

Scrap
Book



WOMAN OF THE WEEK: RUTH CLUSEN

The Ford-Carter Debates

SECTION 3
Post
 Weekend
 Magazine

By JANE PERLEZ

FOR THE LAST four months Ruth Clusen has been a walking advertisement for the year's most talked about television show. As one of the more subtle touches of her campaign to get the candidates face-to-face, the president of the League of Women Voters glued a sticker to her well-travelled green Samsonite carry-on. It reads: '76 Presidential Debates.

Mrs. Clusen, a woman of considerable cheerfulness and unflagging energy, wanted those Ford-Carter debates badly. She knew they would be a shot-in-the-arm for the League. Beyond that, they fitted in with the League's expressed goal: to educate voters and to get them to the polls.

"The 1960 figures show us that we had the highest turnout at the polls in more than 40 years. The numbers have decreased since and most analysts say the 1960 debates lent a vitality to the process. We've been concerned about the constant drop in numbers not voting.

"Also," continued Mrs. Clusen, "the debates will offer to the electorate something more than the packaged political messages of the candidates. There is something about seeing the two major candidates on the same platform, in the same place, at the same time that has a chemistry all its own."

Mrs. Clusen is delighted with the format—no pat speeches allowed, no opening statements, and the relative ease with which the bargaining was settled. She was there during the two negotiating sessions in Washington and reports that the atmosphere was "not tense. The overriding factor was that the two sides wanted to do it."

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The best time to see Mrs. Clusen during a one-day visit to the city from the League's Washington headquarters was at 7 a.m. She came in the night before, arose to a 6 a.m. wake-up call and was already well into the morning news and breakfast when we arrived.

She has been national president of the League—a non-paying post—since 1974, a period in which the organization has determinedly weathered difficult circumstances. Membership dropped in 1970, but has now leveled to 140,000, including 4000 men. Increasing numbers of women going into the workforce has meant less interest in volunteering but there's hope that a side effect of the League's new high profile will attract more members.

Mrs. Clusen joined her local chapter in Green Bay, Wis., in 1952. "I'm almost ashamed to say I've not been off a League's board since." She was Wisconsin state president from 1962-66 and joined the national board at the end of her state term. Until her election as national president—there have been all of nine League presidents in the 56-year history of the organization—she channelled most of her energy into the League's environmental activities.

She calls the League "my avocation and vocation." Indeed it seems a natural for her. She was born in Wisconsin, where her father, Elmer Chickering, was a high school principal and her mother, Ruth, a teacher. As a nine-year-old in Louisville, Ky., where the family moved briefly, she can remember politics was household talk. "My father had the cover of a magazine and I can remember his saying: 'If you can identify this man I'll give you 25 cents.'" The bright kid recog-



A matter of chemistry.

Post Photo by Terence McCarten

nized Benjamin Franklin disguised in modern dress.

Back in Wisconsin, she attended the University of Wisconsin's Eau Claire campus and earned her BS in 1945.

She met Donald Clusen, also a teacher, when her father, then head of a boys' juvenile institution, hired him. They married in 1945 and have two daughters, Kathryn and Elizabeth. Clusen is now deputy warden of Wisconsin's state reformatory and, at best, sees his wife on weekends. She tries to keep a Tuesday through Thursday schedule in Washington—she stays at the Jefferson Hotel—but speaking engagements and interminable conferences keep her away from Green Bay a good deal of the time.

Mrs. Clusen makes clear the presidential debates are more than an ad hoc outgrowth of the League's series of televised primary forums held with the contenders for the Democratic nomination. Last year, the League hired former public television producer, Jim Karyn, to direct the primary forums. Karyn came along with a proposal for presidential debates as well. In May, at the League's national conference at the New York Hilton, Mrs. Clusen formally announced the debate plan. She got an immediate nod from Democratic national chairman Robert Strauss, and a lukewarm nibble from the Republicans' Mary Louise Smith.

Once the President ad-libbed his yes, the League was inundated with free advice, requests for tickets, suggestions of locale and

not least, reporters letting it be known that they'd be available to ask the questions. Mrs. Clusen says that the League has established a steering committee for the tricky job of choosing the moderator and three reporters.

It is not yet definite, but the choice of questioners and moderator will probably be different for each of the three occasions. Beyond that: "Getting the right mix for each debate is difficult," she says. "It would be a mistake to get too academic questions. On the economy, for example, you can get an economist's theories but what the public is interested in is the rate of inflation. They want to know: 'How it affects me.'"

As an officeholder of the League, Mrs. Clusen must keep her personal political leanings to herself. As a voter in Wisconsin she is not registered with either party. But she does say she has given consideration to running for Congress once she leaves the League: "Wisconsin has yet to elect a woman to the Congress and regardless of being a woman, I've had close workings with the federal government."

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She has been intrigued by environmental work, an interest that got her on the U.S. delegation to the U.S.-USSR Joint Committee on Environmental Protection in Moscow in 1974. Two years earlier she was at the National Wildlife Federation Symposium in Stockholm.

She is, at 54, a down-to-earth woman,

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with a frequent laugh and an easy manner. She is shortish, with pale blue eyes and coiffed gray hair. She clearly revels in being busy, though as she went into an Aspen Institute conference on "Politics and Television" at the Waldorf this week—she was chairing a session on "long-range problems"—she confided: "You sometimes wonder if you haven't heard every word before."

She is an avid supporter of the Equal Rights Amendment and earlier this year she moved the 1978 national convention from Chicago to Cincinnati because Ohio had ratified and Illinois had not. During the vigorous debate at this year's convention on whether the League should drop the word "women" in its name, Mrs. Clusen diplomatically kept her counsel.

Now, she says: "I was thoroughly in accord with the decision not to change. I think it was the wrong time. Particularly when women are trying to achieve things in their own right. I don't think it was a good time. And I'd heard from a good many men that they didn't want the change." A colleague of Mrs. Clusen's reports that the president also cracked at the time that she didn't want to head an organization with the acronym LOV.

She received the news of the suit from the American Party, protesting the debates as an infringement of equal time for all candidates, during her New York visit. The League has the services of a Washington law firm and Mrs. Clusen sees the suit and any others as being potentially beneficial. "Maybe they will clear the air," she said. For herself, she has been scrupulously careful not to appear in recent weeks in any place or forum with any of the presidential candidates, no matter who.

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"We've had legal advice on everything," she said. "Legal fees are going to be a big part of our expenses. We've heard every day that someone was going to sue us." To cover the cost of the debates—and the lawyers—the League is starting a fund-raising drive. The Federal Election Commission has ruled that money given to the '76 Presidential Debates does not constitute a campaign contribution. Individuals can give any amount of money—even beyond the \$1000 limit placed on donations to the campaigns of the primary candidates.

While the announced ground rules for Philadelphia do not allow for Carter and Ford to directly talk to each other, Mrs. Clusen says: "I wouldn't be altogether surprised if they do it themselves. The format is less sterile than the '60 debates, less limited. Perhaps it won't happen the first time but maybe they'll be loose enough the second time around. They are both rather direct people."

She has met both men: Ford at the White House, Carter during the primary forums. During Anne Armstrong's tenure at the White House a group of 12 women were invited to discuss with the President "substantive issues on our minds. I remember asking his attitude on [federally funded] day care centers and I remember his saying that he didn't think the concept worked." This week she was invited—although couldn't attend—the White House ceremony for the signing of the day care bill.

This weekend Mrs. Clusen has gone home to Green Bay. Her daughter Elizabeth, 21, is getting married two days after the debates. "I was hoping they'd be married any week but that one," she laughed. "But we're having nothing at home for it. I told my daughter that I'd be home for it, but that's all I could promise."

LWV approves constitution

By Henry Hanson

The League of Women Voters of Illinois Tuesday unanimously approved the proposed new Illinois constitution.

Delegates to the special assembly also voted to favor single-member Illinois House districts, merit selection of judges and a voting age of 18—all to be presented as separate issues to the voters.

Earlier, the proposed new

Illinois constitution won high praise as "an amazing document for 1970."

The phrase was used by Mrs. Alice Ihrig, of Oak Lawn, chief lobbyist for the league.

"Perhaps it was not as new and shiny as we would have hoped," said Mrs. Ihrig.

"But it is a document far better than most of us anticipated when we first looked at

the faces of the delegates last December. It is for 1970 an amazing document."

DELEGATES WERE expected to give a ringing endorsement to most if not all of the proposed new constitution late Tuesday at their meeting in Arlington Heights. It already has the approval of the state board.

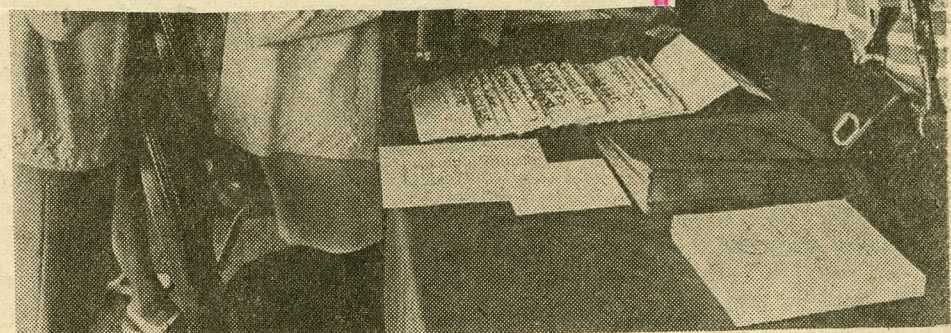
The 10,000-member league becomes the first, and one of the most influential, organiza-

tions to take a position on the constitution.

SINGLED OUT for special praise by Mrs. Ihrig was the Bill of Rights article. It contains an open occupancy requirement, something the state Senate repeatedly has refused to adopt.

"Considering the tenor of our Legislature, the Bill of Rights is an excellent article,"

Turn to Page 22, Column 4



Concerned about con con, members of the League of Women Voters of Illinois sign in for a day-long meeting at the Arlington Towers Hotel, Arlington Heights. Daily News Photos/Charles Krejcsi

stitution for the first time bans sex discrimination, adding:

"We've come a long way, baby."

MRS. MARY Helen Robertson, league president, called the proposed revenue article "far more flexible than

come tax base, to indirectly bring about a graduated state tax. However, this is considered an unlikely prospect in the foreseeable future.

In view of last week's successful women's liberation strike, the delegates are expected to approve a proposed Bill of Rights which forbids discrimination because of sex.

New Stamp Has Interest for Women's Group

Members of the League of Women Voters of Decatur have a special interest in the 6 cent stamp that will go on sale for the first time in Adams, Mass., on Aug. 26.

The stamp commemorates the 50th anniversary of the ratification of the 19th amendment, granting women the right to

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granting women the right to vote. Adams was selected for the first day of issue because it is the birthplace of Susan B. Anthony, pioneer crusader for women's rights. Miss Anthony was founder and president of the National American Women Suffrage Association, which became the League of Women Voters in 1920.

The commemorative will be on sale in Decatur on Aug. 27.

The stamp was designed by Ward Brackett of Westport, Conn. It is horizontal and printed in blue showing a modern woman at a voting machine. In the background are a number of suffragettes, a reminder of the days when women did not have the vote.

As official sponsor of the stamp ceremonies in Adams, the League has designed a special envelope to be used for first day covers. Information on obtaining the official cachets can be obtained in Decatur from Mrs. Robert C. Schade or Mrs. Charles Hippler.

The Bill of Rights article in the present century-old Constitution does not mention women. It begins, "All men are by nature free and independent . . ." and goes on to guarantee various rights to men and "all persons." But no mention is made of women.

THE LEAGUE also is plumping for these features in a new constitution:

- Single-member House districts, rather than a continuation of the present cumulative voting system under which three state representatives are elected from each

district in order to ensure strong minority representation. Con-con delegates plan to submit this question to voters as a separate issue.

- Appointed rather than elected judges. This also is to be submitted to voters as a separate issue. Chicago Democratic organization con-con delegates want to retain partisan judicial elections. Gov. Richard B. Ogilvie and most Republican delegates want an appointive judicial system aimed at removing the judiciary from politics.

- A system of reapportionment of legislative and congressional districts every 10 years that would avoid the threat of an at-large election. Any deadlock would be broken by drawing from the hat one of two names submitted by the Illinois Supreme Court. The person whose name is drawn would serve on a bipartisan eight-member commission and presumably break tie votes.

- A new revenue article without a 5-per cent ceiling on a flat-rate individual income tax. The league contends such a ceiling would penalize the poor as increased taxes are needed.



Mrs. Raymond E. Robertson Calls meeting to order

Alexander Rejects Con-Con Product *Review 9/3/70*

Reform Try Turns Sour

By Richard H. Icen
Lindsay-Schaub News Service
Springfield

The sweet taste of constitutional reform has turned sour for 27-year-old John Alexander of Virden, one of the youngest delegates to a Constitutional Convention that is finishing its work today.

Alexander says he will work against adoption of the convention's main work product. He added that it would be "hypocritical" for him to sign something he cannot support at closing ceremonies today. He does not plan to attend.

Although Alexander was disappointed with the convention's product, Samuel W. Witwer, convention president, in remarks prepared for the closing day ceremony today, said the constitutional convention "is a test in microcosm of our national will to continue as one of history's great nations and civilizations."

Witwer said the proposed constitution is neither reactionary nor radical and is not regressive or visionary, but practical.

A large number of dignitaries, including Gov. Richard B. Ogilvie and possibly Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago, were expected to be on hand at the ceremonies that began at noon.

Alexander did add that he

might support one of the items on separate submission — the 18-year old vote, something for which he has campaigned.

"I don't think, though," he added, "that any of the items outside the main package have any chance of being adopted." His objections to the main package include:

— The revenue article, he feels, is even more restrictive than the one written in 1870.

— The refusal of the convention to keep legislative and judicial reform sections in the main document. "Right now it is likely that both will be beaten as separate items. This means the



John Alexander

current system will prevail," Alexander said.

— The proposed executive article has few improvements over the 1870 document. He believes more elective offices should have been made appointive.

Among the separately submitted sections, Alexander is not satisfied with the legislative article, which he says does not meet the problem of the size of the General Assembly.

"There are some good things in the main document — the pollution article and the amendment process — but I don't think there are enough significant changes," he added.

Alexander's involvement in constitutional reform culminated late last year in his election as one of the convention's three vice presidents.

As both a graduate student and teacher of political science, he has been involved in the reform movement for at least the last four years.

His decision to run for delegate from his home district was an outgrowth of all these activities. He was optimistic that the convention could streamline and modernize Illinois government.

Voters will ratify or reject the new constitution in a special referendum Dec. 15. If the document wins voter approval, it will take effect July 1, 1971.

Total Con-Con Cost Was \$2,977,000

Lindsay-Schaub News Service
Springfield

Total cost for the nine-month Constitutional Convention that closed Thursday was \$2,977,000. The convention adjourned in the black leaving about \$60,000 for restoration of the Old State Capitol.

At its peak of activity the convention employed 81 staff members and at the close 42 were still on the payroll. Total staff costs were \$428,961.

The 116 delegates produced 582 separate proposals that were condensed by nine substantive committees into 14 articles. The new document contains about 4,000 less words than the 1870 Constitution.

Over 800 witnesses testified before committees in Springfield and another 2,000 appeared at 17 regional hearings. About 500 days were spent in committee work. A total of 116 plenary sessions were held. The delegates received \$75 a day for the first 100 days and \$625 a month salary for eight months. At the end they were working for nothing.

Private groups supported by private donations are expected to finance the campaign for adoption of the new document.

The Illinois League of Women Voters has already endorsed the new document. Other endorsements, and rejects, will be coming as copies of the document are made available for public study.

Con-Con Has Its Baby, *9/4/70* Ready or Not

By Coleman T. Mobley
Lindsay-Schaub News Service
Springfield

After nine months, the Constitutional Convention gave birth Thursday to a 36-page document that could grow to be vitally important to every citizen of Illinois.

The proposed constitution was both praised and attacked before and after the 116 delegates formally signed the document and adjourned to let the voters determine its fate on Dec. 15.

The final session was called to order at 12:04 p.m. by Samuel W. Witwer, the tireless president of the convention. After some formalities, each of the delegates moved to a desk used by Abraham Lincoln in the same chamber of the historic Old State Capitol. The delegates signed three copies of the proposed constitution. The formalities took 55 minutes. After several speeches, the convention adjourned "sine die" at 2:39 p.m.

Delegate Paul F. Elward of Chicago declined to sign because he had not had a chance to read the document. His decision was in line with the close attention to detail that has marked his career. Delegates may sign the proposal through Sept. 30.

Thomas C. Kelleghan of West Chicago also refused to sign. He opposes the new document and asserted that to sign it would be misinterpreted by his constituents as an endorsement.

Kelleghan, one of the most conservative delegates, claimed that the convention was too radical.

Other delegates and most special guests had great praise for the document. Gov. Richard B. Ogilvie singled out a separate issue on judicial reform that he said would be a hallmark of the convention. Witwer called the proposal balanced, neither reactionary nor radical.

There was no doubt among those present that the Dec. 15 election would be preceded by a hard-fought campaign. Partisan politics are expected because of opposition to certain issues that has been expressed by Chicago Democrats.

