

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1985-1988 80/2

3744 HSTA HCR 58 - HJR 3

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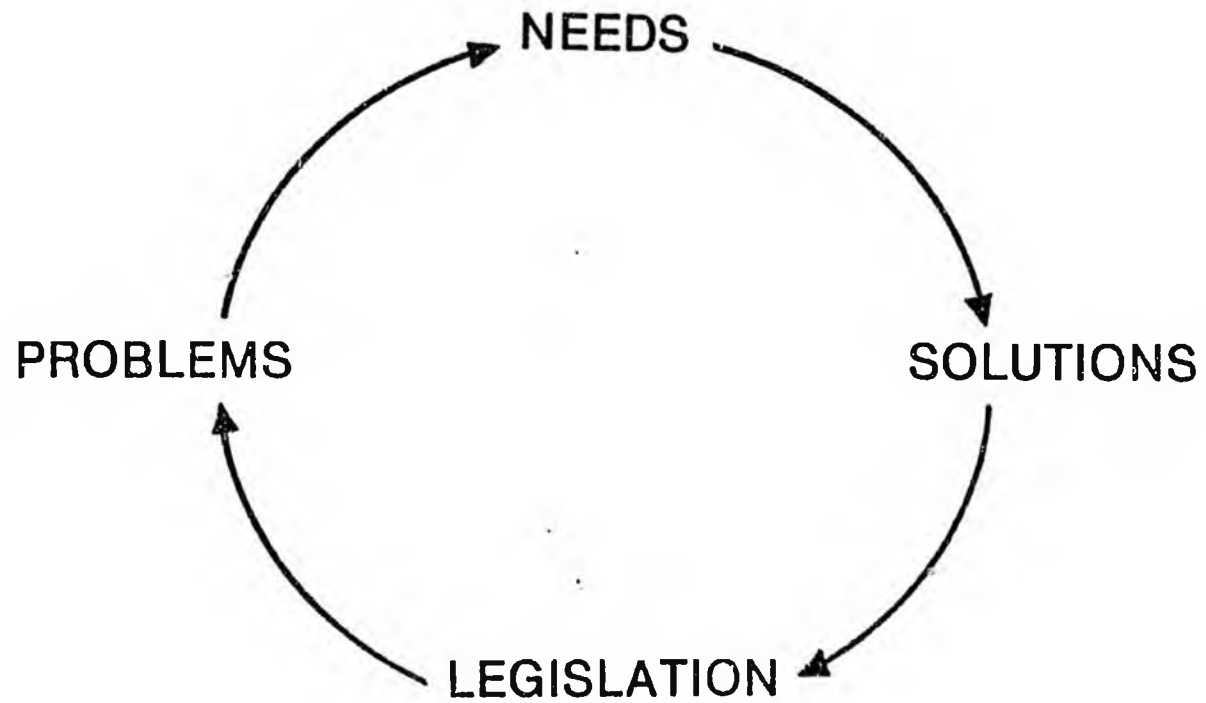
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

1. IT FOLLOWS A *CYCLE*

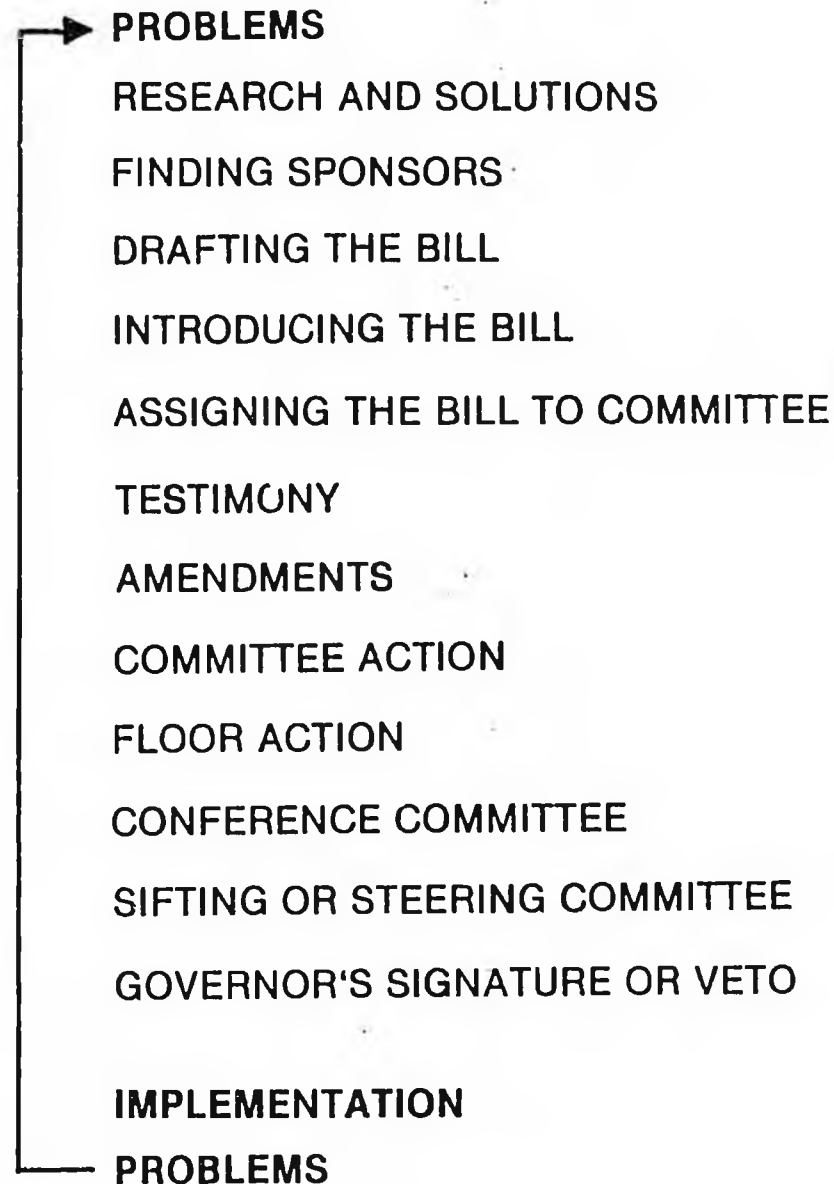
2. IT CAN BE *UNDERSTOOD*

3. IT CAN BE *INFLUENCED*

1. THE LEGISLATIVE CYCLE



2. UNDERSTANDING THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS



3. INFLUENCING LEGISLATION

MASTER THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

DEVELOP LIMITED AND CLEAR GOALS

COMMUNICATE GOALS

MASTER THE LEGISLATIVE TECHNICALITIES

 **ORGANIZE AND UTILIZE YOUR GRASSROOTS
LEGISLATIVE NETWORK**

...FOLLOW THROUGH ON EACH STEP

STEPS IN PASSING A LEGISLATIVE BILL

The process by which a bill becomes a law is basically the same at any level of government, whether it be at the local, state, or federal level. The procedures may vary slightly depending on the rules of the legislative body.

The following outline suggests the basic process.

I. Presentation of the Need

A. Measure usually reflects a public need, such as:

1. Change in existing law because of some kind of problem.
2. Request of voters for a new law.
3. Idea of a legislator as a result of study and research.
4. Request by the Governor or Mayor at the state or local level.

B. Drafting (Bill must include):

1. Subject and Purpose.
2. An enactment clause; "Be it enacted by the Legislature, etc."
3. The substance and essential details of the proposed law.

C. Introduction:

1. Presented with signatures of sponsor and co-sponsors to the clerk of the legislative body.

II. Action on this Bill

A. Leader of the legislative body assigns the bill to the appropriate committee, according to subject.

B. Committee Action:

1. Bill is read in Committee by the Chairman and technical corrections are made:
 - a. Spelling, punctuation, and legal references to previous laws to which it may amend.
 - b. Amendments added for clarification and simplification of meaning.

2. Public Hearings may be held to allow those who choose to state their views.
3. The Committee votes to either accept or reject the bill or let it die in Committee.
4. Chairman returns the bill to the clerk of the legislative body with a notation reporting the Committee's recommendation.

C. Floor Action:

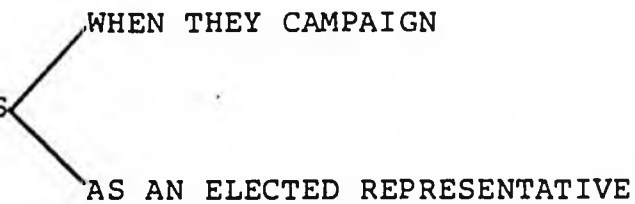
1. Depending on the rules of the legislative body, the bill, if it received a favorable report from the Committee, is placed on a "Calendar".
2. When it is time for the legislative body to work on a specific calendar, the bill will be taken up in its order to be read, debated, and voted on. (The number of readings, debates, and votes will depend on the rules of the legislative body.)
3. If there is more than one chamber in the legislative body, the bill will have to go through the same process.

III. Enactment of a Bill

The bill becomes a law if it is passed by a majority vote of both chambers (or majority vote if there is only one chamber) and the chief executive of the political jurisdiction does not veto it.

INFLUENCING LEGISLATORS ON A CONTINUING BASIS

PRIME ROLE OF A LOBBYIST -----COMMUNICATE VALID INFORMATION

CONTACT LEGISLATORS 

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graph LR; A[CONTACT LEGISLATORS] --- B[WHEN THEY CAMPAIGN]; A --- C[AS AN ELECTED REPRESENTATIVE]
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MASS CONTACTS FROM GRASSROOTS

FREQUENT CONTACTS

SHOW APPRECIATION

UNDERSTAND DEMANDS THAT LEGISLATORS HAVE

BE POSITIVE

REHEARSE CONTACTS

BE HELPFUL

ALLOW THE LEGISLATOR TO HAVE ACCESS TO YOUR MEMBERS

UNDERSTAND THAT LEGISLATORS CAN HELP YOU IN WAYS OTHER THAN VOTING

QUID PRO QUO

INDEX

SILVER HAired LEGISLATURE BILLS

Bill #

- 1 Increased Penalties for Driving While Intoxicated.
- 2 Revision of Probate Code.
- 3 Nursing Home Patients' Bill of Rights.
- 4 Compensation for Victims of Crime.
- 5 Increase Number of Consumers on the Board of Nursing Home Administrators.
- 6 Certificate of Need Cost Containment Legislation.
Amendment to Silver Haired Bill #6 to be Offered in Lieu of a Silver Haired Bill to Audit Cost Containment of Nursing Homes.
- 7 Repeal of the Blue Law.
- 8 Transportation Funding.
- 9 Exemption of Sales' Tax on Food.
- 10 Changes in the Exemption for Seniors in State Income Tax.
- 11 Revision of Circuit Breaker Tax Relief Law.
- 12 No-Fault Insurance.
- 13 Protective Services to Prevent Abuse and Neglect of Adults.
- 14 Protective Services.
- 15 Utility Cost Relief.
- 16 Increase Funding for Mental Health Facilities.

TO BE MAILED TO THE DELEGATES AT A LATER DATE:

Statewide Nursing Home Ombudsman Program for the Missouri Office of Aging and Area Agencies on Aging.

Funding for In-Home Services for Seniors.

Changes in the Inspection Regulations For Nursing Homes and Boarding Homes.



SILVER HAired LEGISLATION SESSION

DELEGATES' COMMITTEE PREFERENCE FORM

NAME: _____

Please rank the committees in order of your preference. One (1) equals your first choice, five (5) your last.

- _____ CONSUMER AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
(Will consider (1) Utility Cost Relief, (2) No Fault Insurance, and (3) Repeal of the Blue Law)
- _____ HEALTH COMMITTEE
(Will consider (1) Commission to Control and Audit Cost Containment of Nursing Homes; (2) Nursing Home Patients' Bill of Rights and Statewide Nursing Home Ombudsman Program for the Missouri Office of Aging and Area Agencies on Aging; (3) Increase Number of Consumers on the Board of Nursing Home Administrators; (4) Increase Funding for Mental Health Facilities; (5) Changes in the Inspection Regulations for Nursing Homes and Boarding Homes; (6) Certificate of Need Cost Containment Legislation)
- _____ JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
(Will consider (1) Increased Penalties for Driving While intoxicated; (2) Compensation for Victims of Crime; (3) Revision of Probate Code)
- _____ SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE
(Will consider (1) Transportation Funding; (2) Funding for In-Home Services for Seniors; (3) Protective Services to Prevent Abuse and Neglect of Adults)
- _____ TAXATION COMMITTEE
(Will consider (1) Revision of Circuit Breaker Tax Relief Law; (2) Changes in the Exemption for Seniors in State Income Tax; (3) Exemption of Sales Tax on Food)

AGENDA

SILVER HAired LEGISLATURE
COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN ORIENTATION
OCTOBER 14, 1978 - 7:00 P.M.

- I. INTRODUCTION - PURPOSE OF ORIENTATION
Mary Lou Goeke

- II. COMMITTEE RULES AND CONDUCT
Jon Wolfe
 - (a) Parliamentary procedure review.
 - (b) Decision making process.

- III. LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES - THEIR PURPOSES & FUNCTION
Jon Wolfe
 - (a) Hearing and questioning testimony.
 - (b) Offering amendments.
 - (c) Disposition of bills.

- IV. GENERAL DISCUSSION
Mary Lou Goeke

1978 SILVER HAired LEGISLATURE SESSION

OCTOBER 15, 16 and 17

JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15

- 2:00-4:00 p.m. Registration of delegates at Ramada Inn, 1510 Jefferson. (Delegates cannot check in hotel rooms before 2:00 p.m.)
- 4:00-6:00 p.m. House and Senate committee meetings, Ramada Inn. (Meeting room locations will be posted in the hotel lobby.)
- 6:30-7:30 p.m. Dinner, Heritage Hall (lower level) Ramada Inn.
- 8:00 Continuation of committee meetings.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16

- 8:30-9:30 a.m. Shuttle buses run from hotel to Capitol.
- 9:30-10:30 a.m. Opening joint session, House Chambers, third floor, West, State Capitol.
Welcome and introduction--Mr. E. C. Walker, Director, Missouri Office of Aging.
Invocation--The Reverend Mr. O. G. Tiemann
Remarks--Mrs. Tennie Ross, President Pro Tem, Silver Haired Senate
Address--The Honorable Thomas F. Eagleton, United States Senate
Remarks--Mr. Evan Agenstein, Speaker of the House, Silver Haired Legislature
Address--The Honorable Joseph P. Teasdale, Governor, State of Missouri
- 10:30-10:45 a.m. Break
- 10:45-12:30 p.m. House Session--House Chambers
Senate Session--Senate Chambers
- 12:30-1:30 p.m. Shuttle buses run from Capitol to First Christian Church.

