to implement the 5-percent rule, they are going to have to draw lines which will cut neighborhoods in two.

The CHAIRMAN. Those are all of the questions I have.

Does anyone else have anything they wish to add?

Mrs. SANTOS. I would like to make another comment. I think that no political candidate would come out in opposition to advisory neighborhood councils, because of the appearance of their having the essence of democracy—which I pointed out in my speech.

I also wanted to say in a recent interview, Herman Kahn from the Hudson Institute pointed out, by and large, people do not want participatory democracy in this country. I hasten to say I am not joining that view. But what he said is that people expect to participate in political campaigns, to go to the polls, elect people to run their government for them, and expect the people that are elected to do that job. They do not expect to have to go to meetings every night in the week, and be constantly at city hall fighting for each individual issue.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen.

Our next panel is for changing the voting criteria for adoption of Advisory Neighborhood Councils.

Our witnesses are as follows: Mr. Melvin Burton and Margaret Reuss, panel chairpeople, Committee in Support of Advisory Neighborhood Councils of the Self Determination of D.C. Coalition; Ms. Helen Mitchell, D.C. League of Women Voters; Ms. Rebecca Pecot, Washington Home Rule Committee; Mr. Maurice Davis, vice president, D.C. Federation of Civic Associations; Mr. Delano Lewis, Home Rule Committee chairman, VOICE—The Voice of Informed Community Expression; Mr. Richard K. Lyon, former president, Jewish Community Council of Greater Washington; Mr. John Wilson, Committee to support the Charter; Mr. James O. Gibson, chairman, D.C. Bicentennial Commission and Assembly; Mr. James Speight, chairman D.C. Federation of Settlement Houses; and Mr. Ted Weihe, president, Coalition of Optimum Growth.

STATEMENTS OF MELVIN BURTON AND MS. MARGARET REUSS, PANEL CHAIRPEOPLE, COMMITTEE IN SUPPORT OF ADVISORY NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCILS, SELF-DETERMINATION OF D.C. COALITION; MS. HELEN MITCHELL, D.C. LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS; MS. REBECCA PECOT, WASHINGTON HOME RULE COMMITTEE; MAURICE DAVIS, VICE PRESIDENT, D.C. FEDERATION OF CIVIC ASSOCIATIONS; DELANO LEWIS, CHAIRMAN, HOME RULE COMMITTEE, VOICE—VOICE OF INFORMED COMMUNITY EXPRESSION; RICHARD LYON, FORMER PRESIDENT, JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF GREATER WASHINGTON; JOHN WILSON, COMMITTEE TO SUPPORT THE CHARTER; JAMES O. GIBSON, CHAIRMAN, D.C. BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION AND ASSEMBLY; JAMES SPEIGHT, CHAIRMAN, D.C. FEDERATION OF SETTLEMENT HOUSES; AND TED WEIHE, PRESIDENT, COALITION ON OPTIMUM GROWTH

Mrs. REUSS. Mr. Chairman, I am Margaret Reuss, cochairman of the Committee in Support of Advisory Neighborhood Councils of the Self Determination of D.C. Coalition.

Our panel here is composed of a number of organizations which participate in the community.

You have already mentioned their names. I will just say Helen Mitchell is representing Joan Czarnecki of the D.C. League of Women Voters who is ill.

Maurice Davis, vice chairman of the D.C. Federation of Civic Association, Jim Gibson, chairman of the D.C. Bicentennial Commission and Assembly.

We have Mr. Delano Lewis, Home Rule Committee chairman of The Voice of Informed Community Expression, Rebecca Pecot of the Washington Home Rule Committee, James Speight, chairman of the D.C. Federation of Settlement Houses, and John Wilson of the Committee to Support the Charter.

The CHAIRMAN. May I ask you, Mrs. Reuss, since you have about 10 witnesses with this group, if each witness will make his presentation brief and to try not to repeat points already made, so that we can avoid as much repetition as possible.

Mrs. REUSS. Thank you.

I just wanted to mention in addition to these groups represented here, Mr. Charles Richardson was supposed to be here as chairman of the D.C. Model Cities Commission. The Advisory Neighborhood Councils have also been endorsed by the Catholic Archdiocese of Washington, the Committee of 100 Ministers, the council chairmen of the Neighborhood Planning Councils, the board of directors of the D.C. Health and Welfare Council, the UPO, the D.C. directors, and the D.C. Federation of College Students.

We will begin our presentation with Mr. Melvin Burton who is cochairman of the Committee in Support of Advisory Neighborhood Councils of the Self Determination of D.C. Coalition.

Mr. BURTON. Good morning, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, I welcome this opportunity to appear before you to testify in support of H.R. 12109, a bill to permit the approval of

the Advisory Neighborhood Council proposal on the referendum ballot by simple majority of those persons voting on May 7.

STRINGENT REQUIREMENT

The recent law which requires approval of a majority of the registered voters is unfair, and it appears to me if, of course, we are to follow the sentiments of the Advisory Committee on Intergovernmental Relations which proposed this concept because of disenchantment that it found among citizenry throughout the United States of elected officials, that obviously here where the Congress has imposed this stringent requirement, causes an inequity to be imposed upon the citizens of the District of Columbia, and certainly this dichotomy should be erased.

The last official total of registered voters made available by the District of Columbia Board of Elections is a figure for January 1974, of approximately 245,000.

This means that at least 122,500 voters would have to participate in the referendum on May 7, and vote for the ANC proposal.

Only twice have that many persons participated in District elections, and on both occasions, they were followed by intense Presidential campaigns.

On March 18, 1974, an article in the Star-News reported on a poll that the newspaper conducted on both the charter and the ANC proposal, that 73 percent of those surveyed according to that article said they supported the ANC proposal.

Eleven percent were opposed, and 16 percent were undecided.

If we, Mr. Chairman, assume for a moment that the opposed and the undecided all voted against the ANC proposal on May 7, that makes a total of 27 percent.

Further, if we assume that we have a voter turnout on May 7 of 55 percent of the registered voters, the ANC proposal would be supported by approximately 73 percent of those persons voting, and it would fail in spite of a 65 percent voter turnout.

The 73 percent could incidentally produce about 116,000 votes, just under the required 122,500 majority of registered voters.

This is an unfair burden, we feel, to place upon the ANC proposal.

In addition to the Star-News poll, which indicated strong support for the ANC, you have already heard testimony that a great number of citywide and neighborhood organizations as well as religious groups support and endorse the concept.

I might add that with regard to the Committee To Support the Charter, I was surprised to hear it was a political organization, it is a nonpolitical organization, bipartisan and made up of major interest groups in this community, and that Committee To Support the Charter for one moment did not feel that it should not endorse this concept, but it did bypass it on one occasion of other considerations, and one of those considerations being the raising of funds.

The question was put squarely to that committee by myself and, secondly, by Dick Lyons, who is here today, and that committee did vote overwhelmingly to support and adopt the ANC proposal.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

We feel and we believe that the ANC's are an important citizen participation foundation for our new structure of self-government.

They will permit citizens to participate creatively and positively in the affairs of the District government, and in fact, including a large group of individuals who according to the Home Rule Act would not be able to participate simply because they worked for Federal and District of Columbia government under the Hatch Act.

Thirty-five percent of the people work for either the District of Columbia or the Federal Government, and of course, this section of the act does indicate that these elections that are to take place are to be nonpartisan elections, therefore, it would enable both Federal and District workers to engage in this activity.

We understand that the current requirement was drafted as a result of a misunderstanding.

The CHAIRMAN. Did I hear you correctly? There is nothing in the Hatch Act that would prohibit governmental employees, either of the District government or the United States Federal Government from working in this May 7 election?

Mr. BURTON. In the May 7 election, no, you are exactly correct.

We hope that this committee and the full Senate will act quickly to modify the voting requirement so that the citizens of the committee will work their will through the referendum and provide a meaningful mechanism for citizen participation and decisionmaking in their neighborhoods, and I might allude to the service areas.

The service areas do not have adequate representatives. The service areas have representatives appointed by the Mayor, and to that extent, the service areas do not work.

In further corroboration of that, the Urban League took a poll of District residents through our school board elections, and learned that 79 percent of those individuals polled did not know they even had service areas in the District of Columbia.

I might state further that the city council, of course, will have the opportunity and can draw the so-called neighborhood boundaries.

Of course, the city council must have citizen impact, and, of course, it is important that all citizens as well as neighborhood groups make an input known before the making of the various boundaries by the city council.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you agree with Congressman Fraser, the city council, once elected, can modify their concept if they so desire?

CITY COUNCIL AUTHORITY

Mr. BURTON. Subsection G of section 738 does give the city council the right to change or legislate with regard to the Advisory Neighborhood Councils.

Further, section 404 which empowers the City Council to create, to destroy, or to modify any agency of the District of Columbia government is ample authority for the city council to do as it pretty well pleases. I say that with a broad expression with regard to the Advisory Neighborhood Councils.

The CHAIRMAN. That is my understanding, and I think that is Congressman Fraser's understanding. If the Advisory Neighborhood Councils go into effect, the city council can almost destroy them at birth if they so desire. Or, even if they give them a period of life, they can decapitate them later on under the grant of authority that is already given to the Mayor and the city council, if they prove to be ineffectual, nonproductive, wasteful, or for whatever reason.

Mr. BURTON. That is absolutely correct.

The CHAIRMAN. So, regardless of what the voters do on May 7, it is not absolutely certain that there will be Neighborhood Advisory Councils in the first place, and in the second place, if there were, they could be considerably changed to the point of obliteration.

Mr. BURTON. I think that point is well taken.

The CHAIRMAN. Does every member of this panel, so we can get that issue resolved, agree with that interpretation?

Mr. BURTON. I believe that every member of this panel believes that the city council has that authority—yes.

The CHAIRMAN. I see nobody disagrees. Very well.

Mr. BURTON. In Newton, Mass., which is in the suburbs of Boston, a community of approximately 90,000 people, the ANC concept has been put into effect.

Of course, there are not statistics to show how that concept is working there, but I do wish to point out that on the Island of Oahu in Hawaii, the proposal will be put into effect the latter part of this year.

As you heard earlier, on one occasion, they did vote against the proposals, but in 1973, they voted on another charter, which of course allowed the creation of the ANC's and that is being put into effect, and so on. Pittsburgh, New York you have heard about, and it seems to me that there is ample authority, and consistent of course with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Intergovernmental Relations, to try to this enchantment with elected officials in the government process.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Ms. Helen Mitchell.

Ms. MITCHELL. Senator Eagleton and members of the District of Columbia Committee, my name is Helen Mitchell. I represent the D.C. League of Women Voters. We appreciate this opportunity to testify on the legislation to change the voting requirement for acceptance at the May referendum of the advisory neighborhood councils—referred to as ANC's.

We support the position that acceptance of the ANC's should be determined by a majority of the registered voters voting in the referendum on this issue. We believe the requirement for acceptance by a majority of all registered voters is inappropriate and essentially unfair.

The issue is whether the basic concept of ANC's is acceptable, so that neighborhoods who choose to implement this option may do so.

The ANC's represent a recently developed approach for citizens to deal with complex urban government. But this hardly means the ANC's are a radical option, or one of such magnitude that the full majority of all registered voters should decide acceptance.

After all, a plurality of those voting elects the President, Senators, and Congressmen. The D.C. Home Rule Charter itself will be accepted

by a majority voting in the referendum. All these areas—by contrast—are of more fundamental significance than the ANC's. Yet a more stringent voting requirement has been prescribed for the councils.

In practice, choices in elections are made by those citizens who have the energy and interest to get out and vote. So it should be respecting the ANC's.

We support efforts to inform citizens fully on election issues and to urge them to exercise their basic democratic right to vote. This type of effort should be relied upon to assure that election choices are made soundly. We should not single out the ANC's and apply a requirement that is not generally applied to larger issues.

Unless the wording of this provision is altered, those who choose not to exercise their franchise will have the power, unasked for and probably unwanted, to close off for others a democratically constructed communication path to the city government.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Ms. Rebecca Pecot.

I am Rebecca Pecot, vice president of the Washington Home Rule Committee.

I have a prepared statement here which I will read.

Thank you very much for the opportunity of appearing here today on behalf of the Washington Home Rule Committee.

This organization has been an active advocate of full home rule. For the District of Columbia for more than 30 years. We are delighted and grateful that real progress toward that goal has been made in this Congress.

We firmly believe that the only way a democratic government can work successfully is where the citizens are totally committed to government by the people. We believe that the proposed advisory neighborhood councils provide a legal avenue of mutual help and mutual advice between the citizens of Washington and their elected officials. For this reason, we support the concept of ANC's wholeheartedly and we will continue to work for their approval at the referendum on May 7.

We urge your committee to alter the voting requirement for this concept from a majority of the registered voters to a majority of those voting in the referendum. We should like to see the ANC's approved, but, in any case, we should like to see the decision made on the same basis as that required for the charter, an even more important step toward democracy in Washington than the ANC's. Let them be voted up or down on their merits and not by stacking the odds against them.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. We will now hear from the D.C. Federation of Civic Associations.

Mr. DAVIS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I thank you for this opportunity to appear before this committee today.

I am filling in for the president of the D.C. Federation of Civic Associations.

My name is Maurice Davis, and I am representing the Federation which numbers about 50 locals representing something over in the neighborhood of about 200,000 people.

The Federation had its regular monthly meeting of last month and voted to support and endorse the Advisory Neighborhood Councils.

HIGHER TAXES

However, there are some questions raised by many people throughout the entire city, questions like the credibility of this whole new concept.

Would there be safeguards in the bill to protect the rights of people—people are afraid of higher taxes.

They feel that they are paying enough taxes. The people of the Federation have fears, and because they have volunteered their service for many, many years, and somehow they feel that the rug is being pulled from under them.

There are other people who feel that the Federation will now grab the power. There are other concerns such as communication between local government and the communities.

SOCIAL STRESS

They raise concerns about social stress, as it relates to predominant population in this city. They want to know what happened to the \$18 million forthcoming from the White House as it relates to bicentennial projects to deal with some of the social ills. And then on the social ills, which are as follows: Housing, the boarded up houses in the city, the decay in our economic development, our stores closing and moving to the suburbs, District people have to shop in the suburbs.

When will we be able to spend our own money here in the District to keep our city alive.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

They also want to know about the environmental impact on this city.

Freeways, high density, and more growth—a good portion of this city goes unserved.

Now, the energy crisis, employment, these are the significant facts that this committee should concern itself with. The people of this city would like to know about the new system, be able to cope with these concerns before they go to the polls on May 7.

Somehow, I think that all that I have mentioned can be brought about through an orderly process, and that the citizens of Washington can be given this guarantee, and finally, the people want to gain the confidence of the local Federal Government.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Mr. Lewis?

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Chairman, my name is Delano Lewis, I am a Home Rule Committee Chairman for VOICE, which is the Voice of Informed Community Expression; it is a group made up of citizens from the District of Columbia and from various walks of life in the city.

The group, VOICE, voted at its last membership meeting of 24 to 12 in support of the adoption of ANC's.

I appreciate the opportunity to express our views and support a change in the criteria to support the adoption of ANC's.

I would like to make a couple of points.

It seems we are paying our City Council and Mayor very cheaply, and we do not give them the confidence to be able to establish ANC's.

I think the bill is broad enough to give them the kind of opportunity to establish themselves, and to see that they are implemented with safeguards.

I think if we elect the kind of persons that the city can elect, we have nothing to fear in the running of ANC's.

CAMPAIGN ISSUE

I would also like to comment on a couple of things you raised earlier. You asked the question about whether or not this will be an issue in September or November. I firmly believe it will be an issue in September and November, not to whether they will be established, because if it passes on May 7, that will be settled, but the question of how they will be implemented, the boundaries, the staff, and just how they will be established will be an issue, and I think the City Council will be willing to take some position in that regard.

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask a question at this point, the Neighborhood Advisory Councils are to be nonpartisan in nature, therefore, do you believe that political party officials, either elected to a position, or appointed as a political official, or anybody in the political process, should be allowed to run for a position in the ANC?

Mr. BURTON. Mr. Chairman, I think I will take a try at that. I would say there should not be any opposition from any individual from any neighborhoods despite what his position in that neighborhood has been as running as a member of an election team, or an election taking place within his neighborhood.

The CHAIRMAN. Then should he be required if elected to give up his political party position?

Mr. BURTON. That may well be one of the requirements that could be imposed by the City Council.

Ms. MITCHELL. Mr. Chairman, I would just like to say for people living in a particular neighborhood, with no paid salary position, it would certainly be one of the things that we would expect, regardless of party affiliation.

I think that a neighborhood concept dictates that, that they do not exclude citizens of that particular area.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I would agree with that. The question is if these neighborhood advisory councils are to be truly nonpolitical, nonpartisan, should political people who hold political positions be the operators of these nonpartisan entities. That is the thrust of my question.

Mr. GIBSON. I would think they should be allowed to participate in the activities which I think all of us are involved in in the existing civic arrangements in the city.

Individuals who may be active in partisan politics, very active also in other kinds of civic endeavors, and I believe ANC's will attract a population within the large that we can already identify as civically active people, whether they be interested in primarily the arts or in planning.

I do not see any need to prohibit or proscribe their participation in ANCs.

The CHAIRMAN. What I am talking about, are political party officials, the committeeman or committeewoman or the chairman.

Mr. GIBSON. That is what I thought you were talking about.

The CHAIRMAN. I am not talking about prohibiting somebody. Say you are on the District of Columbia Bicentennial Commission, I presume you are not a committeeman of a ward.

Mr. GIBSON. No, Mr. Chairman, but there are members of the Commission and the Assembly who are members of all the parties in the city. So we have some national committeemen, precinct workers, and so forth.

The CHAIRMAN. That is not a political entity?

Mr. GIBSON. No; it is not.

The CHAIRMAN. We are talking about Republican, Democrat, Statehood, and so forth.

Mr. GIBSON. No, but there are individuals who are volunteering and active in Bicentennial affairs who simultaneously hold party office at various levels. They tend to be like other active people, quite valuable in the framework of the Bicentennial.

Mr. WEIHE. I think this could be a spawning ground for political aspirants, and I think that is good, and that is where politicians should come from, and as you know, local politicians work their own precincts more than any other area, so I think it is a good thing.

Mr. LEWIS. I do not think they should be precluded from running in nonpartisan elections just because they hold a political office, but again, the City Council can say something to that.

Two last points: First, you have heard a lot of testimony about civic associations being threatened and fighting the ANCs or at least potentially fighting the concept.

I think just the opposite, I think some civic associations are feeling that this is as a weight of the law and they could use it as a channel of expression, so it could be a positive outlet for the organizations that are presently established in the city.