One of these issues will be judicial reform. The Democratic faction had managed to defeat reform moves in the waning days of the convention, only to lose their advantage when several members of the group overslept one morning.

Mayor Richard Daley of Chicago, ruler of the Democratic faction, did not show up for the ceremony. He cited a previous commitment, but some observers saw it as the start of crusade by Daley against the constitution.

Daley's son, Richard M. Daley, a delegate to the convention, told Lindsay-Schaub Newspapers that the Democrats would not decide on whether to support the constitution until after the general elections on Nov. 3.

ILLY REVIEW

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1970

15 CENTS

Illinois Voters Will Decide Dec. 15 on New Constitution

By Robert Shoup
Springfield (AP)

Illinois voters will decide Dec. 15 whether they prefer a newly proposed 1970 state constitution or the present century-old document.

Delegates to the state constitutional convention ended an 18-hour final session at 3 a.m. today by setting the date of the general election on the new charter. If approved it will take effect July 1.

Aside from the constitution question, voters will deal with

four other issues on the ballot Dec. 15.

They will decide on whether to keep state supreme appellate and circuit court judges elective or have them appointed by the governor and whether to have multi-member house districts with cumulative voting or single-member house districts.

Other issues on the ballot will be whether to abolish the death penalty and whether to lower the voting age to 18.

The delegates gave final approval to the last article of the

proposed charter Tuesday night, but some members of the convention continued to speak strongly against the document.

John Alexander of Virden, a convention vice president and one of the youngest delegates, promised that he would actively campaign against the passage of the new constitution.

One reason Dec. 15 was decided as voting day was to give delegates an opportunity to campaign either for or against the charter, copies of which will be sent to all voters in the state.

Sam Witwer of Kenilworth, convention president, praised the proposed document and said he wasn't concerned with Alexander's plans of opposition.

Printing Dispute

The delegates passed the final article amidst strong argument over who should print the proposed document. Some delegates charged that a strong union vote would be cast against it if it was printed by nonunion printers as originally planned.

At the insistence of delegates who represent labor organizations, the convention adopted a resolution which said, in part, that "officers and staff members take whatever measures are necessary to terminate the work now being done by nonunion printers for this convention and are necessary to insure that

any printed material promulgated by this convention be printed by union workers and bear the printers' unions label."

The resolution meant cancellation of a verbal agreement with the R. R. Donnelley Printing Co., Chicago, that had begun publication of an original copy of the new constitution.

The resolution was sponsored by James Kemp and William Lennon, union representatives and attorneys of Chicago.

Kemp said the proposed new charter would be in jeopardy if the state's two million union members and their families chose to defeat it.

The resolution was approved 60 yes, 39 against with two passing. After the vote, Joseph P. Pisciotte, convention executive director, phoned the Donnelley company and asked that work on the original copy be ceased.

Pisciotte began a search for an alternate printer who employed union printers to prepare a copy of the constitution that could be signed in ceremonies scheduled to begin at noon on Thursday at the old state capital.

Gov. Richard Ogilvie, Illinois congressmen, members of the Illinois Supreme Court, members of the General Assembly and other dignitaries are invited to the signing ceremonies.

Sunday H & R Con-Con Praise

The League of Women Voters of Decatur appreciates the excellent reporting you have given the recent Constitutional Convention. You have done an outstanding public service to voters by keeping them informed of the progress of this history-making group of delegates.

At a "C" Day Assembly in Arlington Heights on Sept. 1, the League of Women Voters of Illinois became one of the first, if not the first, large state-wide organization to unanimously approve the newly proposed constitution. We plan to campaign vigorously for its approval by the voters on Dec. 15.

On proposals to be submitted separately to the voters, the league supports single-member house districts rather than a continuation of the present cumulative voting system under which three state representatives are elected from each district.

The league will endorse a merit system for selecting judges replacing the present system of judges running under political labels for their first term. Purpose of this is to remove the judiciary from politics.

The league believes the voting age should be lowered from 21 to 18.

The league has championed a constitutional convention for 25 years and members agree that the proposed constitution is, for 1970, an "amazing document."

Mrs. Robert Schade
President

Mrs. C. V. Crow
Con Con Chairman

League of Women Voters
Of Decatur

9/13/70

Some Schools 'Out of Balance'

By Lawrence Reh

Of the Herald and Review

If racial and intellectual balance are desirable ideals for school enrollments, District 61 has taken a step backward this year.

That conclusion is implied in an evaluation of new attendance districts for Decatur elementary schools which was released Saturday by the Decatur League of Women Voters.

Overall, the number of schools which are "out of balance" has not been altered significantly by the school board's retreat from last year's efforts at socio-economic integration, said study chairman Mrs. Robert A. Ohlsen.

But the degree of imbalance in the suspect schools has increased, according to the League report.

District officials label a school "out of balance" if its enrollment shows twice as many low achievers as high achievers — or if the reverse is true.

Low achievers are those who rank in the bottom quarter of achievement test scoring for elementary students district-wide. High achievers rank in the top quarter.

Ideally, the school district told the League, a school's enrollment should break down as a 25-50-25 distribution of achievement scores.

In the 1968 school year 15 out of the district's 27 elementary schools were imbalanced intellectually — six on the high side, nine low.

The 1969 redistricting reduced that number to 10 schools, with three high and seven low. Further redistricting in 1970 left the number of imbalanced schools at 10.

But, the League points out, those 10 are much farther from the ideal 25-50-25 breakdown now than they were in 1969.

For example, Durfee School, at 1222 E. Grand Ave., has been imbalanced to the low side all three years, starting with a 55-39-6 ratio in 1968.

The 1969 integration plan

brought a more representative enrollment to Durfee, though still unbalanced on the low side, of 34-55-11.

All the gain of 1969 was lost, the League indicated, by the 1970 attendance plan which set Durfee back to a 53-42-5 distribution.

Muffley School, at 88 S. Country Club Rd., experienced the same sort of pattern in reverse. It had been regarded as over-balanced with high-achieving students.

In 1968, its enrollment showed a 12-47-41 achievement breakdown, but the 1969 plan brought it to 19-49-32, close enough to the ideal for the district to consider it balanced.

In 1970, the district shows the Muffley ratio at 11-45-44, farther out of balance than it was in 1968.

On the surface, it would appear to be desirable for a school to have as many of its students as possible in the high-achieving group, but because the figures are computed district-wide, such attempts are self-defeating, according to the League.

A number of schools having a disproportionate number of high achievers makes it virtually inevitable that other schools will have overly large numbers of low achievers.

The League is committed to educational studies which show that low achievers benefit academically from classroom contact with middle and high achievers.

"A student assigned to a school with too many low-achieving students does not have equal educational opportunity," the League's report concludes.

Most alarming in the trend toward higher degrees of imbalance this year than last, the League reports, is the implication for minority students.

In the three-year period, the total number of children assigned to low-achieving schools declined from 35 per cent in 1968 to 23 per cent in 1969 to only 18 per cent in 1970.

But on a racial breakdown, gains for black children in 1969 were reversed in 1970, according to district enrollment figures quoted by the League.

In 1968, 86 per cent of all black children of elementary school age in Decatur were assigned to schools considered low-achieving by the district.

The 1969 shuffle cut that figure to 36 per cent, "an improvement toward equal opportunity in the district," the League said.

But the 1970 figures indicate that while fewer students are now assigned to "low-achieving schools" (due partially to the razing of Oakland, a badly imbalanced school) the percentage of black children has climbed back to 42.

Since more black students have been reassigned to low-achieving schools, and the total assignment to low schools has dropped, the figures imply that white children were more frequently reassigned to middle- or high-achieving schools.

Racial enrollment patterns at individual schools bear out that conclusion. Of the five low-achieving schools this fall, four show increases in percentage of black students — Durfee alone jumped from 25.8 per cent black to 51.6 per cent.

At the same time, only one high-achieving school (South Shores) increased its black enrollment, and then only by one per cent.

All the schools which the district considers imbalanced to the high end have fewer than 10 per cent black students, except South Shores which has 18.5 per cent, about equal to the district-wide ratio of black students.

The argument that black students are naturally poorer at academic achievement is broken by the fact that under the 1969 attendance plan both Oakland and Parsons schools were high-achieving, while having substantial black enrollments.

Parsons, with the customary curriculum and programming, had a 13-48-39 profile of achievement while enrolling 17.5

per cent black students, near the district population average of 18 per cent.

Oakland, which had only fifth graders and the spontaneous learning center, had a 19-40-41 profile of achievement with 21.8 per cent black students.

REV. HARRIS ACCEPTS NEW POST

STORY PAGE 7



The Voice OF THE BLACK COMMUNITY



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WOMEN LEAGUE OF VOTERS DISCLOSE RACIAL IMBALANCE

The league of Women Voters of the United States supports equal opportunity for education as part of the development of human resources. The Decatur League has been active in support of racial and socio-economic integration in the schools in order to provide a more equal opportunity for all the children.

Ideally, each school within the district should reflect the varied economic, racial and sociological backgrounds of the people in the entire district, rather than only the specific geographical location of a school building. Every student, then, would be provided with an educational environment likely to stimulate him.

Students are expected to benefit in two ways. First, early contact with persons of varied backgrounds should increase understanding and improve human relationships. If integrating does not occur before junior-high age, prejudices may be set and be difficult to overcome. Second, studies have shown that low achieving students benefit academically from classroom contact with middle and high achievers. Therefore a student assigned to a school with too many low-achieving students does not have an equal opportunity for education.

In Decatur, about 18 per cent of the elementary pupils are black. Ideally, each school should enroll approximately 18% black students to maintain racial balance.

The district-wide distribution of achievement test scores should also be reflected by each school. Standardized tests to measure reading ability are given at the third to sixth grade levels. A school should have 25% of its pupils scoring in the bottom quarter district-wide, 50% scoring in the middle half, and 25% scoring in the top quarter district-wide. The ideal school profile would read 25/50/25.

The accompanying chart shows the percent of the total enrollment (without special education classes) who are black in each elementary school in the school years 1968-69, 1969-70, and 1970-71 as projected by district staff in May of 1970. The pupils scoring in the lower quarter, middle and upper quarter of the achievement tests.

The Decatur district has designated a school as a low-achieving school when more than twice as many students rank in the lower quarter district-wide than in the upper quarter. A school

is also considered out of balance if more than twice as many students rank in the upper quarter district-wide as in the lower quarter. The chart shows that in 1968, nine schools were low-achieving, while six were high achieving. In 1969, six schools were low achieving, (Grant and Spencer as one), while three were high achieving. A total of six fewer schools were out of balance in 1969 as in 1968. In 1970, five schools are low achieving and five are high achieving, an increase of one more being out of balance.

Elementary schools Durfee, Grant, Harris, Ullrich and Washington have been low-achieving schools the three years shown on the chart, though each became less unbalanced in 1969 as in 1968, and more unbalanced again in 1970. In each school, the percentage of black enrollment is about the same or increase in 1970 over 1969.

Similarly, the high achieving schools have become more out of balance towards the high end, as well as the number of high achieving schools increasing. In all but one, the percentage of black enrollment has gone down.

In 1968, 35% of all the children in the district were attending low-achieving schools. They did not have an equal opportunity for education. Eighty-two percent of all black elementary children were in low achieving schools in 1968. In 1969, twenty three percent of the children were in low achieving schools and 36% of all black children were in low achieving schools. This shows an improvement toward equal opportunity in the district. In 1970, 18% of all children are in low achieving schools, and 42% of black children are in low achieving schools. There is an improvement for white children, but a larger percentage of black children will not have and equal opportunity for education.

The plus and minus signs on the far right side of the chart indicate whether a school has become less or more out of balance. A plus sign shows an improvement, or a shift towards the ideal school profile, in 1970 as compared to 1969. Those schools with no sign had little change. Seven schools became more balanced, while fifteen schools became more out of balance. Of the fifteen, seven shifted to the low achieving end.

EDITORS NOTE -

AS EVERYONE KNOWS, THE LEAGUE IS A NON-PARTISAN GROUP OF WOMEN WHO SEARCH OUT THE FACTS AND PRESENT THEM TO THE PUBLIC IN AN UNBIASED FASHION.

DECATUR'S CHAPTER HAS BEEN MOST EFFICIENT IN BRINGING OUT THE GOOD POINTS OF THOSE CIVIC MINDED PERSONS AND POLITICIANS WHO ARE DESERVING. BY THE SAME TOKEN, THEY EXPOSE THE SUBTLE BIGOTRY OF THE UNDESERVING. THESE CATS HAVE BEEN ON RADIO, T.V. AND EVERYTHING ELSE, DENOUNCING THE RELEASE ON RACIAL BALANCE IN THE SCHOOLS. ALL THEY ARE DOING IS PROVING THE POINT THE LEAGUE HAS TRIED TO MAKE, YOU MAKE YOUR OWN RECORD, NOT THE LEAGUE; BUT AFTER YOU'VE MADE IT, THEY CERTAINLY WILL OPEN IT UP TO THE PUBLIC.

9/17/70

WOMEN'S LEAGUE (CHART.)

Definition of Achievement Profile as used on chart. Each school's achievement profile is developed to show how its students rank in the entire district. The first of each set of figures on the right side of the chart indicate the percent of students in the school scoring in the bottom quarter district-wide. The second number shows the per cent scoring in the middle half, and the third figure shows the percent scoring in the top quarter district-wide. Special education students are not included in either enrollment or achievement figures.

SCHOOL	% BLACK ENROLLMENT			ACHIEVEMENT PROFILE		
	1968-69	69-70	70-71projected	68-69	69-70	70-71projected
Adams	10.5	22.8	21.2	17/50/33	21/55/24	28/47/25
Brush	0	11	10.3	17/56/27	26/59/15	28/57/15
Dennis	4.1	25	21.1	9/44/47	22/52/26	21/45/34
Durfee	69.3	25.8	51.6	55/39/6	34/55/11	53/42/5
Eldorado- Excelsior	0	0	0	21/54/25	19/54/27	15/53/32
Enterprise	0	22.9	17.7	10/62/28	23/55/22	19/51/30
Franklin	1	13.1	8.7	17/52/31	19/48/33	23/47/30
French	23.9	25	25.1	21/44/35	23/50/27	18/50/32
Garfield	20.1	10.5	15.7	39/42/19	23/55/22	31/47/22
Gastman	14.0	15.4	18.4	23/45/32	20/59/21	24/56/20
Grant	0	11	10.8	35/54/11	26/61/13	32/56/12
Harris	20.8	31.3	33	39/46/15	33/51/16	44/46/10
Lincoln	9	5.5	4.2	44/43/13	34/51/15	23/57/20
Muffley	0	15.1	3.1	12/47/41	19/49/32	11/45/44
Oak Grove	0	13.9	11.3	15/54/31	12/55/33	14/59/27
Oakland	66	21.8	--	53/37/10	19/40/41 *	--
Oglesby	3.5	4	3.6	31/51/18	20/63/17	21/64/15
Parsons	0	17.5	9.1	8/48/44	13/48/39	14/45/41
Pershing	0	14.5	11.9	10/52/30	22/54/24	32/49/19
Pugh	23.5	--	--	28/54/18	--	--
Roach	5.3	13.1	13.3	25/53/22	25/57/18	25/51/24
Southeast	4.8	25.2	27.1	25/45/30	20/57/23	19/47/34
South Shores	3.1	17.4	18.5	8/41/51	18/49/33	18/42/40
Spencer	0	10.1	6.7	34/51/15	26/61/13	23/58/19
Stevenson	5.9	11.4	8.1	26/53/21	22/59/19	11/62/27
Ullrich	50.4	63.5	64.3	62/35/3	51/44/5	68/31/1
Washington	76.3	56.8	59.3	55/39/6	47/46/7	45/45/10
W. Wilson elem.	--	--	38.2	--	--	32/38/30

* Oakland enrolled only 5th grades and the Spontaneous Learning Center

LEAGUE DELEGATES ATTEND MEETING

Four Decatur women attended a meeting last week in Arlington Heights where the Illinois League of Women Voters voted to approve the proposed new Illinois Constitution.

Attending as delegates from the local chapter were Mrs. Clifford E. Smith of 1684 W. Riverview Ave.; Mrs. Edward Beck of 4021 Newcastle Dr., Mrs. Charles J. Meyerson of Route 1 and Mrs. Charles E. Hippler of 536 W. William St.

*Review
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Fick Questions Report

By Lois M. Moore

"I hope citizens who hear about or read the League of Women Voters report on our schools will keep three points in mind," John E. Fick, Board of Education president, said.

Fick referred to a report made public Sunday on racial and intellectual balance in Decatur public schools.

The three points are:

"1. The league supports busing and wanted it kept up, and its report plainly is intended to give only a pro-busing picture of some very complicated educational problems.

"2. The league suggests there are standards for mixing students of various abilities and races to get the best educational results.

"This is not the case. Decatur

schools have never adopted such standards because we know of none, and no research has ever discovered any standards for mixing which are sure to produce good results, despite the fact many millions of dollars have been spent by school districts and the federal government on such research.