LUNCH--First Christian Church, 329 E. Capitol Avenue.

1:45-5:00 p.m. House Session---House Chambers
Senate Session--Senate Chambers

5:00 p.m. Shuttle buses will run from the Capitol
to Ramada Inn.

6:30-7:00 p.m. Social Hour, Heritage Hall (lower level)
Address: Supreme Court
Justice Albert Rendlen

7:00 p.m. Entertainment

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17

8:30-9:00 a.m. Shuttle buses will run from the hotel to
the Capitol.

9:00-11:00 a.m. House Session--House Chambers
Senate Session--Senate Chambers

11:00-12:00 p.m. Tea, hosted by Mrs. Joseph P. Teasdale,
Governor's Mansion, 100 Madison Street.

11:00-12:00 p.m. Conference committee meeting, Senate Lounge

12:00-1:00 p.m. Closing Joint Session, House Chambers,
third floor, west, State Capitol.
Selection of priority bills.

1:00 p.m. Adjournment and box lunches.



SILVER HAired LEGISLATION SESSION

HOUSE SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

CHAIRPERSON: Neva Ramsey

AGENDA, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1978

4:00 Protective Services to Prevent Abuse and Neglect of Adults
Bills #13 and 14.

Testimony:

Elaine Reiter, Division of Family Services

Katy Broyles, President, Missouri Association for the
Prevention of Adult Abuse (MAPAA)

Reba Solomon, SHL Representative, Mid-East Mo.

4:30 Funding for In-Home Services for Seniors
Bill #18

Testimony:

Erma Cunningham, Missouri River Home Health Agency, Inc.

Guy Davis, SHL Representative, Southwest Mo. Office on
Aging

Tommy Kubach, Division of Health

5:15-6:00 Amendments to Bills 13, 14, 18.

6:30-8:00 Dinner Break

8:00-8:20 Transportation Funding
Bill #8

Testimony:

Phil Richardson, Department of Transportation

Gladys Asher, SHL Representative, Northwest Mo. Area
Agency on Aging

8:20-8:40 Amendments to Bill #8

8:40-9:00 Completion of unfinished business, if any.

Sample Committee Amendment form. Same form to be used
for floor amendments.

AMENDMENT NO. _____

OFFERED BY

_____ of _____

AMEND _____

Bill No. _____

Page _____

, Section _____

, Line _____

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SILVER HAired LEGISLATURE

TO ADDRESS SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

PRESIDENT PRO TEM OF THE SENATE

Speaker (Pro Tem): "For what purpose does the Representative (Senator) from _____ arise?"

Response from Representative (Senator):
"Mr. Speaker
(Mr. President)
I rise to:

1. "Inquire of the Representative (Senator) from city.
2. "Speak of the Bill"
3. "Offer an amendment"
4. "Inquire of the chair"
5. "Introduce guests"

RULES FOR GENERAL ASSEMBLY
SESSIONS OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE

Rule 1: A majority of the elected members of the House and Senate seated at the opening session shall constitute a quorum.

DUTIES OF THE PRESIDING OFFICERS:

Rule 2: The Speaker of the House and the President Pro Tem of the Senate shall take the chair at the hour to which the House or Senate, as the case may be, has been adjourned or recessed and immediately call the members to order.

Rule 3: The Speaker of the House and the President Pro Tem of the Senate shall preserve order and decorum in their respective chambers.

Rule 4: The Speaker of the House and the President Pro Tem of the Senate may speak on points of order in preference to other members, rising for this purpose and shall decide questions on points of order subject to an appeal to the House or Senate, as the case may be, upon which no member may speak more than once.

Rule 5: When any ruling of the chair is appealed by a member, the question: "Shall the chair be sustained?" shall be put immediately and determined before the body, before the body proceeds to any other business.

Rule 6: (a) The Speaker of the House may at any time leave the chair and designate any member to preside in his place.

(b) The President Pro Tem of the Senate may at any time leave the chair and designate any Senator to preside in his place.

Rule 7: (a) The Speaker of the House shall rise to state and put all questions.

Rule 8: Questions shall be distinctly put in this form: "As many as are in favor (stating the question) say 'Aye' " and after the affirmative vote is expressed: As many as are opposed say "No'".

COMMITTEES

Rule 9: The standing committees of the House and Senate are:
Judiciary Social Services
Health Consumer Affairs
Taxation

Other Committees can be established by the Speaker and President Pro Tem if the subjects of the submitted bills warrant.

Rule 10: A majority of committee members seated at the opening of business, constitutes a quorum for the transaction of committee business.

Rule 11: The printed program of the Assembly carries the time of regularly scheduled committee meetings. Announcement of any special or called committee meeting shall be read from the clerk's desk.

Rule 12: All bills and resolutions shall be referred to a committee and no bills or resolutions shall be considered for final passage unless they have been reported on by a committee.

Rule 13: All bills and resolutions reported back to either the House or Senate shall be reported on the authority of a majority vote of the committee members present at the opening session to which the bill was referred and a record entered on the records of the committee and shall be reported by the chairman with one of the following recommendations: "Do pass", or "Did not pass" or "Without recommendation".

PROCEDURE FOR ENACTMENT OF BILLS

Rule 14: Anyone desiring to introduce legislation not contained in this bill book may do so by providing 300 copies of the proposed bill to the registration desk by 8:30 p.m., Sunday, October 15, 1978, in which case the bill may be introduced from the floor.

Rule 15: If a bill is reported from a committee "Do not pass", it will not be put on the calendar unless so ordered by a majority of the elected members of the House or Senate, as the case may be.

Rule 16: A motion to have a bill placed on the calendar despite an adverse committee report must be made at the time the bill is reported from committee and if no action is taken at this time, the bill shall lie on the table.

Rule 17: Whenever a committee recommends that a bill be passed with amendments or proposes a committee substitute, the committee amendments or proposed committee shall first be considered and then the amendments, if any, offered by members of the House or Senate.

Rule 18: No bill shall be amended in its passage through the general assembly as to change its original purpose as expressed in its original title.

Rule 19: The reading of the bill by its title is deemed sufficient.

Rule 20: (a) The vote on final passage of a bill in the House shall be taken by ballot vote except that if a constitutional majority is not evident, a roll call shall be had on request of any five members.

(b) The vote on final passage of a bill in the Senate shall be taken by roll call vote and recorded by the Clerk.

(c) No bill shall be finally passed except by a majority vote of the elected members of each house.

Rule 21: After a third reading, a bill shall be immediately put upon its passage.

Rule 22: When all Senate amendments to House Bills or all House amendments to Senate Bills have been concurred in by a constitutional majority of the house originating the bill, it shall be placed on final passage.

Rule 23: If either body refuses to concur in amendments placed on a bill by the other body, then any member may request a conference to adjust the differences of the two houses. Failure to make such a request postpones consideration of the bill indefinitely.

Rule 24: All joint resolutions proposing amendments to the constitution shall be treated in all respects in the same manner as bills.

Rule 25: When a bill or joint resolution passes the House or Senate, it shall be certified by the clerk and Speaker of the House or the Secretary and President Pro Tem of the Senate, as the case may be, noting on the bill the time of its passage and shall be transmitted immediately to the other house for consideration.

Rule 26: The Speaker of the House or the President Pro Tem of the Senate shall sign all bills passed by the house over which he presides.

HOUSE AND SENATE CALENDARS

1. Bills on third reading and final passage, the following shall be considered in this order:
 - (a) Committee substitutes
 - (b) House or Senate substitutes
 - (c) Committee amendments
 - (d) House or Senate amendments
2. Bills of other house for third reading and final passage.
3. Conference reports.
4. Resolutions (other than those for proposed constitutional amendments.)

MOTIONS

Rule 27: When a motion is made it shall be stated by the chair or read aloud by the clerk or secretary before being debated.

Rule 28: When a motion is in possession of the House or Senate, it may be withdrawn at any time before it, or any amendment to it, is voted on by leave of the House or Senate.

Rule 29: When a question is under debate no motion shall be entertained but:

1. *to adjourn
2. *to recess
3. *to lay on the table
4. *to put the previous question

5. *to postpone to a certain day
6. to refer
7. to amend
8. to discharge a committee

*For an explanation of these motions see Appendix A to these Rules.

Rule 30: A majority vote of the members elected is required to sustain a motion to reconsider. If the motion to reconsider is sustained, the House or Senate shall proceed to the original question or motion immediately, before it proceeds to other business. Any motion to reconsider having failed once shall not be considered again. Motions to reconsider must be made by the person voting on the prevailing side on the original question.

Rule 31: The following motions are entertained by unanimous consent only, when made without objections they are binding on the Speaker of the House or the President Pro Tem of the Senate, as the case may be:

1. To alter procedure in the House or Senate
2. To change the hour of daily meeting

Rule 32: No standing rule of the House or Senate shall be dispensed with or suspended except by unanimous consent or unless a majority of the elected members concur therein and motions for this purpose shall be limited to the question or proposition under consideration. All rules are subject to change by the project chairman at any time.

DECORUM AND DEBATE

Rule 33: No member shall speak more than five (5) minutes on a bill or resolution without unanimous consent except that the author or sponsor may have ten (10) minutes to present his bill or resolution.

Rule 34: Debate on each bill is limited to thirty (30) minutes including the time allotted the author or sponsor. At the end of thirty (30) minutes, the vote shall be taken on the bill and all pending amendments, except that upon request made at the close of his opening statement, the author shall be given an additional two (2) minutes before the vote is taken to close his remarks on his bill or resolution.

Rule 35: (a) When any member is to speak in debate or desires recognition, he shall rise and address the chair as follows:
"Mr. Speaker", or "Mr. President", as the case may be.

(b) The Speaker of the House or President Pro Tem of the Senate in order to ascertain the status of the member desiring recognition shall inquire: "For what purpose does the gentleman rise?"

Rule 36: When two or more members arise at the same time, the chair shall ascertain their purposes and shall then name who is to speak first, the other members having the preference to speak next.

Rule 37: The rights to the floor of a member shall not be challenged after he has proceeded with his remarks.

Rule 38: A member having the floor may be interrupted:
(a) By a request for permission to interrogate (but may refuse the request.)
(b) By a point of order (but time taken on point of order is not taken from time allotted to debate on the bill.)

(c) By a request of the chair to suspend all business to receive a special message or to sign a bill in open session.

(d) By a call to order.

Rule 39: A member having the floor may not be deprived of the floor by a parliamentary inquiry or a question of privilege.

Rule 40: A member may yield to another to read a paper without yielding control of the floor.

Rule 41: A member may yield for a motion to recess or adjourn without losing the right to continue when the subject is resumed.

Rule 42: In cases not provided for in these rules, the Senate and the House of Representatives shall be governed by the rules of the Missouri Senate and House of Representatives respectively.

Rule 43: A member who desires to offer an amendment shall do so by writing his amendment on a blank piece of white paper. It shall be presented to the House clerk or Senate secretary before or immediately after his presentation from the floor.

APPENDIX "A"

EXPLANATION OF CERTAIN MOTIONS

To Adjourn or Recess:

A motion to adjourn or recess is always in order and may be made by any member, but in actual practice, except for very rare occasions, this motion is made by the majority floor leaders of the House and Senate, respectively.

To Lay on the Table:

When a question is laid on the table, it cannot be taken up again during the session without a consent of two-thirds (2/3) of the members present. This motion should be used with great discretion.

To Put the Previous Question:

The object of the previous question is to bring a matter to a vote immediately without further amendment or debate. It is rarely used in legislative bodies and is generally looked upon with disfavor as shutting off free discuss and debate. Its use should, generally speaking, be confined to bringing a bill to a vote at the end of the thirty (30) minutes allowed for debate. (See Rule 41).

To Postpone to a Certain Day:

This motion takes precedence over motions to refer, to amend and to postpone indefinitely. It is not in order after the previous question is ordered and shall not be repeated on the same day at the same stage of the question.



SILVER HAired LEGISLATION SESSION

November 2, 1978

Dear Silver Haired Legislator:

Please help the Missouri Office of Aging plan for the 1979 Silver Haired Legislative Session. We would appreciate your comments and/or suggestions on the following topics:

TOPICS

1. Training Session:
2. Bill books:
3. Registration:
4. Hotel accommodations:
5. Governor's tea:
6. Informal dinner:
7. Committee meetings:
 - A. Submitted bills
 1. Do you want expert testimony? Yes No
 2. Do you want background information on the bills?
Yes No
 - A. Do you want to know which area agency proposed bill:
Yes No

B. Fact sheets (for example, when a bill speaks to changes in a previously passed piece of legislation, the fact sheet would include complete copies of the previous bill, etc.) Yes No

C. Would you be willing at the AAA level to help prepare fact sheets for proposed legislation? Yes No

B. Do committees need more time to consider bills? Yes No

C. Do you have a suggestion concerning an appropriate way to submit additional bills for consideration during the session?

1. Should bills other than those included in the Bill Book be considered?

Yes No

2. Should a time limit be imposed on bills not included in the Bill Book?

Yes No

Additional ideas:

8. Luncheon:

9. Banquet:

10. Do you wish to continue the final day's session past noon? Yes
No If yes, until when?

11. Silver Haired Handbook:

A. Did you consider the handbook helpful? Yes No

B. Other than the information included in the 1978 publication, what would you want included?



NATIONAL
RETIRED
TEACHERS
ASSOCIATION



AMERICAN
ASSOCIATION
OF RETIRED
PERSONS

CRITERIA TO EVALUATE POTENTIAL LEGISLATIVE OBJECTIVES

1. DOES IT IMPACT ON THE MAJORITY OF ALL CITIZENS?
2. DOES IT IMPACT ON THE MAJORITY OF ELDERLY CITIZENS?
3. WHAT WILL THE ECONOMIC COSTS BE?
4. WHAT WILL THE POLITICAL COSTS BE?
5. WHAT IS THE LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF ATTEMPTS TO PASS SUCH LEGISLATION IN THE PAST?
6. WHAT PUBLIC RELATIONS VALUE IS THERE?
7. IS IT GOOD GOVERNMENT?
8. IS IT REASONABLE LEGISLATION?
9. IS IT RESPONSIBLE LEGISLATION?
10. IS THIS ACTION THAT ONLY THE STATE LEGISLATURE CAN WORK ON?