POLITICAL BOUNDARIES

On the concept of the Board of Elections, which establishes our ward and political boundaries, the home rule bill, the charter provides the Board of Commissioners will be appointed by the Mayor, and again, that brings people into the process when they elect the Mayor, and the Board of Elections can change the boundaries of the ward and precincts, so to say they overlap now may be true, but we do not know who the new Mayor will be, we do not know who the new Board of Elections will be, and they could change those boundaries.

The same is true for the service committees, that is an administrative scheme set up by the Resident Commissioner, it does not have the weight of law, and that could be changed administratively, so my point is the City Council will certainly take into consideration what the ward and boundaries be, and I am certain they will hold hearings before they set those new boundaries.

Finally, I would just like to mention the point of the logic here, logic escapes me if you feel the charter part on the referendum is the most important, why does it have the most lenient criteria for passage.

It would seem to me if it was the most substantive part of that referendum, it should have even the more stringent requirement.

I do not happen to agree, to be consistent it would seem to me you would have the same requirement for passage of the charter as you would for ANC's.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Lyon?

Mr. LYON. Mr. Chairman, before I make my brief statement on behalf of my organization, I would like to express my opinion in response to your inquiry.

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

I do not feel that holding an official party position should make an individual ineligible for participating in the advisory neighborhood councils.

I would think since they are going to be elected on a nonpartisan basis, that there would be stringent rules to prohibit a party organization from getting behind the candidacy of someone, but I do not think as an individual neighbor they should be precluded or proscribed from participating.

As for my statement, I will make it brief.

My name is Richard Lyon, former president of the Jewish Community Council of Greater Washington.

As the name of my organization indicates, the community council is a service organization, representing approximately 170 organizations Jewish oriented—synagogues, temples, community centers, and so forth—in the greater Washington area.

Now, for almost a quarter of a century, the Jewish Community Council has staunchly supported the return of local self-government to the District of Columbia.

We have lobbied, we have marched, we have demonstrated through literature submitted to our membership and participated with other community organizations in support of home rule for the District of Columbia.

We are participating organizationally as a member of the Committee To Support the Charter on its interreligious committee and we are working vigorously to have an overwhelming acceptance of the charter in the May 7 referendum.

We are also supporting the acceptance of the concept of the second question on the referendum of the advisory neighborhood councils.

We feel that this is participative democracy, we feel that it is morally and socially and politically right to let the neighbors of our own community play a role in the governmental and electoral processes of the community.

We see no basis why the vote for the ANC's and the second question should prescribe a more stringent requirement to have the councils approved than the first question on the referendum.

There is no question that comparatively giving us the return of self-government is of prime importance, but we also feel that the second question should be given coequality as far as the citizenry of Washington expressing its desire to have ANC's, and we therefore urge your committee to foster the legislation, to join with the action already taken by the House to lower the voting requirement on the

ANC's, with the referendum question to a simple majority of those participating in the referendum.

The CHAIRMAN, Mr. John Wilson.

Mr. WILSON. We look forward to voter approval of the Advisory Neighborhood Councils at the May 7 election. These councils will help bring voices from the grassroots into the decisions of city government.

We urge the committee and the Senate to approve H.R. 12109 to enable a majority of the voters going to the polls on May 7 and voting on the issue to ratify the Advisory Neighborhood Council system.

Such a change would be consistent with other provisions of the home rule law. In section 303(a) the law provides for voter ratification of amendments to the charter. The majority needed is stated as "a majority of the registered qualified electors voting thereon in such referendum." The approval of the charter itself is to be by "a majority of the registered qualified voters of the District voting on this issue," according to section 703 of the home rule law. The language in H.R. 12109 would set a similar standard for approval by the voters of the Advisory Neighborhood Councils, namely, "a majority of the registered qualified voters of the District voting on this issue in this referendum."

VOTER PARTICIPATION

In practical terms, we cannot be certain that a majority of voters will turn out for the referendum on May 7. In Presidential elections the national campaigns attract the voters to the polls in heavier numbers than in other elections. In the 1972 election 54 percent of the registered voters in the District voted. This would be similar to the percentage in most States.

But in off year and special elections the turnout is usually less. The 1971 special election for District of Columbia Delegate to the House of Representatives might be typical of an election with party designation for the District. Of the 260,234 registered voters, 116,946 voted, or 44.93 percent.

If that percentage of 250,000 voters who are now registered turn out for the May 7 referendum, advisory neighborhood councils would be defeated even if 100 percent of those going to the polls voted in favor of them. It is only fair that the requirement be changed, as suggested in H.R. 12109.

NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCILS IN OTHER CITIES

Many large cities are viewing neighborhood councils as an important device to bring citizen involvement into municipal affairs.

In New York City where the community planning boards are appointed rather than elected, the director of comprehensive planning gives the boards credit for the high-intensity street lighting and bus shelter programs.

In Detroit the new city charter approved by the voters last November, provides for community councils to be set up to "act as advocate * * * for the needs of the community before the city council." The Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations in recommending neighborhood councils for large cities points out that "the gap between the neighborhood and the city hall or the county building has lengthened continually until the distance seems astronomical rather than a few blocks or a few miles."

STEP TOWARD MORE RESPONSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT

Neighborhood councils would be another step in the efforts of Washington, D.C., to make city government more responsive and responsible to the people. The division of the city into nine service areas is nationally recognized as an effective technique for focusing and directing city services—health, sanitation, economic and urban development, housing and highways—toward the needs of separate areas of the city, rather than being entirely run from a distant central office out of contact with the residents. Notices published in the District of Columbia Register are frequently identified according to the service area affected so that the citizens are alerted to the pending issues affecting their area of the city.

For these reasons we hope that the Congress will amend the law to give the voters a chance to approve neighborhood councils, which can be an important new way of bringing the talent, interest, and commitment available in every community within this city to bear on the important issues being decided by their newly elected city government.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Gibson.

MR. GIBSON. My name is James O. Gibson, I am the Chairman of the District of Columbia Bicentennial Commission and Assembly.

It is my pleasure to support the requirement that will change the requirement to the majority of those voting on the issue of the referendum.

The Bicentennial Commission and Assembly were early sponsors and supporters of the advisory council concept in the legislation. The Commission and Assembly is interested in seeing the government move closer to the people, and feel the official status and resources of the citizens would mean they could work more effectively to insure that their neighbors are made vitally aware of local issues which would be approval of the current situation.

FEAR OF UNKNOWN

We are aware of the preception that has been around quite a while—made early in the history of our Republic—the fear of the unknown, with possibly the greatest dangers to American democracy. We do feel that there are concerns which have been expressed which are quite legitimate that people have.

We have not heard any yet which would not be addressed and would not be politically important to be addressed by the Council as it goes about establishing the criteria as they would affect the councils.

I want to make three points to underscore the urgency about this, Mr. Chairman.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

The Assembly of the Bicentennial structure is composed of nearly 200 people, and divided into 9 service area delegations. So what neighborhood breakdown on a gross basis, and our experience demonstrates this, there is no damage done to the identity, or to the effectiveness of the civic and other existing community organizations, with whom we work.

To the contrary, in fact, our experience is that there is considerable assistance to the leadership and activities of the existing organizations, through the provision of the resources which are available to the Assembly. The majority of the new membership Assembly is in fact composed of leadership and assembly from the organizations, who find the Assembly valuable because of the provision of resources to assist, as well as the opportunity for exchange with fellow residents from other groups and other sectors of the community.

I want to make a point, Mr. Chairman, that comes from my experience when I was on the National Capital Planning Commission.

I was chairman of the Housing Urban Renewal Committee and the District Republican Improvement's Committee. This was at a time when it would have been a far more rational task confronting the Commissioners had there been an elected base upon which to judge citizen sympathy in the many complex issues that surrounded the construction plans for the renewal of the areas in the city where we had chartered such action.

We feel that the comprehension of the complex issues of government require that citizen representatives need to study and analyze over time to get some chance to return to issues, gain experience, and therefore, they develop the capacity to understand the government, the legislation, the bureaucratic processes, and the physical arrangements which are quite difficult to get on an ad hoc basis, where there is little continuity in terms of the membership of groups to whom representation is made.

It is an old story, but extremely important with relation to developments in the city, with so many contending actions which have to be weighed.

I would also like to indicate that it is apparent, or has been apparent to me and to others, that the various mechanisms, some of which were alluded to earlier today, for citizen participation which were created by and for particular government agencies and programs, such as Model Cities and urban renewal projects area committees, lack independence, as city representatives, and prove highly vulnerable to agency contract and funding manipulations, and therefore they have had great difficulty in achieving legitimacy and effectiveness in their own right, apart from the strategy, so to speak, which could be vested on them by the agency.

I think the ANC's provide a desirable and dignified alternative to bureaucratically controlled approaches to citizen representation.

Moving government closer to the people should not be done by yo yo. A few weeks ago, Mr. Chairman, in discussion with the majority of the city council of New Haven, I was informed there was an effort there to create official neighborhood assemblies in order to alleviate some of the enormous pressure on councilmen who have to make decisions for the city, as they face difficult governmental issues, and the allocation of scarce resources, and because they find themselves on one hand, they have responsibility to the people who elect them, and on the other hand, they are confronting State and Federal policies, which the local elector has no control over, but which has a lot to do with the flow of resources and the kind of decisions they have to make, and therefore, they see a need for mechanisms, for flow of contracts and information.

I think it is the kind of need we have. I think it would enhance the capacity of citizens with the government, and particularly when we have continuation of our Federal role, which is important to the vitality of the city, but which complicates the process and makes it necessary for the citizens to understand a lot of issues beyond those which are susceptible to them.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Mr. Speight?

Mr. SPEIGHT. Mr. Chairman, I am James Speight, chairman of the District of Columbia Federation of Settlement Houses.

It is an organization comprised of 13 settlement houses in the District of Columbia, and in the most needed areas of the city.

We support the approval of the ANC concept, and we also support approval to a majority of those voting.

We also support the development of official vehicles through which citizens can make requests. The citizens in our area view this as a means for settling issues in a neighborhood and bringing more political equality about with other neighborhoods in the city.

There are a number of questions with regard to the operation of the financing, but we will raise those questions at the appropriate time.

Mr. WEIHE. I am Ted Weihe. I am president of the Coalition on Optimum Growth, and I have just two brief comments. I would like to inject a personal comment that I was stationed at Whitman Air Force Base for 3½ years, and worked in your campaign.

Unfortunately, I have returned to my own home now, and do not have that opportunity.

The CHAIRMAN. Welcome back anytime.

Mr. WEIHE. Our organization is a regional citizens group with about one-third of its membership being a service organization helping neighborhoods on planning issues.

I spent the last few years going from neighborhood groups concerned about high rise or highways, so I am quite familiar with how neighborhoods operate.

Urban growth is a regional phenomena, and yet its impact is at neighborhood levels, it is the high rise, the traffic on your street, and so forth, that upsets people.

For the jurisdictions, right here in the Washington area are also considering the same ideas of advisory councils. Fairfax had a study committee, and are presently considering advisory councils. There are bills currently pending in Prince Georges or Montgomery for advisory councils, so we do not have to go to Massachusetts or elsewhere.

There is a great interest in this by politicians and citizens here, so I would like to say that I have been also very involved in some neighborhood planning efforts, and one of your problems is establishing boundaries.

If you have neighborhood planning going on at one neighborhood, the adjacent neighborhood tends to get all of the traffic, they push that off on their neighbor, so I think it is very important that we make sure that the neighborhood boundaries are clearly drawn so we can resolve issues by planning.

Also, I think that one of the problems with growth is that developers and construction people do not have someone they can go to

in a recognized body, rather than get into these terrible arguments over planning issues, and the governmental body at the citywide level.

I think it would be very advantageous to permit a developer at an early stage to sit down with the neighborhood and work out planning.

We fully support the proposition here that you are considering this morning, and that is all I have to say.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, ladies and gentlemen.

We appreciate all of your observations, and all of the contributions that you have made to these hearings.

The CHAIRMAN. We will now hear from our second panel for changing the voting criteria for adoption of ANC's.

They are: Mr. Marion Barry, Ad Hoc Committee in Support of the Advisory Neighborhood Council; Mr. Carl Bergman and Ms. Susan Meehan, candidates for District of Columbia City Council; Mr. Charles Cassell, chairman, OPEN—Organization for Political Equality Now; Mr. James Landberg, Neighborhood Planning Council; Mr. Charles Hernandez, League of United Latin American Citizens; Mrs. Harriett R. Taylor, Greater Washington Americans for Democratic Action; and Mr. Robert Beckerman, Capitol East Housing Coalition.

STATEMENTS OF MARION BARRY, AD HOC COMMITTEE IN SUPPORT OF THE ADVISORY NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCIL; CARL BERGMAN AND MS. SUSAN MEEHAN, CANDIDATES FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CITY COUNCIL; CHARLES CASSELL, CHAIRMAN, OPEN—ORGANIZATION FOR POLITICAL EQUALITY NOW; JAMES LANDBERG, NEIGHBORHOOD PLANNING COUNCIL; CHARLES HERNANDEZ, LEAGUE OF UNITED LATIN AMERICAN CITIZENS; MRS. HARRIETT R. TAYLOR, GREATER WASHINGTON AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION; AND ROBERT BECKERMAN, CAPITOL EAST HOUSING COALITION

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Barry, will you please be the leadoff batter on this panel.

Mr. BARRY. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to be able to appear before you this morning, and also to be joined by such distinguished citizens of the District of Columbia in support of change in the present structure of how we vote on May 7 for the Neighborhood Advisory Councils.

I have a brief statement which I will read briefly to you.

Mr. Chairman and members of the Senate District Committee, my name is Marion Barry, Jr., and I come before you today representing the Ad Hoc Citizens Committee in Support of the Advisory Neighborhood Councils.

Additionally, some 29 months ago I was elected by the voters of the District of Columbia to be one of their representatives on the Board of Education. Even though this matter has not formally come before the Board of Education, the majority of the members, all of whom are elected, is supportive of my general thrust.

First of all, let me state that although I support the charter referendum to be voted upon on May 7, I do not think that the recently passed home rule measure is the panacea for the residents of Wash-

ington, D.C. I look forward to the day when the residents of this city will have true self-government without the Congress retaining full congressional control over us.

For the past few months, I have been actively involved in educating voters and prospective voters in Washington on the upcoming charter referendum. I have been working with a number of ad hoc and established groups in support of a good voter turnout on May 7. During these months, I have witnessed overwhelming support in favor of the referendum.

There is one theme, however, that constantly reoccurs and that is the discriminating nature of the requirement for passage of that portion of the referendum which deals with the ANC's.

INCLUSIVE GOVERNMENT

As one who has been involved in District affairs for a number of years, I have always supported the theory of inclusive government as opposed to exclusive government. For this reason, I see many benefits for the citizens of the District of Columbia in the concept of the ANC's. People want to have a say in how government affects them on a neighborhood-by-neighborhood basis. The ANC's give them this chance.

SCARE TACTICS

It is being argued that the ANC concept will destroy some existing organizations. It is being argued that the ANC concept will mean higher taxes and that the people will have to carry an additional load. As I see it, these arguments are straw men put into the field by ambitious politicians who think they have the answers for the people.

These kinds of scare tactics really mean that those who would seek higher offices are afraid of creating innovative coalitions with the electorate in an effort to flatten the hierarchy of decisionmaking.

Then, first of all, the ANC's offer established groups a chance to work with others in the community for the betterment of the total area. Second, good government depends upon the willingness of citizens to work together with their brain, brawn, and money to accomplish desired goals. Finally, the closer the decisionmakers are to those affected by the decision, the least likely we will have dominance by any one interest group. Accountability becomes a watchword by public servants.

As an elected official in the District of Columbia, I get a chance to meet and exchange ideas with a diverse group of residents. I can say at this time that an overwhelming majority of the people I have talked with are inclined to support the ANC concept. However, whether people are for or against the ANC concept, everyone with whom I have had the opportunity to discuss the matter has expressed their dissatisfaction with the discriminating nature of the requirement for its passage.

The sentiment is that there should be enough faith in the citizens of the District of Columbia to insure that the measure gets the same attention as the rest of the referendum.

Therefore, I urge this committee to follow the lead of the House District Committee and the House and amend the legislation on the charter referendum to include passage of the ANC concept by a majority of the people voting. After passage in this committee, we urge your support for its passage on the Senate floor.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for this opportunity to express my views.

The CHAIRMAN. We will now hear from Mr. Carl Bergman.

Mr. BERGMAN. I want to thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity to appear before you.

My name is Carl Bergman, and I am here with Susan Meehan. We have a joint statement. We are both prospective candidates for the City Council. We are both Democrats. I will be running in ward 6. Mrs. Meehan will be running in ward 2.

ACCURACY AND CURRENCY OF VOTING ROLLS

The Advisory Neighborhood Council referendum is a rigged election, in violation of the Constitution and the voting laws of the District of Columbia.

When the polls open on election day, and before the first voter has cast his or her ballot, as many as 50,000 votes against approval of the Advisory Neighborhood Councils will have been cast. Given the home rule bill as presently written, D.C. voters will be denied justice because former residents long since departed from the District, or from life itself, will in effect be voting against the Advisory Neighborhood Council proposition.

Why is this so? The Board of Elections does no more to insure the accuracy and currency of our voting rolls than remove from these rolls those who have not voted during the past 4 years. Nothing else. While this may be adequate in most municipal elections, which require only a simple majority, it is entirely inadequate when an absolute majority is required as it is under the present provisions of the home-rule bill.

Very simply, many of those who are registered to vote no longer live in the District, and some are no longer alive, and each will be counted as a vote against the ANCs—as much as and to the same degree as those who actually go to the polls to vote against the ANCs. This is unjust.

We are seeking to insure that this election is not rigged against the ANCs by the long hands of the dead or by ex-residents still on our voting rolls. This election should be fairly decided by those who are properly qualified to exercise their franchise; that is, those presently living in the District who fulfill all requirements for voting here. While we realize that permitting tombstone voting is a time-honored tradition in this country, it is patently ridiculous to require it.

If the Congress wishes to set limitations for approval of the Advisory Neighborhood Councils by requiring an absolute rather than a simple majority, it is incumbent upon the Board of Elections to insure that that requirement may be properly met, but voting rolls in which as many as 40,000 ex-residents and dead are still on the rolls do not meet that requirement.

The Board of Elections has not one written rule governing purging of those who have died or have moved from the city. We have asked that they do under the Administrative Procedures Act—which requires action—but for more than 2 weeks, the Board of Elections has not seen fit even to reply, acknowledging our request.