"3. The league, in effect, is attacking the neighborhood school idea. Unfortunately to undermine neighbor schools, the league is willing to lead some Decatur parents to think their children are not receiving good education.

"In fact, the district is doing as much or more for each individual student as it has the funds and ability to do so."

Fick also said, "I wish special interest groups would turn their

attention elsewhere and let our schools get back to normal."

Over-all, the number of schools which are "out of balance" (racially and intellectually) has not been altered significantly by the change from last year's efforts at socio-economic integration, it was reported Sunday.

However, the degree of imbalance in the suspect schools has increased, according to the league report.

Projected Figures

Enrollment and achievement profiles listed in the report chart were projected for 1970-71 in May.

However, a study spokesman for the league said a check with the school office in August indicated there was no significant change from the May figure.

Analysis 'Impossible'

Oakes Refutes League Report

The reference which the Decatur League of Women Voters made on racial ratio and achievement balance in each school were cited as impossibilities by Robert Oakes, school superintendent.

Oakes made the comment after reading the report in its entirety.

The report, published Sunday, referred to the 18 per cent ratio of black students district-wide.

It also made the assumption all schools should be balanced achievementwise, he said.

"Both of these become physical impossibilities in setting up an attendance area for each school."

Oakes also referred to an earlier statement, made after reading the news story on the report.

"It leaves the impression that matters stated in terms of racial and achievement distributions are a fact in the 1970-71 school year when, in fact, they were developed from a study over several months of projections made during public redistricting

hearings in May and not on what is fact today.

"As of this date we have not tested in terms of achievement and will not start this testing till October," Oakes said.

"The results will not be available until December or January.

"It will be at that time when we can determine the balance of achievement at any given school," he said.

"Neither have we, as of this date, made an analysis of the racial composition of any school," Oakes said earlier this week.

John E. Fick, Board of Education president, also criticized the report earlier.

The VOICE

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FREEDOM GROUP HOLDING MEETING

They came to the statewide conference Saturday, Sept. 12, from 8:30 a.m. 'till 5:00p.m. The conference was sponsored by the United Citizens Committee for Freedom of Residence Inc. in Illinois. It was held at the New Canaan Baptist Church, 1381 Cantrell Street. The purpose was to get concerned citizens groups, church leaders, civil rights group, labor and business groups, civic and professional groups to consider the 'human rights' section of the proposed new Illinois constitution. There were community representatives from all over Illinois, also a beautiful turn out from concerned citizens and various groups. There were cases of soft drinks given to the delegates by yours truly, compliments of the Mayor James Rupp.

Rev. Muse and I were the host and hostess of the delegates. We take this time to thank each one from Decatur who attended and for the beautiful displays that you brought. Special thanks to the League of Women Voters, and the Torrence Park Citizens Committee. Your participation was great. Mr. E.H. Dansby Jr., a member of this committee's advisory council, spoke along with other speakers

that included : Dr. Martin Bickham, 1st chairman of the Illinois Human Relations Commission in 1943; Miss R. Susan Johnson, from Chicago regional office of HUD; Mr. Leon Perry, public relations officer for Gov. Ogilvie's dept. of human resources; Mr. Donald S. Frey, Evanston attorney and chairman of Illinois FOR.

Voters this has been a long hard struggle. Let us achieve equality of opportunity by going out and voting on November 3, 1970. The United Citizens Committee urge all people in Illinois to support the provisions in the new Illinois constitution. We have been working for a 'new dimension' in human freedom. We are proud that so many human rights groups in Decatur adopted our theme. I was complimented in behalfs of the committee on how much warmth flowed thru. I was so proud of the committee and the community of Decatur, WSOY. WAND, the Hearld & Review, the Spot-Light, the Voice, and the roving reporter. And if I ahve missed anyone, may God bless you.

Then they went home to their own communities, to continue to work for all man-kind. May God bless each of them; and please dear God! May our dreams come true.

YOUR ROVING REPORTER: Mary Reatha Jennings

Review
9/22/70

Group Raps Comments

By Lois M. Moore

The Decatur League of Women Voters today criticized some comments made regarding its recent report on the effects of the Decatur elementary school redistricting plan.

A story on this report was published in the Herald and Review Sept. 13.

John E. Fick, Board of Education president, issued a public statement that week regarding the report on the racial and achievement balance in the public schools.

The league today said it recognizes the right to difference of opinion regarding educational philosophy.

“However, Mr. Fick, Board of Education president, has chosen to interpret to the public what the league stands for, rather than the content of the report.”

“Certain misleading statements need to be corrected,” it said.

“The league, neither locally nor nationally, has supported busing as such.”

“The league does have a national position in support of equal opportunity for education

which calls for both quality and integrated education.

“However, there are many ways of accomplishing integration and the league does not have a position favoring one technique over another,” the statement said.

Boundaries

“If in drawing school boundaries to accomplish a measure of racial or socioeconomic integration, any district needs to establish bus routes, then this seems one reasonable way to get children to their assigned schools,” it said.

“However, if children in a district can receive equal opportunity for education while attending the schools closest to home, then this is a happy convenience for all.”

The league also said, “It is unlikely all schools will reach perfect racial and achievement balance, due to many factors operating in any district.”

It referred to a survey by Harold Howe II, commissioner of education, U.S. Department of Health, Education & Welfare, which was commissioned by Congress in Section 402 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

This and others were used by

the League in reaching conclusions about Decatur schools.

The commissioner's report does not indicate standards for any individual district, the league's statement said.

“It does indicate the positive aspects of integration on achievement found across the nation. People concerned with public education can use the survey results to get a better picture of their own district.”

“Concern has also been expressed publicly about the fact that 1970 figures are projections rather than actual enrollment.”

“A check Sept. 10 with district officials indicated there had been no substantial variations in what had been projected,” the league said.

Still speaking of the projections, the league said these are the same ones presented to the school board at the time it was deciding on boundaries to be implemented this fall.

A reference also was made to the suggestion that special interest groups might better turn their attention elsewhere than the schools.

“The pleas for public concern and support have been forgotten,” the league's statement said.

“For 20 years the league has supported most building bond issues and referendums to increase funds for the schools.”

Purpose Defined

“The purpose of the League of Women Voters is to promote political responsibility through informed and active participation of citizens in government.”

“Organizations which gather and disseminate information act to protect public interest. Surely this leads to a strong, responsive school district and a better education for the children.”

The league's statement also mentioned the identification, in its report, of schools “not in balance,” which it said has been used by district officials for several years.

District 61 reports are available in which schools are identified as low or high achieving, as a means of comparison with the district as a whole, it said.

Fick Answers Charges

Board President Criticizes Release

John E. Fick, Board of Education president, was again critical of the League of Women Voters today.

“The leaders of the League of Women Voters have again criticized our school district and its duly elected school board, this time by an unsigned press release,” he said.

“The league supported the Community Commission on Integration (CCI) busing plan and complains when I point out that fact to the public.”

“It is curious that the league tells us its purpose is to give out information and then prefers we not be informed about its pro-busing policy,” Fick said.

“The league continues to talk only about such educational research as seems to support its preconceived notions. They refuse to inform the public such research has been attacked by educational scholars many times.”

“The league should admit there is no evidence that mixing abilities or races brings better educational results,” Fick said.

He also said, “The only purpose I can see in these continued pronouncements by the league is an effort to destroy public confidence in the majority of our school board.”

Fick also referred to recent board elections, as he said, “That majority was elected despite behind-the-scenes work of many league officers and members.”

“The league cannot deny it wants the Board of Education to ignore the wishes of the great majority of Decatur citizens.”

“The majority members of this Board of Education will not turn their backs on the voters. We shall listen to the people who elected us,” Fick said.

“The league wants us to work against public opinion. We refuse.”

“We are here to be servants of the people and we will not force the public to swallow busing no matter what the League of Women Voters says.”

Robert Oakes, school superintendent, said he had no comment this morning because he had not seen the league's statement.

“I will respond if I feel a response is necessary after I have seen it,” Oakes said.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

To the Editor

The Decatur League of Women Voters recognizes the right to differences of opinion regarding educational philosophy. Anyone may interpret his own way the facts found in the League's recent report of Effects of Elementary Redistricting Plans. However, Mr. Fick, Board of Education president, has chosen to interpret to the public what the League stands for, rather than the content of the report. Certain misleading statements need to be corrected.

The League, neither locally nor nationally, has supported busing as such. The League does have a national position in support of equal opportunity for education which calls for both quality and integrated education. However, there are many ways of accomplishing integration and League does not have a position favoring one technique over another.

If in drawing school boundaries to accomplish a measure of racial or socio-economic integration any district needs to establish bus routes, then this seems one reasonable way to get children to their assigned schools. If all children in a district can receive an equal opportunity for education while attending the schools closest to home, then this is a happy convenience for all. It is unlikely all schools will reach perfect racial and achievement balance, due to many other factors operating in any district.

The most comprehensive report available about equal educational opportunities for individuals in the nation was commissioned by Congress in Section 402 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. This survey was conducted by Harold Howe II, Commissioner of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The League used this study and others in reaching conclusions about Decatur schools. Of course, the commissioner's report does not indicate standards for any individual district. It does indicate the positive aspects of integration on achievement found across the nation. People concerned with public education can use the survey results to get a better picture of their own district.

The identification in the League report of schools "not in balance" has been used by district officials for several years. District 61 reports are available in which schools are identified as low-achieving or high-achieving as a means of comparison with the district as a whole.

Concern has also been expressed publicly about the fact that 1970 figures are projections rather than actual enrollment.

A check September 10th with district officials indicated there had been no substantial variations in what had been projected. The projections are the same ones presented to the school board at the time it was deciding on boundaries to be implemented this fall.

It has been suggested that special interest groups might better turn their attention elsewhere than the schools. The pleas for public concern and support have been forgotten. For twenty years League has supported most building bond issues and referendums to increase funds for the schools. The purpose of League of Women Voters is to promote political responsibility through informed and active participation of citizens in government. Organizations which gather and disseminate information act to protect the public interest. Surely this leads to

a strong responsive school district and a better education for the children.

Mary Jane Hippler

State Official To Address Voter League

The Decatur League of Women Voters will turn their attention to "Trends in Public Welfare" when Henry L. McCarthy, chief of the community services division of the Illinois Department of Public Aid, addresses its meeting Sept. 29. The time is 7:30 p.m. at Westminster Presbyterian Church.

The meeting is open to the public.

McCarthy's discussion is part of the league's human resources committee's study on income maintenance programs.

Before 1961 when he joined the Illinois Department of Public Aid, McCarthy was Commissioner of Welfare in New York City and before that was regional director of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

More Federal Funds Needed For State Aid

By Karen T. Lobeck

A call for federal takeover, or at least a higher percentage of federal monies, for state public aid programs was made Tuesday night by an Illinois Department of Public Aid division chief, speaking in Decatur.

Henry L. McCarthy addressed the Decatur League of Women Voters with a three-part speech which included:

—Illinois public aid programs and statistics.

—Nationally recommended programs such as the Nixon plan.

—The need for more or total federal aid to states.

McCarthy also explained a low percentage of persons now receiving state public aid are unemployable.

He said while persons may be "theoretically somewhat employable," most fall short of being "currently placeable employes."

Such an employe would be under 45 years old, in good health and have had reasonable work experience, McCarthy said.

This, he said, is the division's rule of thumb for employables because it is based on employer standards.

He said of the 640,000 persons presently using state public assistance, probably "not more than 5,000 at any one time could be regarded as currently placeable employes."

Of the different public aid programs, McCarthy seemed to be the most optimistic about getting potential employable persons from mothers on Aid to Families with Dependent Children.

He said that in some cases it would be desirable for the community, mothers and children, for the mother to be employed and "get away from the drudgery, misery, hopelessness, need, despair . . . without any hope of escape at all."

In this vein, he noted that child care centers are needed.

On the national scene, he said he favored Nixon's plan in many aspects, but not in all of them.

One disagreement was the registering of persons on aid to work.

Based on his earlier statements on the number of unemployables on public aid, he indicated such a plan would not work.

He repeatedly stressed the need for education and work experience as roads toward employment.

Racial Figures Given

Black Student Total Is 16.8 Pct.

Lois M. Moore	Centennial	315	58	18.4
School District has	W. Wilson	174	71	40.8
nt black students this				

Middle

Jefferson	755	92	12.2
Johns Hill	747	165	22.1
Mound	656	115	17.5
Roosevelt	576	49	8.5
W. Wilson	399	100	25.1

High School

S. Decatur	2,002	290	14.5
Eisenhower	1,531	330	21.6
Lakeview	949	26	2.7
MacArthur	1,839	203	11.0

x W. Wilson total building has a 29.8 per cent black students.

Fick Comments

"I don't think there are any significant educational consequences to the racial makeup of a school, at least I have found no evidence of any and I have tried to read widely on the subject." John E. Fick, board president, said.

Ullrich, he said, was not changed by the redistricting, nor was French.

He said there was substantially a higher percentage of black students in Durfee before the Community Commission on Integration plan was put into operation than there is now.

Last year several were bused in and out of that school area.

Washington and Durfee, he said, reflect the neighborhood.

Fick also sees a need to stabilize neighborhoods so they do not turn from a concentration of one race to another.

Stability in neighborhood patterns should be encouraged.

He saw the need to be that of moves being made on the basis of house or neighborhood rather than the race of someone or ones in the neighborhood.

He also saw the need to find a way to rehabilitate older neighborhoods.

W. Robert Schwandt, a board member, said the information released Tuesday indicates that some schools will have as high, or higher, black enrollments than it was predicted in May. Also, it indicates some of the suburban schools have as low, or lower, black student total than it was predicted.

In the latter category, he cited Muffley as an example.

Schwandt also pointed out that 14 or 15 schools were within 1 per cent of May's projected figure.

"The educational opportunities at Ullrich, Washington and Durfee are suffering from racial and socio-economic makeup," he said.

If a group has a predominantly lower socio-economic makeup, it doesn't have the opportunity for wider horizons found in the other schools, Schwandt said.

"Nothing succeeds like success and there is a lot less success in those schools," he said.

percentages are in the y schools, with the ing the 68.2 at Ullrich, Washington and 54.4 at

composition figures n to Board of Educa- ers Tuesday.

pt. 9, the racial com- ta revealed a district of 20,930 students. Of 507 are black

ary enrollment is n 2,137 black students, percentage.

school enrollment is 521 black students or entage.

high school enrollment th 849 black, or a 13.4

composition by level ool, is as follows:

Enroll- ment Black	Pct.	Pct.
--------------------	------	------

Elementary

398	70	17.6
405	36	8.9
649	146	22.5
513	279	54.4
217	0	0
244	83	18.7
237	0	0
451	43	9.5
304	86	28.3
592	88	14.9
241	40	16.6
194	23	11.9
657	204	31.1
293	18	6.1
662	17	2.6
486	56	11.5
328	15	4.6
569	50	8.8
255	31	12.2
604	68	11.3
457	69	15.1
543	102	18.8
349	16	4.6
442	35	7.9
74	13	17.6
343	234	68.2
280	186	66.4

Review
9/23/70

School Board 'Racism' Is Charged by Dansby

By Lois M. Moore

Dissent among Board of Education members was again apparent in Tuesday's meeting.

Racism was used by one of its members in connection with some actions taken by the board. Three members of the board responded immediately.

"Racism, or to call someone a racist, is in my opinion, a grievous insult," E. H. Dansby Jr., said. "It implies that the person or persons concerned are guilty of committing serious injustice. I think that is exactly how we of this school board are guilty."

To be specific, he said, "I mean that we, some more than others, are guilty of fostering and perpetuating deprivation of some of the citizens of our community for no other reason than

the color of their skins. Dansby said he believes most of the board is aware of what it is doing because of the public announced intent to return the system to the neighborhood school type of education.

Dansby said it is obvious that overt racist practices in real estate markets strongly discourage blacks from moving into most all-white neighborhoods in order to gain access to the better schools serving those neighborhoods."

Dansby also touched on involvement in administration, ignoring the superintendent's recommendations and jeopardy of staff speaking out.

"There are many indications that lead me to believe there is increased involvement by some of the board in the administrative, rather than sticking to the policy making procedures

that are the board's responsibility.

"It is also my opinion that any one in this system who exercises the basic freedom of expression places himself in jeopardy," Dansby said.

Jeopardy

"I believe the latest action to adopt the administrative salary schedule is evidence of the jeopardy of which I speak — a punitively motivated action.

"Rationale that cause me to believe this board is guilty of racism is that never is there more board involvement in administration than when there is an issue which might remedy subordination," he said.

"The superintendent's recommendations are ignored especially when those recommendations might remedy subordination."

He also said community efforts that could well help to remedy subordination are ignored or refused by the board.

In another point, Dansby said, "This system continues to avoid any curriculum revision to include the contributions of ethnic minorities to the history of the United States.

"How long are you going to allow this educational system to teach your children a false philosophy," he said.

"Why don't we tell the rising generation the truth — that all intelligent study proves that pigmentation does not reflect inferiority or superiority of any segment of our society.

"Why do we continue to neglect to incorporate into our educational system carefully selected literatures of the various ethnic groups so we can have a better understanding and be better able to communicate with every segment of our society?"