TELEPHONE TREE

One of the most effective ways we can influence the decisions of legislators is to develop an alert system which will generate contacts from constituents to their legislators. The "telephone tree" is a very efficient method of alerting members to call or write their legislators on issues of concern to us. Random contact of legislators does not have as much impact as does a concerted effort with the appropriate timing by large numbers of people. For such an effort we must have a system, such as the telephone tree, through which to alert our members and other networks which share our objectives. An advantage of the telephone tree is that the work of spreading the alert is shared by everyone rather than dependant upon one person.

The telephone tree works in the same manner as a chain letter. One person calls five who each call five and so on until everyone on the tree has been contacted. Mathematically it looks like this:

One person calls five; who each call five; who each call five

$$1 \times 5 = 5 \quad 5 \times 5 = 25 \quad 25 \times 5 = 125$$

No one is overworked because each person is only responsible for making up to five calls and then contacting their legislator(s) by phone or letter. Below are some tips on developing a legislative telephone tree:

1. The legislative committee should retain a master copy of all branches of the tree and keep them current.
2. Do not attempt to include every member. Not everyone is concerned with legislation or will contact their legislators. If every unit and chapter can generate 25 well-written letters when contacted by the NRTA/AARP Joint State Legislative Committee, we could achieve any goal we establish.
3. Do not use this telephone tree for purposes other than legislation. Members who are concerned with legislation will contact their legislators but they may drop out if they are asked to call to remind members about a meeting or other matters.
4. Similarly, if your unit/chapter has a telephoning committee which usually calls members regarding meetings, etc., do not try to turn them into a legislative telephone tree. Organize a separate committee for this specific function and if people who are on the telephoning committee also wish to be on the tree, welcome them.

5. Include non-members and other organizations who may be concerned with older Americans' legislation. But they should not be expected to call people in our network. They may alert their own networks. Examples to include are your Area Agency on Aging, nutrition program sites, senior centers, chapters of NARFE, and others.
6. Organize your tree and test it occasionally, but do not encourage members to become legislative pen pals. Legislators want to hear from you, but not every week.
7. Train your telephone tree members how to write to their legislators--critical points to remember are:
 - a. Be direct and concise
 - b. Do not type unless your handwriting is poor
 - c. Never send petitions, mimeographed or form letters.
 - d. The writer should personalize the letter by telling about themselves and describing what help the legislation would be to them. Do not say "I don't need this legislation, but it will help my friends", say "I need this bill because...."
8. When do we write?
 - a. When requested to by the NRTA/AARP Joint State Legislative Committee. The request will be made to the President and/or Legislative Chairman by telephone call, mailgram, "Legislative Alert", or "Legislative News".
 - b. When requested to by the National Legislative Council (Federal issues). The request may come through the Joint Committee by the above methods or from an article in the "News Bulletin". Read these carefully for such requests.
9. Remember to thank your legislator for something he/she has done. They seldom receive thank you's, and they are worth a great deal.
10. For more information, please refer to the reverse side of the Legislative Telephone Tree form.

LEGISLATIVE TELEPHONE TREE

80

NAME - TEL. NO.

Name	Number		
		Names	Numbers
Name	Number		
		Names	Numbers
Name	Number		
		Names	Numbers
Name	Number		
		Names	Numbers
Name	Number		
		Names	Numbers

When you receive a telephone call with the request to mobilize your legislative telephone tree, your quick response is vital. A "break" on your branch of the tree will deny other members the opportunity of expressing their concerns about legislation.

Thank you for agreeing to assist in our legislative efforts. If you have any questions please contact:

_____. (name of Legislative Chairman)

DIRECTIONS

1. Your list should have your name on the space at the far left. Your assignment is to call the five persons in the second column.
2. Write down all of the information given to you by the person who contacted you. This may include some or all of the following:
 - a. Legislator(s), addresses, or telephone numbers to which letters, telegrams, or calls should be directed.
 - b. Bill number or subject of the bill
 - c. Suggested message
 - d. Deadline for contacting your legislators, if not immediate.
3. Immediately call or contact the persons listed in the second column. Ask them to write down the information which you have been given and to call the persons on their branch.
4. If you are unable to reach an individual after making several attempts, go on to the persons in column three. They will contact others on their branch. If you finally reach the person in column two, tell them who you have contacted.
5. Thank those you contact for their concern and quick response, and finally....
6. Sit down, and contact your legislator.

- THANK YOU -

WRITING TO YOUR STATE LEGISLATORS

THE POWER OF A LETTER

Public officials and business executives admit that mail influences their decisions or strengthens their positions. At one time or another, congressmen and state legislators have changed their minds, TV shows have stayed on the air, city officials have picked up trash -- all because enough people took the time to write.

Today, being a state legislator is a complex and time-consuming job. In 1973-74 the number of bills introduced in one session exceeded 3,000 in 20 states. Some of these bills are very lengthy. Legislators cannot be experts on every bill, so they depend upon information and opinions of interest groups and those they represent to determine their positions.

You perform a useful service for your elected representatives when you write them to express your views on governmental activity. They appreciate knowing how proposed legislation will affect constituents, what their problems are and how they feel about various issues. Your civic responsibility ends not at the ballot box but at the mail box.

FUNDAMENTALS OF WRITING

Your letters will have a great impact if you follow these suggestions.

1. Letters to elected officials should be short.
They are most effective when brief and to the point. It is best to discuss only one issue in a letter. If you are writing about a particular bill, identify the issue or bill by popular title or bill number.
2. Concentrate on writing your own legislators.
Legislators routinely forward all letters they receive from outside their area to the appropriate office. The only exception to this rule occurs when you write to a committee which is considering a bill. In this case, you may address a letter to the committee chairman. If your legislator is on that committee, you should also write to him or her.

3. Avoid signing petitions or signing or sending a form letter. It is better to write a personal letter. Government officials are seldom persuaded by form letters and petitions. In fact, they are often annoyed or angered by such devices and refuse to read them. Type your letter if your handwriting is difficult to read. Be sure to sign your letter and include your return address on the letter as well as on the envelope.
4. Proper timing is important if your letters are to be effective. When you want to let elected representatives know which issues are important to you, you should write early in the proceedings of the proposed action. When you want an elected representative to vote for or against a particular action, you should allow enough time for your letter to reach him or her before the issue comes up for a vote. Your Joint State Legislative Committee works at the legislature and will inform your chapter or unit whenever letters are needed on our priority bills.
5. In your letter, identify who you are and tell briefly why you are writing. Tell your officials what you think about the issue. A letter that simply says you are for or against a bill is not as helpful as one that details reasons for your view. Be brief, but tell them how it would affect you and your friends. Request that your elected representative take some specific action (i.e., vote for a bill, vote against a bill, hold a hearing, report a bill out of committee).
6. Do not threaten. Reason works better than coercion. Legislators react negatively to threats just as you do.
7. Do not expect or request an immediate commitment. The nature of the legislative process involves change, and bills undergo many changes before they are finally voted upon. Because of this it is important that we be concerned with the concepts of bills and their contents rather than arbitrary numbers or titles given them. Tell your views; what you want in a particular bill, and ask that your legislator consider them.
8. Do not be a "pen pal". Sending a weekly message to your legislators will have less effect than a few well written letters. Frequent letters from the same person may, in fact, have a negative effect.

9. Thank your government officials. You should write on occasion to your government officials thanking them for assistance or for voting for an action that you wish to see passed. Like you, they like to be appreciated for the things that they do.

In summary, be brief, tell how the issue affects you, give some facts if possible, and urge your representative to take some kind of action. Also, if you write to your elected officials about an issue which is not a priority or support item selected by your NRTA/AARP Joint State Legislative Committee or if you personally take a view opposing a JSLC priority, never suggest that you are representing your unit or chapter or NRTA/AARP. You should write as an individual citizen and constituent.

MISSOURI

LEGISLATIVE ALERT

NATIONAL RETIRED TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

NRTA/AARP

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF RETIRED PERSONS

79-1a

March 7, 1979

URGENT!

NURSING HOME REFORM

The Nursing Home Reform Bill, title "Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bills 328, 432, and 419", has been passed by the Senate and referred for House action. The comprehensive bill was hit with 29 amendments before it received Senate approval. At least two of these amendments severely weakened the original bill.

The legislation is designed to establish:

- 1) More effective state licensing and enforcement
- 2) A patient bill of rights
- 3) State receivership of homes in serious financial trouble
- 4) Improved training requirements for most nursing home employees
- 5) Eliminate needless duplication of inspection

The Missouri Joint State Legislative Committee urges Chapters and Units to mobilize their telephone tree alert system to request contact with members of the House Governmental Review Committee urging them to consider favorably key provisions of the bill. We also need contacts with certain state senators pointing out the problems with the two damaging amendments included in the Senate bill. The names of the members of the Governmental Review Committee which will be conducting the hearing in the house, as well as a list of the Senators who need to be informed about the weakening amendments follow this section.

The two damaging amendments exempt from voluntary licensure all facilities operating under the auspices of a religious or fraternal order, and any facilities with seven or less persons in residence. For example, several facilities mentioned in newspaper articles recently, such as a boarding house where six people were found living in the basement of a house, would no longer be subject to investigation by the state licensing agency.

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JOINT STATE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN

Mrs. Roberta Roller
207 E. 7th Street
Lee's Summit, Missouri 64063
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Mr. Leonard Hartley
2018 Green Meadow Drive
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
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Mr. Marshall Jackson
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Charleston, Missouri 65265
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The religious amendment would allow any "well organized" religious or fraternal order to set up a nursing home without meeting any standards. No definition of a "well organized religious or fraternal order" is provided in the bill.

The two provisions that need to be emphasized to the House Committee include the provision to require training of nurse's aides in a very flexible manner, but with the purpose that all those who provide "hands-on" health care will have some minimal training. The House version does not include this provision. Also in need of your support in the House is a grievance procedure so that complaints can be handled in the facility.

Contact each Senator and Representative on the enclosed list, expressing your support for the training and grievance procedure provisions and voicing your opposition to the amendments regarding exemption of religious and fraternal affiliated homes and ones with seven or less residents. These letters are Needed now!

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE GOVERNMENTAL REVIEW COMMITTEE:

Steve Vossmeier, Chairman
Della Hadley, Vice Chairman
Marion Cairns
Thomas Carver
Steve Gardner
George Hoblitzelle
Larry Mead
Jim Smith
Kaye Steinmetz
Thomas Villa
Alan Wheat

Address letters to:

The Honorable _____ :
House Post Office
Capitol Building
Jefferson City, MO 65101

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE TO BE CONTACTED:

Frank Bild
Paul Bradshaw
Hardin Cox
John Dennis
David Doctorian
Joe Frappier
Clifford Gannon

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Clarence Heflin
Clifford Jones
Emory Melton
George Murray
Henry Panethiere
John Russell
John Ryan
Phillip Snowden
Ralph Uthlaut, JR.
Richard Webster
Truman Wilson

Address letters to:

The Honorable _____ :
Senate Office Building
Capitol Building
Jefferson City, MO 65101

NEWS

March 7, 1979
Volume I, No. 3



Silver Haired Legislation News-
A bi-weekly publication of the Missouri
Office of Aging, Box 5, Jefferson
City, Mo. 65101, and is funded
through the Older Americans Act.
Mary Lou Goeke, Editor.
E.C. Walker, Director.

SILVER HAIREED LEGISLATION SESSION

NURSING HOME REFORM BILL PASSES SENATE

The nursing home reform bill (SB's 328, 432, 35 and 419) has been passed by the Senate and will now go to the House for consideration.

Please contact your State Representative urging him to favorably consider the key provisions in the bill. State Senators should also be contacted, pointing out the problems with two damaging amendments included in the Senate bill. Listed below are the names of the members of the Governmental Review Committee which will be conducting the hearing in the House, as well as a list of the Senators who need to be informed about the weakening amendments.

According to the bill's sponsor, Senator Harriett Woods (D-University City), the two damaging amendments exempt from voluntary licensure all facilities operating under the auspices of a religious or fraternal order, and any facility with seven or less persons in residence. For example, several facilities mentioned in recent newspaper articles, such as the boarding house in Tuscumbia where six people were found living in the basement of a house, would no longer be subject to investigation by the State licensing agency. The religious amendment would allow anyone claiming to participate in any religion to set up a nursing home without meeting any standards.

She further points out that the two provisions that need to be emphasized to the House Committee include the provision to require training of nurses aides in a very flexible manner, but with the purpose that all those who provide "hands-on" health care will have some minimal training. The House version does not include this provision. Also in need of support in the House is a grievance procedure so that complaints can be handled within the facility, working first with the administrator, then a small grievance committee which could alleviate many problems before contact is made with the Department of Social Services.

The main provisions of the Senate nursing home reform bill are redesign classifications, license boarding homes, provide more effective enforcement, and eliminate needless duplication of inspections.

If you feel this bill is important, contact your Senator and Representative, expressing your support for the training and grievance procedure provisions, and voicing your opposition to the amendments regarding exemption of religious-affiliated homes and ones with seven or less residents.

Remember, letters are most effective when written in your own words and addressed to your own Senator and Representative.

MEMBERS OF HOUSE GOVERNMENTAL REVIEW COMMITTEE:

Steve Vossmeier, Chairman
Della Hadley, Vice-Chairman
Marion Cairns
Thomas Carver
Steve Gardner
George Hoblitzelle
Larry Mead
Jim Smith
Kaye Steinmetz
Thomas Villa
Alan Wheat

Address letters to: Hon. _____, House Post Office
Captiol Building, Jefferson City, Mo. 65101

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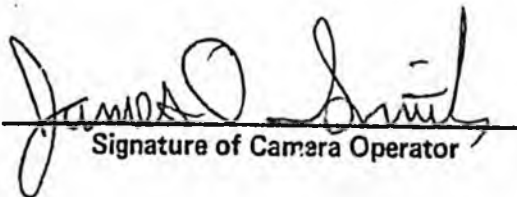
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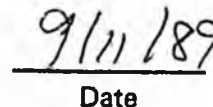


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Date

HJR

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NEA-ALASKA

AFFILIATED WITH THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

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January 21, 1985

TO: Representative Katie Hurley, Chair
Members; House State Affairs Committee

RE: House Joint Resolution 3; Relating to ratifying an amendment to the
Constitution of the United States defining voting rights for residents of
the District of Columbia.

NEA-Alaska strongly supports and encourages passage of HJR 3.