We come here with direct knowledge about the overgrown D.C. voter rolls. Ms. Meehan has personally turned over to the Board of Elections approximately 500 names currently on the voter rolls of

her precinct and ward—names of people who no longer live there or who have died. These names, approximately 10 percent of the voters of her precinct, were solely of Democrats living in high rises, and did not include Republicans, Independent, Statehooders, affiliates of other parties—or anyone, regardless of party, living in low rises, rowhouses, or single-family houses.

Extrapolating from this percentage and projecting it to include these other categories not surveyed, it is our contention that the excess on our voter rolls may be as high as 40 percent. In fact, it might be even greater.

This evidence of flabbiness in the voter rolls is convincingly supported by separate Star-News and Georgetown University polls. Each poll indicates that there is a substantial number of persons no longer living here or no longer living still on the voter rolls. The Star-News estimated one in six. And the Star-News poll further indicates that because of this overenrollment, the Advisory Neighborhood Council concept would only get a mere 145 votes over the absolute majority required. With a margin of error in the thousands likely, this issue could pass by 25,000 votes of all those actually voting—but still fail. Such a defeat would be by hands from the grave denying to the living their rights.

This directly raises severe constitutional problems. The Supreme Court has held in the landmark reapportionment case, *Reynolds v. Sims*, that “The right of suffrage can be denied by a debasement or dilution of the weight of a citizen’s vote just as effectively as by wholly prohibiting the free exercise of the franchise” (377 U.S. at 555). The net effect of this law, and the Board’s inaction, is to cause a dilution of our votes. The election is rigged against us before we even vote.

It would be impossible, given the short time between now and the election, for the Board to do the thorough job necessary for a purge, lest eligible voters, too, be removed in haste. It is possible that the Board may agree to reduce the rolls by an impersonal and absolute percentage agreed upon by mutual consent. But the simplest and most practical thing to do is to eliminate the absolute majority provision, which inadvertently retains the franchise of the dead or departed.

We also believe that the whole concept of a special, extra majority requirement for approval of this particular proposal is wrong. A high margin of voter approval is usually reserved for extremely controversial or expensive public propositions; it approaches the frivolous to place extra standards of approval upon the D.C. electorate for a \$400,000 item, when that same D.C. electorate is to be given no chance by Congress to express its opinion on a \$90 million convention center. The establishment of advisory councils to the city government is too small a budgetary item to require the approval of so large a portion of the city’s electorate as is now mandated. Indeed, the District is spending more than that just to repave South Capitol Street.

In fact, once having voted in the home-rule bill, we feel that the citizens of the District of Columbia should be able to decide such purely local issues themselves without any special overview on the part of Congress.

In sum, Senator, what this law does is nothing so much as to send a tiger to guard the public from a mouse.

The CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Meehan.

Mrs. MEEHAN. My statement was a joint statement, jointly written, so I will not add more at this time, except to say we divided it up so he would read the statement and I would answer any questions.

The CHAIRMAN. That is fine.

Mr. Charles Cassell.

Mr. CASSELL. My name is Charles I. Cassell, president of OPEN—the Organization for Political Equality Now. In order that you and the members of the Senate District Committee may understand the context in which I am testifying, I will state the six major goals of the Organization for Political Equality Now. They are as follows:

1. To reaffirm the basic political rights that belong to all American citizens, including the people who live in Washington, D.C.—to control their schools, courts, police, taxation, governmental services, and other affairs of State and local government.

These rights have been sanctioned by law and custom throughout our Nation, and have been ingrained in the consciousness of all Americans since the Declaration of Independence.

2. To arouse and organize a citizenry capable of securing for itself these inalienable political rights.

3. To analyze the 1973 Home Rule Act with respect to these basic political rights.

4. To help enlighten voters in preparation for the referendum on the home rule charter to be held in Washington, D.C., May 7, 1974.

5. To register large numbers of voters.

6. To support candidates for political office who actively uphold the Organization for Political Equality Now's purposes.

The bill that you are considering removes from the May 7 referendum the very questionable provision requiring an affirmative vote on advisory neighborhood councils by the majority of registered voters in Washington, D.C., rather than by the majority of those voting.

If the House bill should become law, the two separate questions on the referendum ballot—(1) an elected Mayor and City Council and (2) advisory neighborhood councils, would each require a "Yes" vote from the majority of voters who go to the polls.

This is certainly reasonable, in that it does not deny to the citizens of this beleaguered city, legal status for community activism if the voter turnout is low, as now some claim heavy voter participation in referendum and political elections to be the obligation of citizens if their wishes are to be considered.

This may have been the rationale behind the provision in the home rule charter that the House amendment repeals. We, in the Organization for Political Equality Now, strongly oppose that view. We point out that nowhere in the U.S. Constitution or in law is voting made a responsibility. Voting is a constitutional right. And a citizen may or may not choose to exercise that right, depending on a judgment as to whether such exercise will make any difference in achieving his or her ends.

VOTER PARTICIPATION

I am certain that you know that in this city voter turnout, except in Presidential elections, has been traditionally low during the 10 years we have had the vote. I am also certain that you know that this is true in most cities in this country.

Satisfactory conditions of employment, housing, health care, and other municipal services do not exist in Washington, D.C. Every citizen knows this full well. Does it follow, therefore, that low interest in political elections indicates that voters do not want unsatisfactory conditions improved?

I am certain that you agree that it does not. Does it follow that low voter-interest in political elections means that taxpayers deserve less than honest, efficient, and effective management of their tax dollars? I hope that you agree with me that it does not.

What then does a small turnout in political elections indicate? In Washington, D.C., it certainly means lack of confidence in public officeholders in general. And why this lack of confidence? The Organization for Political Equality Now believes it is because nearly all public officials we have known either have been appointed or have behaved as though they were appointed.

Now who does the appointing of Mayor, City Council members, local judges, et cetera? Every voter knows that the source of such appointments is highly indifferent and often hostile to the majority of the District of Columbia residents. And I refer here not just to the current occupant of the White House but to all previous occupants—indifferent mostly, hostile frequently.

Therefore, it is grossly unfair in passing supposed beneficial legislation regarding a referendum to require a substantial expression of voter confidence that is both unwarranted and nonexistent.

Organization for Political Equality Now's position is that the House amendment to the charter provision should be supported.

Incidentally during the long and tortuous route suffered by the so-called self-government bill last year, we observed that both Houses of Congress gave very careful attention to every sentence in the bill. We are certain that under such scrutiny the current restrictive requirement for Advisory Neighborhood Councils could not have been an oversight or mistake as some observers have suggested.

ELECTION BOARD REGISTRATION ROLLS

Therefore, in addition to testifying before this committee today, I have sent a letter to Mr. Charles Fisher, Chairman of the District of Columbia Board of Elections, recommending hearings in each ward of the city to give residents an opportunity to verify the accuracy of the Board's recent purge of the voter registration rolls. This, as you know, will help avoid an inflated total registration and may make it somewhat easier to achieve a majority "Yes" vote on Advisory Neighborhood Councils—just in case the Senate does not go along with the House amendment.

The Organization for Political Equality Now is sending copies of this communication with the Board of Elections to over 200 community organizations in the city as a part of our campaign to involve the entire city in a mass movement for honest and bona fide self-government.

We would prefer to believe that whatever the motive for making Advisory Neighborhood Councils virtually impossible, its repeal by the House and the holding of this Senate hearing indicates a willingness on the part of Congress to respond to the desires of the people of Washington, D.C.

May we then count on this committee's leadership to assure the passage of this amendment by the Senate and a quick signing by the President?

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Your letter to the Board of Elections will be made a part of the record.

[The letter referred to follows:]

OPEN INC.,
ORGANIZATION FOR POLITICAL EQUALITY NOW,
April 2, 1974.

Mr. CHARLES FISHER,
*Chairman, District of Columbia Board of Elections, District Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. FISHER: We are advised that the purge of the D.C. voter registration rolls was completed before January 14, 1974, and that at that time there were approximately 245,000 valid registrants remaining.

As you know, a majority of registered voters must approve the Advisory Neighborhood Council part of the referendum if it is to pass. Although corrective legislation has passed the House, we have no assurance that it will become law.

While OPEN is promoting heavy registration, we want to be certain that there are on the rolls no remaining names of people who are not alive, or who have moved out of D.C. This will, of course, improve the prospects of passage of the Advisory Neighborhood Council provision. We realize that the Board of Elections cannot guarantee the validity of every name on the registration rolls. Therefore, OPEN recommends that approximately five days after the close of registration on April 7, 1974, the Board of Elections begin holding hearings in each of the city's eight voting wards, posting the ward's purged voter registration list for scrutiny by the people living in each of the wards.

Citizens living in the neighborhoods and community organizations would more readily recognize names of deceased voters and those who have moved out of the city. Through this process the Board would be able to refine the purged lists so that the total number of voters listed would not be inflated, to the disadvantage of the Advisory Neighborhood Council provision on the referendum ballot.

We believe this approach to be preferable to legal challenges from individuals or organizations.

May we have a reply at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

CHARLES I. CASSELL, *President.*

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. James Landberg.

Mr. LANDBERG. Thank you for this opportunity to address the committee. My name is James Landberg. I am adult chairman of Neighborhood Planning Council No. 6.

I am here to speak in support of H.R. 12109, which would amend the District of Columbia Self-Government and Government Reorganization Act to allow a majority of those voting in the May 7 home rule referendum to approve the provision of the act relating to the Advisory Neighborhood Councils (section 738).

The Neighborhood Planning Council system in the District of Columbia has been a forerunner of the proposed Advisory Neighborhood Council concept. The Neighborhood Planning Councils were established in 1968 to provide for maximum community participation in the development, implementation, and evaluation of youth programs in the District.

I would like to say, contrary to the statement of a previous witness, the City Council would give strong support to the system, and in funding it in the last budget hearing, there was some reorganization of other youth activities of the District, but the planning council system is being continued, I think it is well recognized that it provides substantial benefits for the youth in the community at rather low cost.

We believe this experiment in grassroots citizenship involvement with youth programs has been favorable, and we think this experience bodes well for an expanded system of Advisory Neighborhood Councils which could advise the District government on a much broader range of subjects.

For this reason we believe the Advisory Neighborhood Council provision deserves a fair test by the voters at the coming home rule referendum, which it will not get under the present requirement that a majority of the registered voters must approve it.

We see no reason why it should be more difficult to enact the Advisory Neighborhood Councils than it will be to enact the Home Rule Charter itself, especially when the charter vests real government powers while the ANC's are only advisory.

The traditional practice in U.S. elections that a majority of those voting decide ought to provide sufficient tests of whether the people of the District of Columbia wish to see the Advisory Neighborhood Councils established. We, therefore, strongly support and urge that you pass H.R. 12109.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Landberg.

Mr. Hernandez?

Mr. HERNANDEZ. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am Charles Hernandez, representing the League of United Latin American Citizens.

I have spent 25 years in Chicago, and I have seen many problems concerning the Spanish people there, and I now see the same problems are arising in the District, therefore, the League of United Latin American Citizens, a member of the Self-Determination Coalition, wishes to go on record endorsing the Neighborhood Advisory Councils, for the District of Columbia.

SAFEGUARDS

However, in addition to "being approved by only a majority of those voting on May 7,"—which we approve—and in addition to safeguards for not increasing property taxes, there should be two additional safeguards:

(1) In that only 28 percent of District of Columbia residents own their own homes, there must be guaranteed and fair representation of homeowners on the councils. We do not want renters fully controlling the councils.

(2) The Spanish population should not be excluded from fully participating on the councils, although some may not be District of Columbia voters. Guidelines should be specific in the rules and regulations of the councils. All residents of a neighborhood should be included—not only citizens.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Hernandez.

Mrs. Taylor?

Mrs. TAYLOR. Thank you.

My name is Harriett R. Taylor, and I appear here today as chairwoman of Greater Washington Americans for Democratic Action.

We appreciate this opportunity to make known our views on the appropriate vote requirement for the proposed Advisory Neighborhood Councils for the District of Columbia.

The executive board of Greater Washington ADA has endorsed the Advisory Neighborhood Councils proposal, and strongly supports a change in the present requirement that a majority of the city's registered voters vote yes on May 7, in order for the proposal to pass.

We wish to extend our special thanks to Senator Tom Eagleton for his generous assurance of support for this amendatory legislation, and urge the other members of this committee to follow the chairman's lead and report out a unanimous recommendation of support in the same spirit of fair play.

Numerous arguments can be made for permitting a simple majority to approve the establishment of Advisory Neighborhood Councils. But in our view, they all boil down to the simple question whether traditional standards of fair play and democratic majority rule are to be followed or cast aside in this case.

CONTROVERSY

The argument by some that the controversial nature of the councils requires the imposition of a stricter standard is without merit for at least two reasons.

First, the so-called controversy is more apparent than real. The fact is that the leadership of the city is united behind the advisory neighborhood councils concept.

All the known potential mayoral candidates, the congressional delegate, the multipartisan Committee to Support the Charter, the three political parties which will be on our ballot, and such nonpartisan organizations as the D.C. League of Women Voters, the Bicentennial Assembly, the Federation of Civic Associations, the Coalition for Self-Determination—all have announced their support for the proposal.

I would like to say that the existing organizations in this community already admirably do serve our city, in addition to some being questionable to their merits, but this does provide a helpful clue to one of the real reasons some opponents hold this position, and the admission by Mr. Joe West of the Young Republicans that much of the opposition to ANC's comes from those who also oppose home rule, and Mr. Brady of the Federation, Mr. Brady's eagerness to amend the vote requirement to the charter is something else this committee might look into.

Second, even assuming that the issue were truly controversial, to allow that controversy to be decided by those who stay away from the polls—for whatever reason—rather than by those who exercise their responsibilities as citizens and vote on May 7, would be patently unfair and undemocratic by definition.

The requirement as it now stands puts an impossible burden on the citizens of our city, and for no discernible reason short of opposition to the councils themselves.

If Congress really wants a true test of citizen sentiment on Advisory Neighborhood Councils, it will not impose this burden, but will adopt the proposed amendment and permit a simple majority to approve Advisory Neighborhood Councils at the May 7 referendum.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Robert Beckerman.

Mr. BECKERMAN. Good morning. My name is Robert Beckerman. I represent a coalition of community groups in the Capitol east area of

the District of Columbia, including Friendship House, the Capitol Hill Action Group (CHAG), Christ Child Settlement House, the D.C. Public Interest Research Group (DC PIRG), and the University Legal Services, interested in the accumulating housing problems in our neighborhood.

We think that the present provision in the referendum on the Neighborhood Advisory Councils renders passage of the concept unlikely; therefore we support a change in the law so that the referendum will be passed on a simple majority of those votes cast.

NACs would provide a structure not available right now for neighborhoods to respond to local problems. Our group is concerned about the dramatic change in housing in the neighborhood which threatens to overrun the mixed economic and racial balance as a result of the restoration process that displaces low- and moderate-income people.

FORUM FOR VIEWS

A Neighborhood Advisory Council in our area would provide a forum for expressing views on such a problem and additionally some finances to study the problem and bring proposals to the city hall.

Elections held to fill the spots on the council provide a vehicle for debating problems in the neighborhood. Community people, in choosing their own leaders sensitive to local trends, can thus notify city hall what they think is happening and what should be done.

The financing provision of the NAC proposal is of importance too. It provides local people with the capability to study and influence resolutions to key internal matters.

Although the amount of financing does not permit full operating programs akin to the revenue-sharing concept, the financing does mean an improved ability of the neighborhood to express its perceptions of its needs.

Of course, the City Council and the U.S. Congress may at all times review the role of the NACs in the city, both in regulating its political and legal role as well as its economic resources; however, the NAC provides a unique test for local neighborhood input into city affairs.

To give it a chance to be evaluated, the Senate should approve a revision of the rule so as to make approval possible on a majority of those votes cast in the May 7 referendum.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Beckerman, and my thanks to all of you who have appeared on this panel.

Thank you very much.

Our final witness is Mr. William E. Wickens, Georgetown Citizens Association.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM E. WICKENS, GEORGETOWN CITIZENS ASSOCIATION

Mr. WICKENS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am Bill Wickens, and it is a pleasure to appear before you today in behalf of the Citizens Association of Georgetown.

I am accompanied by Mr. Stanfield Johnson, a member of the Citizens Association, and its legislative committee.

If neighborhood advisory councils are to succeed, it will be because they represent and reflect the hopes, fears, agonies, and concerns of the people who live in the neighborhoods of the District.

When municipalities are as large as the District, it very well may be that the only voices heard are those of big developers, big labor, big ethnic blocks, and other special interests. Unlike small towns where mayors and councilmen know almost everyone, in large cities the voice of the individual may not be heard.

Precisely because of the importance of giving each neighborhood some degree of control over its own affairs, it is vital that neighborhoods be defined to reflect a commonality of interest. This is particularly true with respect to those neighborhoods which abut our great universities.

NEIGHBORHOOD BOUNDARIES

The Citizens Association of Georgetown takes no position for or against this legislation. But we strongly believe that if it is to pass, it should be amended to provide that to the extent practicable, neighborhood lines shall be drawn so that students residing on campuses or adjacent thereto shall constitute separate neighborhoods within the meaning of the act.

I might say parenthetically, we do not have any idea where the neighborhood lines are to be drawn at all, and for that reason, people in Georgetown and other neighborhoods have no idea what they are voting on.

If this legislation passes and passes in its present form without amendment, people are voting in the dark. They do not know what the neighborhoods are going to be, if historic neighborhood lines are going to be preserved, and in the case of neighborhoods such as Georgetown and near our other universities, they do not know if they really are voting for student government instead of government by neighborhood longtime residents.

TOWN AND GOWN DISPUTES

Town and gown disputes are traditional in every college community. Recognition of these differences is of critical importance if the neighborhood advisory councils are to work effectively.

Students at American University, Catholic, Georgetown, George Washington, and Howard have significantly different interests than do the residents in the adjoining neighborhoods.

It is not that we expect the experience of Ann Arbor and Berkeley to be repeated. It is, instead, that neighborhood advisory councils will not reflect the interests of community residents if larger universities dominate them. In Georgetown, for example, residents are concerned about garbage collection, the development of the waterfront, historic preservation, and the regulation of street vendors—issues hardly at the top of student concerns.

This disparity between student interests and neighborhood interests is present in every university neighborhood.

Our point is simply that the university communities and the adjoining neighborhoods each have legitimate interests. Each should be represented by Neighborhood Advisory Councils instead of increas-

ing rivalries and tensions by having them compete for control of advisory councils.

We fear that is what may happen, and this would be an unfortunate product of the legislation in its present form.