'Disease'

"Because of these points, I am convinced that racism is the dread disease affecting this board and much of the community," Dansby said.

Cooperation among the board members was also mentioned.

One board member responding was Larry Hamilton, who said, "I, too, would like to see the board cooperate, but think it is an impossibility as we have basically two philosophies here."

He objected to inference that some schools are better than others.

He also recalled a personnel action of about two months ago when both Dansby and himself voted against a recommendation.

"I think we each had our reasons. I didn't question his and he didn't question mine."

Hamilton agreed housing was a problem but felt the responsibility was up to the courts.

Mrs. Betty Ploeger said she had asked for more cooperation among the board members when she first was elected but her plea fell on deaf ears.

"It takes two sides to cooperate," she said. "It takes mutual respect."

Fick objected to the term racism being used in action of the board regarding the neighborhood school concept.

He did not think this was accepted in the neighborhood school concept in the community, state or country.

The neighborhood school is a sound educational institution, he said.

"All (board members) are sensitive to responsibilities to the public," Fick said.

He thought an apology from Dansby was in order to members of the board and to the public who put the members on the board.

Racial Figures Given

Black Student Total Is 16.8 Pct.

By Lois M. Moore

Decatur School District has 16.8 per cent black students this year.

Highest percentages are in the elementary schools, with the highest being the 68.2 at Ullrich, 66.4 at Washington and 54.4 at Durfee.

Racial composition figures were given to Board of Education members Tuesday.

As of Sept. 9, the racial composition data revealed a district enrollment of 20,930 students. Of these, 3,507 are black students.

Elementary enrollment is 11,476, with 2,137 black students, or an 18.6 percentage.

Middle school enrollment is 3,133, with 521 black students or a 16.6 percentage.

Senior high school enrollment is 6,321, with 849 black, or a 13.4 percentage.

Racial composition by level and by school, is as follows:

School	Enrollment	Black	Pct.
Elementary			
Adams	398	70	17.6
Br. College	405	36	8.9
Dennis	649	146	22.5
Durfee	513	279	54.4
Eldorado	217	0	0
Enterprise	244	83	18.7
Excelsior	237	0	0
Franklin	451	43	9.5
French	304	86	28.3
Garfield	592	88	14.9
Gastman	241	40	16.6
Grant	194	23	11.9
Harris	657	204	31.1
Lincoln	293	18	6.1
Muffley	662	17	2.6
Oak Grove	486	56	11.5
Oglesby	328	15	4.6
Parsons	569	50	8.8
Pershing	255	31	12.2
Roach	604	68	11.3
Southeast	457	69	15.1
South Shores	543	102	18.8
Spencer	349	16	4.6
Stevenson	442	35	7.9
Sunnyside	74	13	17.6
Ullrich	343	234	68.2
Washington	280	186	66.4

Centennial	315	58	18.4
W. Wilson	174	71	40.8

Middle

Jefferson	755	92	12.2
Johns Hill	747	165	22.1
Mound	656	115	17.5
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High School

S. Decatur	2,002	290	14.5
Eisenhower	1,531	330	21.6
Lakeview	949	26	2.7
MacArthur	1,839	203	11.0

x W. Wilson total building has a 29.8 per cent black students.

Fick Comments

"I don't think there are any significant educational consequences to the racial makeup of a school, at least I have found no evidence of any and I have tried to read widely on the subject," John E. Fick, board president, said.

Ullrich, he said, was not changed by the redistricting, nor was French.

He said there was substantially a higher percentage of black students in Durfee before the Community Commission on Integration plan was put into operation than there is now.

Last year several were bused in and out of that school area.

Washington and Durfee, he said, reflect the neighborhood.

Fick also sees a need to stabilize neighborhoods so they do not turn from a concentration of one race to another.

Stability in neighborhood patterns should be encouraged.

He saw the need to be that of moves being made on the basis of house or neighborhood rather than the race of someone or ones in the neighborhood.

He also saw the need to find a way to rehabilitate older neighborhoods.

W. Robert Schwandt, a board member, said the information released Tuesday indicates that some schools will have as high, or higher, black enrollments than it was predicted in May. Also, it indicates some of the suburban schools have as low, or lower, black student total than it was predicted.

In the latter category, he cited Muffley as an example.

Schwandt also pointed out that 14 or 15 schools were within 1 per cent of May's projected figure.

"The educational opportunities at Ullrich, Washington and Durfee are suffering from racial and socio-economic makeup," he said.

If a group has a predominantly lower socio-economic makeup, it doesn't have the opportunity for wider horizons found in the other schools, Schwandt said.

"Nothing succeeds like success and there is a lot less success in those schools," he said.

Review
9/23/70

School Board 'Racism' Is Charged by Dansby

By Lois M. Moore

Dissent among Board of Education members was again apparent in Tuesday's meeting.

Racism was used by one of its members in connection with some actions taken by the board. Three members of the board responded immediately.

"Racism, or to call someone a racist, is in my opinion, a grievous insult," E. H. Dansby Jr., said. "It implies that the person or persons concerned are guilty of committing serious injustice. I think that is exactly how we of this school board are guilty."

To be specific, he said, "I mean that we, some more than others, are guilty of fostering and perpetuating deprivation of some of the citizens of our community for no other reason than

the color of their skins.

Dansby said he believes most of the board is aware of what it is doing because of the public announced intent to return the system to the neighborhood school type of education.

Dansby said it is obvious that overt racist practices in real estate markets strongly discourage blacks from moving into most all-white neighborhoods in order to gain access to the better schools serving those neighborhoods."

Dansby also touched on involvement in administration, ignoring the superintendent's recommendations and jeopardy of staff speaking out.

"There are many indications that lead me to believe there is increased involvement by some of the board in the administrative, rather than sticking to the policy making procedures

that are the board's responsibility.

"It is also my opinion that any one in this system who exercises the basic freedom of expression places himself in jeopardy," Dansby said.

Jeopardy

"I believe the latest action to adopt the administrative salary schedule is evidence of the jeopardy of which I speak — a punitively motivated action.

"Rationale that cause me to believe this board is guilty of racism is that never is there more board involvement in administration than when there is an issue which might remedy subordination," he said.

"The superintendent's recommendations are ignored especially when those recommendations might remedy subordination."

He also said community efforts that could well help to remedy subordination are ignored or refused by the board.

In another point, Dansby said, "This system continues to avoid any curriculum revision to include the contributions of ethnic minorities to the history of the United States.

"How long are you going to allow this educational system to teach your children a false philosophy," he said.

"Why don't we tell the rising generation the truth — that all intelligent study proves that pigmentation does not reflect inferiority or superiority of any segment of our society.

"Why do we continue to neglect to incorporate into our educational system carefully selected literatures of the various ethnic groups so we can have a better understanding and be better able to communicate with every segment of our society?"

'Disease'

"Because of these points, I am convinced that racism is the dread disease affecting this board and much of the community," Dansby said.

Cooperation among the board members was also mentioned.

One board member responding was Larry Hamilton, who said, "I, too, would like to see the board cooperate, but think it is an impossibility as we have basically two philosophies here."

He objected to inference that some schools are better than others.

He also recalled a personnel action of about two months ago when both Dansby and himself voted against a recommendation.

"I think we each had our reasons. I didn't question his and he didn't question mine."

Hamilton agreed housing was a problem but felt the responsibility was up to the courts.

Mrs. Betty Ploeger said she had asked for more cooperation among the board members when she first was elected but her plea fell on deaf ears.

"It takes two sides to cooperate," she said. "It takes mutual respect."

Fick objected to the term racism being used in action of the board regarding the neighborhood school concept.

He did not think this was accepted in the neighborhood school concept in the community, state or country.

The neighborhood school is a sound educational institution, he said.

"All (board members) are sensitive to responsibilities to the public," Fick said.

He thought an apology from Dansby was in order to members of the board and to the public who put the members on the board.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

To the Editor

The Decatur League of Women Voters recognizes the right to differences of opinion regarding educational philosophy. Anyone may interpret his own way the facts found in the League's recent report of Effects of Elementary Redistricting Plans. However, Mr. Fick, Board of Education president, has chosen to interpret to the public what the League stands for, rather than the content of the report. Certain misleading statements need to be corrected.

The League, neither locally nor nationally, has supported busing as such. The League does have a national position in support of equal opportunity for education which calls for both quality and integrated education. However, there are many ways of accomplishing integration and League does not have a position favoring one technique over another.

If in drawing school boundaries to accomplish a measure of racial or socio-economic integration any district needs to establish bus routes, then this seems one reasonable way to get children to their assigned schools. If all children in a district can receive an equal opportunity for education while attending the schools closest to home, then this is a happy convenience for all. It is unlikely all schools will reach perfect racial and achievement balance, due to many other factors operating in any district.

The most comprehensive report available about equal educational opportunities for individuals in the nation was commissioned by Congress in Section 402 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. This survey was conducted by Harold Howe II, Commissioner of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The League used this study and others in reaching conclusions about Decatur schools. Of course, the commissioner's report does not indicate standards for any individual district. It does indicate the positive aspects of integration on achievement found across the nation. People concerned with public education can use the survey results to get a better picture of their own district.

The identification in the League report of schools "not in balance" has been used by district officials for several years. District 61 reports are available in which schools are identified as low-achieving or high-achieving as a means of comparison with the district as a whole.

Concern has also been expressed publicly about the fact that 1970 figures are projections rather than actual enrollment.

A check September 10th with district officials indicated there had been no substantial variations in what had been projected. The projections are the same ones presented to the school board at the time it was deciding on boundaries to be implemented this fall.

It has been suggested that special interest groups might better turn their attention elsewhere than the schools. The pleas for public concern and support have been forgotten. For twenty years League has supported most building bond issues and referendums to increase funds for the schools. The purpose of League of Women Voters is to promote political responsibility through informed and active participation of citizens in government. Organizations which gather and disseminate information act to protect the public interest. Surely this leads to

a strong responsive school district and a better education for the children.

Mary Jane Hippler

State Official To Address Voter League

The Decatur League of Women Voters will turn their attention to "Trends in Public Welfare" when Henry L. McCarthy, chief of the community services division of the Illinois Department of Public Aid, addresses its meeting Sept. 29. The time is 7:30 p.m. at Westminster Presbyterian Church.

The meeting is open to the public.

McCarthy's discussion is part of the league's human resources committee's study on income maintenance programs.

Before 1961 when he joined the Illinois Department of Public Aid, McCarthy was Commissioner of Welfare in New York City and before that was regional director of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

More Federal Funds Needed For State Aid

By Karen T. Lobeck

A call for federal takeover, or at least a higher percentage of federal monies, for state public aid programs was made Tuesday night by an Illinois Department of Public Aid division chief, speaking in Decatur.

Henry L. McCarthy addressed the Decatur League of Women Voters with a three-part speech which included:

—Illinois public aid programs and statistics.

—Nationally recommended programs such as the Nixon plan.

—The need for more or total federal aid to states.

McCarthy also explained a low percentage of persons now receiving state public aid are unemployable.

He said while persons may be "theoretically somewhat employable," most fall short of being "currently placeable employees."

Such an employe would be under 45 years old, in good health and have had reasonable work experience, McCarthy said.

This, he said, is the division's rule of thumb for employables because it is based on employer standards.

He said of the 640,000 persons presently using state public assistance, probably "not more than 5,000 at any one time could be regarded as currently placeable employees."

Of the different public aid programs, McCarthy seemed to be the most optimistic about getting potential employable persons from mothers on Aid to Families with Dependent Children.

He said that in some cases it would be desirable for the community, mothers and children, for the mother to be employed and "get away from the drudgery, misery, hopelessness, need, despair . . . without any hope of escape at all."

In this vein, he noted that child care centers are needed.

On the national scene, he said he favored Nixon's plan in many aspects, but not in all of them.

One disagreement was the registering of persons on aid to work.

Based on his earlier statements on the number of unemployables on public aid, he indicated such a plan would not work.

He repeatedly stressed the need for education and work experience as roads toward employment.

10/20/70

Decatur Scene

Political Forum Set for Oct. 27

Before each election, the League of Women Voters presents a public, nonpartisan forum at which Decatur and Macon County voters can hear and meet the candidates.

Candidates from both political parties running for offices at the county and state levels in the Nov. 3 election will present their platforms and views at 8 p.m. Oct. 27 in the Hotel Orlando.

Candidates who have said they will attend include:

Robert C. Miller, Urbana, Democratic challenger for the 22nd U. S. Congressional District seat now held by Rep. William I. Springer, Champaign Republican (Springer has not indicated whether he will be able to attend)

Robert W. McCarthy, Decatur, incumbent Democrat state senator from the 50th District.

O. George Ryan, Decatur, Republican candidate for state senator.

Rolland F. Tipword, Taylorville, Democrat incumbent, state representative from the 52nd District.

John W. Alsup, Decatur, Democratic incumbent state representative.

Jim Doster, Decatur, Republican challenger for state representative.

William M. Tangney, incumbent Democrat, and Gilbert A. Hoppe, Republican, candidates for Macon County clerk.

Frank A. Meara, Democrat, and Henry B. Curry,

Republican, candidates for Macon County treasurer.

Ray Rex, Democrat, and William H. Maddox, Republican, candidates for Macon County sheriff.

J. Roger Britton, Democrat, and Howard E. Brown, incumbent Republican, candidates for Macon County superintendent of educational service region.

CANDIDATE FORUM

Candidates from both major political parties will speak at the compare the candidates forum, sponsored by the League of Women Voters, at 8 p.m. today in the Hotel Orlando.

SET FOR T.P.?

A case of toilet tissue was stolen Monday night in a break-in at the McGaughy Grade School at Mount Zion, sheriff's deputies said.

Deputies theorized the tissue will be used later for Halloween pranks.

League of Women Voters

Review 10/20/70

Candidates Assemble

By Mary Ann O'Connell

Decatur and Macon County voters will be able to compare the candidates running for office in the Nov. 3 election at a League of Women Voters meeting on Oct. 27.

Candidates from both political parties running for offices at the county and state levels will present their platforms and views at 8 p.m. Oct. 27 in the Hotel Orlando.

Before each election, the League of Women Voters presents a public, non-partisan forum at which voters can hear and meet the candidates.

Candidates running for the United States Congress, the Illinois senate and house of representatives and county offices will be at the Oct. 27 meeting.

Each candidate will have three minutes in which to present his platform and qualifications.

There will be a question and answer period and a coffee at the end of the meeting.

"We've invited Congressman

William L. Springer, but he hasn't indicated whether he'll be present or not," Mrs. Charles Meyerson, league vice president, said.

The only other candidate who hasn't said whether or not he will be at the meeting is State Rep. A. Webber Borchers.

"He (Borchers) said that he wasn't interested in anything that the league sponsors, but he may decide to attend," Mrs. Meyerson said.

Candidates who have said they will attend include:

Robert C. Miller of Urbana, Democratic challenger for the 22nd U.S. Congressional District seat now held by Congressman William L. Springer, Champaign Republican

Robert W. McCarthy, Decatur, incumbent Democrat state senator from the 50th District

O. George Ryan, Decatur, Republican candidate for state senator

Rolland F. Tipword, Taylorville, Democrat incumbent, state representative from the 52nd District

John W. Alsup, Decatur, Democratic incumbent state representative

Jim Doster, Decatur, Republican challenger for state representative

William M. Tangney, incumbent Democrat and Gilbert A. Hoppe, Republican, candidates for county clerk

Frank A. Meara, Democrat and Henry B. Curry, Republican, candidates for county treasurer

Ray Rex, Democrat and William H. Maddox, Republican, candidates for sheriff

J. Roger Britton, Democrat and Howard E. Brown, incumbent Republican, candidates for superintendent of educational service region.

Moderator of the forum will be Robert C. McIntire, chairman of the political science department at Millikin University.

The league's purpose in sponsoring the event is to give as many voters as are interested a chance to get first-hand personal information from the candidates.

Robert McIntire Is Moderator For Candidates

Robert C. McIntire will serve as the moderator for the League of Women Voters' candidates meeting at 8 p.m. Tuesday in the Hotel Orlando.

McIntire is the chairman of the political science department at Millikin University.

Candidates for state senator and representatives and all county offices are scheduled to speak at the public meeting.

League Meeting

2 Contestants Offer Bouquets

Two candidates for county offices complimented members of the opposite party Tuesday night in a League of Women political meeting.

The candidates for office appeared at the Hotel Orlando to give brief statements and to answer questions from the 150 people who attended.

The first compliment was paid by Gilbert A. Hoppe, Republican candidate for county clerk.

He was asked how he would improve the operation of the county clerk's office, an office now held by Democrat William M. Tangney.

"At the present time I have nothing in mind. I haven't found any fault with the office," Hoppe said.

Frank A. Meara, Democratic candidate for county treasurer, said the treasurer's office is a good one.

He went on to add that a part of the reason for the good operation is that he helped make it that way when he was treasurer four years ago.

Meara opposes Republican treasurer candidate, Henry B. Curry.

Candidates for U.S. Representative in Congress, state senator, state representative, superintendent of the Macon County educational service region, county clerk, county treasurer and sheriff were invited to attend the meeting.

