

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION BULLETIN

No. **1**

Prepared by
A MODERN CONSTITUTION for PENNSYLVANIA, Inc.

"We Meet With History"

Gov. Raymond P. Shafer

VOL. I — No. 1

DECEMBER 7, 1967

HARRISBURG, PA.

Broderick Heads Bi-Partisan Officers



The election of Lt. Governor Raymond J. Broderick as president of the Constitutional Convention, and Democrat Robert P. Casey

(Continued on Page 3)

Governor Shafer Opens First Limited Constitutional Convention

The opening of Pennsylvania's Fifth Constitutional Convention at twelve noon, December 1, was signaled by a gavel in the hands of Governor Raymond P. Shafer, and the first meeting of its type in the state since 1874 was underway.

The high-domed House of Representatives set the scene perfectly with its gleaming house lights and dignified decor. The opening ceremonies were meant to impart the serious nature of the convention to the participants, and even casual onlookers were visibly impressed.

The 163 convention delegates were exhorted by Governor Shafer to answer the legislative needs of Pennsylvanians, and not for the party they represented. "I urge you to constantly remind yourselves that you are seeking to change the

law of all our citizens, regardless of political labels." He also asked the assemblage to "bring meaningful reforms in which the people can place their faith and their future."

An enthusiastic, lighthearted mood prevailed among the delegates, in contrast to the somber attitude that would surround most of the three-month meeting.

Chief Justice John C. Bell of the State Supreme Court swore the delegates in during the morning hours, and in doing so he urged them to "consider every issue solely on the basis of what is wisest and best for Pennsylvania."

The pageantry was increased even more so by the playing of a musical prelude by the 335th Air National Guard Band. Then, just before noon, the governor was escorted to the center of the House floor by Sergeant-at-Arms John Gabriel, the colors were presented by the color guard of the 104th Armored Cavalry, Army National Guard, and Governor Shafer formally opened the convention.

163 Delegates Have Varied Backgrounds, Qualifications

The first survey of the 1967 Constitutional Convention produced three surprises:

1. *There are fewer lawyer-delegates than had been expected. In fact, they are outnumbered 3 to 2.*

2. *The Republican majority in the Convention is less than expected — 13 votes — giving encouragement to the proponents of a non-partisan convention.*

3. *With all but 17 of the delegates having attended college, the Convention may be the best educated and best informed elected assemblage in Pennsylvania history.*

The survey explodes fears that the Convention was "loaded with lawyers," and would be a "tool" for the Pennsylvania Bar Association. Of the 150 delegates elected on November 7th, only 60 are lawyers, 90 are not. Even including the 13 ex officio dele-

gates, there are 94 non-lawyers and 69 lawyers — a majority of 25 non-lawyer votes.

Among the lawyer-delegates, however, are some rather distinguished members of the Bar, including five former judges—W. Walter Braham, H. Clay Burkholder, Robert M. Fortney, Carleton T. Woodring and Robert E. Woodside.

Seven members of the Pennsylvania Bar Association's Committee on Project Constitution, which sparked the drive for modernizing the Constitution which culminated in this convention, are also among the delegates, plus a number of lawyers who have served the Commonwealth as Deputy Attorneys General and District Attorneys, and several attorneys who have been president of their state or county bar associations.

The study also revealed three delegates whose past service on charter commissions had prepared them for similar duties in the

(Continued on Page 3)

CONVENTION TO HEAR MODERN CONSTITUTION ORGANIZATION LEADER

Arthur B. Sinkler, president of Hamilton Watch Co., Lancaster, and a member of the board of directors of A Modern Constitution for Pennsylvania, Inc., will address the Convention on Monday, December 11. The day has been set aside to mark the efforts of Pennsylvania citizens in the drive for a revised state constitution.

Mr. Sinkler will represent the organization at the request of Modern Constitution's president, Richard C. Bond of Philadelphia, and Lt. Gov. Raymond P. Broderick, president of the convention.

Preparatory Committee Lays Firm Convention Framework

The gavel rap at noon on December 1 not only marked the opening of the Fifth Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, it marked the end of the first preparation committee for a constitutional convention in this state.

The concept of a preparation committee is comparatively new. Both the New York and Maryland constitutional conventions had preparatory committees consisting of important business and professional people from each district, but in drafting the bill calling for a convention, the Pennsylvania Legislature decided to constitute the top majority and minority officers of the House and Senate as the preparatory committee, naming Lt. Governor Raymond J. Broderick as its chairman. This would serve to utilize not only the varied business and professional experience each officer already had, but also the wealth of government and legislative knowledge the group possessed, resulting in a saving of time and expenditures, with a future bonus of a wider scope of opinion.

John Ingram, committee executive director, and on leave from the Pennsylvania Economy League, with the help of assistant executive director, Severino Stefanon, Secretary of the State Board of Education, guided the committee in assembling a legislative research group. This group consisted of Dr. David H. Kurtzman, state Superintendent of Public Instruction, who did research on the present constitution's financial article; Judge Burton R. Laub, dean of Dickinson's Law School, who researched the judicial article; Dr. William G. Willis, vice-president of Temple University, who handled research on the local

government article; and David Stahl, former attorney general and now solicitor for the city of Pittsburgh, who did research on legislative apportionment.

A series of studies, the result of hearings and independent research by this group, helped the formulation of what the convention should encompass. These exhaustive studies will serve as text material for constitutional conventions for several generations, and their compilation is one of the hallmarks of this convention. These studies are meant to be research material, rather than a series of recommendations to the convention.

The actual rules for the convention were drafted initially by the preparation committee, under Mark Gruell, secretary to the State Senate. The rules established safeguards against partisanship, including the delegates' seating order, selection of co-chairmen of equal merit and qualification on each committee, and an equal number of Republican and Democratic committee members, wherever possible.

The rules promulgated by Gruell were distributed to the delegates for their comments and, except for amendments to the seating arrangement, were adopted substantially without change.

The committee also set up a complete operating schedule for the convention, including bookkeeping, budget considerations, personnel, parking facilities, in short, a complete time-saving package.

The staff of the constitutional convention will be selected by the convention itself. The positions of parliamentarian, secretary, and public information director are among those to be filled, and it is hoped and expected that

DELEGATE CERTIFICATION

On November 7, Pennsylvania voters elected 150 candidates out of 246 nominees delegates to the Constitutional Convention. Within a little more than three weeks, the election of these 150 was certified, and, on November 29, a list of the delegates was compiled and released.

This was the result of effort by two men: Craig Truax, Secretary of the Commonwealth, and Russell Welsh, director of the Election and Commissions Bureau.

Through long hours and total concentration, and by following very closely the work of the local election boards across the state, Secretary Truax and Director Welsh were able to have the 150 names certified in time.

The names of 121 delegates were certified comparatively easily, in the case of senatorial districts including whole counties or in races that were not close contests, but the remaining 29 seats were in doubt for some time.

Many of these were in Philadelphia, where nine senatorial districts exist, because close to 5,000 absentee votes were almost impossible to credit to the particular district for which they were meant. That this impasse was overcome on schedule is a tribute to the efforts of Truax and Welsh, and only through these men was the list ready by November 29.

the preparatory committee members will be selected to many of these positions. In fact, Richard C. Bond, president of the Modern Constitution for Pennsylvania, Inc., pointed out, "After such a commendable performance, it would be unfortunate if members of the preparatory committee were *not* used as convention staff."

EXCERPTS FROM GOVERNOR SHAFER'S ADDRESS

The address by Governor Raymond P. Shafer at the convention opening was notable for its bipartisan tone. His speech asked the delegates to agree or disagree as "Pennsylvanians, not as Republicans, Democrats, or Independents," and he asked them to "forsake the selfish interests of today for the universal interests of tomorrow."

He reminded the delegates that the electors of Pennsylvania had given them an overwhelming mandate for a change, but, despite the fact that the limited nature of the convention had been brought out, its concentration on four subjects was a wise decision "especially in view of the fact that seven

new constitutional amendments were approved in May."

He further pointed out that "the people do not take lightly the thought of changing the basic law that anchors, balances and guides us in the way we govern ourselves." But he also mentioned that the delegates were there because the people of Pennsylvania decided that "their current basic law has not withstood the test of time."

Emphasizing that the convention had to be bipartisan to insure success, he mentioned the six months of bickering that befell the recent New York state constitutional convention, and asked the delegates to "act as unencumbered individual citizens of Pennsylvania."

"It is not my purpose to come before you

today with specific recommendations which this convention should adopt. To do so would be a violation of my call for unencumbered deliberations."

The governor reiterated his plea for a bipartisan convention continuously during his 13-minute speech, and he added, "Whether history records this meeting as one of greatness and excellence, or as one of insignificance and mediocrity, depends upon you 163 chosen delegates of the people."

In a final underscoring of what he hoped the convention to be, he said, "I urge you to constantly remind yourselves that the ultimate success, or failure, of this convention depends upon your dedication to bring meaningful reforms in which the people can place their faith and their future. For they will be your final judge in April."

BRODERICK HEADS

(Continued from Page 1)

of Scranton as first vice-president, marked the truly bipartisan nature of the convention.

Republican Frank A. Orban of Somerset was elected to the second vice-presidency, and Democrat James Michener of Bucks county is the parley's secretary.

This bipartisan group is the result of rules set forth by the convention Preparatory Committee to make certain that the revision will result in maximum benefits for the state overall, rather than for one political party. It is readily apparent to every convention participant that the very purpose of constitutional revision demands the casting aside of political considerations, if the state and its people are to be served.

To promote the bipartisan character of the convention, delegates are not likely to be seated in the conventional manner, with Republicans on one side and Democrats on the other. This would effectively minimize the gathering of pro-Republican or Democrat representatives during the daily sessions.

It is proposed that the eight standing committees and 16 subcommittees, whose members will be named by convention president Broderick, will have two co-chairmen, one from each of the two major parties. Each committee may also be composed of equal numbers from each party, wherever possible, to preserve the bipartisanship.

This concentrated effort to eliminate party allowances during the constitutional revision is in complete contrast to the outcome of the constitutional convention just held in the state of New York. There, six months of political maneuvering ended in an almost complete waste of taxpayers money and a great amount of time.

Delegates to the convention now underway in Pennsylvania have to accomplish their task in half the time allotted to the New York body, with less than one-fifth (\$1,750,000 as opposed to \$10 million) of the budget allocated for the New York convention.

BULLETIN PUBLISHING PLANS

The **Constitutional Convention Bulletin** will be published weekly for the duration of the convention.

We will attempt to supplement the regular news coverage of the Convention, so that the people of Pennsylvania will have the broadest possible information on its progress.

Publication may be skipped on weeks when the Convention recesses. It depends on what news of general interest might become available during these time-off periods.



A MESSAGE FROM

RAYMOND J. BRODERICK

President, 1967-68 Constitutional Convention

The Constitutional Convention is the greatest single opportunity in almost 100 years to make Government better — not only State Government but Local Government as well.

Governor Scranton, in his farewell message to the General Assembly, said: "The states have a few years to measure up, probably no more than a decade." Yes, we must revise our constitution if Pennsylvania is to measure up as a state.

Last May 16th, 1,141,000 Pennsylvanians voted "yes" for a limited constitutional convention. A majority of about one-half million voters mandated this convention.

Our Preparatory Committee was united in its determination that we shall not have a partisan Convention. We intend to engender the same bi-partisan spirit which made our campaign for 9 Yes Votes so successful last May. The issues of the Convention transcend party lines. This should be a convention of the people, for the people, by delegates determined to give Pennsylvania the best Constitution of any state in this Nation.

This Convention is the greatest single opportunity the people of Pennsylvania have had to make our government better since 1873.

The Convention can make Pennsylvania the best place in the world to work and play, to raise and educate our children and our children's children. It will give us the framework for that Commonwealth of Excellence which we all want.

163 DELEGATES

(Continued from Page 1)

constitutional convention: Americo V. Cortese, Judge Burkholder and John M. Scarlett.

At least 25 delegates have had wide experience in writing and rewriting constitutions. Foremost among them are former Governor William W. Scranton, former Lieutenant Governor Daniel B. Strickler, former Senator Robert P. Casey, and 17 others who are or have been in the General Assembly. Close behind are Judge Woodside, chairman of the Governor's Commission on Constitutional Revision in 1957-58, and M. Nelson McGeary, who served on the Commission.

But the most unusual — and perhaps least known — qualifications belong to Guy S. Swope, one of the co-authors of Japan's post-war Constitution; William F. Clinger, Jr., who participated in proposing revisions to the Virginia Constitution while he was a law student at the University of Virginia, and F. Garrett Richter, chief of the U. S. Armed Services policy group for post-war Germany.

In addition to Dr. McGeary, who heads Pennsylvania State University's Graduate School, the Convention is well endowed with

top educators: Lawrence L. Pelletier, president of Allegheny College; law professors Louis Manderino (Duquesne) and Joseph G. Tomascik (Wilkes); political science professor Roy Johnson of Thiel, and Clearfield Junior High School Principal George Shively.

At least two of the delegates who are also registered as paid lobbyists in the General Assembly, H. A. "Cappy" Thomson and Judge Woodside, have stated that they will forego any lobbying activities in the Convention on behalf of their clients. Other lobbyists have not made their intentions clear, as of our press time.

Of the categories checked, only justices of the peace came out as losers. The 163 delegates include only four who let it be known prior to the election that they were or had been members of the minor judiciary. At least four other present or past J.P.'s were defeated at the polls.

However, more than one-fourth of the delegates are connected with local government and politics, as present or former office holders. No one has advanced any theory as to what effect such a bloc might have on the final outcome of the Convention, if it has any effect at all.