In addition to the fundamental and basic constitutional right to be represented by voting representatives in both the House of Representatives and the Senate and to vote in the election of the President and the Vice President, the residents of the District of Columbia are taxed, serve in the military and are subject to the laws of the United States to the same degree as the residents of the fifty States.

Absent the attendant rights of other American citizens the people of the District of Columbia bear all of the responsibilities of citizenship. By their actions on various occasions both the Congress and the Supreme Court have treated the District of Columbia in the same manner as the rest of the States in making Statute applicable to the District and in the Courts' interpretation of the application of the Statute.

Since there is not a constitutional prohibition to the provision contained in HJR 3, we urge its passage.

Respectfully submitted:

Robert Manners
Executive Secretary

BOBM1:55

League of Women Voters of Alaska

127 N. Franklin St. #909

Juneau, Alaska 99801

HJR 3

Representative Hurley and members of the committee, I am Paula Ziegler, president of the League of Women Voters of Alaska. I am appearing before you in support of the passage of HJR 3. Before going on, I want to thank you for hearing this resolution so soon into the legislative session. Voting representation in Congress for the residents of Washington, D.C. has been at the top of the League's action agenda for many years. For almost as long, or so it seems, this ratifying resolution has been before the Alaska Legislature. It is a pleasure to have another opportunity to testify in favor of it.

In 1978, the U.S. Congress passed a constitutional amendment that would allow the District to elect two senators and a representative to our national legislature. More than the required two-thirds of the membership of the Senate and House, Republicans and Democrats, approved the amendment, and it is now before the states for ratification. To date, 16 states have ratified; the League would like Alaska's name added to the list.

The argument in favor of ratification is clear and simply stated: there are 650,000 American citizens, residing in the continental United States, who have no voting voice in Congress, just because they happen to live in something of a "no-man's land" as far as traditional thinking is concerned--not in a city, not in a state, but in the District of Columbia. Over the last 200 years, through constitutional amendment or other means, we have gradually accommodated those other Americans who originally had no representation, among them women, blacks, native Americans and those who didn't own property. It is high time we accommodated the last group: residents of the District of Columbia.

The idea does take some getting used to because it presents a departure from the current representational scheme. Constitutional experts who appeared before Congress when the amendment was passed there did not feel that this departure was in any way prohibited by the Constitution. The Framers in 1789 had no way to foresee that hundreds of thousands of people would be disenfranchised as a result of living in the then newly-created federal district. Most of those Framers had just risked their lives to overthrow a system of taxation without representation. They would not knowingly have turned around and

imposed such a system on anyone else. The ratification process we are involved in now reflects the fact that these people realized change in the constitution would be necessary from time to time. The League believes that voting representation for the District of Columbia is one of these needed changes.

The arguments opposing the notion of voting representation are based partly on constitutional interpretation but largely, they are based on fear. Fear of something different and fear as ^{to how} a District Senator and/or Representative would vote. Listen for a moment to Justice Potter Stewart, speaking for the US Supreme Court in 1965:

"Fencing out from the franchise a sector of the population because of the way they may vote is constitutionally impermissible. The exercise of rights so vital to the maintenance of democratic institutions cannot constitutionally be obliterated because of a fear of the political views of a particular group of bona fide residents."

In other words, the issue is one of fairness. Giving District residents voting representation is fair; how those representatives might or might not vote on any matter should be irrelevant.

Other arguments center around the fact that the District of Columbia is not a state and there ^{fore} is not entitled to representation. However, it is treated in all other respects as if it were a state. Residents pay federal taxes; they are subject to the draft; their commerce across state lines is regulated by the ICC. All federal laws which apply to states contain this clause: "For purposes of this legislation, the term 'state' shall include the District of Columbia."

This amendment would not turn the District into a state. It would only grant three state rights: voting representation in both houses of Congress, power to ratify or not constitutional amendments, and electoral college representation (which exists now). Its current status as a unique federal enclave would not change. Congress would still have authority over District activities. The only difference is that the District would have its proportional share of authority over Congressional activities.

A last consideration regarding states is that the District of Columbia should become part of another state, usually Maryland, and share their Congressional representation. This idea has no support in the District or in Maryland either (one of the first states to ratify). It defeats the purpose of the Framers in creating an enclave separate from any state and is tantamount to suggesting that Alaska should have become part of Washington state in order to have a voice.

In summary, there is one final point to make. For Alaskans, it has not been all that long since we shared this second-class status with the District of Columbia. More than any other group of Americans, Alaskans should sympathize and be willing to help. Alaskans rankled for years, and still do, about federal control of our affairs. Consider this: representatives of every jurisdiction in the United States except the District of Columbia vote on the District of Columbia's annual budget.

Almost every argument used to oppose statehood for Alaska is being used to oppose representation for the District of Columbia. Alaska, after fifty years or so of trying, now has three votes in Congress. The District of Columbia still has none, in spite of the fact there are half again as many people living there than here. Alaska, by ratifying this amendment, can help to correct this inequity. The League of Women Voters of Alaska urges that we do so.

Thank you.

Paula Ziegler
President
586-2660

Testimony by G. Eve Reckley
Member of the League of Women Voters, Juneau

HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

January 21, 1985

MADAM CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE, I APPRECIATE THE OPPORTUNITY TO SPEAK IN SUPPORT OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION #3 TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES TO GRANT VOTING REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THE FOURTEENTH ALASKA LEGISLATURE IS BUT A WEEK OLD TODAY AND, ALTHOUGH THERE ARE MANY ISSUES FACING ALASKA AND A TIME CERTAIN IN WHICH TO COMPLETE ACTION THIS SESSION, YOU HAVE CHOSEN TO BRING BEFORE IT AN ISSUE THAT EFFECTS THE LIVES OF PEOPLE NEARLY FOUR THOUSAND MILES AWAY. SOME MAY QUESTION WHY THE VOTING RIGHTS AMENDMENT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA IS IMPORTANT TO ALASKANS. I BELIEVE, AS THE SPONSORS OF THIS LEGISLATION MUST BELIEVE, THAT IT IS AN ISSUE OF CONSCIENCE. AND I AM PROUD TO LIVE IN A STATE WHICH TAKES LEADERSHIP -- WHETHER ITS ENACTMENT OF THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT, A CITIZEN EFFORT TO HELP FEED THE STARVING OF ETHIOPIA, OR CHAMPIONING THE RIGHT OF ALL AMERICANS TO PARTICIPATE FULLY IN THEIR GOVERNMENT.

WHEN I WAS A KID IN GRADE SCHOOL, I RECALL A COMPETITION TITLED; "I SPEAK FOR DEMOCRACY." THE WINNER GOT TO JOIN OTHER WINNERS FOR A TRIP TO WASHINGTON, D C. TO SEE DEMOCRACY IN ACTION. IT WAS TEXTBOOK INFORMATION TO ME THEN AND I HAD NO REAL CONVICTIONS ON THE SUBJECT. WHEN I MOVED TO WASHINGTON D.C. IN THE FALL OF 1963, IT WAS A DIFFERENT STORY. I WAS A REPORTER COVERING CONGRESS, BUT AS A RESIDENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, I HAD NO REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS.

Reckley Testimony before House State Affairs

Page 2

IT SEEMS TO ME A MATTER OF SIMPLE JUSTICE TO BRING INTO THE FOLD OF DEMOCRACY, THOSE AMERICAN CITIZENS WHO LIVE IN THE SHADOW OF IT.

I HAVE HEARD TWO MAIN POINTS RAISED IN OPPOSITION TO GRANTING FULL REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THE FIRST IS: THE POWER OF THE 50 STATES WOULD BE DIMINISHED BY INCREASING REPRESENTATION IN THE SENATE TO ¹⁰²52 MEMBERS. AS A PART OF THAT ARGUMENT, THE CONCERN IS EXPRESSED THAT THIS WOULD INCREASE THE POWER OF THE EASTERN ESTABLISHMENT, WHOSE IDEALS AND PRINCIPLES ARE SOMEHOW DEEMED TO BE IN CONFLICT WITH THOSE OF WESTERN STATES.

ARE WE TO BELIEVE THAT POWER SHARED TRANSLATES TO MEAN POWER IMPAIRED; OR THAT DEMOCRACY IS SO FRAGILE THAT WE MUST FEAR ITS ENLARGEMENT? THE TEXTBOOKS TEACH THAT DEMOCRACY WORKS BEST WHEN IT ENGAGES THE HEARTS AND MINDS OF THE GREATEST NUMBER OF PEOPLE. IT CALLS FOR FULL PARTICIPATION TO BE EFFECTIVE.

THE SECOND POINT USUALLY IS RAISED BY INFERENCE, WITH THE STATEMENT: WASHINGTON IS MORE THAN 70 PERCENT BLACK, YOU KNOW. SO? ARE CITIZENS ENTITLED TO ANY LESS REPRESENTATION BECAUSE OF RACE, COLOR OR CREED? AND HOW CAN WE IN GOOD CONSCIENCE CONDEMN THE PRACTICE OF APARTHIED IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA, IF WE, BY OUR INACTION CONDONE A CONDITION AT HOME WHICH SEPARATES PEOPLE FROM THEIR OWN GOVERNMENT.

THESE ARE POINTS WHICH SHOULD BE ADDRESSED AND REJECTED. THEY RAISE FEARS UNWORTHY OF SUPPORT BY ANYONE WHO CHERISHES FREEDOM AND THE RIGHTS OF ALL CITIZENS TO PARTICIPATE IN OUR DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM.

AT THE TIME OF THE FRAMING OF THE CONSTITUTION IN 1789, THERE WERE BITTER DISAGREEMENTS AND FACTIONS THAT THREATENED TO TEAR THE CONVENTION APART. SOME DELEGATES WERE READY TO SIMPLY COMPROMISE AND GO HOME, WHEN THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CONVENTION, GEORGE WASHINGTON, ROSE WITH THESE WORDS:

"IF WE OFFER TO THE PEOPLE SOMETHING OF WHICH WE OURSELVES DO NOT APPROVE, HOW CAN WE AFTERWARD DEFEND OUR WORK? LET US RAISE A STANDARD TO WHICH THE WISE AND HONEST MAY GLADLY REPAIR. THE EVENT IS IN THE HANDS OF GOD."

WITH THOSE WORDS HE INSPIRED THE CREATORS OF THE CONSTITUTION TO PUT ASIDE THEIR DIFFERENCES AND WORK TO FRAME AN ENDURING DOCUMENT.

I BELIEVE IF GEORGE WASHINGTON WERE SITTING IN THIS CHAIR TODAY, HE WOULD MOST ELOQUENTLY SUPPORT THIS JOINT RESOLUTION FOR A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AS A NECESSARY CHANGE TO A LIVING DOCUMENT. WHEN THE GOVERNMENT WAS ESTABLISHED ON THE BANKS OF THE POTOMAC RIVER, ITS FRAMERS BELIEVED THAT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT WOULD BE A FEDERAL ENCLAVE WHERE REPRESENTATIVES WOULD TEND TO THEIR GOVERNING CHORES AND GO HOME. BUT AROUND IT GREW A COMMUNITY, A CITY OF NEIGHBORHOODS, OF PEOPLE LIVING OUT EVERYDAY LIVES MUCH AS THEY DO IN EVERY OTHER COMMUNITY ACROSS THE NATION.

WASHINGTON WAS HOME TO ME TWICE FOR A TOTAL OF NINE YEARS. IT IS A CITY OF BEAUTY AND GRACE AND WILL ALWAYS HOLD A WARM PLACE IN MY HEART. WE THINK OF ALASKA AS BEING SO DIFFERENT, YET THERE ARE MANY SIMILARITIES TO WASHINGTON, D.C. CERTAINLY THE PEOPLE HOLD THE SAME HOPES AND ASPIRATIONS AS DO ALASKANS. ITS POPULATION IS SOMEWHAT LARGER THAN ALASKA'S, AT OVER 650,000. THIS NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVE IN AN AREA LESS THAN TEN SQUARE MILES, BELTED TIGHTLY BY BURGEONING SUBURBS WHICH MORE THAN TRIPLES THE POPULATION OF THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA. YET MASSIVE OLD GROWTH TREES, WHICH LINE RESIDENTIAL STREETS AND CEREMONIAL AVENUES AND TOWER IN NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS, MUTE THE CITY'S NOISE GIVING SPLENDOR TO ITS DAY AND SERENITY TO ITS NIGHTS.

WASHINGTON IS THOUGHT OF AS A CITY OF MONUMENTS, BUT IT ALSO IS A CITY OF NEIGHBORHOODS, OF PEOPLE OF RICH CULTURAL DIVERSITY, CONTINUOUSLY CELEBRATING THEIR CULTURAL AND ETHNIC HERITAGE. IT WOULD BE AS DIFFICULT TO DESCRIBE A TYPICAL WASHINGTONIAN AS IT WOULD BE TO DESCRIBE A TYPICAL ALASKAN. BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE AND WORK AND PLAY IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL WHO GIVE THE CITY ITS VITALITY. WASHINGTON IS A CITY WITH HEART. BUT TO SEE THAT CITY, YOU HAVE TO EXPERIENCE ITS NEIGHBORHOODS -- SIT IN ITS PARKS AND LISTEN TO ITS PEOPLE.

THE MONUMENTS AND PARKS ARE THE BACKDROP FOR THE VARIED LIVES THAT WASHINGTONIANS LIVE OUT IN THAT CITY. BUT THERE IS SOMETHING VERY IMPORTANT MISSING FROM THEIR LIVES. THAT MISSING INGREDIENT IS HAVING A DIRECT VOICE IN THE GOVERNMENT THAT SURROUNDS THEM.

WHEN I LEFT WASHINGTON IN OCTOBER OF 1968 TO COME TO ALASKA, THE MAYOR OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA STILL WAS BEING APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT AND CONFIRMED BY CONGRESS. IT WASN'T UNTIL 1973 THAT CONGRESS GRANTED HOME RULE TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. THERE WERE STRINGS ATTACHED. THE MAYOR, ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE DISTRICT, MUST SUBMIT THE CITY'S BUDGET TO CONGRESS FOR APPROVAL. THE CITY IS REQUIRED TO OPERATE WITH A BALANCED BUDGET AND CONGRESS RETAINS THE RIGHT TO AMEND OR DISAPPROVE ANY ACT PASSED BY THE CITY COUNCIL. THE DISTRICT'S SINGLE DELEGATE TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES HAS NO VOTE.