We recognize that there may be a desire by some members of the committee to vote the measure up or down as is and put off other issues. But we believe that expediency should give way to substantive improvement because of the dilemma which the May 7 referendum poses.

Many who would strongly favor Neighborhood Advisory Councils may be forced to vote against the proposal if they believe that the voice of their neighborhood will be controlled by those who do not share its concerns. In the case of Georgetown, a neighborhood council not vitally interested in garbage collection, commuter parking, waterfront development, and historic preservation may be worse than none at all.

Anything worth doing is worth doing well. We hope, therefore, that the committee can take the time to address itself to issues such as this one so that the May 7 referendum can be meaningful, and so that Neighborhood Advisory Councils can truly serve the representative roles intended for them.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Wickens.

I appreciate your presentation.

Mr. WICKENS. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. That concludes the hearings, ladies and gentlemen, on the pending measure. The record will remain open for 24 hours or so for anybody to add an additional statement if they so desire.

[Additional statements follow:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF MS. BETTY GEYER, PRIVATE CITIZEN

I am a private citizen; my name is Betty Geyer. My background has been quite diverse; however, let me simply say that I was a member of the western addition area staff, a group of community organizers in the San Francisco areas, which was considered one of the most political black organizations in the United States. The political community group boasted of persons like Wilfred Ussery, then national chairman of CORE; and William Bradley—many local ministers—together with the Chinese and Spanish community, they held up Government poverty funds until the community had control over the pursestrings. I might say that the San Francisco OEO was one of the few in the United States that was controlled by various communities.

My interest in the topic of advisory neighborhood councils arises from my experiences in this setting—of watching the process involved no matter how painful they are—of seeing communities begin to gain some relative control over their lives.

There was a major problem—and it has been expressed here—as establishment—but with western addition, the major setback came when mayors and Governors in the United States met and went to President Johnson, to protest maximum participation of the poor. They did not argue that black, oriental, or Spanish-American persons were uneducated or poor—but merely that the poor had effectively threatened their seat of power.

To be realistic, what the mayors and Governors discovered, and very painfully so, was that America's democratic system is one of interest groups, not intelligence. Interest groups who struggle over power, and that any group, be it poor or otherwise, can struggle just as effectively if they are given the tools—control over the budget. No community can effectively compete with big government without some power of its own. I am for NAC because if we look at the District of Columbia budget and its development over the last 50 years, the District has had to compete not with just traditional power forces that exist in any community, but the personal power interests of 535 congressional Members. It is for this reason that I am for neighborhood advisory councils—if in fact the community can control its own life.

In last Tuesday's edition of the New York Times, there appeared in an article by Walter Sullivan, that an imminent German researcher, Dr. Eibi-Eibesfedt, concluded after his recent research that violence and war were not primarily the result of instinct but rather were culturally based factors. His findings departed from the theories of aggression which maintain that man has some biological factor—or nature—which leads him to violence. Dr. Eibi-Eibesfedt reconciles the two views which have long divided psychologists into two camps of "nature" versus "nurture." In a world threatened by wars, and control of dwindling resources and ideological conflicts, human survival depends not on man's biological development but on his cultural development. Man has within himself the same equipment animals do, which keep one species of animals from killing each other.

I open my testimony with Dr. Eibi-Eibesfedt's recent findings because I feel the advisory neighborhood councils issue should be approached from another point of view; that is, one of the most important building blocks of society is the local community. It shapes the character and skills of individuals who will later have some impact on society as a whole. To merely see the advisory neighborhood councils as merely another seat of conflicting power of conflicting competitive groups for money, misses the point.

The question I would like to ask is: What kind of community has been created in the District? Especially when the District, unlike most other cities, must answer to 535 Congressmen, as well as the usual officials in the local government as well as in the private sector. There can be no escaping—if the District has a high crime rate and your children and wives are threatened by muggers and problems—it is the collective values of this body and society which have created the muggers and problems.

There is a wide range of complex sociocultural, biological factors which have created these problems, but I am inclined to believe that violence is one indication of a disrupted community—human relationships which normally take place have been broken. Violence takes place in communities where people have lost control over their own lives. Such a pattern of community breakdown, and the subsequent social problems and violence, can be seen in countries around the world who are suddenly introduced to Western culture and the local leaders no longer have control over their communities. I believe the District is no different.

Self-determinism is a bad word in some quarters. And there have been many arguments against it: (1) Blacks do not know how to rule

themselves and are not sophisticated, and (2) the community needs to progress along certain stages to reach the level of sophistication needed to manage itself.

I think such arguments are not based on sound logic. Because a carpenter, a writer, a poet, an actress, and a lawyer, or for that matter the greatest bankers in the business, would have never learned if somebody else did it for them.

Emotional maturity has very little to do with actually knowing the mechanics of most jobs. Great works of art come through ability to understand life, and emotional depth, but no artist is too great if he doesn't know the mechanics of his trade. And understanding the mechanics of art and government come with practice. In addition, great art depends on the teacher—if one has a fool to teach one, one can't expect that much from the learner. And in public government and various administration, black professionals rarely are allowed to be trained by the best in the field of administration and government.

What I have pointed out is really just commonsense. But it has been forgotten when people talk about the District and home rule. But there is another argument against advisory councils and that is money. I am mystified why anyone would use that as an argument. The community is a psychic process, not a budget or cost analysis at the Little Arthur Firm. I become cynical when people even mention money. Especially when the District has paid as much as 50 percent of local shares on certain projects and received less services in return. I speak of the Metro system, which is a million-dollar affair, and yet the major new improvements, as the new Metro system, is not really for the benefit of District residents—in terms of being able to use it inside the District—and yet they are paying for it. And as I see it, the Metro transportation services—again which the District pays 50 percent of local costs—is really a commuter service for people living outside of the District. This is a waste. But if we add to the cost overruns, and a half-completed Metro because of inadequate planning, one wonders where have been these groups for the last 5 years who complain about \$400,000.

In addition, if the Advisory Councils are run by the communities, what services that are rendered will benefit the people in the neighborhoods. The community will know where their tax dollar has gone.

The other argument against the Neighborhood Council is fear—fear of being manipulated by the establishment and the fear of political leaders of losing their power. Perhaps I am idealistic, but I don't think it is necessarily so. But I feel that advisory councils can be planned to be a service to the public good. And one good way to make sure that this happens is an educational program which is comprehensive in its scope—to inform the communities about services, and other necessary information to allow it to be efficient, and yet not seeking power.

As for the establishment, one would hope that by now it is willing to perhaps admit that power and determining others lives can be costly to it and not a financial bonanza as some are inclined to think just because there are immediate rewards. For today the U.S. Government is faced with the awesome work of financing not only the Europeans to avoid war with Russia, but of financing the Russians to go to war with us. And I suggest that the same idea of pay Peter to borrow from Paul is at work in our Nation's national problems.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF Ms. MARIE S. NAHIKIAN; EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,
ADAMS MORGAN ORGANIZATION

Senator Eagleton: I am Marie S. Nahikian and I am the Executive Director of the Adams Morgan Organization (AMO).

The Adams Morgan Organization is a self-organized neighborhood government in the Northwest sector of Washington, D.C., bounded by 16th Street, R Street, Connecticut Avenue, Rock Creek Park and Harvard Place. We are 32,000 black, Spanish-speaking, and white residents of the District of Columbia; two years ago we organized an elected neighborhood government, the power of which is vested in our Community Assembly, made up of 3,500 AMO members who either live or work in Adams-Morgan.

The AMO Committee met this past Sunday, March 31 and asked that we make it clear to this Committee that as citizens who have worked in a neighborhood government forum for over two years, we feel quite strongly that the concepts of democracy should be upheld in the upcoming referendum for approval of the home rule charter; in that context, we believe that it is not democracy to assume that approval of the Advisory Neighborhood Councils should come from fifty per cent of the registered voters of the District. If this requirement were imposed on any other election in any other part of our Nation, elections would never happen. What would the situation be if any member of the United States Senate were required to be elected by fifty per cent of the voters of his or her district. We urge this Committee to take immediate action to remedy this ludicrous barrier to democratic principles. Advisory Neighborhood Councils should be approved by fifty per cent of those persons voting.

Without sounding rhetorical, those who oppose the creation of Advisory Neighborhood Councils and thus the removal and change of this voting requirement, oppose participatory democracy in its purest form. They have over the past few months addressed themselves to little more than what is a fear of loss of power and control, and consequently the more equitable distribution of that power. The Board of Trade fears, and rightly so, that they will find it impossible to control the will of people in neighborhoods as easily as they now control bureaucrats in the District Government. Civic Associations across the city have spoken of their own reservations about the creation of Advisory Neighborhood Councils. Perhaps that is because they feel that the will of people in neighborhoods will represent their own special interests and concerns quite as concisely or directly. That is probably, true, also. But it also points up the necessity and importance of civic associations as well as Advisory Neighborhood Councils.

The crucial issue for the people of the District of Columbia is to create for themselves a self-government that is participatory, that is a government in which every person, regardless of his or her identification with a special interest group, can have input and a direct voice about their government. That is what makes AMO unique. Every person who lives or works in Adams-Morgan can come to a Community Assembly, make his or her voice and feelings known, and direct our Executive Council, which is elected, to carry out these priorities and wishes. Any action of that Council can be changed, broadened or done away with by the will of the people in Adams-Morgan.

The Adams Morgan Organization cannot, however, at this time, give blanket support to the Advisory Neighborhood Councils as now written in the Home Rule Charter. As a forerunner and with the creation of our neighborhood government two years ago, we applaud the concept of Advisory Neighborhood Councils, but express reservations about the vagueness of the bill and the legal language that could fall prey to many interpretations.

If this voting requirement is changed and Advisory Neighborhood Councils are supported by the citizens of the District, which we feel at this time to be of the greatest importance, we will work with the District City Council and share the expertise we have to insure that several concepts are clear. These include:

That neighborhoods will determine their own boundaries. A government official with a map in the District building cannot possibly determine the nature of people and neighborhoods. Only people in those neighborhoods can determine where they begin or end.

That elected Advisory Neighborhood Council persons must be held accountable to that neighborhood as a whole, either through an Assembly structure such as ours or some other means that people may devise to insure their accountability on an on-going and continuing basis. We have seen too often that the electoral process does not insure accountability. Advisory Neighborhood Councils should insure participation rather than just representation.

That the independence of these councils must be insured. It will be difficult to see how Advisory Neighborhood Councils can provide the forum they should provide if they are controlled by the District Government.

The concept of Advisory Neighborhood Councils, as derived from old concepts of Neighborhood Government is not a new or radical concept. They are in fact manifest in the principles of democracy, townships and neighborhoods, for which our forefathers fought a revolution. It has been an exciting and rewarding experience to be a part of every day people who have begun to take responsibility for their neighborhood and have created a forum in which that can happen. A forum that not only protects the freedom of individuals, but can in that same forum protect the rights of the neighborhood. That is a noble and dignified reason for which to pay taxes . . . to support that right.

Participatory government is not easy; we are not used to the patience and most important, the respect it requires to listen to individuals; it is much easier to listen to groups . . . but groups must be made of individuals. Neighborhood government requires a commitment and energy from many people, but amid the empty rhetoric of the 1960's and the insanity of Watergate, we must search out new ways, that are really not new at all, for all of us individually and collectively to take responsibility for our lives and consequently the effect our own individual lives has on those around us. The neighborhood is the proper place for that to begin; that is where people live their lives.

As we approach 1976 and the 200th year of these United States, I cannot think of a more appropriate celebration than the dissolution of the last colony, the District of Columbia, and a return to the people the basic control and power embodied in participatory democracy.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF MISS MARY FAITH WILSON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
RESIDENT

Mr. Chairman, my name is Miss Mary Faith Wilson. I am a resident-homeowner in the District of Columbia, and I am grateful to the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia for the opportunity to present testimony on H.R. 12109.

I urge the Committee to reject H.R. 12109 and any legislation which would facilitate the adoption of a system of Advisory Neighborhood Councils as now proposed. The Council system, as proposed, would establish bureaucratic obstructions to the democratic process. It would also increase the property tax of homeowners already over-taxed. Neither these nor other pertinent issues have been the subject of public hearings. In my view, the proposed Council system should receive full public hearings on the merits before being offered to District residents to be voted up or down by a simple majority vote.

According to information made available to me, the Advisory Neighborhood Council system was added to the Home Rule bill after the close of public hearings. I do not know why this was done. I do know, however, that with the May referendum just one month away District citizens still have an incomplete and misleading impression of what they are being asked to decide. For example, the only public discussion I have been welcome to hear was the March meeting of the Burleith Citizens Association where Congressman Donald Fraser (D-Minn.) and Mrs. Margaret Reuss, Wife of Congressman Henry Reuss (D-Wis.), urged adoption of the Neighborhood Council system. Congressman Fraser said the idea was of interest to his district in Minnesota. Mrs. Reuss said the system would make "official" the activities of citizens in Washington. Neither explained how the system would work; neither brought any written material to the meeting. Both claimed the Councils would cost District residents only 50 cents per head. Mr. Chairman, I see nothing in the Council proposal that would cost me 50 cents. Instead, the Act indicates that as a homeowner I would assume additional real estate tax burdens of unspecified amounts.

In my view, rejection of H.R. 12109 is justified solely by the lack of public hearings on the property tax burden—a burden adversely affecting not just this witness but many thousands of residents in the Nation's Capital and of concern to millions of Americans elsewhere.

The Neighborhood Council proposal also should be left as difficult to adopt as possible because it would obstruct the democratic process. Citizens do not require laws dictating how they may associate with one another for neighborhood action. We have the right of free assembly under the Constitution. And we as-

semble freely on our own initiative be the result a citizens or civic association or a street demonstration. I do not want a city council elected by the entire city to tell me how and with whom and within what boundaries I may associate for "official" neighborhood action. This smacks of Soviet Russia. Yet this is precisely what the proposed Council system would do. Moreover, the system would place a bureaucratic apparatus and rigmarole between voters and their elected representatives. Nothing is more central to the democratic process than the unencumbered right of voters to speak out to their elected officials. The proposed Council system would set up a bureaucracy purporting to carry the voters interests to their elected officials and to make those officials responsive, but in reality obstructing the process unnecessarily.

In closing, I ask permission to insert in the record comments by another resident-homeowner, Mr. David A. Santos, 903 N.C. Ave., S.E. His statement appeared in a letter to The Washington Post March 20.

Thank you.

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 20, 1974]

ADVISORY NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCILS

Oh the glories of participatory democracy, somehow to be better realized if only the city's voters would endorse the establishment of Advisory Neighborhood Councils (ANCs). Unfortunately, The Post editorial of March 7 does not really analyze the proposal for ANCs. How could it? What the ANCs will be, how many there will be, and how they will be organized and work are all to be decided after the idea is adopted. The Post, and, surprisingly, other organizations that should know better, would have us vote May 7 for an abstract proposal on the premise that it somehow will help to improve communication between the citizens and the government of the District. No voter who votes yes for ANCs will know what he is voting for or what he is likely to get. About all we do know is that the taxpayers will pay for each ANC staff. The Post, as an example cites an ANC for 20,000 residents with a modest budget of \$10,000. This could produce about 40 ANCs costing \$400,000. There is no mention of the size of the staff the District Government will need simply to liaison with ANCs.

To improve communication between the citizens and the District Government we need a mayor dedicated to an open administration and staffed by competent senior officials (preferably all residents of the District) devoted to making city government work. Ample opportunity exists in this city through a variety of civic, neighborhood, citizen and improvement associations for people to make their views known to city officials. We do not need to have these organizations duplicated at the expense of the taxpayer. What we do need are officials who will listen. Only then will the recent pattern of citizen action and litigation to make the city government responsive to citizens no longer be necessary.

DAVID A. SANTOS.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF MS. GWEN GRAHAM REISS, WARD III STATEHOOD CLUB

My name is Gwen Graham Reiss and I reside at 3301 Woodley Road, N.W., Washington, D.C. I was a candidate for Ward III in the non-partisan D.C. School Board election in 1973, at which time I was a registered Independent. I am a member of the Ward III Statehood Club, and submit this testimony with the approval of the Coordinator thereof.

The Home Rule provisions of the D.C. Self-Government and Reorganization Act falls far short of the sought after self-determination for the resident citizens of Washington, D.C., and the charter referendum, therefore, can only be accepted as a step toward the ultimate goal of statehood. Statehood is the only form of self-determination which will give the citizens of the District of Columbia rights that are equal to all other citizens of the United States.

It is submitted, however, that in order for this watered-down Home Rule legislation to have any meaning from the point of view of participatory democracy for the citizens of this city, it is imperative that the act should be amended permitting passage on a yes vote of the majority of those voting for the Advisory Neighborhood Councils.