CERTIFIED LIST OF DELEGATES TO THE 1967-1968 PENNSYLVANIA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

DELEGATE	DISTRICT	HOME	DELEGATE	DISTRICT	HOME	DELEGATE	DISTRICT	HOME
Aberman, Alan I.	(D) 2	1714 Addison Street, Philadelphia 19146	Gehrlein, A. J.	(D) 49	6207 Raymond Court, Erie 16505	Orban, Frank A., Jr.	(R) 30	R. D. 3, Felgar Rd., Somerset 15501
Allison, Gilbert J.	(D) 29	449 Arlington Street, Tamaqua 18252	Gerber, Richard	(D) 17	2098 Butler Pike, Plymouth Meeting 19462	Orlin, Ralph E., Sr.	(D) 39	Roosevelt Avenue, Youngwood 15697
Amsterdam, Gustave G.	(D) 7	5209 Woodbine Ave., Philadelphia 19131	Goldman, Harold H.	(R) 37	943 Ruth Street, Pittsburgh 15216	Otto, Henry P.	(R) 44	361 Long Road, Penn Hills, Pittsburgh 15235
Aurentz, Marie C.	(D) 43	5636 Forbes Avenue, Pittsburgh 15217	Goldstein, Joseph	(R) 5	6410 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia 19126	Paquerilla, Frank J.	(R) 35	945 Menloher Blvd., Johnstown 15905
Bogenstose, Donald W.	(D) 11	416 Spruce Street, West Reading 19602	Gouger, Matthew M.	(D) 33	R. D. 1, Waynesboro 17288	Pechan, Albert R.	(R) ex officio	903 Fifth Avenue, Ford City 16226
Baldrige, Robert W.	(R) 41	Post Office Box 117, Clarksburg 15725	Gray, William H., Jr.	(D) 3	1511 N. 16th Street, Philadelphia 19121	Pelletier, Lawrence L.	(R) 50	286 Jefferson Street, Meadville 16335
Baldus, David C.	(D) 38	628 S. Negley Ave., Pittsburgh 15232	Griffith, Georgette B.	(R) 24	Black Rock Road, Oaks 19436	Percey, James W.	(D) 27	Main and Pine Streets, Orangeville 17859
Baldwin, John F.	(R) 12	650 Cedarbrook Road, Upper Southampton 18966	Hannum, John B.	(R) 19	Unionville 19375	Popil, Edward	(D) 22	237 N. Cameron Ave., Scranton 18504
Bones, Gay B.	(D) 45	1396 Washington Blvd., McKeesport 15133	Harding, Philip L.	(D) 9	326 E. 24th Street, Chester 19013	Pott, George F.	(R) 40	518 Saxonburg Road, Pittsburgh 15238
Barron, David M.	(R) 33	373 W. Fifth Street, Lewistown 17044	Haffer, Leonard H.	(R) 29	R. D. 2, Box 173, Hegins 17938	Powell, Jerry	(R) 10	135 Violetwood Dr., Levittown 19057
Barry, Francis A.	(D) 45	1020 Fidelity Drive, Pittsburgh 15236	Henderson, Charles P.	(D) 47	1332 Midland-Beaver Road, R. D. 2, Industry 15052	Prendergast, James F.	(D) ex officio	340 Paxinosa Avenue, Easton 18042
Bashoff, Martin W.	(D) 6	8349 Algon Avenue, Philadelphia 19152	Heyburn, Weldon B.	(R) 9	Baltimore Pike & Brin- ton Lake Road, Concordville 19331	Quiles, German	(D) 3	2108 N. 4th Street, Philadelphia 19122
Benedict, Rachel P.	(R) 36	3209 W. Coulter St., Philadelphia 19129	Himes, Thelma D.	(R) 23	1645 Oakridge Place, Williamsport 17701	Rappaport, Samuel	(D) 1	812 Pine Street, Philadelphia 19107
Benfield, Walter A.	(D) 11	R. D. 1, Huff's Church, Alburtis 18011	Hocker, Blaine C.	(R) 15	"Cross Winds," 5700 Chambers Hill Road, Harrisburg 17111	Rea, Henry E., Jr.	(R) 37	121 Abbessville Road, Pittsburgh 15226
Bloom, Israel C.	(R) 46	145 Willmont Ave., Washington 15301	Hook, James	(D) 46	R. D. 2, Waynesburg 15370	Redick, John J.	(D) 37	1660 Steuben Street, Pittsburgh 15205
Braham, W. Walter	(R) 21	126 Hazelcraft Ave., New Castle 16101	Horne, Byron K.	(R) 48	317 Laurel Avenue, Lithitz 17543	Reynolds, Hobson R.	(R) 3	1522 N. 16th Street, Philadelphia 19121
Brennan, T. Robert	(D) 44	2201 William Penn Highway, Pittsburgh 15235	Hostetler, H. Richard	(D) 31	R. D. 2, Mifflintown 17059	Richter, F. Garrett	(R) 38	119 Bayard Place, Pittsburgh 15213
Broderick, Raymond J.	(R) ex officio	3408 Church Road, Overbrook, Phila- delphia 19151	Huggins, Richard L.	(R) 45	2900 Valley Street, McKeesport 15133	Roberts, John N.	(D) 20	Box No. 5, Mountain- home 18342
Brown, Beulah J.	(R) 21	R. D. 6, Butler 16001	Ivins, K. LeRoy	(D) ex officio	2170 Centre Avenue, Pittsburgh 15219	Rovner, Edward H.	(R) 4	6644 Sylvester Street, Philadelphia 19149
Buck, Herman M.	(R) 32	406 W. Berkeley St., Uniontown 15401	Jirulanto, Justin D.	(D) 18	2854 Linden Street, Beahletem 18017	Ruth, Gerald E.	(D) 28	2455 Raleigh Drive, York 17402
Bunting, Holbrook M., Jr.	(D) 26	730 Harvard Avenue, Swarthmore 19081	Johnson, Roy H.	(D) 50	3 Columbia Park, Greenville 16125	Sahli, Edward A.	(R) 47	209 McKinley Road, Beaver Falls 15010
Burkholder, H. Clay	(D) 13	504 State Street, Lancaster 17603	Kauffman, Bruce W.	(R) 17	518 Lafayette Road, Merion 19066	Scales, John N.	(D) 39	236 Maple Drive, Maplewood Terrace, Greensburg 15601
Butera, Robert J.	(R) ex officio	1926 Brandon Lane, Narristown 19401	Keller, John W.	(R) 33	221 East Third Street, Waynesboro 17268	Scarlett, John M.	(R) 49	135 W. 39th Street, Erie 16508
Cain, Herbert R., Jr.	(R) 7	1443 N. 55th Street, Philadelphia 19143	Keller, Marvin V.	(R) 10	Font Hill Apartments, Apt. 11, Doyle's- town 18901	Scott, Basil C.	(R) 50	361 Forker Blvd., Sharon 16146
Camardella, Samuel	(D) 5	5318 Magnolia Street, Philadelphia 19144	Kelly, Harry T.	(D) 8	4601 Springfield Ave., Philadelphia 19143	Scranton, William W.	(R) 22	Box 116, Dalton 18414
Caputo, Eugene A.	(D) 47	229 Elm Road, Ambridge 15003	King, Julian F.	(D) 2	1031 S. 18th Street, Bethlehem 18014	Sebastian, Robert M.	(R) 2	1900 John F. Kennedy Blvd., Apt. 1107, Philadelphia 19103
						Shapiro, David V.	(D) 12	627 Ches- Elkins Park 19117
						Sharon, Richard M.	(R) 24	MAIN ST. 19114

Casey, Robert P.	(D)	22	2002 N. Washington Ave., Scranton 18509	Kline, Ernest P.	(D)	ex officio	2209 Seventh Avenue, Beaver Falls 15010	Shertig, William D.	(D)	35	R. D. 1, Loreto Rd., Ebensburg 15931
Clark, Ralph A.	(R)	18	3644 Magnolia Drive, Easton 18042	Krill, Howard A.	(R)	29	Residence Park, Palmerton 18071	Shively, George W.	(R)	34	6 N. Fricourt, Clearfield 16830
Clinger, William F., Jr.	(R)	25	400 Poplar Street, Warren 16365	Lane, William J.	(D)	ex officio	R. D. 2, Box 455, Brownsville 15417	Stoemaker, Daniel W.	(R)	28	R. D. 1, Dallastown 17313
Conley, John A.	(D)	38	7033 Upland Street, Pittsburgh 15208	Laputka, Theodore R.	(R)	14	207 N. Laurel Street, Hazleton 18201	Strager, Isadore A.	(D)	7	4920 Locust Street, Philadelphia 19139
Corey, Samuel C.	(R)	24	900 Spring Avenue, Fort Washington 19034	Leach, Charles P., Sr.	(R)	41	533 Penn Street, New Bethlehem 16242	Silverman, Leon W.	(D)	1	1319 N. Franklin St., Philadelphia 19122
Cortese, America V.	(R)	1	912 S. 8th Street, Philadelphia 19147	Lee, Kenneth B.	(R)	ex officio	1 Lakewood Avenue, Eagles Mere 17731	Soloman, Joseph	(D)	21	102 Hazelcroft Ave., New Castle 16101
Cosetti, Joseph L.	(D)	42	428 Sulgrave Road, Pittsburgh 15211	Lee, Lewis B.	(R)	20	R. D. 2, Union Dale 18470	Sproggell, Barbara S.	(D)	24	Box 113, Old Church Road, North Wales 19454
Croop, Frank D.	(R)	27	209 E. Front Street, Berwick 18603	Leinbach, Thomas K.	(R)	11	222 State Street, Shillington 19607	Stout, William B.	(D)	46	Express Highway West, Benfleyville 15314
Cunningham, Fred E.	(D)	35	2312 Woodcrest Dr., Johnstown 15905	Leonard, Robert L.	(R)	36	4033 Annapolis Road, Philadelphia 19144	Strickler, Daniel B.	(R)	13	1134 Columbia Ave., Lancaster 17603
Curran, Robert E. J.	(R)	26	46 Overhill Circle, Media 19063	Levin, Benjamin J.	(R)	26	203 E. Fifth Street, Media 19063	Stroup, Stanley G.	(R)	ex officio	R. D. 2, Bedford 15522
Dailey, Edward M., Jr.	(D)	23	R. D. 2, Dushore 18614	Manderino, Louis L.	(D)	32	1944 Grand Blvd., Monessen 15062	Swope, Guy J.	(D)	15	214 Vineyard Road, Harrisburg 17104
Desmond, James L.	(R)	9	930 Saville Avenue, Edystone 19013	Mangery, Franklin A.	(R)	39	114 W. Pittsburgh St., Delmont 15626	Tate, Mercer D.	(D)	36	430 W. Allens Lane, Philadelphia 19119
Devlin, William J.	(R)	6	1008 Creswood Road, Philadelphia 19115	Markley, Marion E.	(R)	16	R. D. 1, Macungie 18062	Thomson, Harold A.	(R)	19	R. D. 1, Malvern 19355
Donaldson, Lee A., Jr.	(R)	ex officio	2648 Miller Drive, Allison Park 15101	Martioni, Dante	(D)	8	1840 W. Passunk Ave., Philadelphia 19145	Thornburgh, Richard L.	(R)	43	1067 Devon Road, Pittsburgh 15213
Donolow, Benjamin R.	(D)	ex officio	1804 Rittenhouse Sq., Philadelphia 19103	McGeary, M. Nelson	(R)	34	411 S. Sparks Street, State College 16801	Tomascik, Joseph G.	(D)	14	628 N. Franklin St., Wilkes-Barre 18702
Dumbauld, Peter T.	(D)	30	344 High Street, Somerset 15501	McGlynn, Charles A.	(D)	4	755 E. Willard Street, Philadelphia 19134	Tully, Dorothy K.	(R)	31	70 Eastgate Drive, Camp Hill 17011
Erwin, Howard R.	(R)	6	9515 Wistaria Street, Philadelphia 19115	Meyer, Edward H., Jr.	(R)	4	1531 Orthodox Street, Philadelphia 19124	Van Sant, John T.	(R)	16	432 N. 22nd Street, Allentown 18104
Fagan, Thomas L.	(D)	42	111 Roswin Drive, Pittsburgh 15226	Michael, Mildred D.	(R)	28	222 McKinley Ave., Hanover 17331	Waldron, J. Edward	(R)	42	3608 Laird Street, Pittsburgh 15212
Fawcett, Charlotte M.	(R)	12	2577 High Road, Huntingdon Valley 19006	Michener, James A.	(D)	10	Pipersville 18947	Warman, Edwin G.	(D)	32	30 Ridgeview Drive, Uniontown 15401
Fay, Frank M.	(D)	14	Calbeth Place, Hazleton 18201	Miller, Dorothy	(D)	43	2517 Larkins Way, Pittsburgh 15203	Welsh, Thomas H.	(D)	40	1003 Elmhurst Road, Pittsburgh 15215
Feather, Philip H.	(D)	48	301 S. Lancaster St., Annville 17003	Miller, Roy W.	(D)	16	829 S. 25th Street, Allentown 18103	Westerberg, Victor J.	(R)	25	630 Greaves Street, Kane 16735
Filson, Robert B.	(D)	41	RED 1, Mayport 16240	Moorhead, Douglas M.	(R)	49	R. D. 4, North East 16428	Whittum, Charles H., Jr.	(R)	17	207 Allee Road, Wayne 19087
Fineman, Herbert	(D)	ex officio	2291 Bryn Mawr Ave., Philadelphia 19131	More, Joseph M.	(R)	8	3155 S. 18th Street, Philadelphia 19145	Wilcox, Thomas E.	(R)	23	18 West Avenue, Wellsboro 16901
Fleming, Robert D.	(R)	ex officio	202 Brilliant Avenue, Pittsburgh 15215	Morton, James D.	(R)	44	1127 McCully Drive, Pittsburgh 15235	Wilmarth, Walter F.	(R)	20	Kingsley 18826
Fohl, Robert P.	(R)	40	127 Marie Drive, Pittsburgh 15237	Murray, Charles E., Jr.	(D)	5	6017 N. Water St., Philadelphia 19120	Woodring, Carleton T.	(D)	18	9 Second Terrace, Easton 18042
Forster, A. Hugh	(R)	13	1419 Valley Road, School Lane Hills, Lancaster 17603	Musselman, Floyd W.	(R)	31	632 Devon Road, Camp Hill 17011	Woodside, Robert E.	(R)	15	276 North Street, Millersburg 17061
Fortney, Robert M.	(R)	27	17 N. Seventh St., Shamokin 17872	Nelson, James W.	(R)	30	1118 26th Avenue, Altoona 16601				
Gabreski, Max P.	(D)	25	1305 Grandview Rd., Oil City 16301	O'Donnell, William J. C.	(D)	19	117 S. Main Street, Phoenixville 19460				

Convention Rules To Shape Constitutional Revision

The first battleground of the 1967 Convention was the contest over the rules.

In the end, it wasn't much of a battle. Dissatisfaction was noticeable on only two grounds . . . delegate seating arrangement, and Republican and Democratic Co-Chairmen, with equal powers and authority, for each of the standing committees and sub-committees.

The rule on seating was amended to seat the entire convention alphabetically. No change was made in the chairmanship.

Drafted by Mark Gruell, secretary of the State Senate, for the Convention's Preparatory Committee, copies of the proposal were distributed to delegates, with a request for comment. A 16-member Temporary Committee on Rules, headed jointly by former Governor William W. Scranton and former Senator Robert P. Casey, was named to gather opinions and present a final set of Rules for adoption during the first week.

As drafted, the rules were intended to minimize differences between Republicans and Democrats in the Convention. Among steps toward this, they called for seating delegates by their district numbers, rather than by party affiliation; also, for naming co-chairman for each of the 24 standing Committees and Sub-Committees, the co-chairman to be of opposite parties and to have equal powers. Also, the Committees and Sub-Committees were to have an equal number of Republicans and Democratic members on each.

While the heads of the two parties, John Jordan, State Republican Committee Chairman, and Thomas Minehart, State Democratic Committee Chairman, made joint statements calling for the elimination of party politics in the Convention, at least one delegate has publicly proclaimed that nothing can prevent the convention from being run on partisan lines.

Advocates of the proposed rules are expected to cite the examples of the recent disastrous New York State Constitutional Convention, and the seemingly successful one now going on in Maryland.

Rent by inter-party and intra-party fights from the day it convened, the New York Convention played politics throughout its entire life. The voters rejected its proposals by a smashing 3 to 1 vote, revolted by the arrogance of the political bosses who made little effort to conceal their part in dominating the convention.

On the other hand, the Maryland Convention, which may run no longer than January 12, 1968, met the thrust of the political leaders head on in its opening minutes, and defeated them. In less than two hours on its opening day, the Marylanders chose a liberal lawyer from private practice as their President, agreed on seating themselves alphabetically so that no bloc of any kind could be created, and rejected two proposed rules changes which would have forced the moderate leaders to clear everything with "the old pros" before they could move.

Observers on the national scene credit Maryland's convention with the strong possibility of producing the best state constitution of the century, and attribute much of it to the impartial and non-partisan way in which it was organized.

Other provisions in the proposed Rules, also adopted from successful constitutional conventions, are:

Committee and Sub-Committee meetings are to be open to the public, except by vote of a majority of the members present;

Committee and Sub-Committee hearings are to be announced to the press in advance;

Hearings may be held by any Committee or Sub-Committee, as it wishes, but they are mandatory when ordered by the Convention;

Deadline for delegates to propose constitutional changes is January 5, 1968;

All public hearings are to be completed no later than January 19.

All committees are to submit their proposals and reports to the Convention no later than February 2;

Adoption and final drafting of approved proposals is scheduled to take place no later than February 16, so that the Convention can meet its scheduled adjournment date of February 29, 1968.

Rules Committee Co-Chairmen Scranton and Casey were hopeful of favorable action on these proposals on Thursday, December 7.

COMMITTEES TO BE NAMED SOON BY CONVENTION LEADERS

The last hurdle to clear before the convention starts its deliberations is the appointment of committees. It is expected that the delegates will learn their committee assignments on Monday or Tuesday of next week.

They will also learn that there are not enough delegates to go around. Some of them will have to do extra duty, serving on more than one committee or sub-committee.

By the provisions of the Convention Rules, each committee and sub-committee is to have two co-equal chairmen, one from each party. Also, there will be an even number of members in each group, the same number of Republicans and Democrats in each case.

In case of a deadlock between the two chairmen of any committee or sub-committee, the matter is to be settled by majority vote of the members of that group. If a committee or sub-committee cannot break a tie among its members, the matter is to be taken to the convention floor and decided by majority vote there.

The following has been agreed upon, thus far:

There will be standing committees on Legislative Apportionment; Judiciary; Local Government; Taxation and State Finance; Style and Drafting; Arrangement, Submission and Address to the People; Rules; and Administration and Finance.

The Committee on Legislative Apportionment will have two co-chairmen and 16 members, and will consist of two sub-committees of two co-chairmen and six members each. The sub-committees will be on Method of Apportionment and Composition of Legislature.

The Judiciary Committee will consist of two co-chairmen and 40 members, the members being assigned to five sub-committees of two co-chairmen and six members each. The sub-committees will be on Selection of Judges; Tenure of Judges; Incompatible Activities of Judges — Removal, Suspension and Discipline of Judges; Retirement and Post-retirement Service of Judges; Judicial Administration and Organization.

The Local Government Committee, with two co-chairmen and 48 members, will be the largest of all. The members will be divided, two co-chairmen and six members each, between six sub-committees: Structure and Organization; Annexation and Boundary Changes; Local Finance; Home Rule; County Government; and Apportionment.

The Taxation and State Finance Committee will have two co-chairmen, and 24 members. The 24 will serve on three sub-committees, two co-chairmen and six members on each: Taxation; State Debt; and State Sinking Fund.

The four remaining committees will each consist of two co-chairmen and 16 members. These committees may create sub-committees of their own, if they find it necessary.

There will be a total of 208 committee posts to be filled. Excluding Lt. Gov. Broderick who is an ex-officio member of all committees as president of the convention, there are only 162 delegates to fill them. Decisions as to which delegates will be called upon to serve on more than one committee will undoubtedly slow their appointments.

James A. Michener, secretary of the Convention, was voted by the delegates to share in making the appointments with President Broderick and Vice-Presidents Robert P. Casey and Frank Orban, Jr.

Woodside Raps Bipartisan Policy as Harrington Convention Delegates Will Keep a Constant Check on the State-Wide Reaction to the Progress and Accomplishments of Their Endeavor. The Following Excerpts are Indicative of Commonwealth Opinion to Date.

BY MASON DENISON
RISBURG — When the constitutional convention in nearly a year after tomorrow, its success will not be strewn with the roadblocks and pitfalls of a similar venture in New York State this month.

fact that voters of the Empire State slapped the constitutional issue by a 2-to-1 vote does not by any stretch of the imagination suggest a similar fate for the upcoming venture, though similar lines in this state's history are not to say it could very well indeed, don't happen; it is that point to be made, however, is that the finances of it happening when the issue goes to the Pennsylvania electorate next year are far more remote than in the case of New York.