Only incumbent U.S. Rep. William L. Springer, Champaign Republican, did not attend.

As always, the program was hampered by the requirements of time, each candidate being given three minutes to make a brief statement.

Legislative candidates as a group were then given 15 minutes to ask questions, with answers limited to 1½ minutes. County candidates as a group followed that procedure.

As moderator, Robert C. McIntire, chairman of the political science department at Millikin University, was kept busy with the buzzer which signaled expiration of the time limits.

The two county sheriff candidates were asked if that office should be "keeper of the public morals" so far as motion pictures are concerned.

Democrat candidate Ray Rex

and his Republican opponent, William H. Maddox, said they oppose motion pictures and literature of the type commonly believed detrimental to public morality. But they said they believe control of them, if control is to be imposed, belongs on a higher level than the sheriff's office.

State Rep. A. Webber Borchers, R-Decatur, a candidate for re-election, told those attending the meeting that politicians aren't the only thing wrong with politics.

"One failure of you, the voters," Borchers said, "is that you don't put the candidates on the spot and find out what they really think. You send people to the state legislature and to Congress with no idea of their views."

Borchers is on the ballot with incumbent Democrat State Reps. John W. Alsup of Decatur and Rolland Tipword of Taylorville, and outgoing Macon County Sheriff Jim Doster, also a Republican.

BORCHERS CLARIFIES FEELING TOWARD LEAGUE

State Rep. A. Webber Borchers said he was misquoted by an officer of the Decatur League of Women Voters in a story in Tuesday's Review.

"I said 'I cannot agree with many things the league is doing because they are becoming so liberal in their thinking,'" Borchers said.

Borchers denied that he said he wasn't interested in anything the league sponsors.

Borchers' feelings were referred to in a story about the league's Compare the Candidates forum at 8 p.m. Tuesday in the Hotel Orlando.

Editorials Our Opinions

10/29/70

His Views Sought

WE FOUND the statement of State Rep. A. Webber Borchers, R-Decatur, before the League of Women Voters Tuesday interesting.

Mr. Borchers, seeking re-election, said, "One failure of you, the voters, is that you don't put the candidates on the spot and find out what they really

think. You send people to the state Legislature and to Congress with no idea of their views."

We agree with Mr. Borchers.

But we were surprised to hear him say it.

Mr. Borchers is the only candidate of the four running for state legislature in the 52nd district who failed to return a questionnaire of his views to this newspaper.

In addition, Mr. Borchers was the only candidate of the four who refused our invitation to come in and meet with our editors to discuss the issues.

We did not endorse Mr. Borchers' candidacy.

We do not know where he stands on the issues we believe are important in the campaign.

Meet-the-Candidates Meeting Attracts 150

By John R. Harpster

Approximately 150 persons — most of them voters but including a sizeable number of prevoing youngsters — attended the League of Women Voters Meet-the-Candidates meeting in the Hotel Orlando ballroom Tuesday night.

The program produced only one surprise — during a question and answer session for county office candidates.

Gilbert A. Hoppe, Republican candidate for county clerk, fielded the question and perhaps set record for candor in doing so.

He was asked how he would improve the operation of the county clerk's office if he wrests it from Democratic incumbent William Tangney next Tuesday.

"At the present time I have nothing in mind," Hoppe said. "I haven't found any fault with it."

Candidates for U.S. Representative in Congress, state senator, state representative, superintendent of the Macon County educational service region, county clerk, county treasurer and sheriff were invited to attend.

Only incumbent U.S. Rep. William L. Springer, Champaign Republican, did not attend.

As always, the program was hampered by the requirements of time, each candidate being given three minutes to make a brief statement.

Legislative candidates as a group were then given 15 minutes to ask questions, with answers limited to 1½ minutes. County candidates as a group followed that procedure.

As moderator, Robert C. McIntire, chairman of the political science department at Millikin University, was kept busy with the buzzer which sig-

naled expiration of the time limits.

The two county sheriff candidates were asked if that office should be "keeper of the public morals" so far as motion pictures are concerned.

Democrat candidate Ray Rex and his Republican opponent, William H. Maddox, said they oppose motion pictures and literature of the type commonly believed detrimental to public morality. But they said they believe control of them, if control is to be imposed, belongs on a higher level than the sheriff's office.

Dep. County Treasurer Henry B. Curry, who has held that office for the past four years and seeks to move up Tuesday as the Republican candidate for treasurer, told in his preliminary remarks about efficient operation of the treasurer's office during the past four years.

Frank A. Meara, Curry's Democrat opponent, conceded that the Macon County treasurer's office is a good one.

"And part of the reason," he said, "is that I helped make it that way when I was treasurer from 1962 to 1966."

Finally, State Rep. A. Webber Borchers, R-Decatur, a candidate for re-election, told those attending the meeting that politicians aren't the only thing wrong with politics.

"One failure of you, the voters," Borchers said, "is that you don't put the candidates on the spot and find out what they really think. You send people to the state legislature and to Congress with no idea of their views."

Borchers is on the ballot with incumbent Democrat State Reps. John W. Alsup of Decatur and Rolland Tipsword of Taylorville, and outgoing Macon County Sheriff Jim Doster, also a Republican.

Constitution To Be Subject Of Discussion

Elbert S. Smith, vice president of the Illinois Constitutional Convention, will discuss the proposed constitution Tuesday with the Decatur League of Women Voters.

Smith, a Decatur delegate to the convention, will speak at 8 p.m. in the Westminster Presbyterian Church parlor.

Persons interested in supporting the new constitution may join the citizens committee to promote its ratification, according to Mrs. C. V. Crow, league member.

F.G. Brown of 89 Ridge Lane Dr. is the committee chairman.

League Eyes City School

The continuing study of ways to improve public education in Decatur will be discussed by members of the Decatur League of Women Voters Tuesday and Wednesday.

The meetings will be at 9:15 a.m. Tuesday in Westminster Presbyterian Church with a babysitter provided, and at 7:30 p.m. Wednesday in the home of Mrs. Russell Oplinger, 152 Cobb Ave.

Members will discuss and form conclusions about community responsibility to the school system after a presentation by the league's education committee. Chairman of the committee is Mrs. Robert A. Ohlsen.

Women Voters Set Meetings on Public Education

Two discussion meetings on how to improve public education in Decatur will be held by the League of Women Voters. Members will discuss community responsibility to the school system following a presentation by the League education committee.

The meetings will be Tuesday at 9:15 a.m. at Westminster Presbyterian Church and Wednesday at 7:30 p.m. in the home of Mrs. Russell Oplinger, 152 Cobb Ave. A babysitter will be provided for the Tuesday session.

Review

Decatur, Illinois, Tuesday, November 10, 1970

League Backs Junior College

By Mary Ann O'Connell

Members of the Decatur League of Women Voters decided today to support the establishment of a junior college in Decatur.

Putting their decision into action, league members will work with the committee of Citizens Supporting Maconland Junior College and will disseminate information on the need for and benefits from a local junior college.

The consensus decision to support the establishment of a junior college was made following a report on junior colleges made by the league's education committee.

That report and one on educational opportunities offered students attending Decatur's public schools were given at a league meeting today.

Those reports will be repeated at a 7:30 p.m. meeting Wednesday in the home of Mrs. Russell Oplinger of 152 Cobb Ave.

Benefits that the league's education committee see coming from a local junior college include:

—Providing post high school educational opportunity to persons unable to afford private colleges or commuting to another junior college

—Making technical, semi-technical and general education available to those needing it for employment or for upgrading employment

—Stopping the drain of persons who stay in other communities where they receive their technical training.

The league report said that last year Decatur paid \$174,000 in tax costs to other junior college districts where 319 Decatur students attend junior college.

League members decided to work with the Citizens Supporting Maconland Junior College, which is campaigning for an affirmative vote on a

referendum to establish a junior college here.

The second portion of the league's meeting today concerned educational opportunities for children in Decatur schools, especially in relation to preventing school dropouts.

Mrs. Robert Ohlsen of 111 Westdale Ave., education committee chairman, said that the committee's report was a spin-off from its work last spring in comparing the Decatur school district with others in the state.

At that time the committee found that Decatur in 1968 had a 21.6 per cent dropout rate of students from its schools.

"We've found that the needs of the dropout can not easily be separated from the needs of all students," Mrs. Ohlsen said.

While the league's report focused on the causes and ramifications of the dropout student, it also took into account the quality of education for all children. One of its conclusions was that the local community has a responsibility to require the school system to develop each child's potential.

That league members said could be done by having a well informed electorate.

League members said that there needs to be a massive community information program to make people aware of the problems and their part in the solutions.

More League Members Back Junior College

Decatur League of Women Voters members attending Wednesday night's meeting agreed to support the establishment of a junior college here.

That position was identical to the one members attending a meeting Tuesday adopted.

However, board action is required before that position becomes an official stand of the Decatur League of Women Voters.

When it meets next Thursday, the league's board is expected to act on the consensus reports supporting the establishment of a junior college.

At the meetings Wednesday and Tuesday Decatur league members indicated they will work with the committee of Citizens Supporting Maconland Junior College.

Final & Review
Women Voters

**Schedule 11/24/70
Two Meetings**

"Alternatives to Welfare" will be the topic of two December meetings of the Decatur League of Women Voters.

The first meeting will be Dec. 8 at 9:15 a.m. in Westminster Presbyterian Church, 1360 W. Main St., with babysitting provided.

The second meeting will be Dec. 9 at 7:30 p.m. in the home of Mrs. Robert Forbes, 2 Forest Knolls.

League members will be participating in a state and national league effort to arrive at answers to questions on alternatives to welfare.

"The answers arrived at locally will be forwarded to state and national headquarters to be weighed along with reports from other locals to determine policy on the topic," Mrs. Frank Verbanac, chairman of the league's Human Resources Committee, said.

Bond Issue Draws Support

By Lawrence Reh

Endorsements from three area government officials led the way Monday in a unanimous show of support at Decatur's public hearing on the proposed state antipollution bond issue.

Though less than a dozen persons appeared in City Council chambers for the hearing conducted by state Sen. Robert W. Mitchler, they were all warm in their enthusiasm for the issue.

Decatur City Manager W. Robert Semple, Shelbyville Mayor James O. Finks and Decatur Sanitary District Supt. Charles E. Hughes all urged passage of the bond referendum Nov. 3 to raise \$750 million.

The funds would provide a pool from which the state could finance up to 25 per cent of the cost of new or improved waste treatment facilities for Illinois communities.

"We believe it will make all the difference in the world to us locally," Hughes said, "if we can go to the public asking for 20 or 25 per cent financing instead of 70 per cent."

Hughes referred to a projected Decatur referendum for a bond issue to build as much as \$6.9

million in improved waste treatment facilities here.

If the state bonds are approved Nov. 3, it would add 25 per cent state aid to the local project, qualify the district for 50 to 55 per cent federal aid and leave only 20 to 25 per cent to be paid by district taxpayers.

"The difference is between bearing \$4.6 million locally or only about \$1.7 million," Hughes said.

Semple emphasized Decatur interest in aid for upstream communities whose sewage problems may have a direct bearing on Lake Decatur, the local water supply.

Aid to Decatur waste treatment, he said, is also important to communities downstream on the Sangamon, whose water quality is affected by Decatur discharges.

"Passing this measure is important to retired persons especially," Finks said. "They cannot bear constantly increasing local taxes out of their fixed incomes."

"No new taxes would be required for the state bonds," he said, "but if they are not approved, local taxes would surely have to be hiked to pay for the achievement of water quality standards."

"All of us here apparently are in favor of the issue," said Mrs. R. Mack Butler, a representative of the Decatur League of Women Voters.

"My concern is over how few of us are present — can we reach the rest of the public and get a big enough yes vote to pass this issue?" she asked.

Sen. Mitchler explained that the biggest danger to passage of the referendum would be the voter who ignores the special ballot.

"If a person votes for representatives in the General Assembly, thereby establishing that he went to the polls, but does not vote either way on the bond issue, he will effectively cast a no vote," Mitchler said.

The referendum must obtain a majority vote of the total number who are counted as voting for General Assembly.

"If we explain the issue sufficiently," Sen. Mitchler said, "I feel there will be few blank ballots, and few no votes."

The League of Women Voters got special praise from Mitchler, who said that every hearing in the state but one has had the League represented.

Mrs. John C. Weinman, chairman of the Decatur League's antipollution study committee, and Mrs. Stephen Dodge also represented the local women's group.

"Can the state afford to spend the money on these bonds?" Mrs. Weinman asked Mitchler.

"It's my belief that the state, like your family and mine, must

first pay for the absolute necessities in its budget, trimming back on other expenditures if necessary," the legislator replied.

"I consider the pollution question an absolute necessity," Sen. Mitchler said.

Referendum Draws Support

Bond Okay Would Aid Decatur

Review
10/12/70

By Lawrence Reh

"It's pretty hard to be against this bond issue," Decatur engineer William F. Blank told a public hearing audience today.

Not one of the other dozen persons who ventured out in cool, drizzly weather for discussion of a \$750-million state antipollution referendum voiced any opposition.

Concern with public health and problems arising from inadequate human waste treatment was raised by Blank, chairman of the South Central Illinois Health Planning Council.

The bond issue, which will face Illinois voters Nov. 3, would provide funds from which the state could aid in financing of waste treatment facilities up to 25 per cent of project cost.

Blank spoke at a hearing conducted by state Sen. Robert W. Mitchler, chairman of the Commission on Water Pollution and Water Resources.

He was joined in his support by R. Lee Slider, another member of the health council and also chairman of the solid wastes subcommittee of the Sangamon Valley Environmental Improvement Committee.

Official local government en-

dorsements for a "yes" vote came from Decatur City Manager W. Robert Semple, from Shelbyville Mayor James O. Finks and from Decatur Sanitary District Supt. Charles E. Hughes.

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quality is affected by Decatur discharges.

"Passing this measure is important to retired persons especially," Finks said. "They cannot bear constantly increasing local taxes out of their fixed incomes."

"No new taxes would be required for the state bonds," he said, "but if they are not approved, local taxes would surely have to be hiked to pay for the achievement of water quality standards."

"All of us here apparently are in favor of the issue," said Mrs. R. Mack Butler, a representative of the Decatur League of Women Voters.

"My concern is over how few of us are present — can we reach the rest of the public and get a big enough yes vote to pass this issue?" she asked.

Sen. Mitchler explained that the biggest danger to passage of the referendum would be the voter who ignores the special ballot.

"If a person votes for representatives in the General Assembly, thereby establishing that he went to the polls, but does not vote either way on the bond issue, he will effectively cast a no vote," Mitchler said.

The referendum must obtain a

majority vote of the total number who are counted as voting for General Assembly.

"If we explain the issue sufficiently," Sen. Mitchler said, "I feel there will be few blank ballots, and few no votes."

The League of Women Voters got special praise from Mitchler, who said that every hearing in the state but one has had the League represented.

Mrs. John C. Weinman, chairman of the Decatur League's antipollution study committee, and Mrs. Stephen Dodge also represented the local women's group.

"Can the state afford to spend the money on these bonds?" Mrs. Weinman asked Mitchler.

"It's my belief that the state, like your family and mine, must first pay for the absolute necessities in its budget, trimming back on other expenditures if necessary," the legislator replied.

"I consider the pollution question an absolute necessity," Sen. Mitchler said.

Though only Mrs. Weinman and Finks were present in City Council Chambers at the time the hearing was to begin, other persons entered as testimony got under way.

11/24/70

THE DECATUR REVIEW

Brown Heads Charter Drive

F. G. Brown of 89 Ridge Lane Dr. has been named chairman of the Decatur Citizens Committee to promote ratification of the 1970 Illinois Constitution.

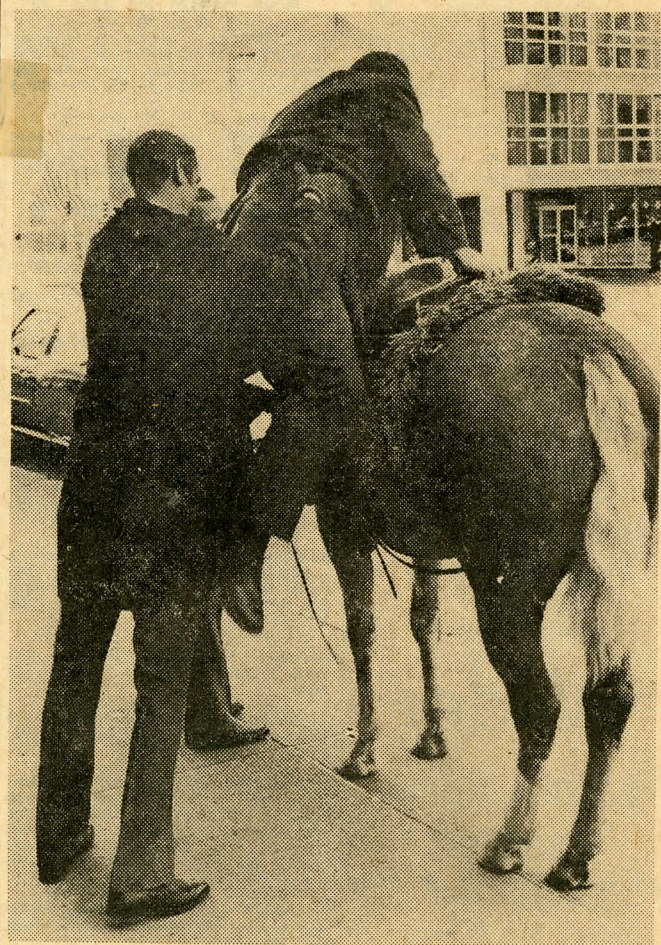
Brown served as Decatur area chairman of the successful 1968 campaign for the call of the Constitutional Convention.