I have attended several meetings of citizens and civic associations in recent weeks and I feel that the opposition to the amendment proposed in H.R. 12109

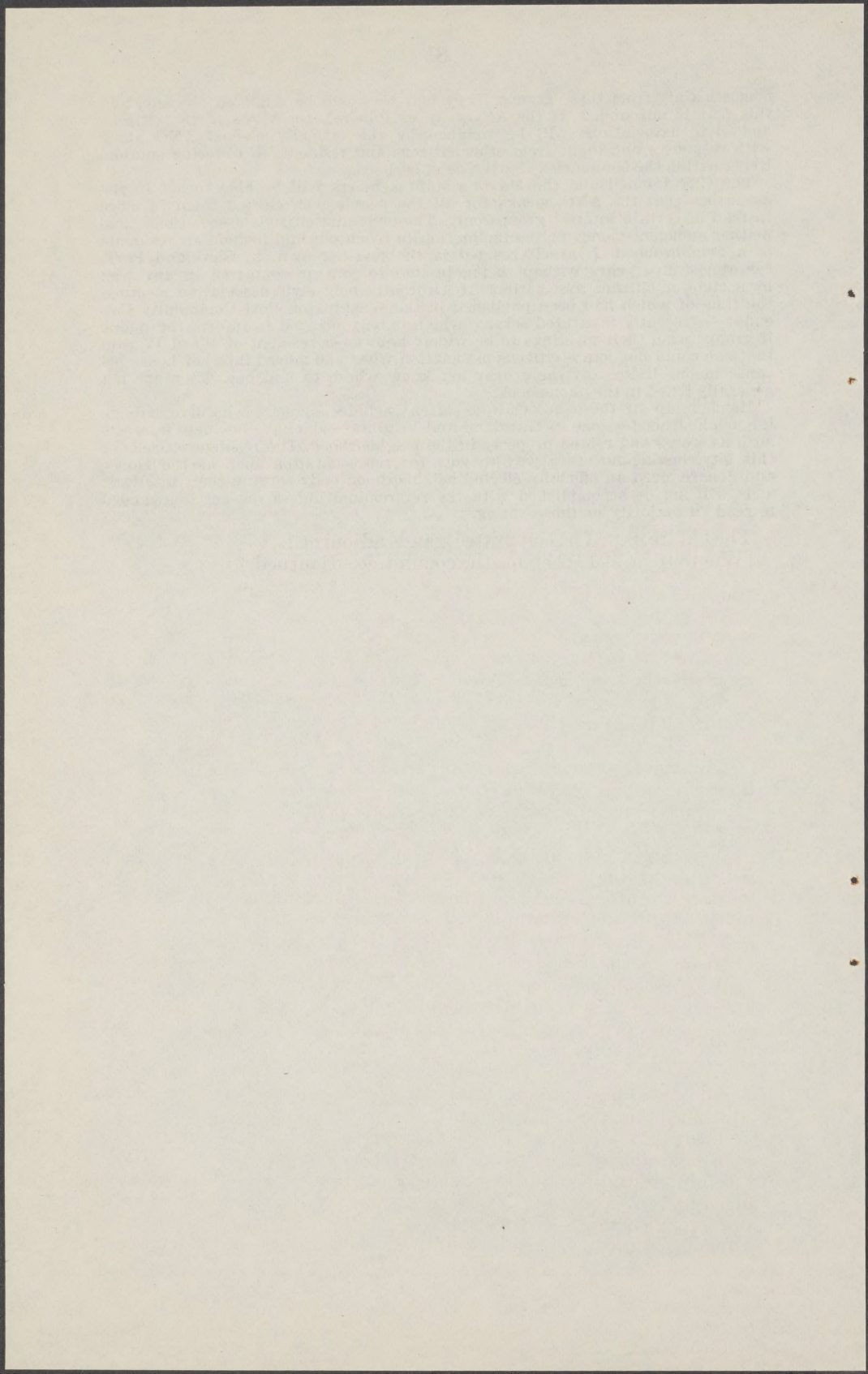
comes mainly from these groups. They fear they will be rendered obsolete, and this fear is unfounded. If the ANCs are established, the views of the citizens and civic associations will be weighed by the officially elected ANC along with responses and input from other citizens and residents of differing opinion, living within the boundaries of given neighborhoods.

The City Council and the Mayor's staff members will be able to act in the assurance that the ANC speaks for all the people who elected them to office instead of certain interest groups only. The civic and citizens associations have neither sufficient money or the inclination to reach out and include all residents of a neighborhood. I myself resided in the house I own, in Cleveland Park, for almost five years without being invited to join or contacted in any way by a civic or citizens association. At a recently held civic association meeting, the time of which had been published in the Washington Post Community Calendar—a recently instituted service which is only utilized to inform the public if groups wish their meetings to be widely known—a resident of Ward IV said that she could not join a citizens association when she moved into her house because no-one living anywhere near her knew where to find one. They are not generally listed in the phone book.

Membership in these associations often includes persons who live outside the neighborhood—some in Maryland and Virginia—who have business interests such as stores and rented property in the neighborhood. The resident citizens of this city, having no other way to vote for representation such as the House and Senate, need an officially elected neighborhood body serving their interests. This will not be accomplished with the referendum unless the act is amended to read "a majority of those voting."

The CHAIRMAN. The committee stands adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 12:25 p.m., the committee adjourned.]



APPENDIX

APPENDIX

MRS. ROBERT A. AYLWARD
3150 TENNYSON STREET N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20015

Feb 4, 1974

The Hon. Thomas F. Eagleton
Senate District Committee
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Eagleton,

Is it really true that there are Senators on the Senate District Committee who will persist in requiring that a majority of the registered voters vote 'Yes' to the Advisory Neighborhood Councils in order to get them? This is an incredible turn-around in affairs, if true. In the old days it was the House Committee that insisted on imposing its will on us willy-nilly. Now it appears to be the Senate Committee. For years during the 60's the Senate District Committee would sound out what it was the the District government and citizens wanted or thought about an issue and then act almost as if they were our real representatives.

Now we are led to believe from a statement by you to the Post yesterday that this matter of the wording in the final draft of the bill was, in fact, no mistake as far as the Senate conferees were concerned. Knowing full well that to get that kind of a turn out in a local election is extremely difficult anywhere - even where people have always had the franchise and have good responsible voting ha-

MRS. ROBERT A. AYLWARD
 3150 TENNYSON STREET N.W.
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20015

bits - to insist on such a massive endorsement appears to equate insisting on making the decision for us.

I am bitterly disappointed in this performance of duty by the Senate District Committee - and in the whole way it appears to have been done, with House conferees not even knowing it had been re-arranged, although there had been debate. To have the Advisory Neighborhood Councils decided on as a separate question was splendid. Let the citizens of the District make the decision. Or, if you insisted on deciding for us in your small group, then decide it cleanly and in advance. But to delude citizens into thinking they are being given the decision and then find they are not going to have the Councils, even if 99% vote for them, -not going to have them because we only turned out a 49.9 vote whereas most cities turn out 20% or less - this would be very b d. I hope it is not and will not be what happens.

As a member of the very active League of Women Voters I have already been to many meetings at which ANC's have been discussed, and I know what wide support there is for them among citizens government, past and present Council members. I also know that the D.C. Council has the power to eliminate them before they start or at any point thereafter. I cannot see why U.S. Senators need to be so concerned about harrassment of the Council.
 Hoping for a change of heart

Sorry I've been ^{neglecting writing} busy with home rule! Margaret E. Aylward

APR 3 1 26 PM '74

April 3, 1974

Dear Senator:

As a D.C. resident and strong supporter of the Advisory Neighborhood Councils, I am writing to urge passage of H.R. 12109. I understand this bill would change the ANC voting requirement to approval by a simple majority of those voting on May 7.

I feel that a plan to encourage neighborhood participation in the new charter government is an integral part of the new charter plan and, thus, should be voted on not only at the same time but with the same balloting procedure as the City's new charter plan.

We urge passage as quickly as possible.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Susan Cantile

Senator Thomas Eagleton
Chairman
Senate District Committee
New Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

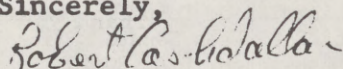
402 E Street, S.E.
Washington, D.C.
20003
March 8, 1974

Honorable Charles Diggs
2208 LHOB
Washington, D.C.

Dear Congressman Diggs:

Please expedite HR 12109, a bill which would give Neighborhood Advisory Councils a realistic chance for approval in the District of Columbia Home Rule Referendum. This bill needs to be passed as soon as possible,

Sincerely,



Robert Cashdollar

CC: All D.C. Committee Members

**LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

ROOM 730 DUPONT CIRCLE BUILDING

1346 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

785-2616

February 13, 1974

The Honorable Thomas F. Eagleton
Chairman
District of Columbia Committee
6222 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Chairman Eagleton:

This is to urgently request your support of H.R. 12109 a bill introduced by Chairman Diggs and Congressman Fraser to change the number of votes required to approve the Advisory Neighborhood Councils from a majority of the registered voters (as is now required by P.L. 93-198) to a majority of the registered voters ^{on the issue} voting ⁱⁿ the referendum on May 7, 1974.

We strongly believe that the basis for approval of the councils should be changed to a majority of those voting on the issue.

Sincerely,

Joan Czarnecki
Joan Czarnecki
President

NEIGHBORHOOD PLANNING COUNCIL No. 6

St. Alban's Guild Hall
Massachusetts and Wisconsin Avenues, N.W.
Washington, D.C., 20016

Telephone 686-1997

March 4, 1974

Hon. Thomas Eagleton
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20565

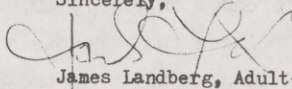
Dear Senator Eagleton:

We are writing to express our strong support for HR 12109, An Act to Amend Section 703 of the District of Columbia Self-Government Act. We believe that the provision of the Act providing for a public referendum on the question of Advisory Neighborhood Councils is a most important and progressive concept of government. The amendment is important to allow for a reasonable expression of public opinion in the May 7 referendum, only requiring a majority of those voting to pass the provision.

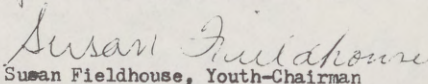
In order that this important legislation is passed in time for the Home Rule Referendum, it is urgent that the Senate District Committee hold hearings as soon as possible. We know that you have the best interests of the District at heart, and we hope that you will soon act to help us implement these neighborhood councils in a form that could make the difference in promoting a successful local government.

Thank you again for all your help in this, and in the past.

Sincerely,



James Landberg, Adult-Chairman



Susan Fieldhouse, Youth-Chairman

DAK:mr-dk



The Bicentennial Commission of the District of Columbia, Inc.

March 7, 1974

Honorable Thomas Eagleton
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Eagleton:

This letter is in reference to the request for changing the voting requirements for the Advisory Neighborhood Councils.

We the members of the Self-Government Committee of the D. C. Bicentennial Assembly are urging you to take the initiative in amending the requirement for voting on the Advisory Neighborhood Councils. This requirement is somewhat of a hindrance to those "grass roots" persons who would be the primary beneficiaries of the Advisory Neighborhood Councils.

every consideration available to this request.

Sincerely,

Connie Fortune
Connie Fortune, Chairperson
Self-Government Committee

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ZIP 20510

 **Mailgram**
western union



SENATOR THOMAS F EAGLETON
NEW SENATE OFFICE BLDG ROOM 6222
WASHINGTON DC 20510

STRONGLY OPPOSE NEIGHBOOR ADVISORY COUNCILS AS BEING VAGUE,
PIG IN A POKE, AND JUST ONE MORE WAY TO PUT A BARRIER BETWEEN
HOME OWNERS AND DC GOVERNMENT. MY EXPERIENCE IS THAT PRESENT
DC GOVERNMENT IS STRONGLY PUSHING HOME OWNERS OUT OF THIS CITY
BUT DISCRIMINATORY ZONING DECISIONS AND EXORBITANT TAXES. AN
ELECTED GOVERNMENT WOULD BE NO BETTER, PROBABLY SAME PEOPLE
MORE ARROGANT AFTER ELECTION. THEY WOULD LOVE TO HAVE A PURELY
ADVISORY COUNCIL ELECTED BY COMMERCIAL PEOPLE, STUDENT, AND
OTHER NON-HOMEOWNERS AND THE BUFFER AND AS RECIPIENT OF THE
ZONING AND OTHER NOTICES NOW RECEIVED BY OUR LONG ESTABLISHED
CITIZENS ASSOCIATION. THIS IS MY OPINION AFTER 27 YEARS OF
INTENSIVE CIVIC AND ZONING WORK.

MRS HAROLD B HINTON 1425 34TH STREET NORTHWEST WASHINGTON
DC 20007

16:41 EST

MGMWSHT HSB

3/18/74

Dear Senator Eagleton,

I strongly oppose the present voting requirement that a majority of registered voters must vote in De's election and be in favor of Advisory Neighborhood Councils for them to become reality. There is hardly a jurisdiction in the U.S. that produces a majority of its voters in even a Presidential election. To expect such a great percentage even to vote 5/7/74 in a referendum that is a rubber-stamp exercise without ~~any~~ candidates for office is either a wild dream or a means of

rigging the rules unfairly so that it can be said neighborhood government was offered, but the people didn't respond. The provision of Advisory Neighborhood Councils, an idea already in effect in certain jurisdictions and proposed in many others, is probably the worthiest piece of "home rule" in the entire package. The pending amendment that would revise the requirement to a majority of voters voting in the election is fair and I hope that your assistance is available to help pass that amendment. (H.R. 12109).

In the past, you have appeared to be a friend of the citizens of DC. With your continued support, DC can have a real measure of self-government.

Additionally on 5/7/78, the citizens of DC should be given the opportunity to decide by referendum whether or not they wish to pay for the Eisenhower Convention Center. If the Congress feels it is essential, the Congress should appropriate funds for it. However, the Congress should not mandate what DC citizens must pay

for by their own tax dollars. At least, not
until the Congress (all 535 are elected
solely by DC citizens). This decision
should be left to the people to decide
by referendum. A lame duck civic
center will only engender continuing
diatribe by DC residents for your committee.

Sincerely,

Herbert J. Long

6412-57 AVENUE

RIVERDALE HEIGHTS MD. 20840



GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

CITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

April 19, 1974

JOHN A. NEVIUS
Chairman
STERLING TUCKER
Vice Chairman
W. ANTOINETTE FORD
ROCKWOOD H. FOSTER
TEDSON J. MEYERS
REV. JERRY A. MOORE, JR.
DR. MARJORIE PARKER
DR. HENRY S. ROBINSON, JR.
MARGUERITE C. SELDEN
Council Members

Honorable Thomas Eagleton, Chairman
Committee on the District of Columbia
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am writing in support of legislation that would amend the D. C. Self-government Act to permit approval of the proposed advisory neighborhood councils by a majority of those voting in the May 7 referendum.

Were I to be a Member of the Council after January 2, 1975, I would welcome the existence of a duly-elected body of citizens to whom we could regularly refer proposals, documents and questions and other materials for review and opinion. I would envision this network of citizen councils as also bringing material and local problems to us for our information and consideration. I would undertake the working relationship with the advisory neighborhood councils, however, with the understanding that when you elect a City Council Member you elect the whole man or whole woman. They must use their own best judgment on issues before them. The advisory neighborhood councils should not be surprised if the Member elects to use that judgment, rather than defer to the judgment of others. Council Members now often disagree with their fellow Members -- so, too, I anticipate they would respectfully disagree at times with neighborhood council members in their constituency.

Although I fully support the establishment of the advisory neighborhood councils, I do have one concern. Many people may not be aware

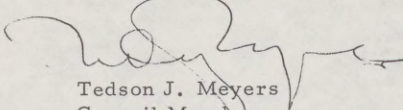
Honorable Thomas Eagleton

Page Two

April 19, 1974

that this city has been a very healthy body politic. Church, professional, school, and neighborhood groups have been an excellent system of gathering community reaction and publicizing city issues. I would want to see that that continues. The existing groups and the new advisory neighborhood councils must share in these responsibilities. Such a process would be novel, but promising enough to be tried with conviction and dedication. I urge your Committee and the Senate to support this legislation.

Sincerely yours,



Tedson J. Meyers
Council Member

TJM/1

3760 Benton Street N. W.
 Washington, D. C. 20007
 March 9, 1974

The Honorable Thomas Eagleton
 Chairman, District Committee
 United States Senate
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Eagleton:

I was delighted to pick up a copy of the Washington Star-News earlier this week and see in large headlines that the Neighborhood Council idea seemed dead, thanks to the Senate.

I hope it becomes not only dead but buried. The District of Columbia, as you know, has citizens and civic associations representing every area of the city and they hold monthly meetings at which matters pertaining to the District government are discussed.

Their representatives appear at public hearings and the organizations themselves send letters reporting the views of their members. They are coordinated through the Federation of Citizens Associations of the District of Columbia and the D. C. Federation of Civic Associations although every member body may speak for itself and need not agree with the views of its Federation, which represents the majority view.

These Federations, some of whose member bodies were organized before 1900, have been in existence for most of this century. Their member bodies represent well defined neighborhoods and any "neighborhood" adjustment by an elected city council could well--and almost certainly would--realign neighborhoods and create confusion among the citizens and civic associations so that many of them would simply pass out of existence.

These groups express views of local residents at absolutely no cost to the District government, while the proposed neighborhood councils would be financed from tax revenues. They represent their areas well, while the neighborhood councils could come under the control of activists seeking eventual personal political gain and power.

Please, don't change the legislation which requires a majority of registered voters to make the decision, rather than a majority of those voting! Any councilman worth his salt would take cognizance of what we have for ascertaining views of his constituents.

Respectfully yours,

Mabel E. Morris

Mrs. Edward B. Morris

4/2/74

At 11:00 this morning I learned that hearings were then going on on the subject of proposed Neighborhood Councils for the District of Columbia. I read the Star-News fairly carefully and if notice of such hearings was in it, I certainly missed it. More publicity should be given to hearings affecting District residents, and WTOP's radio "Community Calendar" which I often hear could also be a good source of information.

I am strongly opposed to such Councils. The District of Columbia is almost unique in having the voices of citizens heard through its citizens, civic, and other organizations representing the various neighborhoods. Some of these date back to before 1900. They meet monthly except during summer months, when their executive committees act or when special meetings may be called, and consider all phases of District government--education, pending legislation, public safety, city planning and zoning, public health, transportation, etc.

They send letters to Congressional and city officials--as your Committee knows--and, if they feel further representation is needed, have witnesses at public hearings. They receive zoning and other notices from the D.C. government--and until recent years, each president by request could receive through the mails copies of all bills referred to the House and Senate District of Columbia Committees. Unfortunately, these Committees have not lately had such a mailing list.

These organizations are made up of volunteers truly interested in making the city a better place in which to live. They have leaders with no partisan political ambitions who give freely of their time and even a certain amount of money (such as transportation to hearings, postage, etc.) to put the views of their organizations before officials.

Further, these organizations can sue the D. C. government as some have done successfully in zoning cases where developers' proposals would, they felt, be detrimental to neighborhoods. Neighborhood Councils could not sue the city government, according to unanimous views of attorneys whose opinions have been requested.

of the city
Division/by the D. C. Council for Neighborhood Councils could well divide the long established citizens and civic association areas into parts served by at least two Neighborhood Councils. I believe that eventually any system of Neighborhood Councils would result in dissolution of existing citizens and civic and other neighborhood groups. The Councils would be run not by those now giving of their time for no personal gain but by those with personal political ambitions who seek to use them as stepping stones to higher political positions, or who want a chance to play with funds allocated to them.

Politicians in the city have been holding meetings of ethnic groups--some who know little English--and supplying them with, I understand, flyers in favor of Neighborhood Councils, with "X" in boxes for such support, showing them how to vote, and telling them that these Councils will be of help to them. Anyone speaking in opposition was roundly booed.*

I know of the long record of accomplishment of our present citizens associations, having served as secretary of the Federation of Citizens Associations for 20 years and I know also how that Federation has in many ways cooperated with the Federation of Civic Associations, especially on budget statements and ~~neighborhood~~ matters involving education.

It would be sad indeed for these neighborhood groups to die out. They would certainly keep any ^{D. C. City} Council member representing their areas informed of their views, and any Council member worth his salt would also keep in touch with them, his constituents. We don't need city-financed ^{Neighborhood} Councils and I sincerely hope that your Committee will not go along with amending the home-rule charter to permit a majority of those voting to decide this issue.