ALASKANS OFTEN VOICE THEIR FRUSTRATION OVER THE ENORMOUS FEDERAL INTEREST IN ALASKA, WHICH TRANSLATES IN DECISIONS AFFECTING THE LIVES OF ALL ALASKANS BEING MADE BY A REMOTE CONGRESS.

BY CONTRAST, WASHINGTON, DIRECTLY UNDER THE THUMB OF CONGRESS, HAS DECISIONS MADE FOR IT BY REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE FAR REACHES OF THE NATION WITH THEIR CONSTITUENCIES ELSEWHERE.

WASHINGTONIANS PAY DISTRICT INCOME TAXES AS THOUGH IT WERE A STATE, AS WELL AS LOCAL PROPERTY TAXES AND FEDERAL INCOME TAXES. AND WHILE THEIR TAXATION IS EQUAL TO, OR GREATER THAN MOST STATES, THEIR REPRESENTATION IS NOT.

MADAM CHAIRMAN, TODAY I SPEAK FOR DEMOCRACY. I SPEAK ON BEHALF OF THE RESIDENTS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA THAT THEY TOO MAY ENJOY THE PRIVILEGES OF FULL CITIZENSHIP. I SPEAK OUT OF CONVICTION THAT THIS IS AN ISSUE OF CONSCIENCE -- OF FAIRNESS AND JUSTICE -- THAT DOES AFFECT US ALL, AS ALASKANS AND AS AMERICANS. AND I CONGRATULATE YOU AND THE COMMITTEE FOR MAKING THIS IMPORTANT ISSUE A PRIORITY OF YOUR COMMITTEE. WE MUST LIVE UP TO THE PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY THAT ALL CITIZENS HAVE A RIGHT TO FULL REPRESENTATION IN THEIR GOVERNMENT. I URGE YOUR APPROVAL OF HJR 3 TO GRANT FULL VOTING RIGHTS TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THANK YOU.

Monday, August 27, 1984

The Washington Post

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

D.C. Voting Rights: Homestretch

AS A LETTER to the editor today from Joseph L. Rauh Jr. notes with fitting anxiety, there is not a whole lot of time left for ratification of the D.C. Voting Rights Amendment that would permit people who live here to be represented in Congress the way everybody else in this country is. Six years are up, and there's only one more to go for the ratification effort in the states. Thanks to Louisiana and Delaware earlier this summer, a total of 16 states so far have officially recognized the justice of this proposal, as did two-thirds of each house of the U.S. Congress in the first place. Can the required approvals of 22 more states be obtained before the deadline next year?

All right, so it is a long shot; but failure of the necessary state governments—not to mention the taxpayers they are elected to serve—to understand and respond to this matter of taxation without representation in the capital of the country is too sad for us to concede even now. People who live in Washington prefer to hope that others across the

land can see the issue of fairness that is involved.

That has not been easy, given the nature of too much of the opposition to the amendment, which has tended to portray the District of Columbia as some sort of government trough from which all residents gorge themselves while reaping special benefits and favors from Congress. Aside from the absolute unfairness and inaccuracy of this portrait, representation in Congress should be considered without regard to the color, party affiliation, occupations or proximity to the Capitol of the men and women who live within the boundaries of the District.

There is something shameful, too, in this country having the one capital in the Free World that cannot choose voting representatives in the national legislature. If the state legislators—some of whom surely hope to be among the national leaders of tomorrow—respond naturally and quickly enough, that shame could be removed. As they say, "Write your representatives in Congress"—and be grateful that you have some.

The Washington Post

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1984

Thanks, Louisiana: D.C. Needed It

A DD YET ANOTHER little ray of hope for residents of America's last colony—the District of Columbia—who have been looking anxiously to their fellow citizens of the 50 states for urgent help on a matter of justice: Louisiana has just become the 15th state to ratify the D.C. Voting Rights Amendment, which would permit those who live here to be represented in Congress the way everybody else in this country is. The vote from the South was solid, too: approval in the state house by 57 to 38, and in the state senate by 32 to 6. Does this mean taxation without representation might finally give way to federal democracy in the capital of the republic?

Anything's possible, but the fact is that time is alarmingly short. Even though the amendment has been approved by the two-thirds of each house of the U.S. Congress and by all those states, it must have the approvals of 23 more states by August of next year. Close to impossible, maybe—but with the kind of grass-roots understanding that people in Louisiana have shown, and with help from the peo-

ple of the First State—Delaware—in the coming days, maybe other state legislatures will see the justice in following suit swiftly enough to count.

In every state where the amendment has been approved, those who worked for its passage had a similar explanation for the support: after all was said and done, it was a simple matter of fairness. This, finally, is the issue, without regard to the color, party affiliation, occupations or proximity to the Capitol building of the men and women who live in the District of Columbia. All they ask, and deserve, is a chance to participate in the decisions by which they and everyone else in the country must live—be it raising taxes or making war.

That is why—despite now-terrible odds—we are not ready to let this long, tough and important effort die. You like to believe that Americans elsewhere might be upset at having the one capital in the much-vaunted Free World that cannot choose voting representatives in its national legislature. The pace can pick up if legislators in the state capitals will only respond naturally—and soon.

State shouldn't ignore voting rights of others

Alaska Daily News Apr 27 1983

WASHINGTON — In the next session of the state legislature, Alaskans will have the opportunity to demand that the residents of a distant, lightly populated, and often politically ignored part of this country must have the same fundamental democratic rights and ability to influence insensitive federal decision-makers as do the citizens of this country's most populous and powerful states.



guy martin

These are familiar issues for Alaskans, who fought an uphill battle for statehood, and who struggle even today to be effective in a federal environment which is often unresponsive.

But, this time, those deprived of basic rights are not downtrodden Alaskans, but the nearly three-quarters of a million residents in the District of Columbia who are as disenfranchised today as Alaskans were in territorial days.

For these citizens, the main hope for democratic equity is the ratification of a constitutional amendment providing voting rights.

Amazingly, Alaska is not among the 13 states that already have ratified the amendment. Amazing because Alaskans have established a tradition of vigorously supporting constitutional amendments guaranteeing the basic rights of democracy to Americans.

Alaska has been in the forefront on the Equal Rights Amendment, the 26th Amendment guaranteeing the vote to

18-year-olds, and the 24th Amendment striking down poll taxes. Now, with approximately two years remaining in which to obtain the goal of ratification in 38 states, there exists no conceivable reason for the Alaska Legislature to avoid the ratification of the D.C. voting rights amendment during this session.

The debate on the issue rages hot and heavy, but it fundamentally comes down to the issue of political fear: how D.C. voters, or their representatives in the House and Senate, might vote if only they had the right. Some have summarized it as a fear that the District of Columbia is "too urban, too liberal, too black, and too Democratic." Alaskans who now enjoy sending two senators and a representative to the Congress might ponder briefly whether they should have been denied representation in 1958 because Alaska was "too rural, too poor, and too Native and too Democratic" to be trusted with the vote.

The simple fact is that nearly 650,000 people in the District of Columbia do not

have the right to vote for representatives in the Senate or House of Representatives.

In addition to the purely democratic values of voting for all Americans, these citizens have important reasons to vote.

The total federal tax burden for D.C. in 1982 was heavier than 12 states, and the per capita federal tax burden (\$4,274) was higher than that of the citizens of every state in the United States except one — Alaska. Ten states had fewer of their children die in the Vietnam War than did the District of Columbia.

For those Alaskans who remember territorial days as a time of federal domination, they would feel right at home in the district, where Congress establishes the budget and imposes its will when necessary on most things that matter.

The D.C. situation doesn't set an example of international democracy either. Of 115 nations in the world with elected national legislatures, only two — the United States and Brazil — deny representation in the national legislatures for citizens of their capitals. This includes many nations which, like the United States, have created special capital districts.

The fallacies about D.C. voting rights are many and varied, and virtually all false. These include the perception that Senate representation can only be based on statehood; that Senate representa-

tion for D.C. would be a precedent for other territories; that the district should be returned to Maryland; or that statehood is a preferable or attainable alternative to bestowing voting rights.

Support for the amendment at the national level is strong, diverse and bipartisan, including Senators Strom Thurmond, Edward Kennedy, Howard Baker, Robert Byrd and Barry Goldwater, along with others too numerous to mention.

Would the amendment hurt Alaska? Detailed political analysis might result in the conclusion that Alaska's 1/50th share of influence in the Senate, or 1/435th share of the House, might be diluted by adding new representation for the hundreds of thousands of people in D.C. But it is certain that such a calculation 25 years ago would have doomed Alaska's statehood as well.

The Constitution, if it guarantees anything, guarantees the right to participation in our governmental system and representation for all citizens whose interests are affected by federal activities.

It is an embarrassment for Alaska to be among those states which are associated with denial of these voting rights. 1984 is an ideal time to set the record straight.

□ Guy Martin is a former Alaska commissioner of natural resources who now practices law in Washington, D.C., and Alaska.

Home Rule—or Plantation Deals?

FOR ALL the high-sounding lip service it pays to democracy, patriotism and home-town independence, the Reagan administration is treating Americans who live in this capital city as if they were incompetent to govern themselves, incapable of making laws or enforcing them and willing to sell out what home rule they do have for the right financial price. That, quite bluntly, is the message from the White House as reported today by staff writer Sandra Evans Teeley. And if Congress has any concern for its prerogatives on this score, it should object just as vehemently as the city to the administration's gross assault on established oversight authority.

What the White House is saying through a spokesman is that the administration wants more control of all criminal laws in this city, offering the District in return some additional authority over its financial affairs. But since when was home rule—local self-determination—something to be bought off by the federal government? And what are people around the rest of the country supposed to conclude from the Reagan administration's insistence on tightening its controls on all local law enforcement efforts here? Is this a city full of mindless people hellbent on wrecking their own city or incapable of controlling themselves?

Oh, but you see, the administration has been kind

to people here, the spokesman says, citing large annual increases in the federal payments to the city. But since when in the long history of this federal payment did it become an allowance, a buy-out of local democratic authority? Maybe a bagful of old shoes and overcoats for each family would make everybody happy enough to forget what local freedoms they waited so long to enjoy...

No. This retrogressive effort by the White House is offensive not only to the people who live here, but also to Republicans and Democrats in both houses of Congress who worked long and carefully on a home rule charter for the District of Columbia that would allow locally elected people to perform local lawmaking functions. That charter still reserves general oversight to Congress, anyway.

For the benefit of people all around the rest of this country, it is worth restating that District of Columbia residents pay taxes and serve their country without representation in any votes on the floors of the House or Senate. They are, in many senses, still wards of Congress. But they are adult citizens with the ability to enact and enforce laws just as well as any other local village, town or city in America. They deserve equal treatment under the Constitution, not offers of money and certain privileges in exchange for bondage of the most offensive kind.

More Plantation-Style Punishment

BECAUSE THE nastiest blows against the government and people of the District of Columbia are being struck behind the scenes, the patronizing colonial attitude of the White House toward local democracy here may not seem as menacing as it has been in recent months. But look out: time and again, from efforts to usurp congressional and local lawmaking authority to last-minute sabotage of an agreement on what to do with St. Elizabeths Hospital, the administration is giving the District the back-of-the-hand treatment. And as the southern congressional segregationists of yesteryear knew all too well, beating up on the District is a good cheap sport for national consumption.

The latest White House abuse involves a bait-and-switch game at the last minute, right before leaders in the House of Representatives were about to proceed with what everyone thought was an agreement on how to transfer St. Elizabeths from the federal government to the city. It was a delicately fashioned plan, worked out over months with representatives of Congress, the D.C. government, the hospital employees' union and—yes—the White House. As we noted in this space last Saturday, representatives of all sides had indicated they would not object to the measure—and it was scheduled for House floor action last Monday.

But that day, the administration stunned local and congressional leaders with word that it would seek to kill the plan in the Senate unless a \$35 million annual federal subsidy to smooth the transition were removed from the measure that everyone thought had been agreed to. (Translation: we're dumping this big, expensive federal facility on you and hang the cost; D.C. taxpayers can pick up the tab.)

Now, it isn't as if the District had been poor-mouthing or trying to pawn off legitimate costs of local self-government on the federal government. The whole transition has been the subject of years of negotiations, working toward an orderly and financially sound transfer. That is what this measure calls for. Ultimate authority—and operating costs—would still be the District's to bear, after 1991.

Another attempt at House consideration is tentatively set for Monday; but unless the Reagan administration plays fair, the agreement will fail, the congressional session will end and a nagging federal issue will drag into the future. If the administration wants Americans everywhere to keep on footing the bills for St. Elizabeths, so be it. But frugality and fairness would be far better served if the agreement were left alone and enacted with White House blessing.

A Special Report to State Legislators on the Constitutional Amendment to Grant the Residents of the District of Columbia Full Voting Representation in the U.S. Congress.

As a state legislator,
you now face
a decision on
the future of
640,000
Americans...

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for representation of the District of Columbia in the Congress.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled*
3 *(two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the*
4 following article is proposed as an amendment to the Con-
5 stitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all
6 intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified
7 by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States
8 within seven years from the date of its submission by the
9 Congress:

1 "Article—
2 "Section 1. For purposes of representation in the
3 Congress, election of the President and Vice President, and
4 article V of this Constitution, the District constituting the
5 seat of government of the United States shall be treated as
6 though it were a State.
7 "Sec. 2. The exercise of the rights and powers con-
8 ferred under this article shall be by the people of the Dis-
9 trict constituting the seat of government, and as shall be
10 provided by the Congress.
11 "Sec. 3. The twenty-third article of amendment to the
12 Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.
13 "Sec. 4. This article shall be inoperative, unless it shall
14 have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by
15 the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within
16 seven years from the date of its submission."

Passed the House of Representatives March 2, 1978.

Passed the Senate August 22, 1978.

You face a decision. . . .

on ratifying the Constitutional amendment granting the men and women of the District of Columbia full voting representation in the U.S. Congress.

In the words of Senator Robert Dole:

The District of Columbia is not just a plot of land full of big white buildings and people who have come here temporarily to work for the Federal Government. Rather, it is home to almost three-quarters of a million people. . . .

This report presents the facts about the amendment and those people and separates the District of Columbia as their home from the myth of the District of Columbia as simply the seat of our national government.

What the Amendment Will Do

The Amendment Will:

- Give American citizens who make their home in the District of Columbia full voting representation in the U.S. Congress—two Senators and the number of Representatives proportionate to the District's population (at least one).