The referendum proposing the convention call was approved by a 3 to 1 plurality in Macon County.

The proposed 1970 Constitution will be submitted to voters Dec. 15.

As chairman of the Decatur Citizens Committee, Brown will coordinate all local campaign activities including organization of campaign workers, distribution of promotional materials on the 1970 Constitution and general program of public information.

Brown has been president of the F. G. Brown Insurance Co., Inc., 122 S. Main St., since 1967.



Staff Photo by Doug Gaumon

Mayor Mounts Up

Mayor James H. Rupp was up (with help) and away today. He rode a horse in a ceremony to open the Macon County Citizens Constitution Committee office at 134 S.

Main St. He left (the easy way) in a new car. The act was to symbolize the 1870 Illinois Constitution and the proposed Constitution.

Bafford Offers Con-Con Unit Key to Success

A victory token was offered today in the opening of the Macon County Citizens Constitution Committee office at 134 S. Main St.

The space was used as Democratic headquarters during the Nov. 3 campaign.

Hallie B. Bafford, Democratic county chairman, offered a door key to F. G. Brown, constitution committee chairman, and said "I hope you have as much success as the Democrats did in the Nov. 3 election."

H. G. "Skinny" Taylor, Republican chairman, let the incident pass without comment.

State Township Officials Refuse Charter Stand

Township officials of Illinois, in their 61st annual convention in Peoria, declined to take a stand on the proposed Illinois Constitution.

Troy A. Kost, executive secretary of the township officials association said:

"The Constitutional Convention delegates went to Springfield and completely rewrote the Illinois Constitution instead of making amendments to the present one.

"Consequently the proposed Constitution needs thorough study and analysis before we can conclude it is better than that which we now have."

Kost urged all voters to study the new document and to cast their votes in the Dec. 15 constitutional referendum.

He urged voters not to let the proposed constitution to succeed or fail by "default."

SMART COED

Council Cites Home Rule in New Charter

Portions of the proposed 1970 Illinois Constitution apparently will be supported by the Decatur City Council.

The council agreed informally Tuesday to endorse certain sections of the proposed Constitution, primarily Section VII, which deals with local government.

Illinois voters will decide the fate of the proposed Constitution Dec. 15.

The council declined to give a blanket endorsement to the entire document, noting that its recommendation should be limited to those areas which directly concern city government.

Voters can make up their minds on the total document after weighing recommendations on various portions made by the special interests involved, the councilmen reasoned.

The council reached a consensus after hearing a recommendation from Corporation Counsel Hilmer C. Landholt.

Landholt explained various aspects of home rule provisions contained in the document.

Formal action on the endorsement is expected to be taken Monday night.

Charter Gets GOP Backing

The executive committee of the Macon County Republican Central Committee Tuesday night voted approval of the proposed Illinois Constitution.

H. G. "Skinny" Taylor, chairman of the central committee, said the action follows that of the state Republican organization.

Here's Review
Approve Package
11/23/70

I feel that it is the obligation of Illinois voters at Tuesday's constitutional election to mark their ballots on approving the "package" or charter itself. It is the first question on the ballot and the primary responsibility of the voter even though the four separate propositions are also important.

Despite a recent campaign of misrepresentation, the new charter promises to be a far better document than the old Constitution. Vote Yes on the Package.

Lucille Crow
Decatur

Panel Okays Charter, Judge Appointment

Appointment of judges and approval of the proposed Illinois Constitutions is recommended by the executive committee of the Decatur Bar Association.

The committee made its recommendation after receiving reports from two special committees.

Hilmer C. Landholt headed a committee that brought in the suggested approval of the Constitution.

Thomas W. Samuels was head of the committee that approved the appointment of judges, rather than selection by election.

Donald G. Baird, president of the Decatur Bar Association, said the action of the executive committee is being submitted to the members of the association.

Rank and file bar members will be asked to vote on the recommendations. The results of the bar action will be announced next week, Baird said.

The committee action in Decatur follows a previous stand recently taken by the Illinois Bar Association following a poll of state members.

COMMITTEE OPENS OFFICE *Decatur suburb 11/25/70*

The Macon County Citizens Constitution Committee opened its headquarters in Decatur today in a rather unique manner. Mayor James Rupp arrived at the 10:00 a.m. ceremony at 134 South Main Street riding a horse, and departed after the ceremony in a 1971 Cadillac.

Committee Chairman, F.G. Brown, said the horse and the new automobile were selected to symbolize the difference between the present Illinois Constitution, and the proposed 1970 Constitution which the committee supports.

The Mayor created a bit of a stir on Main Street as he trotted up to committee headquarters astride a horse from the Flying Ranch. On hand to greet him were Brown and other members of the committee, members of the League of Women Voters, and representatives of the Macon County Farm Bureau and the United Auto Workers Union. All these organizations support the new Constitution.

The Mayor's been a good sport about this," Brown said, "and we appreciate his support

of the document. You have to be pretty dedicated to get up on a horse on a cold day like today."

Between now and the December 15th vote on the new constitution, the citizens committee will work to support passage of the document. Literature will be distributed and is available at the headquarters office...a speakers bureau is being organized...and voters having questions about the constitution may call the office for information. The number is 423-5157.

Desegregation Report Is Sent

By Lois M. Moore

Decatur League of Women Voters, along with other leagues in the country, has sent a report on school desegregation to the league's national human resources committee.

The committee requested leagues to send illustrated statements to the league's national office in Washington, D. C.

Education is one of the subjects studied by the human resources committee.

The national office will use information from the various leagues in the country to prepare its presentation before the Senate Select Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity. Sen. Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota is the chairman.

The request from the national league committee referred to the fact that "extensive hearings, under way periodically since April of this year, have included statements from key national figures on the educational effects of segregation and desegregation; education for the urban core; the relationship between housing, jobs and education and on the economics of equal educational opportunity."

The human resources committee presentation may be in mid-January, according to recent information.

The Decatur report is almost a three-year history, Mrs. Robert C. Schade, Decatur league president, said.

It begins with a Chicago meeting attended by some Board of Education members and some school personnel.

This meeting preceded the formation of the Community Commission on Integration (CCI).

The report covers the formation of the CCI and its subsequent plans for secondary and elementary schools, along with some information on hearings and meetings.

It also mentions the school board elections of 1969 and 1970 and the effects, plus the redistricting plan adopted by the board in May of this year.

It also mentioned some present information, including the public's interest in other public school areas, such as textbooks.

Mrs. Schade said newspaper clippings to illustrate different periods were sent along with the report. This was requested by the national committee of its member groups.

TOMORROW

Is A Day Of Decision

VOTE

For The 1970 Illinois C

- **Make possible** the exemption of food, medicine and necessities from sales taxes---impossible now!

- **Prohibit** specifically a graduated state income tax --- no limits in the present Constitution

- **Guarantee** that property tax relief can be granted in the form of homestead exemptions or rent credits--- forbidden by the 1870 Constitution.

- **Commit** the State to improve public

Area Preferred 1-Man Districts

Charter Opposed Here

By Glen R Cooper
Macon County voters, in
Tuesday's referendum:

— Rejected the 1970 Constitu-
tion.

— Upheld a special provision
for single-member House
districts.

— Accepted a provision that
judges be elected.

— Upheld the death
penalty.

— Rejected a plan to lower the
voting age to 18 years.

The charter was rejected on a
vote of 9,359 against and 8,937 in
favor.

The charter also failed to win
the necessary votes to have a
majority.

There were 18,600 votes cast in
Macon County and a majority
vote would have to be 9,331
votes in favor of the charter.

This shows the charter vote
was 364 below the required
number for a majority.

Records of County Clerk
William M. Tangney shows that
about 31 per cent of the 110
voting precincts in the county
shows that the opposition to the
Constitution came from the
eastside precincts of Decatur
and the rural townships.

The vote tabulation also shows
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It is apparent that many
electors passed their vote on the
charter but marked ballots for
one or more of the special pro-
visions.

The vote on the special pro-
posals had no effect if the
charter vote failed.

The governing factor in Macon
County is the results from the
statewide tabulation.

The breakdown of the vote on
the special provisions shows this
result in Macon County:

1-A (Multi-member House
districts), 7,551.

1-B (Single-member House
Districts), 9,301.

2-A (Election of judges),
10,837.

2-B (Appointment of judges),
6,632.

Abolishing the death penalty,
6,327 yes and 11,238 no.

Lowering voting age, 8,099 yes
and 9,596 no.

Tangney said there will be a
cavass of the county vote
Thursday in his office. Even
though the referendum was on a
nonpartisan basis, the cavass
will be supervised by the
Democratic and Republican
party chairmen, or their

Do you approve the proposed 1970
Constitution? Y- 8,937
N- 9,359

1.

WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING PROVISIONS
SHALL THE LEGISLATIVE ARTICLE OF THE
PROPOSED 1970 CONSTITUTION CONTAIN CON-
CERNING THE ELECTION OF REPRESENTA-
TIVES TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY?

1A. Election of the 177 members
of the House of Representa-
tives from multi-member dis-
tricts by cumulative voting. 7,551

OR

1B. Election of the 177 members
of the House of Representa-
tives from single member dis-
tricts. 9,301

2.

WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING PROVISIONS
SHALL THE JUDICIAL ARTICLE OF THE PRO-
POSED CONSTITUTION CONTAIN CONCERNING
THE SELECTION OF SUPREME, APPELLATE
AND CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES?

2A. The election by the voters of
Judges nominated in primary
elections or by petition. 10,837

OR

2B. The appointment of Judges by
the Governor from nominees
submitted by Judicial Nomi-
nating Commissions. 6,632

SHALL THE 1970 CONSTITUTION CONTAIN
PROVISIONS:

3.

Abolishing the death penalty? Y- 6,327
N- 11,238

4.

Lowering the voting age to 18? Y- 8,099
N- 9,596

Complete, unofficial Macon County vote

Cook County Too Strong

Area Rejects Constitution

Central Illinois voters overwhelmingly rejected the new Illinois Constitution Tuesday, but their votes were no competition for the "yes" votes of Cook County.

Central Illinois voters were also on the losing side on two of the four separate issues on the ballot — cumulative voting and lowering of the voting age.

Downstate residents voted to eliminate the cumulative voting system of electing state representatives, feeling that the alternative, single member districts, would give them better representation. But Chicago area residents voted strongly to retain cumulative voting, overriding the downstate vote.

Central Illinois voters rejected the proposal to lower the voting age to 18 but again their vote was overridden by Cook County voters who favored the proposal.

Both Central Illinois and Cook County voters agreed not to abolish the death penalty and to continue electing judges, rather than appointing them.

A breakdown of voting on each proposition in counties in The Daily Review circulation are follows. All figures represent the vote with all precincts reported.

CHRISTIAN — all precincts reporting; constitution, yes 2,072, no 4,734. Cumulative voting 2,762; single member districts 3,006. Election judges 4,735; appointment judges 1,220. Abolishing death penalty yes 1,801, no 4,490. Lowering voting age to 18 yes 2,210, no 4,331.

DEWITT — all precincts reporting, constitution, yes 1,391, no 2,289. Cumulative voting 1,527; single member districts 1,815. Election judges 2,658; appointment judges 822. Abolishing death penalty yes 1,124, no 2,399. Lowering voting age yes 962, no 2,618.

DOUGLAS — all precincts reporting, constitution, yes 1,391, no 2,289. Cumulative voting 1,527 single member districts 1,815. Election judges 2,658; appointment judges 822. Abolishing death penalty yes 1,124, no 2,399. Lowering voting age yes 962, no 2,618.

MOULTRIE — all precincts reporting; constitution, yes 1,031, no 1,521. Cumulative voting, 1,068; single member districts, 1,217. Election judges, 1,862; appointment judges 513. Abolishing death penalty, yes 771, no 1,545. Lowering voting age, yes 812, no 1,649.

PIATT — all precincts reporting; constitution, yes 1,124, no 2,108. Cumulative voting, 1,267; single member districts, 1,639. Election judges, 2,210; appointment judges, 863. Abolishing death penalty, yes 963, no 2,122. Lowering voting age, yes 1,101, no 2,002.

SHELBY — all precincts reporting; constitution, yes 1,635, no 3,478. Cumulative voting, 2,050; single member districts, 2,428. Election judges, 3,652; appointment judges, 1,063. Abolishing death penalty, yes 1,256, no 3,567. Lowering voting age, yes 1,669, no 3,249.

Related stories on pages 1, 56

LAST KING

Croesus was the last king of Lydia in Asia Minor and accumulated great riches.

Review 12/16/70

Area Preferred 1-Man Districts

Charter Opposed Here

By Glen R Cooper

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The vote tabulation also shows that 9,359 voters opposed the Constitution and 11,238 opposed abolishing the death penalty.

It is apparent that many electors passed their vote on the charter but marked ballots for one or more of the special provisions.

The vote on the special proposals had no effect if the charter vote failed.

The governing factor in Macon County is the results from the statewide tabulation.

The breakdown of the vote on the special provisions shows this result in Macon County:

1-A (Multi-member House districts), 7,551.

1-B (Single-member House Districts), 9,301.

2-A (Election of judges), 10,837.

2-B (Appointment of judges), 6,632.

Abolishing the death penalty, 6,327 yes and 11,238 no.

Lowering voting age, 8,099 yes and 9,596 no.

Tangney said there will be a canvass of the county vote Thursday in his office. Even though the referendum was on a nonpartisan basis, the canvass will be supervised by the Democratic and Republican party chairmen, or their representatives, and members of Tangney's office.

The vote in the referendum was by the traditional paper ballots and not on voting device punchcards.

Tabulation of the ballots by the judges was also done by hand.

Tangney said this procedure did not delay greatly getting the results released to the public.

Tabulation of the votes cast in the 110 precincts of the county was completed shortly after 10 p.m. Tuesday.

Tangney commended the election judges and others who worked in the referendum.

He said as soon as the canvass is completed, the results will be forwarded to the office of the secretary of state for certification.

Do you approve the proposed 1970 Constitution? Y- 8,937 N- 9,359

1.

18,296

WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING PROVISIONS SHALL THE LEGISLATIVE ARTICLE OF THE PROPOSED 1970 CONSTITUTION CONTAIN CONCERNING THE ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY?

1A. Election of the 177 members of the House of Representatives from multi-member districts by cumulative voting. 7,551

OR

1B. Election of the 177 members of the House of Representatives from single member districts. 9,301

2.

16,852

WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING PROVISIONS SHALL THE JUDICIAL ARTICLE OF THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTION CONTAIN CONCERNING THE SELECTION OF SUPREME, APPELLATE AND CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES?

2A. The election by the voters of Judges nominated in primary elections or by petition. 10,837

OR

2B. The appointment of Judges by the Governor from nominees submitted by Judicial Nominating Commissions. 6,632

SHALL THE 1970 CONSTITUTION CONTAIN PROVISIONS: 17,469

3.

Abolishing the death penalty? Y- 6,327 N- 11,238

4.

17,565

Lowering the voting age to 18? Y- 8,099 N- 9,596

17,695

Complete, unofficial Macon County vote

Historic Breakthrough for Illinois State Given Flexibility

—Chicago Daily News

IN A HISTORIC breakthrough, Illinois voters have approved a new constitution to replace the state's century-old charter. Through voting on the special propositions did not show the same spirit of progressiveness, adoption of the basic document gives the state and its subdivisions the flexibility they have long needed to cope with the increasingly complex problems of modern society.

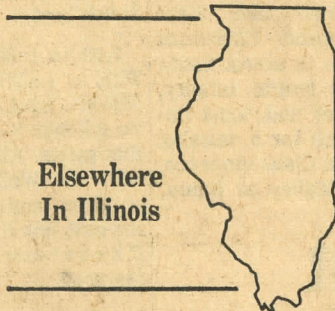
It will not be up the General Assembly, Gov. Ogilvie and local government leaders to implement the 1970 constitution in keeping with the mandate handed down by the voters in Tuesday's special election.

The overwhelming sentiment for constitutional reform surprised even some of its more optimistic backers, who had expected a closer outcome. On the practical side, approval of the charter provides new tools to deal with hundreds of problems that could not be foreseen when the 1870 constitution was adopted. Even more impressive was the demonstration of a new spirit in Illinois — a spirit that belies its reputation as a stronghold of reaction and isolation from the realities of contemporary life. In voting as they did, Illinoisans showed themselves more progressive-minded and aware of 20th Century challenges than did the residents of more than a half dozen states, including New York, which have rejected constitutional revision in recent years.