Just why Pennsylvania should be any different does not seem to be too well understood.

In the first place, when New Yorkers went about their constitutional chore, they spent about their taxpayers around \$14 million, as compared with less than \$2 million projected for Pennsylvania) centered around rewriting the entire New York State Constitution.

This alone was regarded as sufficient grounds to kill off any chance of success.

The all-or-nothing approach used in New York State, providing no latitude whatsoever in electorate selection of an endless list of controversial points, will not be used in Pennsylvania when the issue is presented for voter approval or rejection next year.

Rather than covering the entire State Constitution, Pennsylvania's convention is limited to four specific phases of the constitution.

The four phases of course are: the



Mason Denison

BY JOHN SCOTZIN
Evening News Staff Writer
Judge Robert E. Woodside, Jr., said that the current approach to the constitutional revision threatens to rule out a nonpartisan approach to its work.

"A bipartisan convention is a partisan convention and if it were placed to a vote I would vote against it," Woodside, Millersburg Republican, said at the initial meeting of the temporary Rules Committee yesterday.

Woodside, a Dauphin County delegate, is a member of the committee, of which former Gov. Scranton, a Republican, and former state Sen. Robert P. Casey, a Democrat, are co-chairmen.

ALTHOUGH Republicans control the convention 88 to 75, its Preparatory Committee has proposed that membership on some 25 committees be named as equally as possible from both parties and that each be headed by two co-chairmen, a Republican and a Democrat.

may be subject into two, (number) of specific points.

Thus in the 1st of complete Pennsylvania's efforts hardly seen where voting is required, offtimes does happen.

For Pennsylvania, of all or nothing. Rather it is expected that a number of questions will be asked to give the law there will be at least self at least assuring debacle.

Woodside, who said that the 1958 Pennsylvania Constitutional Revision, said this of the constitution on a nonpartisan basis.

He said he believed that a majority of the delegates agreed with him "that we should avoid a partisan approach to the problems of the convention."

PHILADELPHIA Republican Chairman William J. Devlin, another Rules Committee member, said:

"I don't like this phoniness about nonpartisanship. There's not a nonpartisan individual in this room, but I suppose we can rise above it."

Woodside later suggested a procedure by which a nonpartisan convention could be realized.

"FIRST, the legislative members of the convention, particularly the preparatory committee, should be

"Next, the state leaders of the state major parties, especially the state chairmen and political leaders in the large centers of population, should recognize our task as one which should not be carried out with an eye to political advantage.

"Third, the delegates should resolve to reject from the outset. The gist that convention recognize the party a delegate, and do any delegate to be any political party any office. The holding

delegates of both party faithful to follow a nonpartisan course.

"As soon as a substantial number of either party start voting as a unit, the nonpartisan nature of the convention will be destroyed, and a partisan political approach may be the only means of preventing an organized minority from controlling the convention for its own interests."

"Co-chairmen of the line," Woodside said, "is no provision in the rules on which co-chairing us for big tr the convention heats Woodside also objected proposed requirements, or 109 of the gates, to suspend rules. He maintained a bare major

Big Day in Pennsy

This is a day which has not had a parallel in Pennsylvania for 94 years. There is in being a convention to revise the Commonwealth's Constitution—gathering of 163 delegates selected by their peers and empowered to suggest changes in some of the law which all who live here, revise and to recommend—but

than that. All changes will get a or may from the voters at next spring. And this is an convention in its limitations are confined to government, the justice apportionment,

ally enjoined from I—the tax consistently has income

is that have take-it-or-leave-it package or must be submitted separately. The voters expect the delegates, without undue happened in 1873, many names are on the roster for about to begin.

er Kenneth B. Lee to keep the session on rest— he called in on House Minor Herbert Fineman se his influence an leaders, but

id by then re to end the on rest— to 50 cents— 86 vote in Democrats of ending 22 Republi doing so. the Re- adership sk floor taxation least— evenue passing

got with by Shafer In an ment 1 Richard

FEW EVENTS IN RECENT PENNSYLVANIA HISTORY HAVE HAD THE WIDE NEWSPAPER COVERAGE OF THIS CONVENTION. HERE ARE RECENT, RANDOM SAMPLES.

'One Man, One

IS AT 'SELFISHNESS'

Bipartisan Talk Disturbs Corbett

U.S. Rep. Robert J. Corbett, tsburgh Republican, told the constitutional Revision Convention today he was "disturbed by this talk of it being a bipartisan convention."

"I would be happier if it would nonpartisan," Corbett, dean of the Pennsylvania delegation Congress, said.

The very use of the word rtisan is almost synonymous with selfishness. If you have a rtisan convention you have to groups at least striving for fish advantage, which undoubtedly would make the convention a shambles."

CORBETT'S remarks touched a point that former Superior Court Judge Robert E. Woodside, a Dauphin County delegate, said yesterday.

Corbett was one of 11 congressmen introduced by Guy J. rope, another Dauphin County delegate, at the convention session which observed "Congressional Day."

Their presence here is a testimony to the wide backing this

plunge the convention into the actual business of rewriting the

also have been recommendation have an o members to avoid

and they at 163 delegates.

LT. GOV. Raymond J. Broderick, convention president, hopes the committee can report its suggestions to the floor later today and that the convention will adopt the rules before the end of the week.

There are strong indications that the committee's recommendations will differ sharply in many respects from the basis for its deliberations—a set of proposed rules submitted in advance of the convention by a preparatory group which laid the groundwork for the historic meeting.

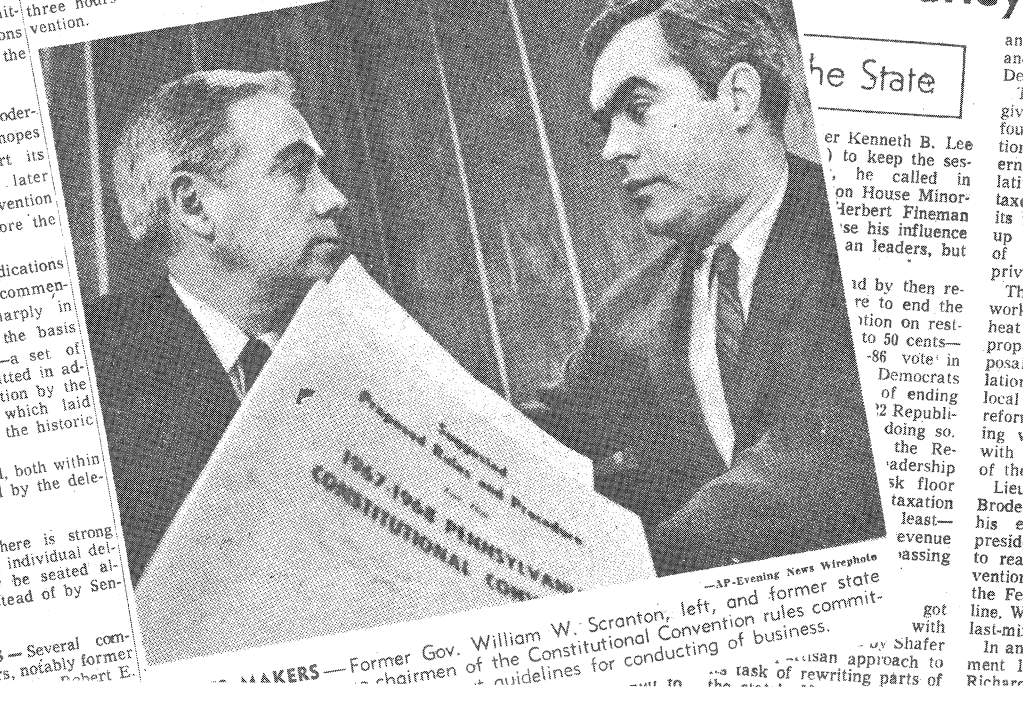
es being considered, both within the committee and by the delegates at large:

SEATING — There is strong sentiment among individual delegates that they be seated alphabetically, instead of by Senate district.

COMMITTEES — Several committees, notably former Robert E.

DEBATE—Object raised to the suggestion on proposals be can be 10 minutes for individual commit- three hours for individual sessions by the

The rationale behind a



MAKERS — Former Gov. William W. Scranton, left, and former state chairman of the Constitutional Convention rules committee, Robert E. Woodside, Jr., are shown here looking at a document.

CONVENTION DATES

MONDAY, DECEMBER 11

Distinguished Citizens Day and address by Convention President Raymond J. Broderick — convenes at 1:30 p.m.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12

Judiciary Day—convenes at 9:30 a.m.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21

Final date for committee chairmen to notify convention president of completion dates for their particular work.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6

Final date for delegates to introduce proposals.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19

Final date for public hearings.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2

Final date for committees to report their recommendations.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 29

Convention must adjourn.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS BOOTH OPEN

The League of Women Voters will provide Convention information to the public. The information is available from their booth at the Convention, their information desk in the Capitol Rotunda, and from their office in Room 525 in the North Office Building, from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. daily.

This service is furnished through the League's Education Fund, and is financed by the Sears Roebuck Foundation.

LOBBYISTS MUST REGISTER

The Constitutional Convention requires all lobbyists to register as such. Failure to do so may result in a \$500 fine or a year in jail as penalty. This measure should provide the delegates with as much latitude in their decisions as possible. Members of both parties have expressed hope for a "holiday from lobbying" by delegates who are also active lobbyists throughout the year.

Officers and Rules Committee Listed

A list of the co-chairmen and members of the Temporary Rules Committee follows:

William W. Scranton, co-chairman

Robert P. Casey, co-chairman

Herbert Fineman

Kenneth B. Lee

K. Leroy Irvis

Charles P. Leach, Sr.

Ernest V. Kline

Frank Pasquerilla

James F. Prendergast

William J. Devlin

William J. Lane

Robert E. Woodside

Benjamin R. Donolow

Lee A. Donaldson, Jr.

Stanley G. Stroup

Gustave G. Amsterdam

William Gray

Albert R. Pechan

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Convention Now In Business

VOL. 1, No. 2

DECEMBER 15, 1967

HARRISBURG, Pa.

Judiciary Is Topic Of First Proposal

The first proposals submitted to the Convention and accepted by the President were on Tuesday, December 12.

To prevent confusion between proposals from the delegates, and proposals from the committees, the numbering of delegates' proposals starts at 1000. Committee proposals will start with Number 1.

Delegate Richard Thornburgh, 43rd District in Pittsburgh, had the honor of offering Proposal No. 1000. It was the proposal of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, for revision of the state's court structure, the nonpolitical selection of judges, the central administration of the entire court system, and creating a Judicial Qualifications Commission. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Delegate Proposal 1001 came from Thomas E. Wilcox, Wellsboro, and Thelma D. Himes,
(Continued on Page 4)

Convention Committees Chosen; 8 Panels Named

Committee appointments were announced by Convention President Raymond J. Broderick on Monday, December 11. As indicated in our previous *Bulletin*, there were eight committees, four of which were comprised of 16 subcommittees.

Each committee and sub-committee is headed by two co-chairmen of equal authority. Accordingly, 48 elected delegates are co-chairmen of committees or subcommittees. None of the 13 ex-officio delegates was named as a co-chairman.

In addition, the Judiciary Committee has 30 members, Local Government has 36, Taxation and State Finance has 30 members and Legislative Apportionment has 24. Also, the four remaining committees have 16 members each.

In all, there are 48 co-chairmen and 184 committee members. Only 159 of the 163 dele-

gates were eligible for appointment, the other four — Lt. Gov. Broderick, Robert P. Casey, Frank A. Orban, Jr., and James A. Michener — being Convention officers.

The list of committees, and their co-chairmen and members, follows:

I. JUDICIARY

Co-Chairmen

William W. Scranton — Gustave G. Amsterdam

A. SELECTION OF JUDGES

Co-Chairmen

Bruce W. Kauffman — Isadore A. Shrager	
Americo V. Cortese	David V. Shapiro
Lewis B. Lee	Gerald E. Ruth
Richard L. Thornburgh	Edwin G. Warman

B. TENURE OF JUDGES

Co-Chairmen

John B. Hannum — H. Clay Burkholder	
Henry E. Rea, Jr.	David C. Baldus
David M. Barron	Richard M. Sharp
Hobson R. Reynolds	Martin W. Bashoff

C. INCOMPATIBLE ACTIVITIES OF JUDGES

Co-Chairmen

Robert E. J. Curran — Francis A. Barry	
John W. Keller	Eugene A. Caputo
Robert M. Fortney	Joseph Solomon
Joseph M. More	Julian F. King

D. RETIREMENT AND POST-RETIREMENT SERVICE OF JUDGES

Co-Chairmen

W. Walter Braham — Robert B. Filson	
Daniel B. Strickler	John J. Redick
William F. Clinger, Jr.	Leon W. Silverman
Robert J. Butera	William D. Shettig

(Continued on Page 3)

FIRST PROPOSALS TEST CONVENTION LIMITATIONS

The Convention's first proposal for changes to the Constitution was also the first testing ground of the Convention's limitations.

On Monday, December 11, State Senator Albert Pechan, Ford City, rose in place to introduce a proposal on behalf of Sen. Stanley Stroup, Bedford, and himself. Both Pechan and Stroup are ex-officio delegates to the Convention. Their proposal offered suggested changes to the provisions on legislative apportionment.

Included in their proposal was a provision to limit the sessions of the General Assembly to no more than 150 days a year. The proposal was held for study by the Convention president, Lt. Gov. Raymond J. Broderick.

The following day, Mr. Broderick declared the proposal out of order, since it included a proposal that was beyond the limits imposed upon the Convention in Act No. 2.

There was no written opinion by the Lieutenant Governor. However, his position seemed to be based on Section 7 (a) of Act No. 2, which is the convention's enabling act. This portion of the Act states, in part:

"... the constitutional convention shall have the power . . . to make recommendations to the electorate on the following subjects only (i) Legislative Apportionment (now covered by Sections 16, 17 and 18 of Article II of the Constitution) . . ."

Sections 16 and 17 pertain to the size of each House of the Legislature, and the manner by which the state is to be districted in order to provide for representation in each House. Section 18 requires that such districting take place after each U.S. decennial census. There is no reference in these sections to the maximum length of legislative sessions.

(Continued on Page 3)

Delegates Hear Advice on Their Duties, Tasks

Delegates to the Constitutional Convention had a hard time keeping their "days" straight, for the first seven working days. And they received enough advice from knowledgeable authorities to last them far beyond the Convention's lifetime.

Following the opening day ceremonies (see Bulletin No. 1), the Convention recessed to Monday, December 4, which was designated as Governor's Day. The rest of the week was Congressional Day (Tuesday, the 5th), General Assembly Day (Wednesday, the 6th), and Executive Day (Thursday, the 7th). On Monday, December 11, Distinguished Pennsylvania Citizens' Day was observed, and Tuesday, the 12th, was Judiciary Day. Sandwiched into the other activities were reports from the four Preparatory Committee research directors.

Despite the ceremonial aspect, the Convention completed a full quota of objectives in this period, including the revision and adoption of the Convention rules, the election of officers, the appointment of committees, and the introduction of the first of an anticipated flood of proposals.

In addition, many of the addresses to which they listened attentively were significant. Excerpts from some of the more important speeches are presented here:

We are here to mold a judicial system which shall produce justice.

We are here to make local government more efficient.

We are here to provide a tax structure which shall satisfy the needs of all Pennsylvanians.

We are here to make one-man, one-vote a reality.

—Lt. Gov. Raymond F. Broderick
President, Constitutional Convention

Who do we represent in this endeavor? Yes, we have been elected in senatorial districts, and yes, we represent them and, yes, we are happy to. We all are very proud of where we come from and what those areas mean to this great Commonwealth. But a Convention for the change of the Constitution is different than a Legislature. Each of us represents all the people. The basic law, the Constitution of this Commonwealth of ours, pertains to every person in Pennsylvania, and we must think in those terms. We must put ourselves really on the spot, by remembering day in and day out as we do our work that what we do here will subsequently go to the people and they are a very educated and very responsible group of people, the people of Pennsylvania. The action they take on what we do will be the determinant as to whether we have done well.

—Former Governor William W. Scranton

I believe you are designing a Constitution, or at least a segment of a Constitution, for a new kind of people in a new kind of environment. This Constitution must be designed for

people who will be not only generally literate, but who will be politically literate from border to border. You are designing a Constitution for a state and local government with a two-party system which will work not only sometimes in some places but will work at all times in all places. You are designing a Constitution for an era in which the mass media will saturate not only our adult population but our children as well in the schools with an in-depth information on all things happening in their government.

Finally, you are designing a Constitution for an era in which both public and private morality will reach standards far higher than those we have ever known before.

So today I challenge you, do not write a Constitution of constraint, but write one which releases our great and varied capacities to service the needs of our people. We are no longer the rural society of 1874. We must release ourselves to cope with the urban society and the urban problems because we are becoming more and more required to meet the needs of the vast metropolitan areas which are expanding so rapidly.