- Give the men and women of the District of Columbia representation in the Electoral College proportionate to the District's population.

- Give the citizens in the District of Columbia a voice in ratifying Constitutional amendments, just like Americans in the 50 states.

- Repeal the 23rd Amend-

ment, which gave residents of the District of Columbia representation in the Electoral College no greater than that of the smallest state.

The Amendment Will Not:

- Make the District of Columbia a state.

- Change the unique status of the District of Columbia envisioned by the framers of the Constitution.

- Provide "home rule"—local self government—for the District of Columbia or in any way alter the control which the U.S. Congress exercises over the District.

Who Supports the Amendment?



Supreme Court Justice William H. Rehnquist
(as Assistant Attorney General in 1970)

"The need for an amendment of that character at this late date in our history is too self-evident for further elaboration; continued denial of voting representation from the District of Columbia can no longer be justified."



The Republican Party
(National Party Platform, 1976)

"We . . . support giving the District of Columbia voting representation in the United States Senate and House of Representatives."



The Democratic Party
(National Party Platform, 1976)

"We support . . . full voting representation in the Congress [for the District of Columbia]."



Bill Brock, Chairman,
Republican National Committee

"I join the Republican Congressmen and Senators who sponsored and supported [this] constitutional amendment in urging Republicans all over the Nation to assist in implementing this plank of our 1976 party platform."

Who Supports (cont.)



Senator Robert Dole
(R-Kansas)
(on the Republican Platform)

"The time has come for action, and if this platform means anything it means the Republican Party supports this resolution.

"Republicans rallied to that platform in great numbers. Our most distinguished leaders enthusiastically adopted it as an excellent expression of Republican principles and ideals. By all accounts, it was a platform that conservatives could be proud of.

"The Republican Party supported D.C. voting representation because it was just, and in justice we could do nothing else."



Senator Edward M. Kennedy
(D-Massachusetts)

"In matters of fundamental justice and human rights involving the

citizens of our nation, there is no left or right, liberal or conservative . . .

"The issue is one of simple justice. . . . In a nation that was founded on the principle of representative government and that has prided itself for two centuries on the strength and vitality of its democracy, it is a travesty of history that the District of Columbia has no voice in Congress."



Senate Minority Leader
Robert Byrd (D-W. Virginia)

"The people of the District . . . suffered more lives lost in the Vietnam war than 10 states. . . . (This is) conscription without representation."



Senate Majority Leader
Howard Baker
(R-Tennessee)

"...we simply cannot continue to deny 700,000 American

citizens their right to equal representation in the national government. . . . this basic right is a bedrock of our Republic that cannot be overturned."



Senator Strom Thurmond
(R-South Carolina)

"There is more to Washington, D.C. than just tourist attractions. Three-quarters of a million people live and work in the District. These are people who are affected by high taxes, inflation, foreign policy, farm prices, educational issues—issues that affect each and every American. Yet, no one represents their views with a vote in Congress."



Senator Barry Goldwater
(R-Arizona)
(in a "Dear Colleague" letter)

"We urge your support for this fundamental principle of justice for the citizens of the nation's capital. . . ."



Senator Charles McC. Mathias
(R-Maryland)

Certainly, the issue of equal representation for the District arouses all of the unhappy political emotions. Racism plays a part, diffusion of power is involved, the selfish side of human nature—"I've got mine, and I'm going to keep you from getting yours"—is revealed. So the issue is fraught with difficulty.

But, as I lived with the problem as a member of the House and then the Senate District of Columbia Committee, I became acquainted with it in a way that made it impossible for me to avoid some deeper contemplation of what was right. That inevitably led to the conclusion that our ideal of equality before the law for every American citizen could not be achieved without giving the people of the District the same rights, including representation, that citizens of the states enjoyed. . . .

The responsibility to brush aside the cobwebs of selfish interest that blind us to the moral law within is not the unique burden of the politician. It is every man's burden. It falls a little more heavily on a politician than on a private person . . . but we all share this responsibility and we must help each other carry it.

How Will the Amendment Affect Your State?

The amendment will have no detrimental effect on the people of your state, their voice in their national government, or upon any state's rights. Specifically:

In the U.S. Congress

The amendment will not deprive the people of any state of their equal suffrage in the U.S. Congress. The number of U.S. Senators will be increased from 100 to 102, with the people of every state still being represented by two Senators. The people of the District will elect the number of Representatives to the U.S. House proportionate to District population (at least one Representative). U.S. House Districts will be reapportioned after the 1990 census; between now and 1990 the House has the power to add additional seats and has traditionally done so when new Representatives are added. The House also has the statutory power to add additional seats permanently.

In Election of President and Vice President

No state's representation in the Electoral College will be decreased. Presently, the people of the District are entitled to three electors. The amendment simply guarantees that the people of the District will have the number of electors due them by population. If the number of the District's electors increases, the Electoral College will increase in size.

In Ratifying Amendments to the U.S. Constitution

The amendment will not change the method of ratifying Constitutional amendments nor weaken states' rights in ratifying amendments. The proportion needed to ratify an amendment will remain at three-fourths. Presently 38 states must ratify; when the people of the District of Columbia are granted a voice, the number will be 39.

The record clearly shows that members of Congress from metropolitan areas vote just as often for programs to help rural and farm people as members from rural areas. I wouldn't be for this amendment if I thought it would hurt the people in my home state of North Dakota.

Charles Conrad, Affiliate Coordinator
Rural America, Inc.

Why Ratify—

a message from the men and women of the District of Columbia



"In World War II, I served in the China-Burma-India and Pacific Theatres for five years and survived," John Hechinger says. "Despite my military service, I was—and still am—denied a say in war or peace for America." John, a fourth-generation Washingtonian, is president of a 73-year-old lumber and hardware firm. He was the first chairman of the District's Council.

We men and women who live in the District of Columbia are no different from the Americans who live in your state. We share your constituents' concerns and face the same problems they face. We are equally worried about inflation, unemployment, wasteful government spending, high taxes, crime. We are equally concerned about the growth of the federal government and its impact on our individual lives. Federal laws, regulations, policies affect us just as they do your constituents.

Like the Americans in your state—and unlike those in U.S. territories such as Puerto Rico and Guam—we bear *all* the responsibilities of citizenship. We

pay our full share of federal, as well as state/local, taxes. Our fathers, sons, and husbands have been subject to military draft and have served in every war since the Revolution.

With a population of 640,000 (1980 census), the District of Columbia has more residents than four states. But, unlike Americans across the country, we bear the responsibilities of citizenship without a voice in our national legislature. While the Americans of your state are guaranteed their fair voice and vote in the U.S. Congress, an equal vote in ratifying Constitutional amendments, and equal representation in the Electoral College which chooses our Presi-

dent, we in the District are not.

Lacking our just voice in our national government, we lack a voice in the matters which concern us and all other Americans. For example:

• *Inflation.* An NBC News poll of voters on November 7, 1978 showed that inflation was the problem which most concerns Americans. Voters also said that the best way to end inflation was to cut federal spending and that they most blamed the U.S. Congress for inflation. We suffer just as much from rampant inflation as the people of your state. But we have no one in the U.S. Congress to vote against inflationary government spending.

• *The Panama Canal Treaty.* During 1978, Senate debate over ratification of the Panama Canal Treaty was long and intense. Citizens all across the country felt strongly about this issue and told their Senators how they felt. Citizens in the District felt just as strongly—for and against—the treaty. But we had no Senators to communicate with.

• *Taxes.* We in the District are just as affected by the federal taxes levied by Congress as the men and women of your state. In 1977 the U.S. Congress passed the social security tax increase—the largest peacetime tax hike ever. Men and women all across the country let their Senators and Representatives know how much the tax bite hurt. It hurt us in the District just as much. But we had no one to complain to, no one to hold accountable for his or her vote.

As explained on the previous pages, this amendment in no way infringes upon the rights of your constituents. It simply extends to us who live in the District of Columbia the full voice in our

federal government which our citizenship demands.

Under the Constitution, the decision to ratify this amendment rests with you, as a state legislator. On Constitutional matters your constituents have entrusted you with the responsibility of casting your vote based on thorough, thoughtful consideration of the merits of each amendment.

By voting to ratify this amendment, you say to those constituents, "I believe that no American should bear the full responsibilities of citizenship without the full rights of citizenship." You say to them, "I realize that denying any Americans their full rights endangers your rights because it endangers the rights of all Americans." You say to them "I will not deny the full rights of citizenship to any group, be they farmers or businessmen; retirees or students; residents of Wheeler County, Nebraska; Helena, Montana; or Washington, D.C."

The people of the District of Columbia are not asking you to rush to judgment on this amendment. Rather we are asking that you study the facts and the merits of the amendment carefully, that you give it full and impartial consideration. We especially ask that you consider the arguments pertaining to the Constitutionality of representation for the people of the District. We direct your attention to the testimony of Constitutional experts such as Charles Allen Wright (University of Texas), Stephen Saltzburg (University of Virginia), Patricia M. Wald (Department of Justice), and others who have studied this issue at great length and who agree that there is no Constitutional bar to granting us representation.

The Case for the Amendment

Population

One of the strongest arguments in favor of this amendment is the simple fact that the District of Columbia is not just a museum collection of Federal monuments and government buildings. It is also the home of hundreds of thousands of men, women, and children—640,000 as of the 1980 census. This population is greater than that of the 1980 census population of four states:

District of Columbia	638,333
Delaware	594,317
Vermont	511,456
Wyoming	469,557
Alaska	401,851

The District of Columbia has a voting population larger than the above four states and North Dakota and South Dakota.

The Americans living in your state and in each of these states have their full voting representation in Congress and full participation in their federal government. Each of your constituents can vote for two Senators and one Representative. But the Americans living in the District of Columbia have no such representation.

Taxes

Since the days of the Revolutionary War, a fundamental principle of our nation has been the rejection of taxation without representation.

The American citizens who live in Washington, D.C. must pay large amounts in taxes each year to the federal government. But they are denied representa-

tion in the U.S. Congress which levies those taxes. In 1982 the people of the District paid out more than \$2.7 billion in taxes to the federal government. That tax burden was heavier than that of 12 states:

There is simply no justification for denying three-quarters of a million people, paying more than \$1 billion in Federal Taxes per year, a vote in deciding how that money is allocated.

Representative
Stewart B. McKinney

	(\$ Billion)
District of Columbia	\$2.697
Nevada	2.591
Rhode Island	2.438
New Hampshire	2.387
Maine	2.224
Idaho	1.981
Montana	1.906
Alaska	1.808
Delaware	1.751
North Dakota	1.684
Wyoming	1.542
South Dakota	1.440
Vermont	1.092

On a per capita basis, people in the District paid more federal taxes in 1982 than residents of 49 states. The average taxpayer in the District of Columbia paid \$4,274 in federal taxes in 1982; that is \$1,691 above the national average of \$2,583. The average taxpayer in only one state—Alaska—paid more in federal taxes that year.

The Case (cont.)

War Casualties

In 1971 a District of Columbia Gold Star mother wrote of her pain and frustration to Senator Thomas Eagleton. She said:

I have lost one son. I may well lose another. Yet I have no voice in voting on how far this war should go, or how long it should go on, . . . I am hopeless, and in that sense I am voiceless.

Men from the District of Columbia have served America in every war since the Revolution. In the Vietnam War, 237 District residents lost their lives. That is a loss greater than that of ten states:

District of Columbia	237
New Hampshire	218
Idaho	210
Rhode Island	200
North Dakota	194
South Dakota	187
Nevada	144
Delaware	120
Wyoming	117
Vermont	100
Alaska	55

Like the men in those states, and in all other states, the men of the District were subject to the draft. Like those men, the men of the District fought and died for their country. But unlike the men from your state and other states, the men of the District, and their families, had no voice in the U.S. Congress which sent them to fight for their country.

Federal Control

Americans are becoming more and more concerned about the increasing impact of the federal



"I wish I had someone in Congress to talk to about OSHA," says Bob Smith. Bob has owned his small auto repair shop in the District since 1970. "OSHA requires me to follow the same rules as repair shops in the huge auto dealerships. I'm all for safety, and I follow the rules, but some of them just don't make sense for my shop," Bob adds.

government on their lives. State government officials, too, are increasingly concerned about federal control of states' actions. And yet, this federal control over the states is miniscule compared to Congress' control over the lives of the men and women in the District of Columbia.

Although the people of the District have their own elected representative body—the Council of the District of Columbia—the U.S. Congress has direct and powerful control over the District's people. The Congress reviews and sets the local budget. The Congress imposes many restrictions on

commerce in the District, such as a building height maximum of 160 feet which severely limits commercial tax revenues by limiting density of commercial offices. The Congress must pass on certain plans such as the location of a new convention center.

The framers of the Constitution established this federal capital district because they did not want the nation's capital to be controlled by any single state. This amendment *will not alter* this status. What the amendment *will* do is give the people of the District of Columbia the same fair voice in the federal govern-

ment which controls their lives even more than the lives of your constituents.

World Precedent

Among 115 nations in the world with elected national legislatures, only two—the United States and Brazil—deny representation in the legislature for citizens of their capitals.

The virtually universal practice in nations with elected legislatures—whether democracies or totalitarian systems—is to accord representation to the residents of their capitals equal to that of their other citizens. Significantly, 14 out of 16 nations with federal systems of government like the United States follow this principle of equality:

I say we cannot talk about human rights to others in the world until we here at home can show we are recognizing basic human rights.

Senator Strom Thurmond

• Nine federal nations (Austria, Canada, West Germany, India, Nigeria, Pakistan, Switzerland, the Soviet Union, and Yugoslavia) have capitals which are not special federal districts whose residents have equal representation.

• Seven federal nations (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Malaysia, Mexico, Venezuela, and the United States) have national capitals which are federal districts with special status similar to the District of Columbia. Residents of five of these special districts—all but the United States' and Brazil's—have voting representation in their national legislature.

History and Intent—

in creation of the District of Columbia

It is clear that the founding fathers, who struggled so hard for liberty and equality, never intended to deprive the people living in the District of Columbia of their full rights of citizenship. In the Federalist papers, written in 1787-88 to explain and present the proposed Constitution to the states, James Madison says that the inhabitants of the District would be willing for the area to be ceded because, "... they will have had their voice in the election of the government which is to exercise authority over them; ..."

The concept of a federal district separate from any state developed as the response to the "Philadelphia Mutiny" of June 21, 1783 during the Continental Congress being held in Philadelphia. On that occasion, angry Revolutionary Army soldiers demanding back pay marched on Independence Hall where the Congress was meeting. The Congress requested protection from the Pennsylvania militia, but the request was refused; the Congress was forced to flee the city.