Money saved, if the matter is left as it now is, that a majority of registered voters would make the decision, could much better be used on our schools, libraries, recreation, etc. Our budget hardly stretches now to cover essential services and it is important that funds be conserved for real needs if taxes are not to increase. These Councils do not fill any real need since we have neighborhood organizations that at no cost to the city fully and adequately express citizens' views. I predict that, if we do get home rule, these volunteer organizations will become even stronger if there are no Neighborhood Councils.

Edward B. Morris
 Mrs. Edward B. Morris
 3760 Benton Street N.W.
 Washington, D. C. 20007

FE 7-3760

* Mrs. Harriett Hubbard, 1901 19th Street N.W., 667-9291, can vouch for this as she attended such a meeting in a Spanish-speaking area.

I urge you not to relax the provisions of the D. C. home rule legislation to permit Advisory Neighborhood Councils to be adopted by a majority of voters voting rather than voters registered. See my letter to the Post below.

The Washington Post

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1974

Advisory Neighborhood Councils

Oh the glories of participatory democracy, somehow to be better realized if only the city's voters would endorse the establishment of Advisory Neighborhood Councils (ANCs). Unfortunately, The Post editorial of March 7 does not really analyze the proposal for ANCs. How could it? What the ANCs will be, how many there will be, and how they will be organized and work are all to be decided after the idea is adopted. The Post, and, surprisingly, other organizations that should know better, would have us vote May 7 for an abstract proposal on the premise that it somehow will help to improve communication between the citizens and the government of the District. No voter who votes yes for ANCs will know what he is voting for or what he is likely to get. About all we do know is that the taxpayers will pay for each ANC staff. The Post, as an example, cites an ANC for 20,000 residents with a modest budget of \$10,000. This could produce about 40 ANCs costing \$400,000. There is no mention of the size of the staff the District Government will need simply to liaison with ANCs.

To improve communication between the citizens and the District Government we need a mayor dedicated to an open administration and staffed by competent senior officials (preferably all residents of the District) devoted to making city government work. Ample opportunity exists in this city through

a variety of civic, neighborhood, citizen and improvement associations for people to make their views known to city officials. We do not need to have these organizations duplicated at the expense of the taxpayer. What we do need are officials who will listen. Only then will the recent pattern of citizen action and litigation to make the city government responsive to citizens no longer be necessary.

DAVID A. SANTOS

Washington.

WILLIAM H. SIMONS, *President*
 1917 Randolph Street, N.E.
 S26-4869
 - 22

THE WASHINGTON TEACHERS' UNION

1424 16th STREET, N. W.
 WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036



April 2, 1974

Senate District of Columbia Committee

Gentleman:

I would like to take this opportunity to voice my support in favor of the Advisory Neighborhood Council concept and in particular H.R. 12109, which would facilitate the passage of the referendum establishing the right of the citizens of the District to have these Councils.

The fact that the present law requires a majority of the registered voters in the District to vote in favor of the referendum, to have it approved, is outrageous. No other vote in the District, or any where else for that matter requires that a majority of all those registered to vote is necessary for passage or election. Not even the Senate requires a majority of all the Senators to pass legislation.

The argument that if H.R. 12109 is passed, will mean that a minority can enforce its will on the majority is absurd. It has always been the rule that a simple majority of those voting is all that is ever needed. If there are those who are afraid that there will be a small percentage of the people voting, then, they should take steps to encourage the people to turn out, and vote.

April 2, 1974
Page 2
Senate District of Columbia Committee

I believe the concept of having elected representatives from the different neighborhoods helping to decide the adequacy of government services in their areas and having a direct input into the budget and other actions by the City Council and Mayor too important to lose, by having imposed such an unusual requirement for passage, in effect a restriction,

I therefore, urge you to have this bill enacted.

Respectfully,

William H. Simons
William H. Simons
President

WHS:sjw
opeiu#2aflcio

COALITION ON OPTIMUM GROWTH, INC.

Senator Thomas F. Eagleton
 Committee of the District of Columbia
 6222 New Senate Office Building
 Washington, D.C. 20510

1714 Mass. Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036

Phone: (202) 785-2444

March 6, 1974

Dear Senator:

Many cities in the United States have established local government units. Recently, city charters in Honolulu, Indianapolis, Detroit and Newton have made provisions for Neighborhood City Halls or Neighborhood Advisory Councils for further political decentralization and to give communities a major role in determining their future. Other plans for neighborhood government are under consideration in Minnesota, Chicago, Pittsburgh, New York City, and, of course, Washington D.C..

It is a sad contradiction that in the Capitol that should lead the nation we have terrible problems in housing, sanitation, and health. The establishment of Advisory Neighborhood Councils would be a step in the right direction to solve such problems. It would provide an open channel of communication between members of the community and the powers of government. It would be the best possible response to disgruntled citizen interest to government and its leaders as a result of Watergate.

The Coalition on Optimum Growth, Inc. (CO-OPT), a regional citizens group committed to stronger neighborhood and regional institutions to better manage urban growth, is a member of the Committee in Support of the Advisory Neighborhood Councils, composed of: the D.C. League of Women Voters, the Federation of Civic Associations, the Health and Welfare Council, the Bicentennial Assembly, United Planning Organization, the D.C. Federation of College Students, the Coalition on Self-Determination, and others.

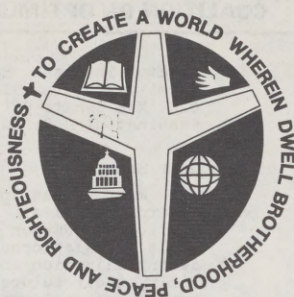
We urge you, Senator, to reconsider your committee's decision on the ANC voting requirement and adopt amendments HR-12109, permitting the referendum to be decided by a majority of citizens voting on this issue...The only true democratic means for public decision making. Passage of this amendment will give the ANC referendum a fair chance while letting DC citizens speak for their community.

Sincerely yours,

Ted Weihe

Ted Weihe
 President

CHRIST CHURCH UNITED METHODIST



March 11, 1974

The Honorable Thomas Eagleton
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

My dear Senator Eagleton:

I would like to register my support of HR 12109 which changes the voting requirement for the Advisory Neighborhood Councils to a simple majority of District residents voting.

As one who has been active in the Southwest Community for the past years, and the pastor of a congregation which has involved itself in numerous issues dealing with the quality of our community life, I see the ANC's as an important and needed citizen component on the new District government.

I hope you will consider this matter favorably. With appreciation, I am

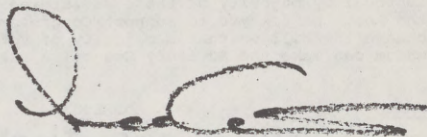
Sincerely yours,

L. Carroll Yingling, Jr.

LCY/mtw
Copy to Congressman Charles Diggs

March 27, 1974

Herewith, some petitions which were carried around in DC (mostly Ward III) in the process of a voter-registration drive -- in the sincere hope that the opinion of these residents, favoring a majority-of-voters-voting policy in regard to Advisory Neighborhood Councils, will weigh in the deliberations of the Senate District Committee.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Lee Carty', with a large loop at the beginning and a horizontal line extending to the right.

3062 Que Street NW
Washington DC 20007
tel.: 338-0152

from lee carty

PETITION

Dear Senator Eagleton - Chairman
 Senator Bartlett
 Senator Domenici
 Senator Inouye
 Senator Mathias
 Senator Stevenson
 Senator Tunney

We, as residents of the District of Columbia, believe strongly in citizens involvement in local government through the Neighborhood Advisory Council as set forth in the Self-Government Act.

We are concerned about the unrealistic requirement for voter approval by majority of those registered to vote, now contained in the Act. We ask you to support Congressman Fraser's effort to change the Bill so that a majority of voters voting in the Referendum can make the Advisory Council a reality.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>TELEPHONE #</u>
Lorraine C. Anderson	3045 West Lane Key	965-8908
Lee B. Carby	3062 Que St. NW	338-0152
Waryle Sampson	2709 Dumbarton Ave	338-6645
Martine R. Millett	1694-31 st St. N.W.	333-4265
Anita D. Bonds	1446 4 th St. SW	554-5549
Michael K. Seane	5019-42 nd St N.W.	966-8496
Wayne King	1359 Perry Pl., N.W.	882-1611
H. J. Daniels	740 9 th St S.E	543-8870
Walter W. Lyon	3107 Garfield St NW	337-3107
Richard K. Lynn	3107 Garfield St NW	337-3107
Mark P. Hamilton	3509 Woodly Rd NW	363-7727
Joan S. Dickinson	3824 Danford St. NW	338-2095
Walter Pittkiner	3640 - 39 th NW	966-0983
C.T. Jotta	3612 Newark St NW	363-9672
Thomas E. Harrison	2801 Quebec St. N.W.	966-8165

PETITION

Dear Senator Eagleton - Chairman
 Senator Bartlett
 Senator Domenici
 Senator Inouye
 Senator Mathias
 Senator Stevenson
 Senator Tunney

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<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>TELEPHONE #</u>
<i>Barbara Lyle</i>	1517 30 th St, NW	338-6459
Margaret S. Seelye	1222 33 rd St NW	338-1224
Lawrence K. Gaffney	1420 N St, NW	332-0202
Samely Hicks	3127 R.Hen house NW.	244-0780
<i>Flicker</i>	" " " "	" " " "
George E. Paulson	3421 Reservoir Rd NW	965-5167
Dwight B. Hutchinson	Box 1822-Georgetown Univ., N.W.	338-8531
Carroll Hall	107 2nd St., NE	544-5024
Dick D. Hertz	500 23 rd St. NW. B308	785-0308
Jean M. Feldman	1884 Columbia Rd NW	234-5529
Ralph DeLoe	4000 Mass ave NW	686-9249
Jeanne Bejneltti	2314 19th St, NW	667-5396
Judith Dobson	2612 Woodley Place NW	997-8855
Eric Nathanson	508 D Street SE	547-4066
Robert W. Double	119 12th Street, SE	541-4035
David P. Paul	1401 21 st St. N.W.	323-3822
Robert M. King	115. 2nd St. N.E.,	543-0471

PETITION

Dear Senator Eagleton - Chairman
 Senator Bartlett
 Senator Domenici
 Senator Inouye
 Senator Mathias
 Senator Stevenson
 Senator Tunney

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NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE #
Walter Chatham	5405 Sherman Pl. D.C.	686-1954
Francis P. Miller	2810 "P" St. N.W.	338-3231
Jerome H. Sprigau	1409 29th NW	338-9196
Maylaone Turves	2911 O St. N.W.	338-1391
William B. Fisher	2926 P St NW	333 6597
Walter H. H.	3111 N St NW.	333-6446
W. H. Adams	2820 P St NW	338-0134
James W. Adams	2820 P St NW	338-0134
Hugh W. Jacobsen	1352 28 st.	333-2444

PETITION

Dear Senator Eagleton - Chairman
 Senator Bartlett
 Senator Domenici
 Senator Inouye
 Senator Mathias
 Senator Stevenson
 Senator Tunney

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<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>TELEPHONE #</u>
Marcy Stone	2700 Que St NW	965-4279
Eloena Lewis	2700 Que St NW	337-3657
Hildegard Frank	2700 Que St. N.W.	333-0258
Lisa J. Golden	2700 Q St. N.W.	333-7146
Paula Woodward	2700 Q St N.W.	338-2789
Mildred C. Braden	2700 Que St N.W.	338-0406
Pauline Coff	2700 Q St N.W.	
George Hamlin	2700 Que St. NW #244	333-3127
Michael H. Fanning	1541 33rd St. N.W.	965-1858
Mary Ann Costa	2700 Que St. N.W. #338	965-9461
Elizabeth Cillbanks	2700 Que St. NW.	333-8945
Osamund Reed	2700 Que St. NW	333-0561
Susan Mundth	2700 Que. St. NW.	338-6825
T.B.H. Tindall	2700 Que St. N.W.	338-5518
William Jones	2715 "P" St, N.W.	965-2361
Robin Jacobsen	1352 28th St NW	333-2444

PETITION

Dear Senator Eagleton - Chairman
 Senator Bartlett
 Senator Domenici
 Senator Inouye
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 Senator Stevenson
 Senator Tunney

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<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>TELEPHONE #</u>
Georgianna M. Ulrich	2700 Q St. N.W.	338-7060
Jean Bishop	2700 Q St., N.W.	338-3495
Barbara Harrison	2700 Q St NW	338-8493
Maxian Sears	2700 Que St, N.W.	332-1391
Justine Burton	1914 Conn. Que. N.W.	462-6922
Faith Black	2700 Q St NW	
David W. Fisch	2700 Q ST. N.W.	338-7461
Ann M. Frisch	2700 Q St N.W.	338-7661
Raymond J. Frisch	2700 Q St NW	338-7105
Chas E. W. 1222	2700 Q St. N.W.	333-6375
Frank E. Brown	5012 Adams Ave NW	562-3704
Ann Barber	2700 Q St NW	965-2394
Edith Sircow	2700 Q St., N.W.	338-2172
Stephanie Murphy	2700 Q St, NW	965-3167
Alice Sircow	2700 Q St, NW	333-4167

PETITION

Dear Senator Eagleton - Chairman
 Senator Bartlett
 Senator Domenici
 Senator Inouye
 Senator Mathias
 Senator Stevenson
 Senator Tunney

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We are concerned about the unrealistic requirement for voter approval by majority of those registered to vote, now contained in the Act. We ask you to support Congressman Frazier's effort to change the Bill so that a majority of voters voting in the Referendum can make the Advisory Council a reality.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>TELEPHONE #</u>
Josephine Thompson	1528-32 nd St N.W.	337-1578
Esther Hardenbergh	3148 Q St. N.W.	Fe 8-2418
Elizabeth Strassman	" " "	338-8162
Ruby N. Helmhold	3138 - Que St. N.W.	Je 8-4751
Paul K. DeMa	3134 Q St NW	338-4513
Catherine Hiss	3030 Que " "	337-2374
Jessie W. Allen	3112 Q St	338-2398
Paula K. Jeffries	3108 Q St NW.	338-1884
Reed H. Knight	" " "	337-6459
Donald W. Jeffries	3108 Q St NW.	338-1884
Francis H. S. Shippen	3106 Que St.	338-3050
Donald W. Johnson	3100 Q St	337-6298
Susan Johnston	3100 Q St	337-6298
Clay Chamberlain	3102 Q St.	338-1175
Clayton Levard	3103 P St	Fe 8-2443
Veronica Hogan	2831-27th St, N.W.	232-4180
Elizabeth C. Jait	304 W. Lake View NW	333-4890
Louis Deming	1510 Dumbarton Park Ct.	333-6081
Robert H. Deming	1570 Dumbarton Park Court,	333-6081

23 March 74

PETITION

Dear Senator Eagleton - Chairman
 Senator Bartlett
 Senator Domenici
 Senator Inouye
 Senator Mathias
 Senator Stevenson
 Senator Tunney

We, as residents of the District of Columbia, believe strongly in citizens involvement in local government through the Neighborhood Advisory Council as set forth in the Self-Government Act.

We are concerned about the unrealistic requirement for voter approval by majority of those registered to vote, now contained in the Act. We ask you to support Congressman ~~XXXXXX~~ effort to ~~XXXXXX~~ Eraser's change the Bill so that a majority of voters voting in the Referendum can make the Advisory Council a reality.

	NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE #
1	Frederic D. Chiversell	2702 17 St N.W.	337-3140
2	Mary Nelson Lee	1338 29 th St. N.W.	337-5463
3	Margaret Ralstone	3039 O St, N.W.	965-2898
4	Oliver E. Conwell	3036 O St N.W.	933-7561
5	Marian M. Crane	3036 O St. N.W.	337-1187
6	Eleanor P. Hunt	3029 O St N.W.	333-7561
7	Elizabeth S. Simons	3027 O St N.W.	965-2828
8	Virginia Taylor	3010 O St N.W.	333-1357
9	James R. Waddell	1410 36 th St N.W.	965-5857
10	Ellen Nash	3034 "O" St. N.W.	338-0746
11	D. Waterman	3020 O St N.W.	333-4478
12	Miss Wynne Cox	2916 - O St N.W.	965-5447
13	Helen C. Lurme	2827 Dumbarton Ave N.W.	338-8954
14	Susan Swain	2816 N St N.W.	338-1950
15	Edward T. Lauppa	2709 Dumbarton Ave N.W.	338-6645
16	George A. Hansen	1312 27 th St N.W.	965-5265
17	Richard L. Miller	1310-1A 28 th St. N.W.	338-7546
18	Miss P. Wayne Kittala	2817 Dumbarton Ave. N.W.	337-4454
19	Gennifer Taylor	608 7 th St. S.W.	554-1233
20	Ellen K. Orr	2702 O St N.W.	337-2251

PETITION

Dear Senator Eagleton - Chairman
 Senator Bartlett
 Senator Domenici
 Senator Inouye
 Senator Mathias
 Senator Stevenson
 Senator Tunney

We, as residents of the District of Columbia, believe strongly in citizens involvement in local government through the Neighborhood Advisory Council as set forth in the Self-Government Act.

We are concerned about the unrealistic requirement for voter approval by majority of those registered to vote, now contained in the Act. We ask you to support Congressman Fraser's effort to change the Bill so that a majority of voters voting in the Referendum can make the Advisory Council a reality.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>TELEPHONE #</u>
Agnes P. Nestor	2243 Observatory Pl NW	965-2792
Howard Nestor	2243 Observatory Place NW.	965-2792
John V. Jell	2235 Observatory Pl. NW	965-9320
Barkie J. Coleman	2229 Observatory Place NW.	965-3180
Carol Brulic	2239 Observatory Pl. NW.	337-0946
Jean E. Leming	3726 Benton St., N.W.	337-3746
Nancy Lynn Shub	2240 Observatory Place NW	965-2881
Benton Dunn	2225 Observatory N.W.	
Daniel J. Sambol	2220 Observatory Pl, N.W.	338 8151
Mary E. Lindal	2220 Observatory Pl NW	338-8151
Paul D. Springer	2218 Observatory Pl NW	337 4257
David G. Ginter	" "	
Philip J. Helts	2222 Observatory P NW.	333-6608
Paul D. Springer	2215 OBSERVATORY PLACE NW	337-2887
Mary P. Graefe	3710 Monroe R. NW	333-6538

PETITION

Dear Senator Eagleton - Chairman
 Senator Bartlett
 Senator Domenici
 Senator Inouye
 Senator Mathias
 Senator Stevenson
 Senator Tunney

We, as residents of the District of Columbia, believe strongly in citizens involvement in local government through the Neighborhood Advisory Council as set forth in the Self-Government Act.