The Illinois vote, moreover, reflected appreciation of a task masterfully done by the constitutional convention which was made up of delegates broadly representative of the state's diverse social, economic, geographic and political elements. While many voters undoubtedly had reservations about some of the charter's provisions, they nonetheless recognized that no document of this type could please everybody — that it inevitably had to fall back on compromise and accommodation for widespread acceptance.

Despite the campaign of misrepresentation, ignorance and fear waged by the charter's foes, it proved of little avail among thoughtful voters who were convinced that the document's good points considerably outweighed its flaws. The support of the charter by both major parties and the state's leading civic, professional, church, business and independent union organizations exerted far more influence than did the opposition expressed by right-wing extremists and some normally respectable organizations which should have known better.

The negative impact of a light vote Downstate, where opposition ran strong, was overcome by a much heavier turnout in Chicago and Cook County suburbs, where support ran better than 2 to 1. Mayor Daley's Democratic organization was especially effective in



mustering a heavy majority for the charter, and The Daily News, which had called upon the mayor to exercise leadership in the fight, is glad to acknowledge

that he did an outstanding job. It should not be lost on those convention delegates, including some independents from Chicago, who took a perverse pleasure in trying to cross up the Chicago Democratic delegation — even when it was not warranted.

The main battle has been won at the polling booth by the Illinois voters who marked their ballots to assure a better future for themselves and their children. Now it is up to our elected officials to show a commensurate sense of responsibility.

Learned From Others

A Step Forward

—Chicago Tribune

THE APPROVAL of a new constitution by Illinois voters is an event of national importance as well as a step forward for Illinois. Since 1967, new state charters have been defeated in seven other states. Some of the rejections resulted from efforts to do too much at one time, but most of them were caused by campaigns of fear financed by officeholders and others whose jobs were jeopardized.

The Illinois Constitutional Convention profited by the mistakes made in other states. Its proposals were modest, and most of them were compromises. Four controversial issues were submitted separately and did not threaten the main document.

Opposition to the new constitution therefore was fragmented. There were the labor leaders who wanted to give the legislature unlimited taxing powers — a proposal which would have sealed the doom of the charter. But the labor leaders are intelligent men; they recognized the many merits of the constitution, and they evidently decided not to conduct an aggressive campaign. At any rate, a great many union members obviously voted in favor of the new constitution.

Opposition also came from a group called Save Our Suburbs, which issued a pamphlet charging that the constitution would lead to "confiscatory taxation, unlimited spending, metropolitan regional government." The pamphlet contained many misstatements and misrepresentations, and no doubt it deluded some voters. But the constitution won in the Chicago suburbs, as well as in the city. The vote in the county as a whole was two to one yes.

Downstate the vote was light, indicating remarkable indifference or lack of understanding of the issues. Downstaters as a whole rejected the constitution by a margin of about 100,000 votes. This was consistent with a voting pattern that goes back many years. A good many downstate counties have never

voted for any constitutional change.

The credit for the constitution's victory belongs to many Illinoisans, living and dead. Every governor for more than 50 years has pleaded for modernization, and most legislators have acknowledged the need of changes. The League of Women Voters has been toiling quietly in this vineyard for 30 years, even when the cause seemed hopeless for many reasons of practical politics.

The recent campaign enlisted the support of almost every responsible statewide organization. Organizations which expressed disapproval were mostly those with some special ax to grind. A good deal of the downstate opposition probably was generated by local officeholders whose jobs could be abolished under the new constitution.

The new charter becomes effective on July 1. The state legislature then must enact many new laws to put the constitutional changes into effect. Drafting of these laws should begin as soon as possible; so the new General Assembly should act accordingly.

Exercise of Freedom

—Chicago Sun-Times

ILLINOIS CITIZENS have taken part in an extraordinary exercise of freedom. They ordered a new Constitution written, chose the men and women deemed most qualified to write it, and on Tuesday they adopted it as the state's basic law. The framing of a constitution is indeed the people's business, and the people of Illinois have earned the privilege of pride.

The government of the state will no longer be rigid and limited as it has been under the 1870 charter. The government now can be flexible and responsive to needs of urban as well as rural areas. It can play a proper role in the American federal system. So can the cities, which, for the first time, will have home rule and a

forceful voice in shaping their own futures.

There are states which have rejected proposed constitutions in recent years. It is sufficient here to say that tribute is due the delegates of the Sixth Illinois Constitutional Convention. They kept their heads on straight during the long and wearisome deliberations and emerged with a document acceptable to the voters. We look forward to seeing Con-Con delegates in the General Assembly and in other high office.

Lastly, there is special tribute to be paid. Samuel W. Witwer of Kenilworth, whom we endorsed for the Con-Con presidency, merits the thanks of the state for his service in that post and for his 25 years of effort on behalf of constitutional reform. The reform is now embodied in the Illinois Constitution of 1970.

School Desegregation Report Given

By Ron Ingram

"The Decatur situation has become a test of the democratic system of balancing majority rule with minority rights."

That is the conclusion of the Decatur League of Women Voters' report on school desegregation which is being sent to the league's national human resources committee.

The national office will use information from various league chapters across the country to prepare its presentation before the Senate Select Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity, which has held a number of hearings since April.

The Decatur League's report states:

"We feel that the Decatur experience offers some suggestions to other communities concerned with de facto segregation.

"Before formation of a (Integration) plan, a calendar of community education should be devised. To shape an attitude of acceptance of the need for integration, the public must first understand that need.

"If the community is to willingly accept major changes and some inconveniences, it must know how the results will benefit all.

"The school district personnel should be closely involved in the planning from the start. Here also, is a need to know and accept the reasons. Then the traditional community respect for teachers could be used to educate the public.

"Professional expertise could and a

School Action, and the polarization of the community.

—The redistricting plan adopted in May by the Board of Education.

—The petition for injunction against this plan, filed in U.S. District Court by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

Taking up the current aspects of Board of Education actions, the report states:

"School Board actions now reflect the community attitude of conservatism and traditionalism.

"One board member who has

H + R Sunday
12/13/70

optimistic backers, who had expected a closer outcome. On the practical side, approval of the charter provides new tools to deal with hundreds of problems that could not be foreseen when the 1870 constitution was adopted. Even more impressive was the demonstration of a new spirit in Illinois — a spirit that belies its reputation as a stronghold of reaction and isolation from the realities of contemporary life. In voting as they did, Illinoisans showed themselves more progressive-minded and aware of 20th Century challenges than did the residents of more than a half dozen states, including New York, which have rejected constitutional revision in recent years.

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The new charter becomes effective on July 1. The state legislature then must enact many new laws to put the constitutional changes into effect. Drafting of these laws should begin as soon as possible; so the new General Assembly should act accordingly.

— Chicago Sun-Times

ILLINOIS CITIZENS have taken part in an extraordinary exercise of freedom. They ordered a new Constitution written, chose the men and women deemed most qualified to write it, and on Tuesday they adopted it as the state's basic law. The framing of a constitution is indeed the people's business, and the people of Illinois have earned the privilege of pride.

The government of the state will no longer be rigid and limited as it has been under the 1870 charter. The government now can be flexible and responsive to needs of urban as well as rural areas. It can play a proper role in the American federal system. So can the cities, which, for the first time, will have home rule and a

prepare its presentation to the Senate Select Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity, which has held a number of hearings since April.

The Decatur League's report states:

"We feel that the Decatur experience offers some suggestions to other communities concerned with de facto segregation.

"Before formation of a (integration) plan, a calendar of community education should be devised. To shape an attitude of acceptance of the need for integration, the public must first understand that need.

"If the community is to willingly accept major changes and some inconveniences, it must know how the results will benefit all.

"The school district personnel should be closely involved in the planning from the start. Here also, is a need to know and accept the reasons. Then the traditional community respect for teachers could be used to educate the public.

"Professional expertise could

Exercise of Freedom

forceful voice in shaping their own futures.

There are states which have rejected proposed constitutions in recent years. It is sufficient here to say that tribute is due the delegates of the Sixth Illinois Constitutional Convention. They kept their heads on straight during the long and wearisome deliberations and emerged with a document acceptable to the voters. We look forward to seeing Con-Con delegates in the General Assembly and in other high office.

Lastly, there is special tribute to be paid. Samuel W. Witwer of Kenilworth, whom we endorsed for the Con-Con presidency, merits the thanks of the state for his service in that post and for his 25 years of effort on behalf of constitutional reform. The reform is now embodied in the Illinois Constitution of 1970.

School Action, and the polarization of the community.

—The redistricting plan adopted in May by the Board of Education.

—The petition for injunction against this plan, filed in U.S. District Court by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

Taking up the current aspects of Board of Education actions, the report states:

"School Board actions now reflect the community attitude of conservatism and traditionalism.

"One board member, who has served since 1967 and consistently opposed integration efforts, is now board president (John E. Fick). His position has been that his responsibility is to carry out the wishes of the majority, as shown by election results.

"The interests of this majority has now extended into areas other than integration. In years previous to the CCI, the public was largely apathetic about school matters except those involving money.

"No tax rate increase for the education fund of the district has been passed since 1956. Since 1967 and the polarization of the community over integration, many school issues have become controversial and widely discussed at school board meetings, radio 'talk shows' and in newspaper 'letter to the editor' columns.

"Some of the recent issues of concern are discipline, textbook content, administration appointments and innovative programs."

Review
1/7/71

Air Pollution League Topic

Air pollution will be discussed and a consensus taken on what should be done about it at two League of Women Voters meetings next week.

League members will meet at 9:15 a.m. Tuesday at Westminister Presbyterian Church, 1360 W. Main St.

A second meeting will be held at 7:30 p.m. Wednesday in the home of Mrs. Gerald A. Redford of 1553 W. Main St.

Members of the league's environmental quality committee will conduct the meeting.

Results of the meetings will be sent to the national league headquarters to help determine the league's national approach to air pollution.

Sunday
Herald & Review

1/17/71

League Proud Of Library

The League of Women Voters congratulates the city of Decatur on the opening of its fine new library.

Back in 1965, following a two-year study of the needs of the library, the League decided to support promotion and planning of a new main library building.

The study pointed out that the old facility contained less than half the floor space needed to serve a community of this size, and had many additional inadequacies such as structural weakness, insufficient seating capacity, lack of public restrooms, audio-visual rooms, group meeting space, music-listening facilities; and inaccessibility to the library collection by the public because of a lack of stairwells, doorways, crowded stacks and no elevators. Aged and handicapped persons were unable to use the library because of the many steps.

The League worked for public awareness of the need for a new main library building because outmoded and inefficient facilities and location were hurting the ability of the library to serve Decatur adequately.

Our beautiful new library in the converted Sears Building (completed at one third the cost of construction of a new building) will fill the needs of the community in the areas listed above. It also fills us all with a sense of community pride in a job well done.

Mrs. Robert Schade
President

Mrs. C. V. Crow, Chairman
Library Resources Committee

Congress^{2/3/71} To Be Topic

"Congress and the Contemporary Quality Crisis" will be the subject of a talk by Dr. William L. Morrow at 7:30 p.m. Feb. 9 in the Decatur Public Library, 247 E. North St.

Dr. Morrow, associate professor of political science at De Pauw University in Greencastle, Ind., will speak at the public meeting sponsored by the League of Women Voters.

An authority on contemporary political systems in the United States, Dr. Morrow is the author of the book "Congressional Committees."

He served as special assistant to Sen. W. Stuart Symington of Missouri and Rep. Lee Hamilton of Indiana under an American Political Science Association Congressional Fellowship in 1965-66.

Dr. Morrow is listed in "Outstanding Young Men of America, 1970."

Decatur, Illinois, Sunday, February 14, 1971

Bonds Economical

On Tuesday the Decatur Sanitary District will ask voters to approve two separate bond issues. The first proposal asks that \$1,750,000 in bonds be authorized for improvement of waste treatment plant facilities, and the second proposal asks that \$750,000 in bonds be authorized for extension of intercepting sewers and improvement of pumping stations. We strongly urge you to vote yes on both issues.

The total cost of the first project (improvement of waste treatment plant facilities) will be \$7,125,000, but Decatur will receive about 50 per cent of this cost from the federal government and about 25 per cent from the state. The financial burden for Decatur residents will therefore be considerably reduced if Decatur residents approve the bond issue.

It should be noted that Decatur now is number nine on the priority list to receive federal funds. In order to meet new, strict water quality standards, these improvements must be made, and if Decatur voters do not approve the bond issue,

we may jeopardize our priority position with the federal government and could be forced to pay a much greater percentage of the cost of these improvements.

The total cost of the second project (intercepting sewer extension and pumping station improvement) will be \$1,550,000. The bond issue asks for \$750,000, and the remainder of the cost will come from available funds and possibly some federal funds.

Voters should also be aware that the 1953 bond issue will be completely retired by Dec. 1, 1972 (from the tax levy of 1971). Because that bond issue was for a greater amount than the bond issues now being sought, there will be no increase in taxes due to the present bond issues.

Karl Weinman

Environmental Quality

Committee

Ruth Schade

President

League of Women Voters

Candidates To Speak^{Review 2/14/71}

Candidates for the Decatur City Council primary election have been invited to speak Thursday at the League of Women Voters candidates meeting.

The session will be from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. at the Decatur Public Library, North and Franklin streets.

A question and answer period will follow short introductory statements by the candidates.

There are 15 candidates for the Feb. 23 City Council primary election.

Primary Next Tuesday

Council Candidates' Views

Bolz



Henry H. Bolz

EDITOR'S NOTE — Fifteen candidates are seeking six nominations as Decatur city councilmen in the primary election next Tuesday. The Decatur League of Women Voters has asked each candidate for information on his education and qualifications for office, and has posed two questions to each candidate. The Review today begins publication of this information, as it was supplied to the newspaper by the league. Publication will be in alphabetical order.

facilities and improve blighted areas are needed. If current discussions and studies indicate a need for a junior college for the Decatur area, the City Council should join citizens in advocating this facility, if and when they do.

Now that the Kirkland and Griswold buildings have been added to Millikin Campus, we should encourage the cultural and athletic and other programs to make the fullest possible use of these facilities for the men, women and children of this area. We should continue in touch with Millikin University and its plans and needs as initiated by the late President Paul McKay, with whom the council worked closely, and help as we are able to carry out its ideals and plans for excellence and greatness.

John F. Dunn

John F. Dunn, 34, of 523 Sheffield Dr.

Education: B.S. in chemical engineering, University of Notre Dame; J.D. in law, University of Notre Dame.

Occupation: Attorney at law, Morey and Dunn.

Additional training and experience: Member local, state and American Bar Association, board member Decatur Mental Health Center, coordinator of Halfway House project; board member and vice president of YMCA, 1970 membership campaign chairman; board member Catholic Charities of Decatur; steering committee of FISH of Decatur.

Why do you wish to be a member of the Decatur City Council — Decatur is a city with great potential. However, in order to move ahead in the manner that citizens of our community deserve, new ideas and fresh approaches are needed to meet the complicated challenges that face our municipalities in the '70s. To get the job done, Decatur needs responsible, youthful leadership on the part of those qualified by background and experience to analyze and solve our problems on a community-wide basis in the interests of all our citizens. I have been active in numerous community service projects, serving on several United Fund agencies and working with people at all levels. This service is rewarding. I would welcome the opportunity to broaden my base of service to our city by taking an active role in city wide leadership as a city councilman.

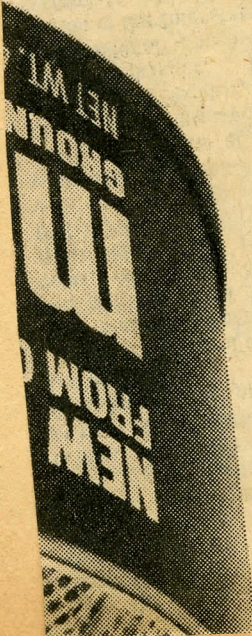
Urgent needs — Completion of the Oakley project, construction of the Interstate highway link up, better housing, action on the urban renewal projects, and review of spending programs to



John F. Dunn

eliminate wasteful practices and cut inefficiency are obviously matters of urgent concern to our community. Less obvious, but equally important is the need to develop a positive community attitude supported by a solid base of genuine citizen involvement in worthwhile projects. Boards and governmental units at all levels need to know what the voters really are concerned about. If our citizens speak out and if those elected to positions of leadership are not only the ones best qualified by background and experience but those who are committed to listen, Decatur can face the challenges of the future with confidence. With the right leadership Decatur can hold and attract the people with work skills necessary to sustain its economic health. Good leadership will shape and direct growth so that the quality of life in housing, education, recreation and in all areas will be significantly upgraded. Decatur should assume its rightful role as leader among all communities in our state.

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Decatur City Primary Next Tuesday

Council Candidates' Views



Rev. Martin Luther Ellison

Rev. Ellison

Martin Luther Ellison, 62, of 1087 W. Cerro Gordo St.

Education: Grade School

Occupation: General Maintenance, Warren & Van Praag, Inc.