Largely as a result of that incident, in 1787 the framers of the Constitution approved Article I, Section 8, Clause 17 of the Constitution, giving Congress the power to create as the seat of government a federal district totally independent from any state.

Until the official transfer of the federal government to the District of Columbia in 1800, area residents were subject to Maryland and Virginia laws and voted in federal elections as residents of their respective states.

This practice ended in December of 1800 when Congress took over exclusive jurisdiction of the District without making provisions for voting representation for the residents of the area.

The framers of the Constitution did not need to concern themselves with representation in Congress for residents of the District because at that time the population was simply too small. According to the census of 1800, the population of the entire District of Columbia was 14,000—far fewer than the 50,000 then

Not a man in the District would be represented in the government, whereas every man who contributed to the support of a government ought to be represented in it; ...

Representative Smilie
1800

required of territories which wanted to enter the Union and thus have national representation.

Congress at that time was concerned that the people of the District not receive representation until the District's population warranted it. During the 1801 debates on District suffrage there was much discussion of providing representation for the District when its population reached the appropriate size.

This Amendment— Not a Radical Change

The Constitutional amendment to grant the men and women of the District of Columbia full voting representation in Congress and their other full rights of citizenship is not a revolutionary alteration to a document unchanged in 191 years. It is simply one more step in the orderly process of amendment envisioned as necessary by the framers of the Constitution and provided for by them.

Although the amendment is new to many state legislators and other Americans across the country, it is not a sudden "brainstorm" or the product of hasty and ill-considered action. The U.S. Congress has considered how to grant District residents their full rights since 1800. Since then Congress has debated this issue 24 times. Both the 94th and 95th Congresses held extensive hearings, did in-depth research, and spent many hours of debate on this amendment. After this exhaustive deliberation, Congress ruled out other means for granting the District representation—such as statehood or retrocession to Maryland—as unconstitutional, unworkable or politically unfeasible and adopted this proposed Constitutional amendment.

This amendment does not depart from the spirit of the Constitution or the other amendments enacted over the years. Rather, it is a logical extension of the principle of widened suffrage embodied in six other Constitutional amendments. Since ratification of the Constitution in 1788, six amendments have ex-

tended and broadened the right of suffrage. These amendments are:

• *The 15th Amendment—* Universal Male Suffrage (1870). This amendment guaranteed suffrage to male citizens, regardless of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

• *The 17th Amendment—* Popular Election of Senators (1913). This amendment removed the selection of U.S. Senators from the hands of the state legislatures and placed it with the people. As a result, each Senator represents not his or her state or state legislature, but the *individual citizens* in the state.

• *The 19th Amendment—* Woman Suffrage (1920). This amendment guaranteed suffrage to female, as well as male, citizens.

• *The 23rd Amendment—* Presidential Electors for the District of Columbia (1961). This amendment granted Americans in the District of Columbia the right to vote in Presidential elections, giving the District the number of Electoral College members no greater than that of the smallest state.

• *The 24th Amendment—* Qualifications of Electors; Poll Tax (1964). This amendment made unconstitutional any state's requiring payment of a poll tax or other tax as a qualification for voting.

• *The 26th Amendment—* Right to Vote; Citizens Eighteen Years of Age or Older (1971). This amendment guaranteed suffrage to all citizens 18 years old or older.



"I'm terrified that my income won't cover my medical bills," retiree Edna Crusemire says. Rising costs of housing, medicine, and food worry her. "Medicare helps enormously," she says, "but Congress could cut my benefits." Edna has lived in the District for 45 years.

The Constitution is a living document, an embodiment of America's ideal of equality for all. The six amendments described above have kept the Constitution alive by reflecting in it Americans' growing conviction that all citizens, regardless of race, sex, creed, place of residence, or economic condition, deserve a voice in their national government. The proposed amendment to grant the men and women of the District of Columbia full voting representation is one more step in that process.

Fallacies—

about the Constitution and the Voting Representation Amendment

Fallacy #1

Senate Representation Based on Statehood

The fallacy that the people of the District should not have Senate representation because the Constitution bases such representation on statehood ignores several clear facts:

• Senators do not represent their states; they represent the *people* of their states. A state is a geographic, legal, and governmental entity. Before 1913, Senators could be said to represent their states since they were chosen by the legislatures, a branch of state government. But since ratification of the 17th amendment establishing their popular election, Senators have represented the *people* of their states, not the states themselves.

During Senate debate on this amendment, Senator Barry Goldwater (Arizona) said, "It has long ago been established by court decrees, as well as by American political tradition, that the right to vote in federal elections is a right that flows directly from the Constitution to *each citizen* [emphasis added] of the United States. This right is one belonging to national citizenship and it arises out of the very nature and existence of the nation itself."

• The U.S. Supreme Court, the ultimate arbiter of Constitutionality, has treated the District of Columbia as a state in four decisions:

In 1820 the Court ruled that Congress has the authority directly to tax D.C. residents.

The right to vote in federal elections is a right that flows directly from the Constitution to each citizen of the United States.

Senator Barry Goldwater

even though the Constitution says that taxes are to be apportioned "among the several *states* [emphasis added] . . ."

In 1887 the Court affirmed that District residents had the Sixth Amendment right to trial by jury, even though that amendment refers only to "an impartial jury of the *state* [emphasis added] . . . wherein the crime shall have been committed."

In 1889 the Court ruled that Congress could exercise the power to regulate business across District borders, despite the fact that Article I of the Constitution refers only to "commerce . . . among the several *states* [emphasis added]."

In 1949 the Court upheld a federal law which included the District under a specific jurisdiction in federal courts, along with the *states*.

• The U.S. Congress has regularly treated the District as a state many times. For example, the District has been treated as a state in virtually every major law authorizing federal grants. In program after program, statute after statute, the following words appear: "For the purposes of this legislation, the term 'state' shall

include the District of Columbia."

• The United States has a *bi-cameral* legislature. On most questions of national defense, taxation, spending, etc., passage by both the House and Senate is required. The Senate alone has the power to ratify treaties and to try impeachments.

Fallacy #2

D.C. Senate Representation a Precedent for Territories and Cities

Some people have asked, "If the people of the District of Columbia can have representation in the Senate, why not the people of Puerto Rico, or New York, or Des Moines, or Spokane?" This fallacy ignores the uniqueness of the District and the basic differences between residents of the District and those of American territories and cities.

The District of Columbia is *not* a U.S. Commonwealth like Puerto Rico. The people of Puerto Rico *do not* pay federal income taxes; the people of the District do. The men of Puerto Rico have not been subject to military draft; the men of the District have. The people of Puerto Rico voted for commonwealth status. They chose not to have all of the rights of American citizens in return for not bearing all the responsibilities of American citizens. The people of the District of Columbia can make no such choice; they now bear the responsibilities without the rights.

The people of New York and all U.S. cities, on the other hand, have both the full responsibilities and the full rights of their citizenship. They pay federal taxes and have been subject to the draft. But they *also* are represented in both houses of Con-



"Risking my own safety to protect others is part of my job," says Captain Bernard Johnson. "But I put my life on the line to protect a Congress in which I don't even have a vote. It's just not fair." Bernard, a 20-year veteran in the District fire department, is a third-generation Washingtonian. He has lived all his life here.

gress. They have a large say in the election of the Senators from their states. As Senator Ted Kennedy (Massachusetts) said during Senate debate on this amendment, "I speak for Boston, I speak for Springfield. I speak for Lowell and Lawrence, and New Bedford and Fall River, Mass. I speak for all of them. . . I challenge anyone . . . to say that either Senator Javits or Senator Moynihan does not speak for New York or that any other Senators do not speak for any of the other cities."

Fallacy #3

Constitutional Ratification
Clause Too General or Unfair
to States

Concern has been expressed that the amendment is not specific enough about how District residents would have a voice in ratifying Constitutional amendments or that Congress may have an undue influence over ratification. Some people have asked whether District residents could vote on amendments in a referendum, a process not available to the states under the Constitution. These concerns are readily answered by a close look at the amendment.

Section 1 of the amendment specifically says that "For purposes of . . . article V of this Constitution [ratifying amendments] the District . . . shall be treated *as though it were a State* [emphasis added]." There are two methods of ratification open

to states—ratification by the state legislature and by Constitutional convention. The method of ratification is determined by Congress at the time each amendment is submitted to the states. Congress specified, for example, that the repeal of the 18th Amendment be ratified by Constitutional conventions.

Section 2 of the amendment states that "The exercise of the rights and powers conferred under this article shall be by the *people* [emphasis added] of the District . . . as shall be provided by the Congress." Thus the Congress has the power to specify the *method* of ratifying Constitutional amendments—just as it does for the states—but it *does not* have the power to

influence the vote on ratification or in any way "rig" the process.

Furthermore, these clauses of the amendment were left somewhat general on purpose. Presently the structure of the elected governing body of the District—the Council of the District of Columbia—is dissimilar from that of most state legislatures. For this reason, the members of Congress, who represent the people of states, may decide it is fairer to have a Constitutional convention consider ratification by the District. If the structure of the Council or the District government changes in the future, this wording ensures that the people of the District will have a voice in ratifying Constitutional amendments. It also ensures that that voice will be no greater or less than that of citizens in the 50 states.

Fallacy #4

Other Solutions to the Problem

Over the years, plans other than the amendment now before you have been drawn up to grant residents of the District of Columbia their full rights. The U.S. House and Senate carefully considered each of these solutions and rejected them because of their inherent Constitutional and practical problems. The three most widely proposed plans are:

- *Statehood* The suggestion has been made that if the people of the District of Columbia want representation in the U.S. Congress, then the District should seek statehood. The argument has been heard, "If the District wants all the rights of a state, let it assume all the responsibilities of a state."

This statehood fallacy is based

No less precious than the right of free speech, or the right to privacy, or the right to due process under the law, is the right to be represented in the elected bodies which determine the course of this country's future. To be excluded from this process, to have no voice when the votes are cast that may determine peace or war, depression or prosperity, is to be truly deprived.

Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Jr.

on misconceptions of both the District and our Constitution. First, the District of Columbia *does* now bear all the responsibilities and carry out all the functions of a state. The District government collects and imposes taxes and provides all services for its residents, just as a state does.

Second, and more importantly, making the District a state would destroy the original concept of the seat of national government as independent from any state which the founding fathers so purposefully set forth.

- *Full Retrocession to Maryland* The idea of retrocession (giving back) the District of Columbia to Maryland ignores the fact that retrocession would require the approval of the Maryland legislature, if not the residents of Maryland at large through a referendum. Over the years Maryland elected officials have declared that such a proposal is politically preposterous and would stand virtually no chance of passage.

Most importantly, however, retrocession also would destroy the unique character of the seat of government. As Professor Charles Alan Wright, professor of law at the University of Texas Law School, has said, retrocession

"would completely destroy the unique character of the District, a character that was contemplated by the Framers [of the Constitution] . . ."

- *Partial Retrocession to Maryland* Partial retrocession—simply turning District residents into Maryland residents for the purpose of voting in Senate and House elections—raises complicated, perhaps unsolvable, legal and governmental problems. For example, should not District residents then be entitled to send representatives to Maryland's capital, Annapolis, to participate in drawing new Congressional District boundaries? Should not District residents then have a vote for the Governor of Maryland who has the power to fill vacancies in the Senate delegation? Should not District residents then vote in Maryland's primary elections that determine the political parties' candidates for the U.S. Congress?

Enabling District residents to vote in Maryland's Congressional elections without granting them these further rights would deny them full participation in government. But granting them these rights would seriously infringe upon the political rights of Maryland residents.

Myths about the District of Columbia



"When we moved from North Dakota to the District, we lost our right to representation in Congress. That shouldn't have happened," say Charles and Joyce Conrad. Charles works for Rural America, Inc.; Joyce for the National Farmers Union. They plan to make the District home for the rest of their lives.

Although thousands of Americans visit their nation's capital each year, there are many myths about the District of Columbia which have persisted. Some of these myths are:

The Tax Myth

Many Americans believe that District residents do not pay federal taxes or do not pay local

taxes. District residents pay more federal taxes per capita than residents of 49 of the 50 states. And District residents pay local income, real estate, sales, and other taxes to support their government, just as the people do in the states. In fact, the average per capita state/local tax paid by District residents in 1981 was \$1,771—\$692 above the national average and higher than that paid in 49 states.

The Federal Subsidy Myth

Some Americans believe that because the District receives a special federal payment each year District residents get a "free ride" on the tax dollars paid by the rest of the country. The federal payment is not a "free ride", but a payment by Congress to the District to compensate for the services which the District must provide and the loss in revenue to the District because of the federal presence.

The size of the District's special federal payment often has been exaggerated by lumping with it financial assistance from federal programs which operate in states. Here are the facts:

The District provides innumerable services, such as police and fire protection, building and maintenance of streets and roads, and utilities, to the federal government. Many of these services are of an extraordinary nature. The District police force, for example must be prepared to handle traffic control and other problems caused by marches and demonstrations.

In addition, the District loses enormous amounts of tax revenue because of the federal presence. Federal government offices occupy blocks of what would otherwise be taxable commercial property. For example, the new J. Edgar Hoover FBI building replaced an entire five-acre plot of revenue-generating shops, restaurants, and other businesses. The FBI building and grounds are officially assessed at \$270 million. If the FBI paid taxes, it would owe the District \$5,751,000 a year. The tax value of all the exempt federal property was \$259,965,268 for Fiscal Year 1983.

The District loses other revenue because of the special restrictions on taxes and commerce the federal government imposes. The government restricts the income and sales taxes paid by military and foreign diplomatic personnel. The building height limitation of 160 feet imposed by the federal government severely limits the density of taxable commercial space. The Congress has refused to allow the District to issue tax exempt bonds.