We are concerned about the unrealistic requirement for voter approval by majority of those registered to vote, now contained in the Act. We ask you to support Congressman Fraxter's effort to change the Bill so that a majority of voters voting in the Referendum can make the Advisory Council a reality.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>TELEPHONE #</u>
M. Pruit	2100 Conn. Ave., N.W. A	232-2642
V. Metzler	1875 Mintwood Pl. #32	ZIP 20009.
C. Scher	2901 Conn. Ave. N.W. #410 ZIP 20008	462-7851 232-9048

ZIP 20008

PETITION

Dear Senator Eagleton - Chairman
 Senator Bartlett
 Senator Domenici
 Senator Inouye
 Senator Mathias
 Senator Stevenson
 Senator Tunney

We, as residents of the District of Columbia, believe strongly in citizens involvement in local government through the Neighborhood Advisory Council as set forth in the Self-Government Act.

We are concerned about the unrealistic requirement for voter approval by majority of those registered to vote, now contained in the Act. We ask you to support Congressman Frazer's effort to change the Bill so that a majority of voters voting in the Referendum can make the Advisory Council a reality.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>TELEPHONE #</u>
Marguerite P. Haul	3818 Benton St. NW	338-5948
John S. Ward	3818 Benton St., N.W.	338-5948
Roma Vermeire	3820 Benton St NW.	338 7162

PETITION

Dear Senator Eagleton - Chairman
 Senator Bartlett
 Senator Domenici
 Senator Inouye
 Senator Mathias
 Senator Stevenson
 Senator Tunney

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We are concerned about the unrealistic requirement for voter approval by majority of those registered to vote, now contained in the Act. We ask you to support Congressman Fraser's effort to change the Bill so that a majority of voters voting in the Referendum can make the Advisory Council a reality.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>TELEPHONE #</u>
Clem C. Linnenberg, Jr.	C. C. LINNENBERG, JR. 3812 BENTON ST., N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C. 20007	FE. 7-1640
Marianne S. Linnenberg	C. C. LINNENBERG, JR. 3812 BENTON ST., N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C. 20007	FE. 7-1640
Mary J. Callanan CALLANAN	3808 Benton St N.W. 20007	333-0435
Barbie Susetta	3807 Fulton St., N.W.	965-4057
Julie K. Rogers	3806 Benton St., N.W.	338-4935
Rosana L. Jordan	3820 Benton St., N.W.	338-7162
Mandy J. Thomas	3820 Benton St., N.W.	338-7162
T. Kevin Callanan CALLANAN	3808 Benton St., N.W.	333-0435 333-0435
Carol H. Parnal	4439 Cathedral Ave. N.W. ZIP 20016	206-5505

PETITION

Dear Senator Eagleton - Chairman
 Senator Bartlett
 Senator Domenici
 Senator Inouye
 Senator Mathias
 Senator Stevenson
 Senator Tunney

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We are concerned about the unrealistic requirement for voter approval by majority of those registered to vote, now contained in the Act. We ask you to support Congressman Fraxter's effort to change the Bill so that a majority of voters voting in the Referendum can make the Advisory Council a reality.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>TELEPHONE #</u>
Mrs Julian Brula	1517 26th St N.W.	337-5309
Rev. P. Dawson	2812 R St N.W.	
Catherine Prince	1526 29th St. N.W.	FE-3-5004
Carlton E. Spitzer	3043 West Lane Keep NW	338-3077
Jean P. Spitzer	3043 West Lane Keep N.W.	338-3077
Edward J. Spitzer	5215 5th St SE	543-5466

PETITION

Dear Senator Eagleton - Chairman
 Senator Bartlett
 Senator Domenici
 Senator Inouye
 Senator Mathias
 Senator Stevenson
 Senator Tunney

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<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>TELEPHONE #</u>
Mrs and Mrs Donald Weyler	1312 31 ^A	FE 8-4634
Geo L Rendle	1305 31 ^{su}	965-3530
Mrs. Dora Robinson	1401-31 st	338-5644
Miss B. Spalding	1408-31 st St.	333-4431

Mrs. William G. Eliot, 3rd

4645 Chesapeake Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20016

March 28, 1974

Senate District Committee
6222 New Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.

Attn: Senator Eagleton

Gentlemen:

Enclosed are two copies of the petition to support Congressman Fraser's effort to change the self-government Act with regard to the requirements for making the Advisory Neighborhood Councils a reality.

The signatures were obtained at one of the stops on the Home Rule Referendum Motorcade on Saturday, March 23 and at a meeting of Neighborhood Planning Council # 3 and in personal visits.

Cordially,

Margery H. Eliot
Cleveland Park Unit
League of Women Voters of D.C.

PETITION

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 Senator Bartlett
 Senator Domenici
 Senator Inouye
 Senator Mathias
 Senator Stevenson
 Senator Tunney

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<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>TELEPHONE #</u>
<i>Delora Brown</i>	<i>6505-14th St. N.W.</i>	<i>726-7498</i>
<i>Francis O'Mark</i>	<i>6207-12th St. N.W.</i>	<i>882-4150</i>
<i>Anne Jurek</i>	<i>2314-18th St. N.W.</i>	<i>332-0261</i>
<i>Randall Shuster</i>	<i>2314 18th St. N.W.</i>	<i>332-0261</i>
<i>Barbara Rameck</i>	<i>1900 F. St NW</i>	<i>676-7679</i>
<i>Mariane A. Wilson</i>	<i>3627 Van Ness St NW</i>	<i>966-3627</i>
<i>Mark I. Rosenbey</i>	<i>1731 Hoban Rd NW</i>	<i>797-7020</i>
<i>Nanay Krueger</i>	<i>3172 18th St NW</i>	<i>232 1811</i>
<i>Kathleen Balte</i>	<i>4717 Ellicott St NW</i>	<i>363-4179</i>
<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>2140 Newport Pk NW</i>	<i>293 2080</i>
<i>Valerie Jackson</i>	<i>" " " "</i>	<i>" " " "</i>
<i>Virginia Fleischman</i>	<i>2419 Tunlaw Rd NW</i>	<i>338-2492</i>
<i>Terry Ainsley</i>	<i>1773 Lanier Pl NW</i>	<i>667-3895</i>
<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>1711 35th St. N.W.</i>	<i>333-1907</i>
<i>Helen Gorman</i>	<i>3330 17th St NW</i>	<i>387 6328</i>
<i>Clara K. Shores</i>	<i>3330 17th St NW</i>	<i>357-6328</i>
<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>3618 Branlyme St NW</i>	<i>362-0243</i>
<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>2800 Rittenhouse NW</i>	<i>363-1371</i>
<i>Elaine Miller</i>	<i>3161 Conn. Ave. N.W., #411</i>	<i>244-2017</i>

PETITION

Dear Senator Eagleton - Chairman
 Senator Bartlett
 Senator Domenici
 Senator Inouye
 Senator Mathias
 Senator Stevenson
 Senator Tunney

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<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>TELEPHONE #</u>
Mercedes Miller	2939 Woodley St. NW.	755-0820
Harriet Borland	3900 Watson Place, NW	965-0255
Elizabeth Steff	4336 Ellicott St. NW.	244-6696
Ann H. Brady	1333 Taylor St. NW.	829-7247

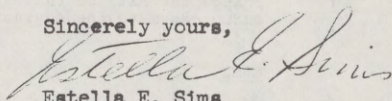
March 14, 1974

Senate District Committee
New Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.
Attn: Senator Eagleton

Dear Senator Eagleton;

The D. C. Federation of Civic Associations, Inc., voted, unanimously, to support and distribute the Petition On Advisory Neighborhood Commission at its Executive Meeting held, March 13, 1974, a copy of which is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,



Estella E. Sims
Recording Secretary

Robert W. Ewell, Esq.
President
1007 Douglas Street, N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20017

NOTE: additional copies of this petition are available for distribution by calling 833-1200 Ext. 330 - petitions should be sent to the Senate District Committee, 6222 New Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.; Attention: Senator Eagleton

PETITION ON ADVISORY NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCILS

We, the undersigned, urge Congress to approve a bill, H.R.12109, to amend the D. C. Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act.

As now written, this law states that "a majority of registered qualified voters" in the District of Columbia must approve the Advisory Neighborhood Council proposal in the May 7 referendum. H.R.12109 would revise that onerous requirement to "a majority of the registered qualified voters of the District voting on this issue in the referendum vote."

We feel that this revision offers a fairer test of the wishes of politically concerned District citizens. Beyond that, we think that Advisory Neighborhood Councils will be a valuable tool in increasing the positive and creative involvement of citizens.

D.C. Federation of Civic Associations, Inc.

NAME	ADDRESS
1. Robert W. Ewell, President	1007-Douglas St. NE
2. William Spaulding	1905 Bond St. NE
3. Gerald W. Smith	5532-William St. NE
4. Carlton Ferguson	1751 H ST., N.W. 20009
5. Andrew F. Shuman	1919 Reid St NW 20001
6. Roland V. Brown	317 You St NW D.C. 20001
7. Ruth White	45 W Street N.W.
8. Wesley Kallias	4223 Meade St. N.E.
9. Mae Collins	4223 Meade St. N.E.
10. Raymond Doney	1521 Kalonia Rd, N.W.
11. Robert H. Campbell	3746 Joyce St NE apt 3
12. James O. Murphy	918, 52nd St. N.E. D.C. 20019
13. H. J. Rayton	314-35th St., NE Wash, DC, 20019
14. Dr. James W. Brown	1341 Franklin St. N.E.
15. Dorothy Anne Williams	1014 Irving St. N.W. 20010
16. Robert S. Hase	20-Buchanan St. N.E. 20011
17. John C. Larman	24-55th St. N.W. D.C. 20019
18. Sarah Jafa	50-55th St SE DC 20019
19. Greta M. Riggs	6404-13th St. N.W. 20012
20. Dr. Roland J. Schultz	1357 - E. Capitol St SE

NOTE: additional copies of this petition are available for distribution by calling 833-1200 Ext. 330 - petitions should be sent to the Senate District Committee, 6222 New Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.; Attention: Senator Eagleton

PETITION ON ADVISORY NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCILS

We, the undersigned, urge Congress to approve a bill, H.R.12109, to amend the D. C. Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act.

As now written, this law states that "a majority of registered qualified voters" in the District of Columbia must approve the Advisory Neighborhood Council proposal in the May 7 referendum. H.R.12109 would revise that onerous requirement to "a majority of the registered qualified voters of the District voting on this issue in the referendum vote."

We feel that this revision offers a fairer test of the wishes of politically concerned District citizens. Beyond that, we think that Advisory Neighborhood Councils will be a valuable tool in increasing the positive and creative involvement of citizens.

NAME

ADDRESS

1. Barbara H. Thomas 4620 Tilden St, NW, Wash DC
2. Shyllis Gambale 3815 Macomb St N.W. Wash. D.C.
3. James E. Cummings 2245-48th St. NW. Wash. D.C. 20007
4. Marta Cole Glenn 4620 Tilden St NW Wash DC
5. William J. Long 3808 17th St. NE. Wash DC
6. Willie J. Taylor 3137 19 St. NW Wash. DC 20011
7. _____
8. _____

EST. 1932

FAR NORTHEAST-SOUTHEAST COUNCIL, INC.
 3731 Jay Street, N. E.
 Washington, D. C. 20019

Member Organizations

BENNING RIDGE

BURRVILLE

CAPITOL VIEW

CENTRAL NORTHEAST

CIVIC BETTERMENT

DEANWOOD

DUPONT PARK

EASTLAND GARDENS

FORT DAVIS

FORT DUPONT

MARSHALL HEIGHTS

MAYFAIR-PARADISE-PARKSIDE

NORTHEAST BOUNDARY

RIVER TERRACE

AREA 4A COUNCIL OF PTA'S

AREA 18 PLANNING COUNCIL

MINISTERIAL ALLIANCE

March 20, 1974

The Honorable Thomas Eagleton
 Chairman
 Senate District Committee
 6222 New Senate Office Bldg.
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Eagleton,

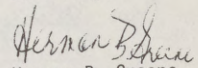
I wish to inform you that the Far Northeast-Southeast Council of Civic Organizations went on record in full support of Concept of Advisory Neighborhood Councils, Friday, March 15, 1974.

We therefore urge you to lead the way for passage of the bill, H.R.12109, as it reflects the sentiment of our community on the issue.

Enclosed you will find another completed petition. More will forwarded as received.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,


 Herman B. Greene
 President
 Far-Northeast-
 Southeast Council

cc: Committee in support of
 NAC's

Completed March 16, 1974

NOTE: additional copies of this petition are available for distribution by calling 833-1200 Ext. 330 - petitions should be sent to the Senate District Committee, 6222 New Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.; Attention: Senator Bagleton

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NAME	ADDRESS
1. <u>Curtis S. Borders</u>	<u>3034-24th St. NE</u>
2. <u>Marion Greene</u>	<u>4938-12th St. NE</u>
3. <u>Russella S. Francis</u>	<u>1315 Harvard St. N.W.</u>
4. <u>Parkery B. Duff</u>	<u>433-Ridge St NW 20501</u>
5. <u>Adrian V. White</u>	<u>1217 N. H. St. W.C.</u>
6. <u>newsharrise Johnson</u>	<u>1528 church St. NW.</u>
7. <u>Lloyd D. Spivey</u>	<u>744 Ridge, Ch. S.E.</u>
8. <u>Merley T. Collins</u>	<u>4223 Meade St. N.E.</u>
9. <u>Dr. Donald W. Lee</u>	<u>445 Ord St. N.E.</u>
10. <u>Robert F. Farghee</u>	<u>53-54th St. SE</u>
11. <u>Ernest Butler</u>	<u>47-54 St. S.E.</u>
12. <u>Joanne M. Patton</u>	<u>5804 Southern Ave. S.E.</u>
13. <u>Maxine Johnson</u>	<u>77 C. S. D. - 3208 Reed St. Annapolis, Md.</u>
14. <u>Norman Hicks</u>	<u>5932- B. Capitol St. N.E. 20019</u>
15. <u>Charles V. Doolan</u>	<u>5840 G. St. SE</u>
16. <u>Wanda Meredith</u>	<u>5106 F St. S.E. #201</u>
17. <u>Lorray S. Ward</u>	<u>5106 F St. SE #201</u>
18. <u>Amelia J. J. J. J.</u>	<u>104-5th St NE</u>
19. <u>James B. Johnson</u>	<u>1225 G St NE 20002</u>
20. <u>Walter J. J. J.</u>	<u>7601-16th St. N.W.</u>

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20510

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NAME	ADDRESS
1. <u>Anna C. Wat</u>	<u>513 North Street, S.E. #2, D.C. 20003</u>
2. <u>Carol Mann, Jr</u>	<u>430 DeLafield Pl, NW, Wash, DC. 20011</u>
3. <u>Robert Gray</u>	<u>3606 16th St. NW. " 20010</u>
4. <u>Mary Patricia</u>	<u>5111 "B" St. S.E. #2 Wash, DC. 20019</u>
5. <u>Miriam J. Hellen</u>	<u>311 9th St SE Washington DC 20003</u>
6. <u>Lowell King</u>	<u>335 North St SE WASH DC. 20003</u>
7. <u>Arde Solomon</u>	<u>813 "A" Street, NE, D.C. 20003</u>
8. <u>Frederick's</u>	<u>7300 Georgia Dr. - BETH. RD 20014</u>
9. <u>Michael Hobson</u>	<u>6751 1st Place N.E. 20011</u>
10. <u>Trudy Barnes</u>	<u>1530-16th St., N.W. 20036</u>
11. <u>Rita Hopkins</u>	<u>1924 K Street, N.W. D.C. 20005</u>
12. _____	_____

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- | | NAME | ADDRESS |
|----|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. | <i>Wm. Hammond Thomas</i> | <i>3005 10th St. N.E.</i> |
| 2. | <i>Jesse O. Sedmon, Jr.</i> | <i>700-744 St. S.W.</i> |
| 3. | <i>William D. Aden</i> | <i>904 Girard St. N.E.</i> |
| 4. | <i>Howe Locket Young</i> | <i>1337 Fort Stevens Rd. N.W.</i> |
| 5. | <i>S. R. Bryant</i> | <i>3300-16th St. N.W., Apt 216, DC</i> |
| 6. | | |

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NAME	ADDRESS
1. <u>Natalie Howard</u>	<u>1400 Iris St NEA 20012</u>
2. <u>Thelma M. Scott</u>	<u>3454 21st St. S.E. 20020</u>
4. <u>Naomi E. Glass</u>	<u>5633-33rd STNW 20015</u>
5. <u>Rebecca K. Pacot</u>	<u>3411-29 St. N.W. 20008</u>
6. <u>Maele M. Long</u>	<u>2501 Q NW 20007</u>
7. <u>Joan Gancicki</u>	<u>1701 Juniper ST NW 20012</u>
8. <u>Dorothy Belsky</u>	<u>2227 Rittenhouse St. NW 20015</u>
9. <u> Elaine Allenberg</u>	<u>2277 Cathedral Ave NW DC 20008</u>
10. <u>Cherrie D. Mankes</u>	<u>1414 Allison St, N.W. DC 20010</u>
11. <u>Barbara F. Weaver</u>	<u>3710 Decatur St SW 20016</u>
12. <u>Chin M. Gordon</u>	<u>5612 Clay Pl. N.E. 20019</u>
13. <u>Ann H. Stultz</u>	<u>5415 28th St NW DC 20015</u>
14. <u>James J. Scott</u>	<u>1414 N St N.E.</u>
15. <u>Maxine Williams</u>	<u>531 2nd St. S.E.</u>
16. <u>Patricia Ditzky</u>	<u>4830 Fort Totten Dr NE #202 20011</u>
17. <u>Juris E. Shelton</u>	<u>1655 Newton St. N.W. 20010</u>
18. <u>Storace Douglas</u>	<u>2601 Woodley Rd NW 20008</u>
19. <u>Thomas Lyon</u>	<u>1316 14th St NW - NW 20036</u>
20. <u>Robert Stephens</u>	<u>1424 Chapin St - NW 20007</u>

PETITION *from NW Eve Post
+ Cleveland Ave
under
LW*

Dear Senator Eagleton - Chairman
 Senator Bartlett
 Senator Domenici
 Senator Inouye
 Senator Mathias
 Senator Stevenson
 Senator Tunney

We, as residents of the District of Columbia, believe strongly in citizens involvement in local government through the Neighborhood Advisory Council as set forth in the Self-Government Act.

We are concerned about the unrealistic requirement for voter approval by majority of those registered to vote, now contained in the Act. We ask you to support Congressman Frazier's effort to change the Bill so that a majority of voters voting in the Referendum can make the Advisory Council a reality.

NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE #
Margery H. Eliot	4645 Chesapeake St., N.W., D.C.	966-6885
William G. Eliot, 3d	4645 Chesapeake St., N.W. D.C.	966-6885
Adme Smith <i>Shoken</i>	3022 Porter St. NW	363-5330
Jesse S. Shuman	2468 Tracy Pl. N.W.	234-3008
Katherine Jacobs	2727-29th St NW, 2008	232-7987
Lita Heine	4000 Massachusetts Ave. 20016 NW	EM3-1628
Reshine P. Braden	4000 Massachusetts Ave. N.W.	363-7315
Esther H. Sharood	4000 Mass. Ave. ²⁰⁰¹⁶ NW -16	362-5799
Gabrielle Van Meter	1436 Sheridan St NW	726 4335
Virginia Mc Collins	1301 20th St., N.W.	293-5345
Constance G. Mac Millan	20036 3900 Trueman Rd. NW.	338-5694
Mary H. Clark	3631 Tilden St., N.W.	362-2973
Myra J. Jackson	1990 Shepherd St. N.W.	882-7072
Sue Langer	2336 Mass. Ave NW	265-7457
June Barkin	2358 King Pl NW	337-0949

PETITION

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 Senator Bartlett
 Senator Domenici
 Senator Inouye
 Senator Mathias
 Senator Stevenson
 Senator Tunney

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<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>TELEPHONE #</u>
Kathleen Sheeran	1714 Concoran St. NW Apt. 2	2348137
Lucy Gruber	5323 Conw. Ave. N.W. (20015)	363-9462
Elizabeth Johnson	1350 Ingraham St. NW (11)	882-2739
Florence Felden	3900 - 16 th St. NW (11)	882-6312
Anne B. Winberg	1235 Delaware Ave. SW (24)	554-1293
Elizabeth D. Ward	5701-5 th St. N.E. D.C. 20011	
Kenneth A. Tracy	718 Chesapeake St, SE - 20032	562-9107

Public Interest Civic Association
of North East Washington
Washington, D. C. 20002

President

GREGORY R. NEW
544-5214
1200 East Capitol Street

First Vice President

MRS. NADINE P. WINTER

Second Vice President

MRS. MINNIE P. HACKNEY

Recording Secretary

MRS. PEARL E. RODGERS

Assistant Secretary

MRS. FRANCES EDWARDS

Corresponding Secretary

MISS MILDRED TURNER
397-4170
1018 11th Street, N.E.

Financial Secretary

MRS. EVELYN M. CLARK

Treasurer

ELMER D. GEATHERS

Parliamentarian

REV. FREDERICK H. CRAWLEY

Chaplain

REV. FRANK MILNER
(President Emeritus)

18 March 1974

The Honorable Thomas F. Eagleton, Chairman
Senate Committee on the District of Columbia
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Eagleton

Enclosed is a completed petition urging you to perservere in your efforts to win passage of HR 12109 which will allow the Advisory Neighborhood Council question in the May 7 referendum to be determined by a simple majority.

The people who signed this petition are knowledgeable community leaders who have participated in discussion of the issues. They all feel the ANC question is an important one, but it should not be required to pass a test so much more difficult than is required of the much more important D.C. Charter question.

This petition was started and finished by members of this Association, but on the way it picked up signatures at several important meetings. You will be hearing separately about other petitions from officers of the respective bodies. We anticipate many more signatures by our members, and they will be submitted in due time.

Sincerely

Gregory R. New
Gregory R. New

PS: I'm enclosing a second petition on behalf of Clarence Marlin, chairman of ward 6 committee to support the charter and ANC's

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NAME	ADDRESS
1. <u>Simon M. Kucade</u>	<u>1312 Floral St. NW, Wash. D.C.</u>
2. <u>Susan B. Leasonath</u>	<u>1309 Floral St. NW, Wash. D.C. 20012</u>
3. <u>Charles E. Perrell</u>	<u>1441 Northgate Rd. N.W., D.C.</u>
4. <u>Frank H. Varston</u>	<u>316 FURKLE ST NW, W 20012, DC 20012</u>
5. <u>Walter L. Bogdahn</u>	<u>7515 16th ST. NW Wash. DC 20012</u>
6. <u>Martha C. Markush</u>	<u>1321 Ceranium St., NW, Wash. D.C. 20012</u>
7. <u>Geoffrey Lovett</u>	<u>7907 Morningdale Dr. NW Wash. DC 20012</u>
8. <u>Robert W. D'Amico</u>	<u>1332 Joup. 111 St., N.W. Wash DC 20012</u>
9. <u>James W. Johnson</u>	<u>8165 East Beach Dr. N.W. D.C.</u>
10. <u>E. C. Clemens</u>	<u>1401 Ceranium St. N.W.</u>
11. <u>D. O. Clemens</u>	<u>1401 " " " "</u>
12. _____	_____

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1.	Harold Randoilb	1623 Juniper St. NW
2.	Robert E. McLaughly	1428 Juniper St. N.W.
3.	Clare B White	1307 Floral St, NW
4.	Maryann Sewell	7614 Morningstar Dr. NW
5.	Johnnie Sewell	7614 Morningstar Dr. NW
6.	Barbara Johnson	2317 Virginia Ave NW
7.	Ruth Jordan	1311 Floral St NW
8.		

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	NAME	ADDRESS
1.	<u>Harold D. Sheeky</u>	<u>1357 Juniper N.W.</u>
2.	<u>Larry St. Jarvis</u>	<u>1745 North Portal Dr. N.W.</u>
3.	<u>Paul Plushuk</u>	<u>7616 14th St. N.W.</u>
4.	<u>Clair R. Polakuk</u>	<u>7616 14th St. N.W.</u>
5.	<u>Lillian M. Green</u>	<u>7533 14th St. N.W.</u>
6.	<u>Kathleen T. Balkin</u>	<u>1332 Holly St. N.W.</u>
7.	<u>Norma J. Melendez</u>	<u>1314 Holly St. N.W.</u>
8.	<u>Michael Q. Melendez</u>	<u>1314 Holly St. N.W.</u>
9.	_____	_____

Completed 18 March 1974

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NAME

ADDRESS

- | | NAME | ADDRESS |
|---|-------------------------|---|
| | 1. Gregory B. New | 1200 East Capitol St, 20002 |
| | 2. R. W. W. W. W. | 1200 East Capitol St 20002 |
| | 3. Robert Thomas | 2827-4 th St NE 20002 |
| Members of
Exec Comm
DC Council
Civic
Assoc | 4. Peter Frank Miller | 317-76 th St. N.E. 20002 |
| | 5. Carolyn J. Emmons | 1800 Morris Road, SE 20020 |
| | 6. Thomas Kennedy | 1731 D St. N.E. 20002 |
| | 7. Emma Brooks | 204-11 St. N.E. 20002 |
| | 8. Estella E. Sims | 50 Adams St, N.W. 20001 |
| Service
Area &
Delegates
DCBC | 9. Nelson S. Hallmark | 337 9 th St. SE 20002 |
| | 10. Ruth Kappant | 117 - 3 rd St NE 20002 |
| | 11. Richard Brown | 603 "A" St 20003 |
| Ward 6
Council to
support the
Councils &
ANCE | 12. Lawrence Martin | 416-23 rd Pl. NE 20002 |
| | 13. Margaret B. Hudley | 1345-30 th St SE 20020 |
| SA 2001,
DCBC &
For 650
County
Service
meetings
on their
Pole to
ANCE | 14. Mrs. Bertha Boyd | 5901 E. Capitol St apt 1112 5830974 |
| | 15. Mrs. Anita Marsh | 1825-45 th Pl. S.E. 583-9283 |
| | 16. Veronica C. Brown | 4355 Benning Rd. N.E. - 396-2494 |
| | 17. Rachel D. Jackson | #68-58 th St S.E. 581-1163 |
| | 18. John B. Hauninger | 4920-A St. S.E. 5820073 |
| | 19. Andrew L. King | 233 Anacostia Ave. N.E. 399-2496 |
| | 20. Conception M. Clark | 420 4 th St N E 5466462 |

Completed 19 March 1973

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	NAME	ADDRESS
	1. <u>Orville G. Govea</u>	1230 Shephard N.W.
	2. <u>Alphonso Gaskin</u>	4818 Ft. Totten Dr #302, N.E.
	3. <u>P. Williams</u>	9572 Basket Key Pl.
	4. <u>Alisa F. Wilson</u>	160 Adams St NW 2001
	5. <u>Arthur B. Greene</u>	3731 Jay St N.E. 20015
For NE/SE Council	6. <u>Bonnie Burke</u>	3784 - 110520 St NE 99-1045
	7. <u>Dr. Susan Ben</u>	528 Hilltop Terr. SE 20019
	8. <u>Marie J. Shunkil</u>	908 Eastern Ave. N.E. #301 20019
	9. <u>Lena M. Matthews</u>	632 1/2 Morton Pl. N.E. - DC 20002
Public Integ Civic Asso Exec Committee	10. <u>Minnie P. Hackney</u>	1130 - 7th St. N.E. DC 20002
	11. <u>Martha E. Grazer</u>	607 - 4th St. N.E. 20002
	12. <u>Frances R. Edwards</u>	1173 Abbey Pl. N.E. 20002
	13. <u>Pearl Rodgers</u>	1640 Bale St NE 20002
	14. <u>Dinnee Warner</u>	1173 Abbey Pl. N.E. 20002
	15. <u>Lucille S. Woodwin</u>	704 Langston Ten NE/CA Citizens ad Council
ward 6 Committee to support Charter of ANCs	16. <u>John T. Bates</u>	525 13th St. N.E.
	17. <u>Milla B. Mayo</u>	554 - 23rd Pl., NE, DC 20002
	18. <u>Evelyn R. Beam</u>	524 Okla. Ave., N.E. Washington DC 20002
	19. <u>Rev. Douglas Moore</u>	1300 Newton St. N.E.
	20. <u>William A. Smith</u>	2006 - C St NE DC

Public Interest Civic Association
of North East Washington
Washington, D. C. 20002

President

GREGORY R. NEW
544-5214
1200 East Capitol Street

First Vice President

MRS. NADINE P. WINTER

Second Vice President

MRS. MINNIE P. HACKNEY

Recording Secretary

MRS. PEARL E. RODGERS

Assistant Secretary

MRS. FRANCES EDWARDS

Corresponding Secretary

MISS MILDRED TURNER
397-4170
1018 11th Street, N.E.

Financial Secretary

MRS. EVELYN M. CLARK

Treasurer

ELMER D. GEATHERS

Parliamentarian

REV. FREDERICK H. CRAWLEY

Chaplain

REV. FRANK MILNER
(President Emeritus)

23 March 1974

The Honorable Thomas F. Eagleton, Chairman
Senate Committee on the District of Columbia
Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Eagleton

Enclosed are two more petitions urging you continue pushing for passage of HR 12109 to allow the Advisory Neighborhood Councils' quorum in the May 7 referendum to be determined by a simple majority.

Sincerely

Gregory R. New

Completed 21 March 1974

NOTE: additional copies of this petition are available for distribution by calling 833-1200 Ext. 330 - petitions should be sent to the Senate District Committee, 6222 New Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C. Attention: Senator Eagleton

PETITION ON ADVISORY NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCILS

We, the undersigned, urge Congress to approve a bill, H.R.12109, to amend the D. C. Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act.

As now written, this law states that "a majority of registered qualified voters" in the District of Columbia must approve the Advisory Neighborhood Council proposal in the May 7 referendum. H.R.12109 would revise that onerous requirement to "a majority of the registered qualified voters of the District voting on this issue in the referendum vote."

We feel that this revision offers a fairer test of the wishes of politically concerned District citizens. Beyond that, we think that Advisory Neighborhood Councils will be a valuable tool in increasing the positive and creative involvement of citizens.

Completed at meeting of H Stnd Projct Area Comm. #100

NAME	ADDRESS
1. Rev. Allen G. Lane	1426-D St, N.E. Wash, D.C. 20002
2. Miss Emma B. Cooks	204-11th St. N.E. D.C. 20002
3. Cruise Henderson	1335 Wylie St. N.E. 3996688
4. Florence Jackson	1015 K St N.E. 397-2744
5. Rachel Lawrence	1224 C St N.E. 548 2771
6. Mary C. Hoopes	1109 Montello Ave. N.E. 397-4752
7. Alvin A. Hartman	1760-Cate St. N.E. 3966785
8. Josephine Coleman	1743 1/2 Holbrook St N.E. 398-3611
9. Garrett B. Serrell	1160-Morse St. N.E. 397-1313
10. Caroline M. Hays	216 10th St N.E. 543-1494
11. Sarah McQueen	720-24th St N.E. 3965082
12. Nellie W. Mayer	1918-Martin St N.E. #399-8376
13. Fannie Daniels	6426 F St N.E. 3971324
14. Irene Stewart	1609 7th St N.E. 397-1098
15. Susan E. Lurkey	1438 Morse St N.E. DC 397-1280
16. Ann. Campbell	1411 D St N.E. 397-6643
17. Charles Brooks	535-5th St N.E.
18. Kathleen Bradley	512 F St N.E.
19. D. N. A. Arney	712 H St N.E.
20. Stanley Smith	400 H St N.E.

Completed 21 March 1974

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NAME

ADDRESS

- | NAME | ADDRESS |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Elizabeth W. White | 320 E Capitol ST NE, 20003 |
| 2. Edward G. White | " " " " " " |
| 3. Robert Paul | 1750 E Street NE 20002 |
| 4. Regina J. Johnson | 1316 N.H. Ave N.W. 20036 |
| 5. Charles W. Smith | 1110 Chicago St NE 20002 |
| 6. Elizabeth Perry | 1307 Gale Street NE, 20002 |
| 7. Wang & Butler | 1647 Gale St NE 20002 |
| 8. John M. Posthouse | 1607 2 nd St NE 20002 |
| 9. Dorothy M. Payne | 246-10 th St. NE - 20002 |
| 10. Lizzie Thomas | 2023-Posada St. N.E. apt 1 20002 |
| 11. Lee S. Mansy | 721 K Street N.E. 20002 |
| 12. Frank Bourne | 605-21 st St NE 20002 |
| 13. Pauline Cobett | 515 23 rd Place NE 20002 |
| 14. Rev W. H. Gray | 301-17 th St NE, 20002 |
| 15. Arnold J. Grillo | 412 5 th St N.W. 20001 |
| 16. Mary M. Powell | 1023-10 th St NE 20002 |
| 17. J. J. R. [unclear] | 821 Dupont St NE |
| 18. Katherine Paul | 2004 Mid-Ave NE #6 |
| 19. James P. Campbell | 1409 B. Canal SE |
| 20. Robert [unclear] | 23-9 th St NE 20002 |

Ward 6
Committee
to Support
the Creation
& ANCs

H Street
Project
Area
Committee

314-35th St, NE
Washington, D.C. 20019

Senate District Committee

March 19, 1974

Room 6222
New Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.

Ladies & Gentlemen of the Committee;

Please add this petition to the growing number I am sure you are receiving. It was gathered at a home rule forum, cosponsored by our delegation and the ForeEast Community Services Inc. home rule committee; Saturday March 16, 1974.

We anticipate victory, and applaud your efforts on our behalf.

Sincerely,
H. J. Payton, Chairman
SAC-3 Delegation
D.C. Bicentennial
Assembly.

Completed March 16, 1974

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- | | NAME | ADDRESS |
|-----|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. | James Spicer | 1722- 8th ST. N.W. |
| 2. | Livelle D Anderson Jr | 1527 8th St N.W |
| 3. | Keith Anderson | 1527 8th St N.W |
| 4. | Livelle Anderson | 1527- 8th ST N.W. |
| 5. | Henry Ward | 9 N.Y. ave. n.w. |
| 6. | Mrs Mary G. Grist | 1246 N. J. Ave. N.W |
| 7. | Hilda Johnson | 4250 6th N.W |
| 8. | Lillian A. Clordon | 442 Que St, N.W |
| 9. | Alicia J. Powell | 514 T St N.W. #2 20001 |
| 10. | Albert Long | 722 46th SE - Wash. D.C. 20019 |
| 11. | Robert D. Campbell | 5745 Jay St N.E. apt 5 20019 |
| 12. | Martha E. Greene | 3751 Jay St NE #4 20019 |
| 13. | Mervin S. Woodson | 506-49th Plac. N.E. 20019 |
| 14. | Wendell W. Campbell | 4625 Jay St. N.E 20019 |
| 15. | Jay O. Thompson | 4561 TEXAS AVE SE 20019 |
| 16. | Katherine H. Atkins | 27 Anacostia Road N.E. 20019 |
| 17. | Barlene Small | 5321 Hayes Street, NE Wash. 20019 |
| 18. | Burlingame Morris | 5901 E. Capt. St. SE 20019 |
| 19. | Luther Marsh | 1239 45th Pl. SE 20019 |
| 20. | Agnes Anderson | 5901 - E Capitol St |

Capitol View Civic Association, Inc.

MAR 33 9 51 AM '74
 WASHINGTON, D. C. 20019
 UNITED STATES
 SENATOR #50-55th Street, S.E.
 Washington, D.C. 20019


New Senate Office Building
 Senate District Committee, 6222
 Washington, D.C. 20515

Attn: Senator Eagleton

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find Petition On Advisory Neighborhood Councils.
 Our Association concur in this type Council.

Very truly yours,


 GARRETT TAYLOR, PRESIDENT

Enclosure

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NAME	ADDRESS
1. Roseve V. Cooper	5208 Capital Ave. S.E.
2. Walter W Webb Sr	140 48 th Pl. N.E.
3. Robert L. Reid	88 - 51 st St. S.E.
4. Ernest Howard	4948 - Blaine St. N.E.
5. Harvise C. Robinson	5221 East Capitol St.
6. Edward Edwards Jr	5225 - Blaine St. N.E.
7. Josephine B. Bland	5369 Blaine St. N.E.
8. Josephine L. Samuel	41 - 54 th St N.E. DC 20019
9. William S. Dunlavy	117 - 47 th St. N.E. 20019
10. Ottomae Southen	19 - 53 rd Street. S.E. - 20019
11. Ernest Howard	4948 - Blaine St N.E. 20019
12. Thomas D. Mount	14 - 49 th Ave N.E. 20010
13. Robert E. London	5358 East Capitol St N.E.
14. Ernest Butler	47 - 54 St. S.E.
15. Peter S. Brasley	109 - 52 nd Pl. S.E. 20019
16. Cleopatra Smallwood	135 - 56 th Pl. S.E. 20019
17. James J and Virginia Fletcher	105 - 56 th Pl. S.E.
18.	
19.	
20.	