—Former Governor George M. Leader

To most Pennsylvanians their Constitution charts the free life and the highest aspirations of it. To them, the Constitution ranks, in significance, only below the Bible. This very thought should give pause to any change not wrought on the anvil of common sense, of intelligent debate and of wisdom elicited by consultations between the fellow delegates and from extensive and expansive research by you and your staff or by anyone in your behalf.

—Former Governor John S. Fine

The subject of budgeting is not mentioned in the present Pennsylvania Constitution. The executive budget, a most common device for public fiscal planning and control today, was unheard of in 1873 when the last Constitutional Convention was held. In Pennsylvania, the Governor's budget-making powers are derived from statutory authorizations, first spelled out in the Administrative Code of 1929.

Procedures for and limitations upon the appropriation of moneys by the Legislature; for veto by the Governor of individual appropriation items; for paying out of public funds; and for origination in the House of Representatives of all revenue measures set forth in various sections of Article III of the present Constitution. This Article is concerned with "Legislation," and is not within the purview of the forthcoming Convention.

Presumably it is within the Convention's legal jurisdiction to consider amending Section 4 of Article IX with respect to the \$1 million limit on borrowing to fund revenue deficiencies, or possibly to provide for legislative or executive budgetary procedures not covered in Article III.

Questions to be resolved by the Convention would seem to include:

1. Should there be any constitutional restriction upon "deficit financing" as now imposed by judicial interpretation of the \$1 million limit to supply revenue deficiencies?

11-Day Recess Set; Committees to Meet

After a lengthy debate, Constitutional Convention delegates Thursday approved a motion to recess for 11 days, beginning after the Friday session of December 22, and resuming at 3 p.m. January 2.

While the Convention itself will be in recess, committees and subcommittees will be in session during most of the recess, according to spokesmen who Friday voted down a proposal by Daniel Shoemaker, 28th District of Daltontown, seconded by Mrs. Richard Tully, 31st District, Camp Hill.

Their proposal, defeated by voice vote which appeared to be about 10 to 1 against, would have recalled the Convention into session December 26, 27 and 28.

In speaking for the resolution, the proponents said it was being made because time is short to accomplish the Convention tasks.

In reply, I. C. Bloom, 46th District, Washington, said that the committees and subcommittees are free to meet through the recess. Mr. Bloom, co-chairman of the committee on administration, said his group, of which Guy Swope, 15th District, Harrisburg, is co-chairman, plans to meet during the recess, and many others have similar plans.

Former Governor William W. Scranton, 28th District, Dalton, said all of the subcommittees of the Judiciary Committee had "definitely" scheduled meetings during the Christmas period, and he pointed out that through the work done during the recess, there would be no loss of Convention time.

CONVENTION SEMINAR PROCEEDINGS PRINTED

Delayed by technical reasons, the printed proceedings of a recent seminar on the Constitutional Convention will be available to delegates and others within the next week or so.

The proceedings are those of the Seminar held October 6 at the Penn State Campus at Middletown, under the joint sponsorship of the Council For a More Effective Constitutional Convention, and Penn State University.

2. Should such a limitation permit deficit financing in any amount and, if so, to what extent and under what circumstances?
3. Should there be clarification of the present deficit financing limit by incorporating in the Constitution pertinent elements of the judicial interpretation of Article IX, Section 4 provisions relating to funding of revenue deficiencies?
4. Should there be added to the present state finance provisions of the Constitution policies or procedures concerned with executive budget-making and controls?

David Kurtzman,
Superintendent of Public Instruction
(In briefing session)

(Continued from Page 1)

COMMITTEES**E. JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION****Co-Chairmen**

Robert E. Woodside — Barbara S. Spriggell
 Robert M. Sebastian Walter A. Benfield
 Robert D. Fleming William B. Stout
 Theodore R. Laputka William J. C. O'Donnell

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT**Co-Chairmen**

Frank J. Pasquerilla — Louis L. Manderino

A. STRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATION**Co-Chairmen**

M. Nelson McGeary — Gay B. Banes
 Kenneth B. Lee Thomas H. Welsh
 Stanley G. Stroup Holbrook M. Bunting, Jr.
 Byron K. Horne Alan I. Aberman

B. ANNEXATION AND BOUNDARY CHANGES**Co-Chairmen**

Victor J. Westenberg — Frank E. Cunningham
 A. Hugh Forster William J. Lane
 F. Garrett Richter Frank M. Fay
 James L. Desmond Dante Mattioni

C. LOCAL FINANCE**Co-Chairmen**

Douglas M. Moorhead — John N. Scales
 J. Edward Waldron A. J. Gehrlein
 Beulah J. Brown Joseph L. Cosetti
 Samuel C. Corey Julian F. King

D. HOME RULE**Co-Chairmen**

James D. Morton — Samuel Rappaport
 Harold A. Thomson Ernest P. Kline
 Rachel P. Benedict Marie C. Aurentz
 Lewis B. Lee Edward M. Dailey, Jr.

E. COUNTY GOVERNMENT**Co-Chairmen**

John T. Van Sant — Mercer D. Tate
 Robert P. Fohl John A. Conley
 John F. Baldwin John N. Roberts
 Edward H. Meyer, Jr. Dorothy Miller

F. APPORTIONMENT**Co-Chairmen**

Daniel W. Shoemaker — James Hook
 Howard R. Erwin T. Robert Brennan
 Harold H. Goldman Charles E. Murray, Jr.
 Leonard H. Hatter Richard M. Sharp

III. TAXATION AND STATE FINANCE**Co-Chairmen**

Robert L. Leonard — Carleton T. Woodring

A. TAXATION**Co-Chairmen**

George F. Pott — Richard Gerber
 Weldon B. Heyburn Samuel Camardella
 Thomas K. Leinbach Roy W. Miller
 Howard A. Krill Benjamin R. Donolow
 Franklin A. Mangery Charles P. Henderson
 Jerry Powell David C. Baldus

B. STATE DEBT**Co-Chairmen**

Blaine C. Hocker — Edward Popil
 Ralph A. Clark Joseph L. Cosetti
 Charlotte M. Fawcett Charles E. Murray, Jr.
 Thelma D. Himes Philip L. Harding
 George W. Shively T. Robert Brennan
 Charles H. Whittum, Jr. William D. Shettig

C. SINKING FUND**Co-Chairmen**

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Harold A. Thomson
 Richard J. Caron
 Edward H. Rovner
 Walter F. Wilmarth
 Georgette B. Griffith

German Quiles
 Eugene A. Caputo
 Donald W. Bagenstose
 John A. Conley
 Gilbert J. Allison

IV. LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT**Co-Chairmen**

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Marvin V. Keller — Joseph G. Tomascik
 Albert R. Pechan Herbert Fineman
 Robert W. Baldridge James F. Prendergast
 Edward A. Sahli Harry T. Kelly
 John M. Scarlett H. Richard Hostettler
 Basil C. Scott Ralph E. Orbin, Sr.
 Herbert R. Cain, Jr. Matthew M. Gouger

B. COMPOSITION OF LEGISLATURE**Co-Chairmen**

Marian E. Markley — Justin E. Jirolanio
 Lee A. Donaldson, Jr. Benjamin R. Donolow
 Henry P. Otto K. Leroy Irvis
 Frank D. Croop Philip H. Feather
 Floyd W. Musselman Charles A. McGlynn
 Joseph Goldstein Peter D. Dumbauld
 Leonard H. Hatter Dante Mattioni

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Lawrence L. Pelletier — Roy H. Johnson
 Herman M. Buck Alan I. Aberman
 Richard L. Huggins Philip H. Feather
 Richard L. Thornburgh Martin W. Bashoff
 Mildred D. Michael William J. C. O'Donnell
 Floyd W. Musselman Gerald E. Ruth
 Robert M. Sebastian David V. Shapiro
 Dorothy K. Tully Holbrook M. Bunting, Jr.
 Theodore R. Laputka H. Richard Hostettler

VI. ARRANGEMENT, SUBMISSION AND ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE**Co-Chairmen**

James W. Nelson — William H. Gray, Jr.
 Mildred D. Michael John N. Roberts
 A. Hugh Forster Donald W. Bagenstose
 Benjamin J. Levin Matthew M. Gouger
 Charles H. Whittum, Jr. Charles P. Henderson
 Herman M. Buck A. J. Gehrlein
 Weldon B. Heyburn Leon W. Silverman
 Daniel B. Strickler Edwin G. Warman
 Robert J. Butera Harry T. Kelly

VII. RULES**Co-Chairmen**

Charles P. Leach — Max P. Gabreski
 Robert E. J. Curran Thomas L. Fagan
 Albert R. Pechan Carleton T. Woodring
 William W. Scranton Gustave G. Amsterdam
 Frank J. Pasquerilla Edward Popil
 William J. Devlin James F. Prendergast
 Robert E. Woodside Gay B. Banes
 Basil C. Scott Louis L. Manderino
 Richard L. Huggins William H. Gray, Jr.

VIII. ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE**Co-Chairmen**

Israel C. Bloom — Guy J. Swope
 Kenneth B. Lee Ernest P. Kline
 Robert D. Fleming Herbert Fineman
 Stanley G. Stroup Isadore A. Shrager
 Lee A. Donaldson, Jr. K. Leroy Irvis
 J. Edward Waldron Philip L. Harding
 Samuel C. Corey Roy W. Miller
 Herbert R. Caine, Jr. Ralph E. Orbin, Sr.
 Robert P. Fohl William J. Lane

**Budget For Convention
Approved By Delegates**

A budget of \$1,560,000 was adopted by the Convention on Wednesday, December 13. The Legislature has already appropriated the necessary funds to meet the budget.

The largest items in the budget are \$365,000 for delegates' expenses, \$375,894 for staff salaries and \$349,356 for printing and publication.

The budget figure for the 237 staff positions was actually \$493,835, but was reduced by \$117,941 to a net of \$375,894 because 147 of the staff employees are also legislative employees, and are working for the Convention for half their regular salaries.

Travel and Meeting Expenses are listed at \$150,000, Communications and Transportation at \$120,000.

The budget was approved by the Committee on Administration and Finance, and submitted for Convention approval by the co-chairmen, Israel C. Bloom and Guy J. Swope. It was approved without dissent.

Budget approval has been awaited for some time. Without it, it had been impossible to fill most of the essential staff positions. With authority to spend now clearly defined, Convention officials can be expected to make a series of appointments in the next few days.

(Continued from Page 1)

LIMITATIONS

It is expected that Sens. Pechan and Stroup will reintroduce their proposal, after removing the language that is inconsistent. Neither of the sponsors was on the floor of the Convention when the President's ruling was made. Sen. Pechan later stated that, had he been in his seat, he might have appealed from the ruling, which can be reversed by a vote of 82 of the 163 delegates. However, the implication was that a showdown over the Convention's limitations — considered inevitable by Convention observers — will not revolve around this particular proposal.

There is a belief that the Convention President will require a legal review of all proposals, to determine whether they are in conflict with the limitations of Act No. 2, before assigning them to committees. Some opposition to such a procedure has been noted, unofficially, among the press corps covering the Convention.

Veteran reporters were quick to look for signs of censorship in this move. However, no evidence to justify their concern has come to light. The Convention Rules clearly give the President the duty to make sure that every proposal "is in accordance with the limitations set forth in Act No. 2, Session of 1967," before accepting it for introduction.

It is expected that responsibility for this review will be assigned to the Convention Solicitor and Assistant Parliamentarian.

(Continued from Page 1)

FIRST PROPOSAL

Williamsport. It would require the Legislature to provide for advisory referenda on local governments. It was sent to the Local Government Committee.

Delegates Henry P. Otto, 44th District in Pittsburgh, Harold A. Thomson, Paoli, and Peter T. Dumbauld, Somerset, jointly sponsored 1002, requiring the Legislature to provide by general law for the incorporation and government of cities, boroughs, towns and townships, and permitting the Legislature to provide optional plans of government to be adopted or repealed by their voters, including limited Home Rule. It was referred to the Local Government Committee.

Proposal 1003 came from James D. Morton, Pittsburgh's 44th District. It provided for dividing the state into 50 senatorial districts, each as nearly equal as practical, and dividing each senatorial district into four representative districts, the districting to be proposed to the Legislature by a commission consisting of the Lieutenant Governor and the Majority and Minority Leaders of both houses after every U.S. Decennial census. The Legislature shall then reapportion itself. If it fails to do so in 90 days, the Commission's report shall be binding. If the Commission fails to agree, and the Legislature does not act, the Supreme Court shall appoint masters to study and make recommendations to the Court, and the Court shall apportion. This was referred to the Committee on Legislative Apportionment.

Delegates Otto and Dumbauld made Proposal 1004, providing for a Senate of 50 seats and a House of Representatives of 100, the Senatorial Districts to be coterminous with the House Districts. They were joined by Delegate Richard L. Huggins, McKeesport, in Proposal 1005, which was identical to 1004, except that it provides for a House of Representatives of 150 seats. Both proposals went to the Committee on Legislative Apportionment.

Proposal 1006, by Delegate Herman Buck, Uniontown, embodied the Pennsylvania Bar Association proposal, part of Project Constitution for Legislative Apportionment. It would set the General Assembly at 50 Senators and 210 Representatives, and would require Legis-

DELEGATES BUSY; RESUME ON MONDAY

Convention committees and subcommittees have been deeply immersed in their tasks since the appointments were made. Many of the groups were in session afternoons and evenings during the week.

Main convention sessions will resume Monday, at 1:30.

lative reapportionment by the General Assembly. Should the Assembly fail to do so, the Governor would be empowered to call a special session, and if reapportionment was not accomplished in 120 days, the Attorney General would take the issue to the Supreme Court. The Court would appoint masters to conduct hearings and to make recommendations, and the Court's edict would be final. Referred to Legislative Apportionment.

Walter Braham, delegate from New Castle, submitted Proposal 1007, requiring the Legislature to provide alternative forms of county government from which the voters may choose, with the proviso that one must always be the present form, with 13 row officers. It also would extend to Philadelphia the same debt limits approved for the rest of the Commonwealth by 1966 Amendment, providing limit of 15 per cent of assessed valuation of taxable property, but prohibiting an increase of more than five per cent of assessed valuation in any year without voter consent. Referred to Local Government Committee.

Proposal 1008, by Charles A. McGlynn, Philadelphia, would provide for judicial nominating commissions for Superior and Supreme Courts, composed of one Common Pleas judge, three members of the bar, and three law school deans. Referred to Judicial Committee.

Delegate Justin D. Jiroldano, Bethlehem, and James F. Prendergast, ex-officio member, Easton, in Proposal 1009, would establish a Commonwealth court of five judges to meet in all the major sections of the state, with specific meeting places mentioned in Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Scranton, and Williamsport.

Committees Assigned To North Office Rooms

Through careful scheduling of activities by the Convention leadership and the House of Representatives, there proved to be little difficulty in fitting both bodies into the same hall for their meetings.

On Monday, the Convention sessions begin at 1:30, and the House comes in in the evening. Weekdays, the Convention begins at 9:30, sometimes at 9 a.m., and is finished with the meeting area in one or two hours, for the House to occupy it.

Much of the Convention activity is now in committees, for which much of the North Office Building, adjoining the Capitol, has been commandeered. Each committee and subcommittee has been assigned a room. Delegates will soon have their own desks in each room.

Parking accommodations have also proved adequate. With the adoption of the budget having been accomplished, telephones and secretaries will soon be added.

Room assignments are as follows:

- Legislative Apportionment, Room 612
- Method of Apportionment, Room 608
- Composition of Legislature, Room 609
- Judiciary, Room 613
- Selection of Judges, Room 605A
- Tenure of Judges, Room 605B
- Incompatible Activities, Room 605C
- Retirement of Judges, Room 610A
- Administration and Organization, Room 610B
- Local Government, Room 606
- Structure and Organization, Room 516
- Annexation & Boundary Changes, Rooms 517A, 520
- Local Finance, Room 517B
- Home Rule, Room 518
- County Government, Room 523
- Apportionment, Rooms 519 and 520 (temporarily in Room 509)
- Taxation and State Finance, Room 611
- Taxation, Room 610C
- State Debt, Room 610D
- State Sinking Fund, Room 610E
- Style and Drafting, PUC Hearing Room No. 1
- Arrangement, Submission, and Address to the People, PUC Hearing Room No. 2
- Rules, Room 286
- Administration and Finance, Convention Conference Room

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION BULLETIN

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CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION BULLETIN

No.

3

Committees Busy Through Holidays

VOL., 1, No. 3

DECEMBER 22, 1967

HARRISBURG, Pa.

Proposals Cover Variety of Topics

The first full work week found convention delegates centering greater attention and activity on the preparation and introduction of proposals. However, the expected flood of proposals has not yet materialized.

With the convention recessed from December 22 to January 2, and a deadline of January 9 for the introduction of proposals from the floor, an increased tempo for the first 1968 sessions has been predicted by experienced Capitol Hill observers.