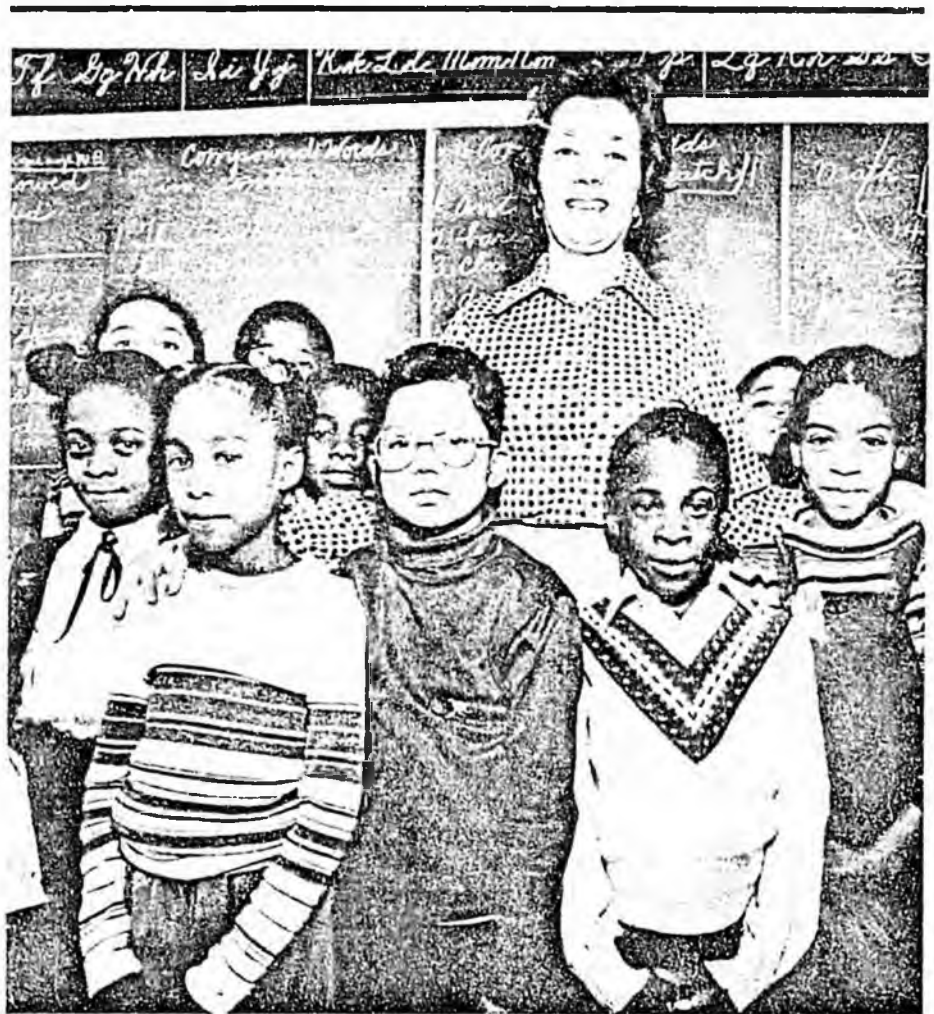
It is true that the District also gains economic benefits such as revenues from tourism from the federal presence. The granting of a special federal payment is recognition that those benefits do not compensate for the economic burdens placed on the District by the federal government.

The amount of the federal payment to the District in Fiscal Year 1982 was \$336 million. Any federal money which the District received in addition to that amount—in revenue sharing, federal grants or loans—was received through the same process of application and award which each state must follow.

Beyond these misconceptions, the idea that the Americans living in the District of Columbia are "well paid" for their lack of representation is abhorrent. The notion that money is a proper compensation for depriving citizens of their full rights contradicts every principle of equality and just representation that our forefathers fought so hard to establish.

The Federal Employee Myth

The myth that the District of Columbia is a "one-interest town" whose residents are all federal government workers dissolves in the light of the facts.



"How do I tell these children that they are 'second' class citizens' just because they live in our nation's capital?" asks Verona Meeder, a 4th grade teacher. Verona has taught for 12 years in the D.C. public schools; her husband Andrew is a Methodist minister. "My class knows that decisions in Congress affect their lives; they don't yet know that they can have no say in those decisions."

Over 70% of the District's work force is employed outside the federal government. Virginia, Texas, and California have more federal workers than the District.

The District's population is quite diverse, consisting of businessmen, construction workers, bankers, teachers, the elderly, and virtually all the other occupational groups found in the various states. Many District residents were born and raised here and have never worked for the federal government. Other residents have come across the United States to make the District their permanent home. Accordingly, a wide range of interests and values is reflected in the District's people.

The Federal Bureaucracy Myth

The presumption that Senators and Representatives from the District would vote to enlarge the federal bureaucracy because the federal government is here ignores the fact that District residents pay \$1,691 above the national average in federal taxes. Any expansion of the federal government would necessarily mean increased federal income taxes. Representatives of the District are most unlikely to vote to expand the federal bureaucracy and increase their constituents federal taxes.

Myths (cont.)



"Congress decides how the local taxes I pay are spent," Delano Lewis, a C&P Telephone Co. executive says. "They decide whether my boys will have a park down the street to play in. But there's no one on Capitol Hill to vote for my family when they pass the D.C. budget." Del is on the boards of 16 community associations, including the Red Cross, the Board of Trade, and Friendship House.

The Urban Area Myth

The assumption that Senators and Representatives from the District would automatically vote against rural programs or farm programs also is a myth. Many District residents have family or other strong ties to rural and farm areas.

This myth also is proven false by the record of the District's

present non-voting delegate to the House of Representatives. During the 95th Congress Delegate Walter Fauntroy co-sponsored The Emergency Farm Act of 1978, proposed to aid farmers in their fight against inflation and low market prices. During the farmers' march on Washington in 1978, Del. Fauntroy's office was flooded with farmers thanking him for his support. Unfortunately, under the present system, Del. Fauntroy could not vote for that bill on the floor of the House; he could only sponsor it.

The "Four Toos" Myth

The idea that the men and women of the District of Columbia should not have Congressional representation because their elected representatives might be "too urban, too liberal, too black, and too Democratic" is not only false but also injects into a Constitutional debate questions unworthy of consideration.

As stated above, the fact that the District is an urban area does not mean that its representatives will have no sympathy for rural problems. Sen. Patrick Leahy, during debate on this amendment, said, "I represent the most rural State in the United States, the State of Vermont. We do not have one single urban area, by Federal standards. Yet I am here arguing to give this [representation] to a virtually exclusively urban area."

The issues concerning the elected Council of the District of Columbia belie the idea that the District's representatives will be too liberal. During the 1982 Council and Mayoral election, candidates' platforms concentrated on such issues as crime prevention, reductions in taxes, and efficient management of government. Like Americans in

all other areas of the country, District residents are tired of paying for government waste, tired of paying the high cost of crime, and tired of escalating taxes.

The makeup of the District's Council also refutes the assumptions that District representatives automatically will be black and Democratic. The Council is a racially mixed group of men and women, with Republican and Independent members as well as Democrats.

The District of Columbia Republican Committee supports this amendment. Says Republican Committee Vice-Chairman Mel Burton, "District residents' increasing concern over high taxes and wasteful government spending are the historical concerns of the Republican Party. I think there is a bright future for Republicans in the District, and ratification of this amendment will strengthen our two-party system."

The history of admission of states to the Union shows that the residents of many territories shared the same burden of misconceptions and injustice that the people of the District of Columbia now face. For example:

The admission of Oregon was hindered by Republican fears that it would be a Democratic state. But Oregon now has two Republican Senators.

In that case, the goal was statehood. But statehood is not readily available to the people of the District of Columbia because of the unique character of the District as the nation's capital. In a larger sense, however, the people of the territories and the people of the District of Columbia share the same goal—full and equal participation in our national government.

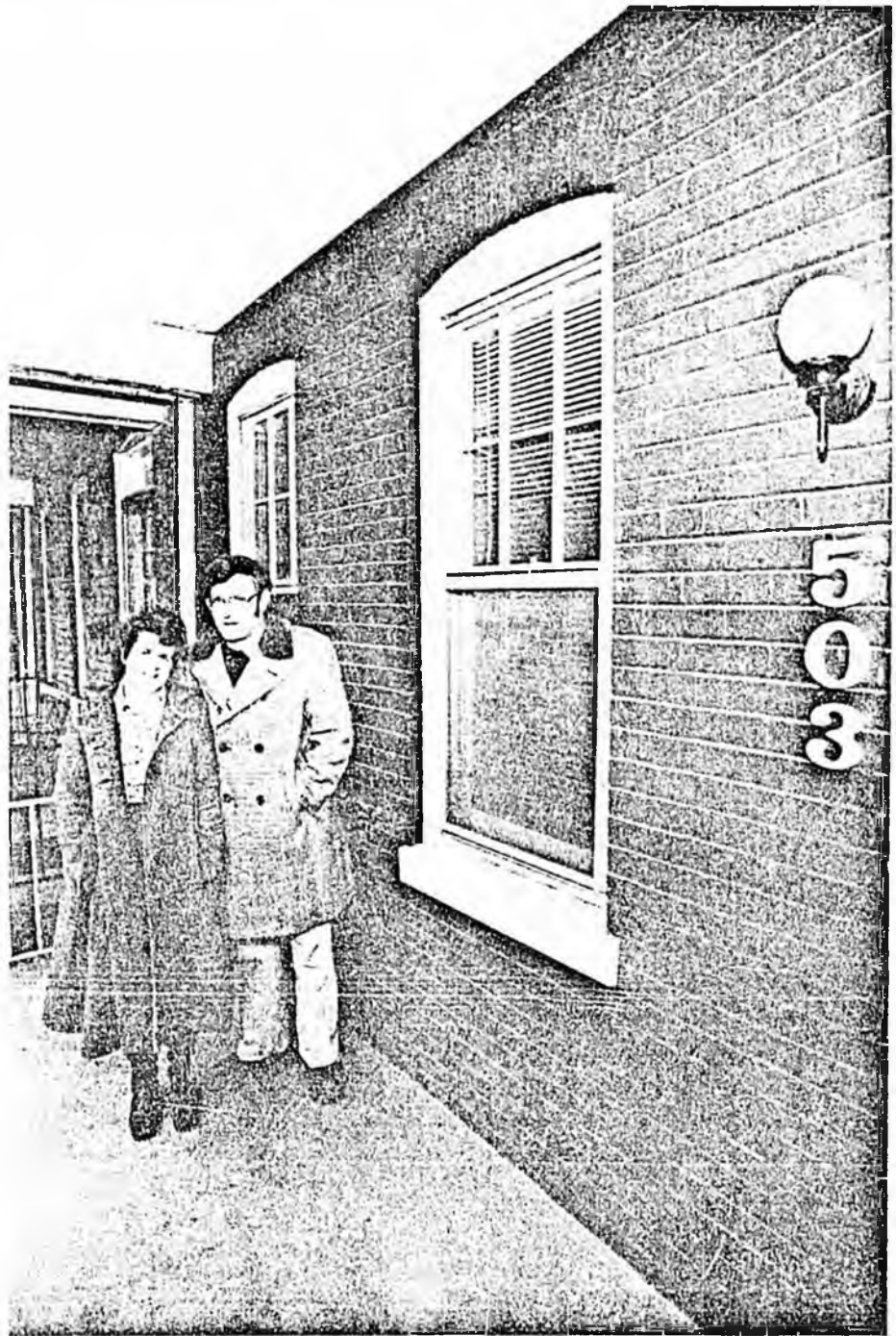
Beyond the Myths

The debunking of these myths about the District of Columbia and its potential representatives is important. But far more important is the fact that these political and social judgments have no place in the consideration of an amendment to the Constitution. Refusing representation to the people of the District because it is an urban area is no different than denying representation to the people of Idaho because they live in a rural area. Denying the Americans who live in the District their full rights because their representatives might be liberal, or black, or Democratic is the same as denying those rights to the Americans who live in Utah because their two Senators are Republican, conservative, and white.

Both conservatives and liberals in the U.S. House and Senate recognized the justice of this amendment and gave it their support. Both the Republican and Democratic 1976 party platforms support full voting representation. Republican and Democratic Presidents since 1915 have supported full voting representation for the men and women of the District.

It is now up to state legislators to examine this amendment and cast their votes.

All the men and women of



"If it weren't for the federal tax deduction for mortgage interest, we couldn't afford to own a home," says Peter Hobbs. The recent tax changes passed by Congress didn't help Peter and his wife Maggie; with the Social Security increase, they are worse off than in 1977. Maggie adds, "I am a seventh-generation Washingtonian. Since we bought our first home, I've seen how much the tax decisions made in Congress affect us. It really hurts to be paying all that income tax and have no one to vote for us."

the District ask is that each legislator give full consideration to the merits of this issue, and that each legislature give this amendment full and just deliberation. Once all the

facts have been considered, the men and women who make the District of Columbia their home are confident that they will be granted their full rights of citizenship.

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Supporters of the Amendment to Grant District of Columbia Residents Full Voting Representation in Congress Include:

AFL-CIO

American Association of University Women

American Civil Liberties Union

American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees

American Federation of Teachers

American Jewish Committee

American Nurses Association

American Veterans Committee

Americans for Democratic Action

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith

B'nai B'rith Women

Catholic Archdiocese of Washington

Common Cause

Communications Workers of America

Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc.

Democratic National Committee

Disciples of Christ (Christian Church)

District of Columbia Bar Association

District of Columbia Chamber of Commerce

District of Columbia Democratic State Committee

District of Columbia NOW

District of Columbia Republicans for Self-Government

The Episcopal Church

Friends Committee on National Legislation

Frontlash

Greater Washington Central Labor Council

Greater Washington Board of Trade

Interfaith Conference of Metropolitan Washington

International Association of Machinists

International Union of Operating Engineers

Leadership Conference on Civil Rights

League of United Latin American Citizens

League of Women Voters

National Alliance of Postal and Federal Employees

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

National Association of Counties

National Association of Cuban-American Women

National Association of Ecumenical Staff

National Capital Union Presbytery

National Coalition of American Nuns

National Conference of Christians and Jews

National Council of Churches

National Council of Jewish Women

National Council of La Raza

National Council of Senior Citizens

National Education Association

National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council

National Urban League

National Women's Political Caucus

The Newspaper Guild

The Ripon Society

Southern Christian Leadership Conference

Unitarian Universalist Association of Churches

United Auto Workers

United Church of Christ

United Methodist Church, Board of Church and Society

United Presbyterian Church

United States Jaycees

United States Student Association

United Steelworkers of America

Reprinted by: Self-Determination for D.C.
2030 M Street, N.W., Suite 300
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 833-1200

Originally written
by Laura Lawson

1983

"The District of Columbia is not just a plot of land full of big white buildings and people who have come here temporarily to work for the Federal Government. Rather, it is home to almost three-quarters of a million people who should be granted congressional representation just as the citizens in all of our States are."

Senator Robert Dole