Additional training and experience: Minister for 40 years, which has kept me involved in making decisions for people from all walks and levels of life, race, creed and color. Have had courses in theology, English and general education since leaving school; one semester at Millikin University studying religions of mankind from the primitive age to current times. My travels in France, Germany and the Philippines added greatly to my experience and education. A very wide circle of evangelistic tours all across the country have acquainted me with the general conditions and needs of the country. I have a diploma in refrigeration (domestic and commercial).

Why do you wish to be a member of the Decatur City Council — Because I have loved people all my life and I think I can help. My plans are to restore much of what has been lost, that our area needs.

Urgent Needs — A change of atmosphere that will bring about the calmness of our area that we need so badly for our existence.

- 1. To cut taxes. Taxes must go down now.
- 2. To bridge the gap between the City Council and the public by going to the people in their own areas, asking and answering questions. When the council respects and turns to the people regarding some of their actions before it is completed, the people will do likewise for the council.
- 3. Less spending of tax money, without lowering the quality of service.
- 4. The people will be consulted in all cases of grave importance to them.
- 5. General street improvements.
- 6. No parking fees after 4 p.m. five days a week; Saturday free. Parking meters are spread over too wide an area, and beyond parking meters, there should be no parking limit. Fees and fines are too high.



Clarence R. Flint

C. R. Flint

Clarence R. Flint, 63, of 2114 W. William St.

Education: Decatur Public Schools; B.S. business administration, Millikin, 1930.

Occupation: City councilman, Housing Authority commissioner, investment management.

Additional training and experience: A life-long resident of Decatur, I know very well its history, its progress and its problems. My four years as a member of the council have prepared me for even more effective and meaningful service during a second term.

Why do you wish to be a member of the Decatur City Council — I have enjoyed my four years of service as a city councilman and think I have made a contribution to the orderly development of the city. In seeking a second term I continue to be motivated by a sincere desire to help bring the best possible city government to all the people of Decatur. Decatur is a good city. It can be a great one. I would like the opportunity to continue my efforts to this end through intelligent, compassionate, dedicated and I hope competent service.

I am prepared to give all the time and study necessary to prepare for informed decisions and responsible action on all proposals and issues. To that end I would make myself available, at any reasonable time, to confer with any group, organized or unorganized, and any individual who might have a proposal, suggestion or idea and help them get it before the city staff for study and before the council for discussion and decision.

Urgent needs — Implementation of the new state Constitution as it relates to city government.

- Urban renewal in the Torrence Park area.
- Low rent housing.
- Expanded water supply.
- Expansion of water treatment and distribution system.
- Storm sewers.
- Interstate highways.
- Expansion of parking space on western perimeter of the downtown area.



C. W. Gallagher

C. W. Gallagher

C. W. Gallagher, 52, of 1707 S. Country Club Rd.

Education: High school
Occupation: Locomotive engineer and vice general chairman of United Transportation Union, General Committee of Adjustment, Enginemen

Additional training and experience: I am an incumbent and have held this office four years. I have been active in union affairs for 20 years as well as representing labor on various committees prior to my election in 1967. I was appointed to these committees by Mayor Arnold. I have represented labor as well as the city of Decatur in hearings before the House and Senate in Washington, D.C. (Oakley Dam) and in Springfield to see the governor in regard to highway program.

Why do you wish to be a member of the City Council — I feel I can be of further service to Decatur and its citizens by speaking out on issues, and not afraid to do so. I have brought to the council a voice from the average working man. I am the first man to be elected to the council from the ranks of labor. All of the present men on the council are management, officials of companies, retired men or own their own business.

Urgent needs —

- 1. More housing for the elderly and the poor.
- 2. Retain passenger train service.
- 3. An understanding between the races.
- 4. Oakley Dam project.
- 5. New bus service for Decatur.
- 6. Attract new industries.
- 7. Build overpasses at heavy traveled school crossings to prevent any further killing of our school children.
- 8. Have full time police officer attend all grade schools, to instill in our children while they are in their formative years a respect for law and order and its policemen. Let them see and learn that policemen are not pigs but are here to help, not hinder. I feel very strong about this. We must counteract the militants' teachings and the lack of respect for law and order children get, even in their own home.

EDITOR'S NOTE — Fifteen candidates are seeking six nominations as Decatur city councilmen in the primary election next Tuesday. The Decatur League of Women Voters has asked each candidate for information on his education and qualifications for office, and has posed two questions to each candidate. The Review continues publication of this information, as it was supplied to the newspaper by the league. Publication will be in alphabetical order.



Lloyd G. Harrington

L. Harrington

Lloyd G. Harrington, 46, of 1168 W. Marietta St.

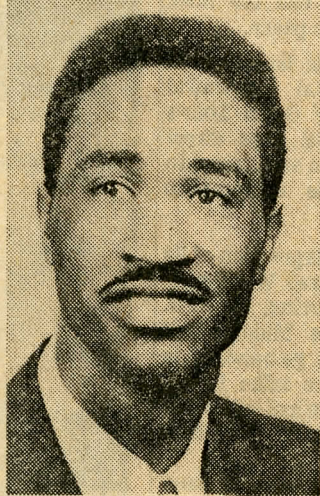
Education: High school
Occupation: Hourly employee, A. E. Staley Mfg. Co.; part time employee, Hargrave Security Inc.

Why do you wish to be a member of the Decatur City Council — I believe that it is time that someone besides management personnel do all of our thinking for us. I think that it is time that we, the working class, can think for ourselves.

Urgent needs of Decatur — To finish the I-72 Interstate now and to get the Oakley dam built. To do something about the unemployment problem. We have to get Lake Decatur cleaned up.

Decatur City Primary Next Tuesday

Council Candidates' Views



Jake J. Harris

Jake J. Harris

Jake J. Harris, 35, of 1019 West Tuttle St.

Education: 1962 B.S. degree in biology, Tennessee State University; 1970 M. Ed. degree in educational administration and supervision, University of Illinois.

Occupation: Assistant dean of students at Stephen Decatur High School.

Additional training and experience: Drafted recommendations for and participated in recruiting of black teachers for Decatur Public Schools; drafted recommendation for estab-



Alan Martin

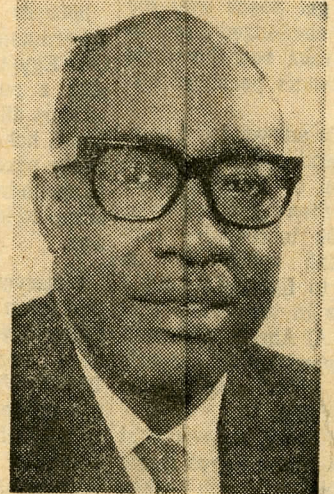
Alan Martin

Alan Martin, 30, of 11 Dakota Dr.

Education: Eisenhower High, Decatur; bachelor of science degree in economics and management from Millikin University, Decatur. Also attended North Carolina State; University of Tulsa; and University of Maryland.

Occupation: Industrial engineer, Wagner Castings Co., Decatur.

Additional training and experience: My education, military training, and work experi-



Rev. I. M. Muse

Rev. I. M. Muse

I. M. Muse, 48, of 538 North Dunham St.

Education: Two years in college.

Occupation: Minister of the New Canaan M.B.C.; counselor for Decatur Macon County Opportunities Corporation.

Additional training and experience: I have been active in community affairs. I have served on the Human Relations Commission. I have worked with the DMCOC for the past five years working with the poor. I have served as director for housing department with the DMCOC. I do know the needs of the people because I am working with them every day. I do feel that I am qualified to serve on the City Council.

Why do you wish to be a member of the Decatur City Council — Because I can better serve the people of Decatur. I can represent all the people. I can be able to bring a better relationship between the white and black and better understanding between the police department and the black people in the city. I will work hard to prevent a raise in taxes.

Urgent needs — Housing and George McGovern has

Washington (c) New York Times

Sought

ar in April

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il 2, 3 and 4 in the

Defense Robert F. Froehle.

headed by Asst. Secretary of Intelligence Agency. It will be Dec. 1, 1971, and all children will be 5 years old on or before

This applies to children who Wednesday.

enter kindergarten this fall will be in the community's schools

Mount Zion children who will Pre-school registration for all

district's 35 tea

had not been subjects of Army

spyng.

"I have talked with some

therefore, was unanimous.

A similar plan was in effect

during the 1969-1970 school year.

This, explained Wright, was the

principal reason for the board's

latest action.

Mount Zion Signup Set

The school b promises to "con to be as fair and all school person employees in dec a school district strength and pro "It is the m

SALE! SALE!

Sandwiches At s Italian Restaurant - DECATUR

Parents should register their children who have not attended kindergarten. It will be Dec. 1, 1971, and all children will be 5 years old on or before Wednesday.

COUPLE TAKI TO PROVE PO North Hollywood Robert Lobl and they are taking to prove the p harmful to huma Owners of couple began Wednesday in doses. That is than the avera sumes in a dai certificate and a as listing when the various childho medical examina- state law requir- begins, should be May 3. ents who cannot child Wednesday contact the prin- to make ar- o register before

Decatur City Primary Next Tuesday

Council Candidates' Views



Hope Norman

Hope Norman

Hope Norman, 27, of 2995 E. Wood St.

Education: Graduate of Lane College, Jackson, Tennessee, with bachelor of science degree in math and chemistry.

Occupation: Claim adjuster, State Farm Insurance Co., Decatur. I am a past school teacher in the Danville Public School system, Danville, Ill.

Additional training and experience: I am an active member of the community, including the NAACP. I am also an active member of the Impact Organization staff, which is a group oriented to fight drug problems here in the city of Decatur. Also, I am a Friendship House volunteer, which makes me active with the youth of Decatur. I have also been named one of the Outstanding Young Men of America, 1970 Edition. Therefore, because of my activities involving the city of Decatur and its citizens, where my interests mainly are, I feel that I more than qualify for the position of City Councilman.

Why do you wish to be a member of the Decatur City Council — I believe that if I could serve on the City Council, that this would give the opportunity to make the citizen more effective, and bring more citizen involvement into the city government. I do believe that if we had more citizen involvement in the city, that we would eliminate many of our problems. The only way that we can make this a more successful place for living for us all, is to get some effectiveness and cooperation from each and all. I hope that I may be able to do this.

Urgent needs of Decatur — Among the most important needs of the city of Decatur is bringing in industry and creating more jobs, so that we will eliminate some of the poor conditions that some of the people in Decatur are living under. If we could bring in more industry, such as the Oakley dam project, which would mean jobs, money, and resources for the city of Decatur, it would improve our living standards, and tend to help our housing problem. One of the other things I think is most needed in the city of Decatur is a junior college. This would not only improve and benefit the youth in the community, but would also return some of the revenue that we send to surrounding cities each year.



David L. Morgan

David Morgan

David L. Morgan, 40, of 44 North Country Club Rd.

Education: High school graduate.

Occupation: Senior engineering clerk, in electrical engineering department, Illinois Power Co.

Additional training and experience: Before seeking employment with IPC I was associated with my father in the grocery business. I have just completed my 16th year of employment with IPC. I am a veteran of the Korea conflict.

Why do you wish to be a member of the Decatur City Council — I wish to be a member of the Decatur City Council, so that I may help represent the people of Decatur. I feel that by being on the council I can best achieve my goal of helping to promote a city that is progressing in an atmosphere for the well-being of its citizens. In the past there has been very little representation by the working man. I believe that my election to the council would help to change this and give the working person a voice. At the same time, I realize that without a favorable atmosphere for business there would be less jobs. An expanding economy helps all citizens.

Urgent needs — I feel that if Decatur is to continue to grow it will be necessary for this community to actively support the Oakley reservoir; a junior college; I-72 including ingress and egress from the city; and an improved sanitary sewage system. We need to continue to work toward the elimination of blighted areas such as Torrence Park area. Crime and traffic accidents have been on the increase, stronger efforts must be made to make Decatur a safer place in which to work and live.

EDITOR'S NOTE — Fifteen candidates are seeking six nominations as Decatur city councilmen in the primary election next Tuesday. The Decatur League of Women Voters has asked each candidate for information on his education and qualifications for office, and has posed two questions to each candidate. The Review concludes publication of this information, as it was supplied to the newspaper by the league. Publication was in alphabetical order.



Thomas A. Piekutowski

T. Piekutowski

Thomas A. Piekutowski, 44, of 1401 N. McClellan Ave.

Education: Graduate of Decatur High School; two years evening courses at Millikin University.

Occupation: Traffic specialist.

Additional training and experience: Former vice president of Local 955, AIW; former president of DNA transportation fraternity. I have taken courses in professional business management; supervisory training; marketing; personnel and community relations; transportation management and analyzing alternatives. In the past I was chairman of a Cub Scout pack, commissioner of Garfield Boys Baseball, and advisor for Junior Achievers.

Why do you wish to be a member of the Decatur City Council — I feel that I can represent a different group of citizens who are not represented at this time. This in turn would provide new interest in the city government. I also believe that a stopping point must be reached in commercializing around our schools, and a need to eliminate the special use permit being issued by our Planning Commission and city advisors. The only way to accomplish these projects is to become a councilman.

What do you feel to be the most urgent needs of Decatur at this time — The most urgent need for the community of Decatur at this time is to close the communication gap. There is a definite lack of communications between the city officials and the general public. From my viewpoint, and the people who encouraged me to seek the position of councilman, too many decisions are made in favor of a few and not the majority. The present attitude of our good citizens who don't even bother to vote is that they feel that our government is no longer represented by the people and for the people. We must regain their confidence and return to that form of government.

A junior college, support for the Oakley dam, more positive moves controlling pollution, and synchronized traffic lights are urgently needed.



John W. Ziese

John W. Ziese

John W. Ziese, 43, of 1635 W. Forest Ave.

Education: B.S. business administration, Millikin University.

Occupation: President of Eakin, Inc.

Additional training and experience: President, Swain and Myers Assoc. Inc., five years (1964-1969).

Why do you wish to be a member of the Decatur City Council — All citizens should give to their community as much time as possible based on their particular skills and background. Decatur needs to get moving — younger people should be interested in their government. I will encourage this. Decatur is a good town, but it could be a great town.

Urgent needs — Provide additional employment opportunities through encouragement of the leaders to promote additional business and industry.

Reduction of the type of taxes which discourage new industry from locating in a community and present a less restrictive building code to commercial prospects.

Encourage a highway system to Decatur's retail market, which is to the south.

Women Voters Have Selected Mrs. Ohlsen

Mrs. Robert W. Ohlsen of 111 S. Westdale Ct. has been elected president of the League of Women Voters of Decatur.

Elected to serve with Mrs. Ohlsen during a luncheon Wednesday at the Decatur Club were:

First vice president, Mrs. John C. Weinman of 382 Delmar Ave.

Third vice president, Mrs. Frank Verbanac, 12 Dakota Dr.

Secretary, Mrs. J. William Coberly, 445 N. 35th St.

Directors of the league will be Mrs. Dennis Forbes of 12 Medial Dr., Mrs. Robert Forbes of 2 Forest Knolls, Mrs. James L. McVay of 3021 Lynwood Dr., Mrs. Marvin Cook Jr. of 42 Meadow Terrace, Mrs. David Marshall of 155 S. Glencoe Ave. and Mrs. Robert C. Schade of 142 Point Bluff Dr. (immediate past president).

MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1971

Congress Is Topic Of League

Congressional procedures and reforms will be the subject of a public meeting which will be held Wednesday by the League of Women Voters at Westminster Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. Robert Forbes of 12 Forrest Knolls, chairman of the local Congress Committee, will tell about her impressions and observations of Congress as they relate to the present league study of Congress. Mrs. Forbes recently returned from a statewide league trip to Washington, D. C., where members observed Congress in action and met with Sen. Adlai Stevenson and Rep. William L. Springer.

The meeting will begin at 7:30 p.m. with a film showing the progress of a flood control bill through Congress. Relationships between the three branches of government, procedures for framing legislation and ways to encourage passage of bills are emphasized.

A review of the 1970 Legislative Reorganization Bill that took effect with the opening of the 92nd Congress in January will be given.

Review 4/24/71

School Bill Fails 15-1

The Illinois House education committee voted Wednesday to give a do-not-pass recommendation to a bill prohibiting assignment of students to schools outside the attendance unit in which they reside.

State Rep. A. Webber Borchers, R-Decatur, the bill's chief sponsor, was the only committee member to vote in favor of the proposed bill.

The vote was 15 to 1 against a favorable recommendation.

The bill would have amended the state school code to require that attendance units established by a school board be contiguous and to permit pupils to attend school reasonably close to home.

Appearing as witnesses against the bill, during a committee hearing prior to the vote, were Harold Johnson, president of the Decatur branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Mrs. Robert Schade, president of the Decatur League of Women Voters; Horace G. Livingston Jr., publisher of the black newspaper "The Voice"; and Marvin S. Lieberman, former vice chairman of the Community Commission on Integration.

board. Review 4/30/71

Correction

Mrs. Robert W. Ohlsen is president of the Decatur League of Women Voters, not Mrs. Robert W. Schade as stated in an article in Thursday's Daily Review. Also, Mrs. Gerald Redford, represented the League at a hearing of the Illinois House Education Committee in Springfield Wednesday instead of Mrs. Schade as was reported to the Herald.