Delegate proposals introduced since our December 15th *Bulletin* (No. 2) follow:

1010, introduced by Delegates Daniel W. Shoemaker (Dallastown, 28th Dist.) and James Hook (Waynesburg, 46th Dist.), calls for local governments with multiple-member elected governing bodies to reapportion themselves whenever the population of any of their political subdivisions changes by 10%. Local governments electing their governing bodies at large would not be affected. (Local Government committee)

1011, from Delegate Mercer D. Tate (Philadelphia, 26th Dist.), renews the provisions of Delegate Proposal 1000, also introduced by Mr. Tate. It embodies the recommendations of the Pennsylvania Bar Association for a new Judiciary Article. (Judiciary committee)

1012, from Delegates Alan I. Aberman (Philadelphia, 2nd Dist.) and Samuel Rappaport (Philadelphia, 1st Dist.), providing for optional new forms of county government, subject to approval of the voters of each affected county, giving the county the right to provide by law for establishment or change of local governments lying therein, giving counties all governmental powers (except judicial powers) not denied to it by the Constitution or by law, and providing for the establishment of regional governments and cooperative agreements between local governments and counties. (Local Government committee)

1013, from Delegates Richard L. Huggins (McKeesport, 45th Dist.) and John J. Redick (Pittsburgh, 37th Dist.), provides for retirement of judges at age 67, except for Supreme

(Continued on Page 2)

SCHEDULE ADOPTED ON CONVENTION HEARINGS

The Constitutional Convention's Committee on Administration and Finance on Thursday, December 14, adopted a schedule of public hearings for the four standing committees on local government, taxation and state finance, legislative apportionment and the judiciary.

The timetable calls for all four hearings to be held in Room 132 of the Finance Building at the following times and dates:

CONVENTION EMPLOYEES, POSITIONS ARE LISTED

Appointment of committees and staff accomplished, the Constitutional Convention was functioning in high gear last week, with a variety of activities on the agenda.

The multiple task of insuring that the convention will function smoothly is in the hands of the following staff, listed with their positions. An asterisk indicates a Legislative employee.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE POSITION

John Ingram, *Executive Director*
*Ralph Tive, *Assistant Executive Director*
*Mark Gruell, *Parliamentarian*
Peter Coleman, *Information Officer*
David LeHerr, *Asst. Information Officer*
Gordon Griffiths, *Asst. Information Officer*
Jane Hess, *Asst. to Information Officer*
Thomas Balaban, *Solicitor & Asst. Parliamentarian*
Barbara K. Brown, *Office Manager*
John Grillo, *Chief Clerk*
Arlene Curran, *Stenographer*
*Ruth Schlotthauer, *Clerk-Typist*
Margaret Monahan, *Clerk*
Margaret Dalton, *Clerk*
Allen Quirk, *Messenger*
*Alfonso Davis, *Messenger*
*Paul Waters, *Administrative Assistant*
Thomas McCormack, *Admin. Asst. to 1st Vice President*

COUNSEL DIVISION POSITION

Daniel McCauley, *Counsel-Judiciary*
William Wood, *Counsel-Taxation and State Finance*
*Russell Davis, *Counsel-Appportionment*
*Judy Devine, *Secretary*
*Zada Finley, *Stenographer*
*Mae O'Keefe, *Secretary*

(Continued on Page 3)

Committee on the Judiciary—

Wednesday, December 27, at 9:30 a.m.

Committee on Local Government—

Thursday, December 28, at 9:30 a.m.

Committee on Legislative Apportionment—

Friday, December 29, at 9:30 a.m.

Committee on Taxation and State Finance—

Friday, December 29, at 1:30 p.m.

The hearings will be open to the public both to attend and testify, and invitations will be sent to all interested organizations. The hearings will continue until all testimony is heard.

Under the rules of the convention, anyone wishing to testify is asked to send advance notification to the secretary of the convention, Delegate James A. Michener, Constitutional Convention Headquarters, Box 6, Harrisburg.

Testimony will involve the specific sections and articles of the Constitution to which the convention is limited in its studies and deliberations.

Those testifying are required to submit a typewritten statement not later than five days before their appearance, covering their proposals or views. Those unable to appear in person are also invited to submit testimony in writing to the committee.

DIRECTORY AVAILABLE

The Commonwealth has prepared a directory of delegates, including biographies, photograph, addresses, and description of their districts.

The 112-page, pocket-size booklet is a preliminary edition, and has proved especially helpful to those associated with the Convention. It was prepared by Mark Gruell, parliamentarian of the Convention, and Secretary of the Senate.

(Continued from Page 1)

Proposals

Court justices, or judges now serving elected terms. (Judiciary committee)

1014, from Delegates Jerry Powell (Levittown, 10th Dist.), Edward H. Meyer, Jr. (Philadelphia, 4th Dist.), and John F. Baldwin (Upper Southampton, 12th Dist.), would eliminate surveyors as constitutionally required elective county officers. (Local Government committee)

1015, from Delegates Shoemaker, Mildred Michael (Hanover, 28th Dist.) and Gerald E. Ruth (York, 28th Dist.), would permit neighboring political subdivisions to establish joint commissions to which they may delegate their powers. (Local Government committee)

1016, from Delegate Hook, provides for the state to create debt for general purpose, subject to approval of both the General Assembly and the voters, requiring the state to appropriate funds for a sinking fund to pay the principal and interest on debt, and simplifies the language of other parts of the Article on Taxation and State Finance; this proposal was originally recommended by the Pennsylvania Bar Association. (Taxation and State Finance committee)

1017, from Delegate Holbrook M. Bunting, Jr. (Swarthmore, 26th Dist.), would establish a new system of local government throughout Pennsylvania, in which the county would be the principal unit, and granting home rule to all local governments. (Local Government committee)

1018, from Delegate Tate, would remove from the Constitution a long list of properties which the General Assembly may exempt from taxation, retaining the exemption on actual places of religious worship, only. (Taxation and State Finance committee)

1019, from Delegate David V. Shapiro (Elkins Park, Dist. 12), would end the terms of all members of the General Assembly on December 31 of any year in which the General Assembly is supposed to reapportion itself, but does not, and would require the election of an entire new General Assembly. (Legislative Apportionment committee)

1020, from Delegates Robert W. Baldrige (Clarksburg, 41st Dist.) and Charles P. Leach, Sr. (41st Dist.), would prohibit laws requiring expenditures or making appropriations unless the source of the funds is specified. (Taxation and State Finance committee)

1021, from Delegate Harold A. Thomson (Paoli, 19th Dist.), would extend home rule rights to boroughs, incorporated towns and townships. (Local Government committee)

1022, from Delegate J. W. Keller (Waynesboro, 33rd Dist.), would require a Senate of 50 seats and a House of Representatives of 200 seats, the districts to be prepared by a commission of the Lieutenant Governor and the Majority and Minority Chairmen of both houses of the General Assembly; if the General Assembly fails to accept the commission's recommendations, and does not otherwise reapportion itself within six months, the commission report shall take effect; and if the commission should fail to agree on a report, the Supreme Court shall apportion. (Legislative Apportionment committee)

Copies Available

Any delegate or any other person or organization who wishes copies of this Bulletin, either singly or in bulk, may obtain them without cost by making their request by letter to the office of A Modern Constitution for Pennsylvania, Inc., Payne Shoemaker Building, 240 North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pa., 17101.

1023, from Delegates Robert Fohl, George F. Pott, Thomas H. Welsh (all of Pittsburgh, 40th Dist.), Charlotte M. Fawcett (Huntingdon Valley, 42nd Dist.), David Baldus (Pittsburgh, 38th Dist.) and Jerry Powell (Levittown, 10th Dist.), to remove coroners from the list of county officers required by the Constitution. (Local Government committee)

1024, from Delegates William F. Clinger, Jr. (Warren, 25th Dist.) and Max P. Gabreski (Oil City, 25th Dist.), calling for the appointment of Judicial Nominating Commissions and Judicial Qualifications Commissions. (Judiciary committee)

1025, from Delegates Clinger and Gabreski, setting procedures to be followed by the Judicial Qualifications Commission in proposing to the Supreme Court the removal, discipline or compulsory retirement of judges, and rules to govern the Supreme Court's procedures in such cases. (Judiciary committee)

1026, from Delegate John N. Roberts (Mountainhome, 20th Dist.), would replace coroners with medical examiners as county officers. (Local Government committee)

1027, from Delegate Henry E. Rea, Jr. (Pittsburgh, 37th Dist.), repeals the present provisions in the Constitutions authorizing consolidation of the county, cities, boroughs and townships in Allegheny County. (Local Government committee)

1028, from Delegates Roy H. Johnson (Greenville, 50th Dist.) and Edward A. Sahli (Beaver Falls, 47th Dist.), would authorize the General Assembly to establish a local boundary commission or board, with authority to propose boundary changes to the General Assembly which would take effect unless disapproved by both Houses of the Legislature. (Local Government committee)

1029, from Delegates Powell and Roy W. Miller (Allentown, 16th Dist.), would prohibit county officers to be compensated by fees, and require that they be paid only by salary. (Local Government committee)

1030, from Delegate Thomson, would reverse the controversial Dillon's Rule by granting all powers and functions not prohibited by the Constitution or by law to cities, boroughs, incorporated towns and townships. (Local Government committee)

1031, from Delegates H. Clay Burkholder (Lancaster, 13th Dist.) and Philip Feather (Annville, 48th Dist.), proposes an entire new judicial article, similar to Delegate Proposal 1000, differing mainly in that judges of the proposed community courts shall have not less than a high school education, and shall have served eight consecutive years as a justice of the peace or similar judicial officer or shall have successfully completed a special training course of no more than six months prescribed by the Supreme Court. (Judiciary committee)

1032, from Delegate Thomson, would prohibit creation of municipal authorities, and require existing municipal authorities to be liquidated and abolished within 10 years. (Taxation and State Finance committee)

1033, from Delegate Ralph E. Orbin, Sr. (Youngwood, 38th Dist.), would prohibit the annexation of all or part of any municipality to another without a favorable vote by both the annexed and annexing municipalities. (Local Government committee)

1034, by Delegate Tate, provides that the Governor submit a plan of legislative apportionment to the General Assembly within 90 days after each U.S. Census, which plan is to take effect if the General Assembly does not apportion itself within 180 days of the Census. (Legislative Apportionment committee)

1035, from Delegates Basil C. Scott (Sharon, 50th Dist.), Richard L. Huggins and Robert W. Baldrige, grants cities with home rule charters or optional charters all residual powers not denied them by the Constitution, their charters, or general law. (Local Government committee)

1036, from Delegates Scott, Sahli and Redick, requires the General Assembly to provide optional plans for home rule governments for cities. (Local Government committee)

1037, from Delegates Scott, Laurence L. Pelletier (Meadville, 50th Dist.) and John M. Scarlett (Erie, 49th Dist.), requires the General Assembly to provide for the adoption, amendment or repeal of home rule charters by any city. (Local Government committee)

1038, from Delegates Scott, Leach, Filson and Feather, would give local governments the exclusive power to regulate the salaries, hours and working conditions of their employees. (Local Government committee)

1039, from Delegates Scott, William J. Devlin (Philadelphia, 6th Dist.) and Johnson, would repeal the present Constitutional provisions governing local government debt, supplanting them with authority for the General Assembly to regulate local taxing and borrowing powers. (Local Government committee)

1040, from Delegates Scott, Pelletier and Huggins, would give the General Assembly the power to permit local governments to give financial assistance to public service enterprises. (Local Government committee)

1041, by Delegates Fohl and Pott, would eliminate surveyors from the list of elected county officials, and from the list of those who must keep offices in the county seats. (Local Government committee)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BROCHURE PREPARED

The State Chamber of Commerce has recently distributed a 10-page brochure, second in the series of Constitutional Convention Bulletins, this one on the subject "Local Government and the Constitution."

The booklet is a study of local government, structure, and finance. No recommendations are contained in the brochure. Copies are available at the State Chamber of Commerce, 212 North Third street, Harrisburg, 17101.

Delegates Told of Task Ahead

An outline of the responsibilities which have been undertaken by the delegates to the Constitution Convention was presented at the outset of the assembly by a number of experts in their fields.

In addition to those published in last week's issue of the Bulletin, here are other important excerpts, which space did not permit inclusion in Volume 2.

Each person or group that joins the battle for constitutional reform must now recognize that their responsibilities have irrevocably passed — to the delegates to this Convention.

No man or group must inflexibly and unyieldingly attempt to force "fixed positions" upon this Convention.

The delegates alone are the masters of their fate and the fate of the Constitution.

All of the constructive forces who have worked in the past and who will continue to work in the future in this worthy cause — must not solidify their beliefs into uncompromising stone.

We need the matrix of open minds and broad visions — to achieve our goals.

To the delegates I also urge that every divisive consideration be eliminated from your review. I sincerely hope that your labors will not be diluted by pursuing issues outside — or beyond the four major areas of concern mandated by the people. You must avoid the pitfalls which have appeared in other conventions not so beneficially limited to specific subjects. For the area of your review is so extensive and the issues so complex that your valuable time must be expended profitably.

—Attorney General William C. Sennett

The reasons that motivated Pennsylvanians 76 years ago to seek a new Constitution continued to motivate them without letup. Somewhere in this great state, no day has passed for more than three generations without some kind of meeting, some kind of discussion, some citizen step being taken toward revision.

... This Convention has already dedicated and pledged itself to the future generations of Pennsylvanians. With this, no one can quarrel.

But I would suggest, if I may, that you also dedicate and pledge yourselves to keep faith with the past and passing generations who never had any doubt that, some day, in their time or another, this moment would come.

—Arthur B. Sinkler,
Director,
A Modern Constitution for
Pennsylvania, Inc.

What issues are involved in the subject of legislative apportionment? I will list the issues in the order in which they appear in your Reference Manual No. 6, which is not in the order of their importance.

(Continued from Page 1)

EMPLOYES

RESEARCH DIVISION POSITION

John Ferguson, *Co-Director of Research*
Harold Alderfer, *Co-Director of Research*
*Evelyn Lane, *Secretary to Co-Directors*
Lawrence Zeger, *Comm. staff Director*
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Joan Covey, *Comm. Staff Director*
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Carl Skinner, *Research Associate*
Leonard Zack, *Research Associate*
Ronald Davenport, *Research Associate*
Martin O'Brien, *Research Associate*
Martin Pitkow, *Research Associate*
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Gertrude Troutman, *Research Assistant*
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*William Graffius, *Research Assistant*
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*Fred Feigenberg, *Research Assistant*
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*Max Ominski, *Research Assistant*
*Louis Paone, *Administrative Assistant*
*William Casey, *Administrative Assistant*
Sandra Friedman, *Administrative Assistant*
Myron W. Thomas, *Administrative Assistant*
Woodrow Zeitlen, *Student Assistant*
David Thomas, *Student Assistant*
Patrick Mahady, *Student Assistant*
Margaret Conally, *Clerk-Typist*
Marilyn Peters, *Clerk-Typist*

1. Number of Senators and Representatives
2. Population base for apportionment
3. Population variance
4. Separate representation for local government units
5. Coterminous Senate and House districts
6. Single-member or multi-member districts
7. Gerrymandering
8. Bicameralism
9. Proper apportionment agencies
10. Frequency of apportionment

Former State Attorney General
—David Stahl,
Solicitor, City of Pittsburgh,
(At briefing session)

The question confronting you is not whether to improve our court system, but how to do it effectively and appropriately.

We admit that our present judiciary system has faults and weaknesses and assistance of the laity is welcomed and desired to pinpoint these faults and make suggestions for their correction.

Reform of our court system and revision of the Judiciary Article has been mandated upon the Convention. Whatever voices you may have heard from the judiciary thus far, in support or in opposition to any proposal, have been personal expressions which are the prerogative of any citizen.

Judge R. Paul Campbell,
Common Pleas Court,
Bellefonte.
President, Pennsylvania Conference
of State Trial Judges.

DRAFTING BUREAU POSITION

*Frank Garber, *Chief Drafting Attorney*
*Robert Weinert, *Drafting Attorney*
*Anthony Gianforti, *Drafting Attorney*
*Milton Weisman, *Drafting Attorney*
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*Robert Spitzer, *Drafting Attorney*
*John Hartman, *Drafting Attorney*
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*Frank Lignelli, *Reporter*
*Jane Salay, *Reporter*
*Patricia Lawn, *Reporter*
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*Donna Byron, *Expert Typist*
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*Merle Yantis, *Expert Typist*
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Salvatore Fulginiti, *Sgt.-at-Arms*
Oscar B. Leese, *Sgt.-at-Arms*

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*Robert M. Scheipe, *Asst. to Director*
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*Harry Shultz, *Assistant Postmaster*
*Joseph McKeever, *Assistant Postmaster*
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*Sam Williams, *Chief Custodian*
George Goshea, *Asst. Custodian*
*William Bentz, *Asst. Custodian*
*Mary Summerfield, *Chief Telephone Attendant*

(Continued on Page 4)

(Continued from Page 3)

EMPLOYEES

*Walter Snyder, *Telephone Attendant*
 *Kathryn Gray, *Telephone Attendant*
 *Walter Herr, *Telephone Attendant*
 *Archie Haudenschild, *Supt. of Storeroom*
 *L. A. Anderson, *Asst. Supt. of Storeroom*
 *William Buck, *Asst. Supt. of Storeroom*
 *William Campbell, *Asst. Supt. of Storeroom*
 *John Gabriel, *Supervisor of Document Room*
 *Ray Slusser, *Asst. Supv., Document Room*
 *Joe Oaks, *Asst. Supv., Document Room*
 *Roy Cox, Jr., *Asst. Supv., Document Room*
 *Joseph Bennett, *Chief Messenger*
 *Herbert Corle, *Messenger*
 *Glenn McPherson, *Messenger*
 *Robert Weatherly, *Messenger*
 *Robert Easley, *Messenger*
 *Ruth Worley, *Messenger*
 *Harry Kessler, *Messenger*
 *Samuel Smith, *Messenger*
 *William Moses, *Messenger*
 *Allen Reinfeld, *Messenger*
 *Robert Whalen, *Messenger*
 *Paul Irving, *Messenger*
 *William Easley, *Messenger*
 *Herbert Lewallen, *Messenger*

SECRETARIAL SERVICES POOL

*Nancy Grove, *Supervisor*
 *Gertrude McNeil, *Asst. Supervisor*
 *Shirley Freedman, *Secretary*
 *Marian Seibert, *Secretary*
 *Hilda Burns, *Secretary*
 *Shirley Huston, *Secretary*
 *Jean Skirbin, *Secretary*
 *Joyce Ryan, *Secretary*
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 *Adeline Varano, *Secretary*
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 *Kathryn Gusler, *Secretary*
 *Helen Rachelson, *Secretary*
 *Darleen Miller, *Secretary*
 *Ruth Cobaugh, *Secretary*
 *Marion Thomas, *Secretary*
 *Julia Williams, *Secretary*
 *Dorothy Ionni, *Secretary*
 *Louise Jones, *Secretary*
 *Louise Martin, *Secretary*
 *Anna Bonafair, *Secretary*
 *JoAnn Garafalo, *Secretary*
 *Carol Cunningham, *Secretary*
 *Gladys Guswiler, *Secretary*

MERRY CHRISTMAS AND
 A HAPPY NEW YEAR
 TO ALL

*Priscilla Piatt, *Secretary*
 *Regina Gear, *Secretary*
 *Anna Marie Collier, *Secretary*
 *Chris Wagner, *Secretary*
 *Helen Gleichman, *Secretary*
 *Pauline Campbell, *Secretary*
 *Violet Heisey, *Secretary*
 *Shirley Shear, *Secretary*
 *Jean Smith, *Secretary*
 *Sarah Boshinsky, *Secretary*
 *Rochelle Luster, *Secretary*
 *Peggy Keiser, *Secretary*
 *Darlene Ruth, *Secretary*
 *Nancy Smith, *Secretary*
 *Sue Berkheimer, *Secretary*
 *Ida Ibberson, *Secretary*
 *Jill Schatz, *Secretary*
 *Mary Linn, *Secretary*
 *Marsha Mazia, *Secretary*
 *Diane Nestor, *Secretary*
 *Carolyn Shank, *Secretary*
 *Elaine Rand, *Secretary*
 *Joanne Barr, *Secretary*
 *Florence Leighner, *Secretary*
 *Lynn Foltz, *Secretary*
 *Marie Swengel, *Secretary*
 *Judy M. Gamble, *Secretary*
 *Lois Powers, *Secretary*
 *Susan Gahres, *Secretary*
 *Donna Clark, *Secretary*
 *Nancy Lauer, *Secretary*
 *Charlotte O'Neal, *Secretary*
 *Diane Smith, *Secretary*
 *Delores Hawbaker, *Secretary*
 *Marie Loranzo, *Secretary*
 *Mary Judy, *Secretary*
 *Rosann Jackson, *Secretary*
 *Patricia Johnson, *Secretary*
 *Ann Matucci, *Secretary*
 *Alice Swartz, *Secretary*
 *Lola Schell, *Secretary*
 *Ann Santinoceto, *Secretary*
 *Catherine Clarke, *Secretary*

PROPOSAL ON ABSENTEE VOTING IS RULED OUT

A proposal which would have barred the practice of absentee voting of state legislators on tax and finance bills, presented Monday to the convention, was ruled out as not within the purview of the convention.

Delegate Henry P. Otto, of Pittsburgh, and Peter T. Dumbauld, of Somerset, and two others, in their proposal would have mandated that only those members of the House and Senate present and in their seats be allowed to vote on tax and finance matters during legislative sessions.

President Raymond J. Broderick, acting under rules which give the President authority to reject proposals not in accordance with the limitations of the convention, ruled that the proposal dealt exclusively with Article III of the Constitution, on the subject of Legislation, and therefore was not within the convention's scope.

Last-Minute Proposals Presented By Delegates

Just as we went to press we received information on new delegate proposals made prior to the convention adjournment for Christmas. They will be reported in the next Bulletin.

Three of the proposals would retain the present minor judiciary system, but with reductions in the total number of justices of the peace and aldermen to be authorized, elimination of the fee system under which they have always functioned, and various other charges.

Others would retain the present political election of judges in sparsely settled rural districts, permit property tax exemptions for some persons over 65, and remove the debt ceilings for both local and state governments.

Delegate Recuperating

Amid the heavy deliberations of the proposals and other issues which came before the convention, delegates paused briefly and sent best wishes for a speedy recovery to Delegate Robert J. Butera, Norristown. He underwent an appendectomy last Thursday.

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VOL. 1, No. 4

DECEMBER 29, 1967

HARRISBURG, Pa.

Local Government Alterations Urged

Alterations in the Constitution to permit more home rule than is allowed at present were proposed at the hearing on Local Government.

Mayor Kenneth O. Tompkins, of Johnstown, asked that local governments be given exclusive power to set salaries and working conditions for municipal employes, and he also asked that the annexation laws be eased so that it could be accomplished by two municipalities if the voters of both approved.

Regarding annexation, Milton DeLancey, representing the Pennsylvania State Association of Township Supervisors, urged that it be made more difficult in regards to second class townships. He proposed that no portion of a township of that class be annexed unless all of the voters in the entire township approved.

Milton J. Shapp, representing the State Democratic Study Committee, also urged more home rule. He urged elimination of the restriction on municipal debt, and proposed deletion of the requirement that specific county offices be voted upon. He also urged the Constitution be changed to permit federations of communities so that services such as fire protection, water and sewage services could be merged.

The Pennsylvania Bar Association proposed that the Legislature be required to create alternate forms of government for counties which will be optional with any county wishing to adopt the provisions, one of the options to be the current form of government in that county.

Louis L. Manderino and Frank J. Pasquerilla, co-chairmen of the committee on Local

(Continued on Page 2)

APPLAUSE GREETs TALK BY SPOKESMAN FOR AAUW

One of the high spots of the Judiciary hearing was the testimony given by Mrs. Robert McGeehan, representing the American Association of University Women. After endorsing Pa. Bar Association's program, she told the committee bluntly that it was not the convention's function to recommend provisions for the convenience of judges or justices of the peace, or lawyers, or any other group, but to recommend provisions that will strengthen the rights and freedoms of all citizens.

She was greeted by a round of applause from the spectators, in which the committee joined with obvious enthusiasm.

Court Proposals Heard By Judiciary Committee

At the Judiciary Committee hearing Wednesday, the Pennsylvania Bar Associations suggestions, embodied in Delegate Proposal 1000, were outlined by Bernard Segal, Philadelphia, member of the Project Constitution Committee.

Following Mr. Segal's presentation, which he made in place of William A. Schnader, chairman of the Project Constitution Committee, many of the organizations supported the Bar Association proposals without reservations.

STATEMENTS PRESENTED BEFORE JUDICIARY UNIT

Judiciary hearings were so lengthy that many people who had come to testify were unable to remain, and left statements outlining their positions.

Among that group were William H. Eckert, Pittsburgh; Justice of the Peace George A. Knowle, Jr., Blue Bell; Judge Leo Weinrott, Allegheny County; Justice of the Peace Dominic C. Spatticino, Harry R. Pore, Jr., publisher, Valley Independent, Monessen; Lewis F. DeDuca, Dickinson Law School; Justice of the Peace Charles E. Fies, Londenderry Twp.; Dorothy Ann Richardson, Pittsburgh; Edward G. Bower, Jr., city solicitor, Philadelphia; T. Dean Lauer, Hollidaysburg; Glenwood W. Rouse, Pittsburgh; Justice of the Peace Earl H. Keim, Boyertown.

The meeting was chaired by Gustave G. Amsterdam, who is co-chairman of the Judiciary Committee. The other co-chairman, former Governor William Scranton was unable to attend.

Members attending were sub-committee co-chairmen Bruce W. Kauffman, and Isadore A. Shrager and Americo V. Cortese, Lewis B. Lee, Richard L. Thornburgh, David V. Shapiro, Gerald E. Ruth, Edwin G. Warman, sub-committee chairman Clay Burkholder, and Henry E. Rea, Jr., David M. Barron, Hobson R. Reynolds, David C., Richard M. Sharp, John W. Keller, Joseph M. More, subcommittee co-chairmen W. Walter Braham and Robert N. Filson, Robert E. Woodside and Barbara S. Sprogell and members Daniel B. Strickler, John J. Redick, Leon W. Silverman, Robert M. Sebastian, and Walter Benfield.

Also attending were Robert Casey, first vice president, Frank Orban, second vice president; James A. Michener, secretary, and Delegates Guy Swope and Holbrook Bunting.

Committee members not listed above were

The Association proposed that all justices and judges be named by the governor from panels named by judicial nominating commissions. After a two-year trial period, the judge's name would appear on a ballot without party designation, and voters would determine if he should be retained for a 10-year term. After 10 years, the same ballot question would be asked.

Among those voicing support were the judges of Philadelphia and Allegheny County Orphans Courts, Lackawanna, and Allegheny County Bar Associations, Modern Constitution for Pa. Inc., League of Women Voters, American Association of University Women, Committee of 70, Pa. Motor Federation, and many judges and individual citizens.

Endorsing the Bar Association proposals with only slight reservations were the Philadelphia Common Pleas Judges.

Philadelphia District Attorney Arlen Specter endorsed the Bar Association proposals relating the minor judiciary.

Representing the State Democratic Study Committee, Milton J. Shapp suggested that all justices and judges be selected on a non-partisan basis for life-time terms, subject to removal by a special review commission. If minor judiciary courts were established, they could be manned by judges elected for 10-year terms, Shapp stated.

The Magistrates Association and most of the organizations and individuals representing the magistrates took the position that there should be a reduction in the number of minor judiciary in the state, and that they should all be on a salary basis, rather than a fee basis. The latter spokesman did not concur with the Bar Association proposal that the minor judiciary all be lawyers. They differed among themselves as to the amount of education and the degree of qualifications that should be required.

Those who testified were: Pa. Magistrates Association, Sebastian Bodanza, president, Al-

(Continued from Page 1)

Proposals

derman Joseph Demma, Harrisburg; Robert G. Garver, justice of the peace, Ephrata; Pa. Motor Federation, Charles E. Pugh, general manager; Pa. Bar Association, Gilbert Nurick, president, Bernard Segal, Philadelphia, member Project Constitution Committee; Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas, Judges Association, Judges Ethan A. Doty, Herbert S. Levin, Joseph Sloane, Theodore B. Smith, Jr.; Arlen Specter, Philadelphia District Attorney; Orphans Court of Philadelphia, Judge Mark E. Lefever; Allegheny County Orphans Court, Judge Hugh Boyle; Lackawanna County Bar Association, Judge T. Linus Hoban, Russell J. O'Malley.

Also Allegheny County Bar Association, Judd N. Poffinberger, Robert Doyle; Pittsburgh Magistrates and Constables Association, Milton Herskowitz, Charles J. Franciscus, David R. Griffith; Association of Squires and Constables, Chester County, Ronald Agolnick; Prof. Gerald Abraham, Law Department, Villanova University; Pa. Democratic Study Committee, Milton J. Shapp, Edward Simon; Mrs. H. Everett Sanford, Verona, Pa.; Judge George P. Kiester, Butler, Pa. also American Association of University Women, Pa. Division, Mrs. Robert McGeehan, legislative chairman; League of Women Voters of Pa., Mrs. John Yurchinko, second vice president; Dr. Eugene Knox, Shamokin; Committee of 70, Edward Russell, Philadelphia; Judge J. Quint Salmon, Beaver County; Washington County Bar Association, Robert L. Zeman, president; A Modern Constitution for Pa., Robert Sidman, executive director and Center County Bar Association, William Litke.

GOVERNMENT REPORT IS GIVEN IN PART

As the Bulletin went to press, the second of the four hearings had not yet been completed, so the report on Local Government hearings is a partial one.

The next issue will contain a full report on Local Government, Legislative Apportionment, Taxation and Finance, and notes on the Judiciary hearing.

Outstanding Students Serving As Pages

The pages assisting the delegates have more than their zeal to be of service as recommendations — many of them were chosen for their outstanding scholastic records.

Among those who served last week as honorary pages were Judy Coulson, Akron, and Bryan Yorgey, Ephrata, of Ephrata Junior-Senior High School; Marcia Wentzel and Mike Markevka, of Carlisle R.D. 6, of Boiling Springs Junior-Senior High School, and Lois Ditty and Kevin Swartz, both of Millersburg, students at Millersburg Area Junior-Senior High School.

Recommended by their school administrators on the basis of their outstanding high school records, approximately 160 students from 63 public high schools and 18 non-public high schools within a 35-mile radius of Harrisburg will work as pages during the three-month convention session.

Sponsored by the Department of Public Instruction, the Student Aid Groups, composed of eight students each, will operate on two schedules, with one group serving from Monday through Friday or Saturday of one week and another group working from the Wednesday of that week through the Tuesday of the following week.

Delegate To Serve As Official Envoy

To permit him to serve as official United States representative at the inauguration of President Tubman in Liberia, Delegate Hobson R. Reynolds of Philadelphia was granted leave of absence from the convention on January 2 and 3.

A former member of the General Assembly, and an ex-magistrate, Delegate Reynolds will also convey to President Tubman the best wishes of the Commonwealth and the convention.

LENGTHY HEARING

Magnitude of the job entailed in the committee procedure was the amount of time spent by the panel on the Judiciary. Convening Wednesday at 9:30, with brief luncheon and dinner breaks, the group remained in session until 11 p.m.

(Continued from Page 1)

Alterations

Government, presided at Thursday's hearing.

Also slated to appear at Thursday's hearings were the following: Improve Johnstown Association, Richard H. Mayer, chairman; Greater Johnstown Committee, Wallace D. Williams, chairman; Rep. Milton Berkes, Bucks County; Pa. Municipal Authorities Assn., A. Walter Lukens, Jr.; Pa. State Association of Boroughs, Jerome M. Meyers; Pa. Home Builders Assn.; Pa. Medical Society, Drs. Stephen M. Hanson, Joseph Spelman, medical examiner, Philadelphia; Dr. William R. Hunt, Allegheny County; City of Philadelphia, Edward Bauer, Jr.; Pa. State Association of Elected County Officials, and Register of Wills and Clerk of Orphans Court Association of Pa., Harry R. Burd; Pa. Coroners Assn., Dr. Edward A. Haegle; League of Women Voters of Pa., Mrs. Robert Farlow, president; Allegheny County Medical Society, Dr. Cyril Wecht.

Committee members attending were subcommittee co-chairmen Gay B. Banes, Victor J. Westerberg, John N. Scales, Samuel Rappaport, Daniel W. Shoemaker, and members Thomas H. Welsh, Holbrook M. Bunting, Jr., Samuel C. Corey, Harold A. Thomson, Lewis B. Lee, Robert P. Fohl, John N. Roberts, Richard M. Sharp, and Edward M. Dailey, Jr.

GREETINGS EXCHANGED WITH DELEGATES IN MARYLAND

After receipt of a resolution from the Maryland Constitutional Convention, now in session, the delegates to the Pennsylvania Convention acknowledged the gesture, and drafted a reply.

In the message sent to the Maryland Convention, Pennsylvania delegates expressed their wishes for "continued success and God-speed" to the Maryland deliberations, which are scheduled to conclude January 12.

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CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION BULLETIN

No.

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Prepared by

A MODERN CONSTITUTION for PENNSYLVANIA, Inc.

COMMITTEES PREPARE FOR ACTION ON 209 DELEGATE PROPOSALS

VOL. 1, No. 5

JANUARY 12, 1968

HARRISBURG, PA.

Assembly Cut Among Plans Being Weighed

The standing Committee on Legislative Apportionment held a public hearing in Harrisburg on the morning of Friday, December 29.

Thomas L. Fagan, committee co-chairman, was one of the presiding officials. He was joined by Joseph G. Tomascik, co-chairman of the sub-committee on Method of Apportionment. Also present were committee members Robert W. Baldrige, Richard Hostetler, Ralph E. Orbin, Sr., Matthew M. Gouger, Henry P. Otto, Floyd W. Musselman and Philip Feather. Delegates, but not members of the committee, who also attended included James A. Michener, Holbrook Bunting, Richard Gerber, Guy Swope and Thomas K. Leinbach.

Those who presented testimony in person included:

Gilbert Nurick, Harrisburg, president, Pennsylvania Bar Association.

Mrs. Gustave G. Ehrenberg, Havertown, board member, League of Women Voters of Pennsylvania.

Rep. Francis Worley, Gettysburg.

Albert A. O'Connor, Johnstown.

Milton J. Shapp, Philadelphia, chairman, Pennsylvania Democratic Study Committee.

Arthur E. Newbold, III, Philadelphia, chairman, Committee of 70.

Rep. Gerald Kaufman, Pittsburgh.

In addition, statements were filed with the committee by the City of Philadelphia, the

(Continued on Page 3)

Deadline On Proposals Extended By Broderick

The deadline for introduction of proposals had to be extended twice by Convention President Raymond J. Broderick when the hour first set, 10:30 a.m. Friday, January 5, found many delegates still queued up at the microphones in the Hall of the House of Representatives, awaiting their turns to be recognized.

With the leaders of the House of Representatives also waiting to reclaim their premises for their final session before a long recess, Lt. Gov. Broderick announced that those who were prepared with new proposals could introduce them the following Monday, January 8. When that also proved inadequate, a Thursday, January 11, deadline was set. Any later proposals will have to have unanimous consent of the convention in order to be introduced.

By the close of business on January 11, 209 proposals had been introduced. Convention President Broderick made his last appeal for proposals shortly before noon on Thursday, January 11. Hearing none, he declared that the introduction of delegate proposals would henceforth be out of order, except with the consent of a majority of the delegates as provided in the convention rules.

In all probability, Delegate Jerry Powell, 10th District, of Levittown, holds the record for the highest number of proposals presented by one delegate. Powell sponsored at least 14 of the proposals now under consideration by the committees.

(Continued on Page 2)

Local Government Issues Spark Lengthy Discussions

Extended debate followed introduction of a proposal to eliminate coroners as county officers, substituting medical examiners in their place. The proposal was referred to the Local Government Committee.

Those who favored retention of the present method pointed out that it would be difficult, in many cases, to find physicians willing to devote time to the medical examiner posts, especially for the fees which would be paid in the smaller counties.

On the other hand, proponents of the change said the present method did not serve the public well, nor did it protect the public. Also, the method of using morticians for coroners, which is widely prevalent, lends itself to questionable practices, if not outright graft.

Among those who presented testimony on the proposal were Dr. Stephen H. Hancon, Penna. Medical Society; Dr. Edward A. Haegele, president, Penna. Coroners Association; Dr. John Kennedy, coroner, Armstrong County, and others.

Also on the program was Rep. Milton Berkes, Bucks County, who favored increasing the number of county commissioners to seven for counties of first through third class, five for smaller ones; counties to be divided into districts of equal population, and one commissioner to be elected from each district.

He also favored eliminating the elected county controller, replacing him with an appointed fiscal officer; merit system for all employees; eliminating the surveyor, coroner, prothonotary, clerk of courts, jury commissioners, register of wills, recorder of deeds (all elective, required by Constitution), replacing them with appointed qualified engineers, medical examiners, keeper of records, etc.; and he would call for specific provisions for regional cooperation between governmental bodies.

COPIES OF PROPOSALS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Single copies of delegate proposals may be had by request, accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped envelope, sent to A Modern Constitution for Pennsylvania, Inc., 240 North 3rd Street, Harrisburg, Pa., 17101.

Please list proposals by number, rather than by subject. As long as copies are available, we will be happy to fill all requests without charge. If duplicating is necessary, a charge of 50¢ a page will be made.

Debt Limit Changes Urged; Diverse Methods Suggested

Nobody had a good word to say for Pennsylvania's \$1 million debt limit as the convention's Committee on Taxation and State Finance rang down the curtain on 1967 with a public hearing. Held in Harrisburg on Friday afternoon, December 29, it was the convention's last official act of the old year.

Committee co-chairmen Robert Leonard and Carleton Woodring presided over the hearing which dwindled in size as the old year ran out and as snow fell continuously, obviously distracting some of the delegates who faced long trips home for what was left of their interrupted holiday.

Among the witnesses were:

Mrs. Gustave Ehrenberg, Havertown, board member, League of Women Voters of Pennsylvania.

Robert Crist, assistant executive director, Hospital Association of Pennsylvania.

Ralph C. Swann, executive secretary, Penna. State Education Association.

Gilbert Nurick, president, Penna. Bar Assn.

Milton J. Shapp, chairman, Penna. Democratic Study Committee.

Edward Martin, director of Finance, City of Philadelphia.

W. A. Royston, III, Pittsburgh.

Kenneth O. Tompkins, mayor, City of Johnstown.

George Waldon, secretary, Penna. Assn. of Colleges and Universities.

Mrs. Harry Weinberg, Levittown.

William B. Harral, assistant executive director, Penna. League of Cities.

Martin K. Bare, Lancaster.

In addition to general agreement that some kind of debt capacity for the Pennsylvania state government should be written into the Constitution, there was little unanimity on anything.

Only the Pennsylvania Bar Association proposal of permitting the General Assembly to incur debt with the approval of the voters won support from other organizations. The League of Women Voters endorsed this proposal in person, and the Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce did it with a written statement.

Greater discussion centered on what to do about the present provisions in the Constitution permitting exemptions from property taxes in the case of public, educational and religious institutions.

Some, such as the Penna. Hospital Assn. and the Penna. State Education Assn., urged the continuation of these exemptions. Others, including the Penna. League of Cities, pointed to the great inroads tax exempt properties make on local tax rolls. Speaking for the League, Mr. Harral said other means would have to be found to supplement local government incomes if this were not done. He cited percentages of local property exempted from taxation in a recent survey. It was 41% in Johnstown, 48% in Wilkes-Barre, 54% in Williamsport, and 64% in Harrisburg.

(Continued on Page Three)

(Continued from Page 1)

PROPOSALS

Only 33 of the delegates had failed to sponsor at least one proposal. Included among them are ten of the thirteen ex officio delegates, three of the four officers of the convention and many of the co-chairmen of the substantive standing committees.

It is generally believed that these delegates refrained from introducing proposals because of the unusual importance that they might be given, in contrast to proposals from the rest of the delegate body.

The number of introductions was so great in the closing days of the period for delegate proposals that the BULLETIN is unable to list them with the same detail as in the past due to space limitation. All proposals which have not been listed in the preceding issues follow, grouped according to the committee to which each was assigned:

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

1051-THORNBURGH — Amends the article removing the specification of county officers and changing the election of county officers.

1053-REA, REDICK, POTT — Amends an article limiting the power of cities adopting home rule charters to tax residents of other municipalities.

1055-MURRAY — Adds an article authorizing local governmental units to exempt or reduce real estate taxes imposed on the residence owned and occupied by persons 65 years of age or over.

1057-SHARP — Amends an article providing for apportionment of local governmental units by the Legislature when such apportionment is regulated by law.

1059-RICHTER — A proposal to provide for a minimum of minority representation in elected local government bodies.

1060-McGEARY — A proposal adding a new article to the Constitution of Pennsylvania providing for optional plans of local government.

1061-HOOK — Establishing medical examiners as county officers.

1062-HOOK — Permitting county treasurers to succeed themselves.

1064-SWOPE — Providing for limited nomination and election of county commissioners and auditors.

1065-THOMSON — Requiring the General Assembly to provide for consolidation of cities, boroughs, incorporated towns and townships, and for changing the boundaries of such municipalities and townships.

1066-SHARP — Providing for a system of local government.

1069-BENFIELD — Authorizing county treasurers to succeed themselves.

1074-AMSTERDAM — Repealing the section relating to special assessment for transit facilities in Philadelphia.

1086-ROBERTS — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania providing for a county zoning administrator.

1090-SCOTT — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania to provide that the General Assembly shall reimburse local governmental units for revenue lost on account of exemptions granted from local taxes.

1094-BANES and BARRY — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania, authorizing counties to frame and adopt their own charters and to exercise the powers and authority of local self government.

1100-JIROLANIO, RAPPAPORT, KAUFFMAN, JOHNSON, J. W. KELLER, HORNE and HUGGINS — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania providing for the public defender as a county officer.

Michener Benefits By Seating System

Prize-winning author James Michener heartily endorses the method of seating delegates by alphabet, and not only for its emphasis on bipartisanship.

Of all the delegates, Michener is the only man who has been assigned a seat between two ladies, Mildred D. Michael, of Hanover, and Dorothy Miller, of Pittsburgh.

Mood of the famed novelist might be described as the same as the area which he so ably chronicles — pacific — at this point.

(Continued on Page Three)

(Continued from Page Two)

PROPOSALS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

1102-AMSTERDAM — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania providing for the extent of land permitted to be taken for public improvements.

1104-RUTH — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania to provide for compensation, accountability, and bonding of officers of local governmental units.

1107-OTTO and HUGGINS — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania, providing for election of auditors in cities, boroughs, incorporated towns and townships.

1108-SCOTT, SCARLETT, PELLETIER, SAHLI, SCALES, JOHNSON, SOLOMON and GERBER — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania to provide that cities can adopt home rule charters and that the General Assembly shall prescribe procedures for adopting charters, and, in any case the General Assembly fails to prescribe such procedures, that alternate procedures may be employed.

1110-ABERMAN, RAPPAPORT, TATE, BASHOFF, MATTIONI and KELLY — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania to eliminate certain provisions and to provide that all officers performing functions of county government shall be officers of the city of Philadelphia and shall continue to perform their duties and be elected, appointed, compensated and organized in the manner now in effect, until provided otherwise by amendment to the Philadelphia Home Rule Charter.

1112-SHRAGER, ABERMAN and BASHOFF — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania to eliminate certain provisions, to require the General Assembly to provide for incorporation and government of cities and boroughs, to alter municipal boundaries, to consolidate or dissolve municipalities, to empower the General Assembly to provide optional plans of municipal organization and government, to provide for adoption of such plans, to grant to cities and boroughs the right and power to frame and adopt home rule charters, and to empower them to exercise powers and authority of self-government, subject to certain powers of the General Assembly.

1113-SHRAGER, ABERMAN, MURRAY, MATTIONI, RAPPAPORT, TATE and BASHOFF — A Proposal repealing section nineteen of article eight of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, to delete the grant of power to Philadelphia to levy special assessments and to acquire land by eminent domain.

1114-SHRAGER, ABERMAN, RAPPAPORT, TATE and MATTIONI – A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania to allow political subdivisions to become financially affiliated with certain entities for public purposes.

1119-HOOK — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania providing for construction and maintenance of highways, bridges, culverts and airports by counties, municipalities and townships.

1131-LEVIN and DESMOND — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania providing for a limitation on the annexation of counties.

1132-LEVIN — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania providing for assistance to local governments by means of a tax to be levied by the General Assembly.

1135-VAN SANT, TULLY, M. V. KELLER, MUSSELMAN and MARKLEY — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania by providing for county officers and authorizing the combination or consolidation thereof.

1136-DONALDSON and KAUFFMAN — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania permitting the General Assembly to authorize any county, city, borough, incorporated town or township to loan money or pledge its credit to any corporation, association, institution or individual for the purchase of facilities or equipment to control pollution of air, water or land.

1138-BALDUS, COSETTI, WALDRON, FAGAN, CONLEY, RICHTER, THORNBURGH, D. MILLER, AURENTZ and WELSH — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania, providing for the exercise of powers of local self-government by cities.

1143-FORSTER — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania providing for the consolidation or merger of municipalities.

1147-SCALES, ORBIN and MANGERY — A Proposal adding a new article to the Constitution of Pennsylvania providing for optional plans of local government.

1148-SCALES, ORBIN and MANGERY — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania eliminating surveyors as county officers and the provision that the county treasurer may not succeed himself.

1149-POWELL and MEYER — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania providing for residual powers.

1150-POWELL and MEYER — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania removing the requirement that county offices be kept in the county town.

1151-POWELL — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania to permit county treasurers to succeed themselves.

1152-POWELL and MEYER — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania removing the provision relating to accountability of municipal officers.

(Continued on Page Four)

(Continued from Page 1)

ASSEMBLY CUT

Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce,
and the Pennsylvania Vegetable Growers
Association.

Recommendations of the witnesses varied greatly, although there was greater support for the Pennsylvania Bar Association proposal of a two-house General Assembly with 50 senators and 210 representatives than for any other proposal. The League of Women Voters and the Committee of 70 were among witnesses taking that position.

Rep. Worley argued in favor of a unicameral legislature of about 200 members. Under questioning, he said that if his single-chambered legislature were not adopted by the convention, he hoped the delegates would at least reduce the size of the House of Representatives to about 150 members. He also opposed making House districts coterminous with Senate districts.

Mr. O'Connor also opposed coterminous districts, but hoped the House districts would be arranged so as not to cross county lines. He favored increasing the size of the Legislature to 54 senators and 210 representatives, and using multi-member districts in large population centers. He proposed that, if the Legislature should not reapportion itself by September 1 on years when it should, the job would be given to an Apportionment Commission consisting of the Lieutenant Governor, the State Treasurer and the Auditor General, or three other state officials who had been elected by statewide vote.

Milton Shapp predicted the ultimate need for using computers in solving apportionment problems. He suggested setting up a special commission to program such computer operations, and urged reduction of the General Assembly to 200 seats. Under his plan, there would be 40 Senate districts, each divided into four equal Representative districts. He also recommended substantial reduction in the size of the Legislature, but offered no concrete figures.

Former Attorney General David Stahl sat with the two chairmen throughout the hearing, and participated in some of the questioning. Mr. Stahl is research director for the committee, continuing the function he served in the Preparatory Committee prior to the start of the convention on December 1.

(Continued from Page Two)

DEBT LIMIT CHANGES

"If we want our local governments to provide public services at a level which we have a right to expect," he said, "all of us must resign ourselves to paying our fair share of local taxes."

Milton Shapp urged taxing real estate owned or used by utilities, as he said is done in all other states but not in Pennsylvania. He said this would produce from \$135 million to \$200 million in new tax revenues annually, without requiring any increase in utility rates; again, he cited the experience of other states.

Another Shapp proposal, based on experience of other states, is to permit the consoli-

(Continued on Page Four)

(Continued from Page 3)

Delegates Accept Rulings By Conventions Chairman

Despite some obvious unhappiness on the part of a few delegates, no rulings by Convention President Raymond J. Broderick against the admissibility of more than a dozen delegate proposals have been overturned by a vote of the convention, as is permitted in the rules.

Only one such ruling was actually appealed, and the delegates voted 131 to 12 to uphold the president's ruling which had been taken, as all such rulings have been taken, after consultation with the convention counsel and parliamentarians. All rulings against proposals were based on their lack of compliance with the restrictions in the convention's enabling act.

The most widely publicized of the over-ruled proposals was one by Delegate German Quiles, Philadelphia, permitting the use of state funds for the support and maintenance of non-public schools.

After President Broderick had ruled against it, Delegate Quiles stated his intention to fight for its admissibility, and arguments on the floor were scheduled for Wednesday, January 10. However, the preceding day, Quiles took the floor to announce a change of mind and to withdraw his appeal.

Convention observers have been impressed by the president's errorless record in rulings. Convention rules have permitted him to hold any proposal overnight, for consultation with his staff before, in effect, passing on its admissibility and assigning it to a committee.

(Continued from Page Three)

DEB T LIMIT CHANGES

dation of tax collection by local governments. He also urged the convention to enable the Commonwealth to lend money to local governments, and to "increase the Legislature's authority to exempt various categories of individuals from taxation; particularly persons over 65 who live on fixed income."

From Pittsburgh, Mr. Royston, who is a manufacturer of burial vaults, told the committee that some tax exempt cemeteries compete with tax paying businesses, and that their exemptions should be removed, while Mrs. Weinberg of Levittown pleaded for retention of tax exemptions on all churches and church-owned properties.

Delegate K. LeRoy Irvis brought about a momentary flurry when he attempted to question Dr. Swann about the words, "full public control," in his written and oral statements. Before the educator could reply, the question was ruled out of order by Judge Woodring who said it would lead into areas prohibited to the convention by the restrictions in the convention enabling act. Rev. Irvis did not appeal the ruling, but indicated he might bring it up on the convention floor in the next general session, January 2. However, no action was taken by him then, nor has any reference been made to the incident in any subsequent session.

PROPOSALS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

1078-AMSTERDAM — Prohibiting municipalities from becoming stockholders in corporations.

1079-AMSTERDAM — Providing for abolishment of county offices in Philadelphia.

1162-THOMSON — A proposal providing that each county, city, borough, incorporated town and township shall have the exclusive power to provide for all matters relating to wages, hours and working conditions of its employees.

1163-GERBER — A proposal to provide a new structure and revised duties for county government in certain counties.

1170-SOLOMON, LAPUTKA and SPROGELL — A proposal changing provisions relating to the election and appointment of county commissioners and county auditors.

1171-SOLOMON, HARDING and LAPUTKA — A proposal changing provisions relating to the election of county commissioners and the appointment of county commissioners and county auditors.

1185-AMSTERDAM — To grant to local governmental units the power to cooperate for certain purposes.

1188-SCALES, ORBIN and MANGERY — Providing for consolidation and boundary changes of certain local governmental units.

1190-GOLDMAN and GERBER — Changing provisions relating to compensation and fees of county officers and the accountability of municipal officers for moneys paid to them.

1191-GOLDMAN and OTTO — Providing for powers of counties and local governments.

1194-SHRAGER, SILVERMAN, MURRAY, RAPPAPORT, TATE, BASHOFF, ABERMAN, KELLY, FINEMAN, GRAY, CAMARDELLA, MATTIONI and McGLYNN — To eliminate provisions for condemnation of additional land and property for approaches to certain bridges and tunnels, to provide for taking by any political subdivision of land for public purposes in addition to land proposed to be retained and to dispose of such additional land subject to protective restrictions.

1195-GERBER — To provide for the government of local governmental units other than counties and other than the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

1197-MICHAEL — Providing for removal of certain local governmental elective officers.

1201-MATTIONI — Providing for local government units.

1175-HUGGINS and REDICK — A proposal changing the number of county commissioners.

1176-SCALES, THORNBURGH, WALDRON, COREY, GEHRLEIN and COSETTI — A proposal further providing for liquidation of debts of political subdivisions.

1177-SCALES, THORNBURGH, TATE, ORBIN and MANGERY — Providing for the giving of financial assistance or leasing of property by certain political subdivisions for public service, industrial or commercial enterprises.

1180-SCALES — A proposal further providing for the acquisition of land for highway construction.

1207-COREY and KAUFFMAN — Authorizing legislation on an area basis.

1208-COSETTI and RAPPAPORT — Granting residual powers of government to counties and municipalities.

LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT

1081-O'DONNELL — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania making changes relating to legislative apportionment.

1088-OTTO and CROOP — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania providing for apportionment of the State into senatorial and representative districts.

1089-BUNTING and ROBERTS — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania providing for apportionment of legislative districts.

1123-FORSTER — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania by providing for apportionment of the General Assembly.

1127-WARMAN — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania increasing the number of senatorial districts.

1130-GERBER, HOSTETLER, LEINBACH, POTT, GABRESKI, COREY, WARMAN and KAUFFMAN — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania to provide for apportionment of legislative districts.

1161-SCARLETT — A proposal to provide for apportionment of legislative districts.

1186-BALDRIGE and TOMASCIK — Making changes relating to legislative apportionment.

1193-HUGGINS, MATTIONI, PELLETIER, HOSTETLER and TULLY — Requiring the use of computers in apportioning the legislative districts.

1199-TOMASCIK — Making changes relating to legislative apportionment.

(Continued on Page Five)

(Continued from Page Four)

PROPOSALS

JUDICIARY

1044-MORTON — Amends an article concerning the election, training, jurisdiction and compensation of justices of the peace.

1048-REDICK, HUGGINS — Amends an article relating to election and training of justices of the peace.

1052-REA — Amends an article establishing family courts for exclusive jurisdiction on matters relating to marriage, divorce, and adoption of children.

1054-J. W. KELLER, BARRON, NELSON, CLINGER — Repeals an article and adds an entirely new judiciary article similar to *D. 1000*, but provides for an alternate method of selection of judges.

1056-RUTH, WARMAN — Repeals an article and adds an entirely new judiciary article providing for a Justice of the Peace Courts, a Commonwealth Court, and providing for nomination and election of judges.

1063-WELSH — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania to provide for a system of district courts to handle appeals from summary convictions and judgments of magistrates or courts not of record.

1068-BENFIELD — Reducing the numbers of justices of the peace and aldermen and requiring the General Assembly, by general law, to provide that a course of training and education be completed by certain justices of the peace and aldermen hereafter selected.

1071-OTTO, HUGGINS and THOMSON — Providing for selection of the chief justice of the Supreme Court and the selection of president judges of other courts.

1080-AMSTERDAM — Providing a merit system for non-judicial employees of the courts.

1087-BALDUS and BASHOFF — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania, revising the term of Supreme Court judges and providing for nonpartisan reelection of all judges on their records.

1093-CURRAN, BANES and BARRY — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania, requiring the election of judges.

1095-BARRY and BANES — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania, providing for separate courts in Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties to exercise the jurisdiction and powers heretofore exercised by courts of oyer and terminer and courts of quarter sessions of the peace.

1097-BANES and BARRY — A Proposal amending section eleven of article five of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, further regulating the election of justices of the peace and aldermen and providing for their compensation.

1101-BURKHOLDER — A Proposal repealing article five of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania relating to the Judiciary and adding a new Judiciary article.

1103-FOHL — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania providing for a State Court of Appeals.

1106-BUNTING — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania to provide for a Judicial Nominating Committee Selection Commission to establish State and District Judicial Nominating Committees for the nomination of justices and judges to vacancies in the courts.

1121-BALDRIGE, LEACH and FILSON — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania further providing for the election of justices of the peace.

1139-SHRAGER, SILVERMAN, MURRAY and AMSTERDAM — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania providing for establishment by the Supreme Court of a merit system for nonjudicial personnel and administration thereof; and conforming the provisions dealing with the office of prothonotary of Philadelphia and register of wills with the establishment of such merit system.

1140-CAPUTO — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania providing for courts.

1141-CAPUTO — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania providing for prohibited activities of judges.

1142-STRICKLER, SHETTIG, SILVERMAN and CLINGER — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania providing for the retirement of justices and judges and their post-retirement judicial activities.

1145-HOOK — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania providing for judicial nominating commissions.

1156-POWELL — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania providing for a panel of associate judges for the hearing of real estate and condemnation appeals.

1158-TATE — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania providing for judicial districts.

1159-TATE — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania providing for the retirement of justices and judges.

1160-NELSON — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania to provide for an alternate method of selection of judges.

(Continued on Page Six)

State Editors Will Focus On Convention

The Pennsylvania Society of Newspaper Editors will devote its entire annual Editor's Seminar to the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, February 4-6, 1968, in Harrisburg.

PSNE president, Arnold Goldberg, editor of the Uniontown newspapers, has named John L. Wise, Jr., editor of the Butler Eagle, as chairman of the three-day meeting.

Among those scheduled to address the editors and to discuss Convention progress with them, will be Lt. Gov. Raymond J. Broderick, president of the Convention, John W. Ingram, executive director, and the research directors and co-chairmen of each of the four principal committees.

In the afternoon of Monday, February 5, those attending the seminar will be given press credentials, and are invited to attend that day's Constitutional Convention session and committee meetings.

Convention Secretary James A. Michener of Pipersville, Pulitzer Prize winning author of "Hawaii," "South Pacific," and other Pacific stories, will be the speaker at a dinner that evening. Michener has been especially active in the formative stages of the Convention, and in the activities now under way.

Many Other States May Revise Charters

With the adjournment of the Maryland Constitutional Convention on January 12, 1968, Pennsylvania is the only state with a convention in progress. However, other states can be expected to fall in line soon.

A copy of the final report of the Arkansas Constitutional Revision Study Commission received this week outlines their plans to have their legislature place the question of a constitutional convention on the ballot for voters at the November election this year.

If the Commission's recommendations are followed, delegates will be elected at the same time. The rest of their timetable calls for a convention from April 7 to September 1, 1969, with a one-month recess in July, and submission of the convention's recommendations to the voters at a special election in November, 1969.

Pressures are growing for action on constitutional conventions in Tennessee and Texas, also. Questions on whether conventions should be held will undoubtedly be placed before their legislatures or electorates this year or next.

Also pending is a constitutional convention in Hawaii, in compliance with the provision in their 1950 Constitution calling for a review at this time. The Arkansas, Tennessee and Texas constitutions are dated 1874, 1870 and 1876, respectively.

Milk Proposal Due For Vote After Changes

A proposal to eliminate retail milk controls in the Commonwealth, which was declared outside the scope of the Convention, will probably come before the delegates again, but in revised form.

Henry P. Otto and Richard L. Huggins of the Pittsburgh area said they would present during the week of January 15 a revised proposal, which would require approval by 82, a majority of the delegates, since the deadline for submission of proposals has expired.

Convention committees have until February 2 to complete their studies and recommend a package to the convention floor. However, most of the committees are well along in their work, and will probably have their recommendations ready for the floor well in advance of that deadline.

The Taxation and State Finance Committee will probably have a report by Wednesday, including tax reforms affecting charitable and public bodies. Those groups would, under the amended proposal, be required to pay "fair and equitable" compensation to government bodies for police, fire, garbage removal and other services.

NEXT BULLETIN SET EARLY IN FEBRUARY

Publication of the Constitutional Convention BULLETIN will not adhere to any regular schedule, effective with this issue — which, as our regular readers will note, is a week past its normal dating.

BULLETIN No. 6 can be expected early in February.

Experts Will Address Convention Committees

Following the public hearings held during the Christmas-New Year recess, Convention committees are inviting many nationally noted authorities to meet with them, and to discuss at length some of the problems confronting them.

Among the first to have counseled with the delegates in this fashion have been:

Dr. Frank P. Grad, associate director of the Legislative Drafting Research Fund at Columbia University, where he is also an Adjunct Professor of Legislation;

Judge Harry Hall, Justice of the State Circuit Court in Missouri;

Glenn R. Winters, executive director of the American Judicature Society, Chicago, Ill.;

Carl Rollewick, deputy administrator of the Illinois Court system, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Grad met with the members of the Committee on Style and Drafting. The others met, each on a different day, with the members of the Committee on the Judiciary.

(Continued from Page Five)

PROPOSALS JUDICIARY

1164-CAPUTO — A proposal providing for family courts.

1167-CORTESE — A proposal repealing article five of the Constitution of Pennsylvania relating to the Judiciary and adding a new Judiciary article.

1169-SCALES, ORBIN and MANGERY — A proposal further providing for training courses for the minor judiciary.

1173-SHARP — A proposal repealing article five of the Constitution of Pennsylvania relating to the Judiciary and adding a new Judiciary article.

1174-LEVIN — A proposal repealing article five of the Constitution of Pennsylvania relating to the Judiciary and adding a new Judiciary article.

1184-KAUFFMAN and GERBER — A proposal repealing article five of the Constitution of Pennsylvania relating to the Judiciary and adding a new Judiciary article.

1189-SCALES, ORBIN and MANGERY — Providing for tenure of judges.

1200-TOMASCIK — Revising the provisions relating to justices of the peace and aldermen.

1202-MATTIONI and HUGGINS — Providing for the judicial system.

1203-MURRAY and RAPPAPORT — Abolishing the offices of alderman, justice of the peace and magistrate; and providing for a system of community courts.

1204-DEVLIN — Providing a judicial system for Philadelphia.

1205-L. B. LEE — To provide for the adoption of a system for selecting judges of certain courts by referendum.

TAXATION AND STATE FINANCE

1042-THOMSON and ABERMAN — Repeals all the sections which impose limits upon indebtedness of local governmental units.

1043-THOMSON — Amends an article repealing all of the constitutional tax exemptions except the exemption from occupational privilege taxes of persons deriving less than \$1,000 per year.

1046-GOLDMAN — Amends an article permitting the Commonwealth to pledge its credit to any corporation engaged exclusively in public redevelopment.

1047-GOLDMAN — Amends an article permitting exemption from taxation of any corporation engaged solely in public redevelopment.

1049-TATE — Amends an article repealing the \$1 million constitutional debt limit and authorizing creation of State debt by act of the General Assembly.

1050-CAMARDELLA and POWELL — Amends an article permitting the General Assembly to grant a tax exemption for any real estate with an assessed valuation of \$10,000 or less owned by a person 65 years of age or older and used as a principal homestead.

1058-CLARK, WHITTUM and HIMES — Providing for Commonwealth indebtedness.

1067-POTT, GERBER, BALDUS, CAMARDELLA, HENDERSON, HEYBURN, KRILL, LEINBACH, MANGERY, R. W. MILLER and POWELL — A Proposal amending article eight, section one of the Constitution of Pennsylvania further regulating exemptions from taxation public property used for public purposes and institutions of purely public charity.

1070-BUNTING — Regulating exemptions from taxation, the State debt and the State Sinking Fund.

1072-OTTO, DUMBAULD and HUGGINS — Fixing a date by which the Governor shall submit a budget to the General Assembly.

1073-AMSTERDAM — Repealing the provision relating to the limitation on reserve funds.

1075-AMSTERDAM — Further providing for exemptions from taxation.

1076-AMSTERDAM — Municipal or private debt shall not be assumed by the State.

1077-AMSTERDAM — Removing the limitation on State debt.

1082-COSETTI, FOHL, POTT, BALDUS, BALDWIN and BALDRIGE — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania establishing and regulating a balanced State budget for the next fiscal year and financial plans for the succeeding five years.

1083-COSETTI, FOHL and BALDUS — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania, further regulating State debt.

1084-COSETTI, BALDUS, BALDWIN and BALDRIGE — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania, providing for Commonwealth reimbursement of local governments for losses of revenue incurred by certain exemptions.

1085-COSETTI, BALDUS, BALDWIN and BALDRIGE — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania, limiting tax exemption to cemeteries not engaged in the sale of personal property in competition with taxpayers.

1091-BALDUS, COSETTI, CONLEY and THORNBURGH — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania, authorizing the General Assembly to set standards for the granting of tax exemptions and financial assistance by the State and local taxing authorities to organizations and corporations providing public services.

(Continued on Page Seven)

(Continued from Page Six)

PROPOSALS

TAXATION AND STATE FINANCE

1092-BUCK, STOUT, BUNTING, SPROGELL, GOLDMAN, GRAY, NELSON and GAUGER — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania to require approval of a majority of electors for increases in salary or other benefits paid by the Commonwealth to elected public officials.

1096-BANES and BARRY — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania, requiring all assessments of property for tax purposes to be at the full value of such property.

1098-GERBER, OTTO and DUMBAULD — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania, authorizing the General Assembly to make special provision for the taxation of land used for residential construction or agricultural purposes.

1099-GERBER, OTTO and DUMBAULD — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania, authorizing the General Assembly to provide for the exemption, postponement or abatement of taxation on land used for residential construction or agricultural purposes.

1105-BAGENSTOSE and WILCOX — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania by providing that authority bonds must be sold at public sale.

1109-SCOTT — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania to require bills introduced into the General Assembly to indicate the method of financing to carry out the legislation.

1111-SHRAGER, ABERMAN, MATTIONI, MURRAY, BASHOFF and Kelly — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania to make provisions applicable to all political subdivisions and to any individual, association or corporation to eliminate provisions dealing with repelling invasion and assisting State in discharge of its indebtedness, and to apply provisions to debt incurred by any political subdivision by reason of riot or civil disorder.

1115-SHRAGER, ABERMAN, TATE, MURRAY, RAPPAPORT and MATTIONI — A Proposal repealing section thirteen of article eight of the Constitution of Pennsylvania to delete the limitation on reserve funds and to eliminate the requirement of monthly statements.

1116-LEVIN — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania by limiting the imposition of a sales tax.

1117-THORNBURGH — A Proposal amending section one of article eight of the Constitution of Pennsylvania to remove specific constitutional limitations upon exemptions from taxation and to grant the General Assembly and taxing authorities power to create exemptions.

1118-POTT, FOHL and GOLDMAN — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania providing for tax exemption of corporate capital stock.

1120-HOOK — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania providing for excise and franchise taxes and taxes on the production of minerals.

1122-MICHAEL — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania by further providing for the uniformity of taxation and eliminating exemptions.

1124-RUTH — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania to forbid increases in compensation in excess of ten per cent annually for certain persons.

1125-WARMAN — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania to authorize taxing authorities to exempt from real estate taxes certain residences.

1126-WARMAN — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania, authorizing the exemption of certain persons age 65 or over from real estate taxes.

1128-FAY — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania prohibiting the exemption from taxation of public utilities and their property.

1129-FAY — A Proposal adding a new article to the Constitution of Pennsylvania relating to taxation and finance.

1133-LEVIN — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania, providing for exemptions from taxation.

1134-DONALDSON and KAUFFMAN — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania, authorizing the Commonwealth to loan money or pledge its credit to any individual, company, corporation or association for the purchase of facilities or equipment to control pollution of air, water or land.

1137-MURRAY — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania providing for a referendum before certain tax enactments take effect.

1144-HUGGINS, REDICK, JOHNSON, OTTO and FOHL — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania prohibiting the compensation of elected and appointed officers by fee.

1146-SHRAGER — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania, providing that certain property shall be exempt from taxation and that housing for persons of low income may be exempt as prescribed by the General Assembly; permitting political subdivisions to tax subjects concurrently taxed by the Commonwealth; and prohibiting exemption from tax or property of quasi-public corporations.

1153-POWELL and MEYER — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania providing for revaluation of real property.

COLLEGE FACULTY MEMBERS ADDRESS BRIEFING SESSIONS

In addition to those addresses at the briefing sessions published in earlier sessions of the Bulletin, some others were not included due to space limitations at the time.

Following are two of the important talks given before the delegates at the opening sessions, outlining the tasks and responsibilities which the Convention delegates face:

Students of government call our system a congeries or collection of courts and many advocate the substitution of a system which, it is claimed, would eliminate its adverse phase. One of the strongest indictments against our system appeared in the consensus of a citizens' conference held in Philadelphia on January 9-10, 1964. According to that consensus, our judicial system "has failed time and time again to serve the needs of efficient administration of justice. A bewildering patchwork of courts with overlapping jurisdiction, unsupervised operations and, often, ill-trained judicial personnel has created congested dockets and costly delays which deprive the people of prompt, fair and equal justice under law."

This rather extravagant indictment of our judicial system is not, of course, the product of your preparatory committee and it is cited here only to indicate some of the things about which there are complaints.

The principal court organization plan advocated by many students of government is the "Unified" system — a system patterned after the one created by the British Judicature Act of 1873. Adoption of this system has been the aim of many reformers since the turn of the century and the concept of it has been suggested as the most desirable by the President's Commission on law enforcement and administration of justice.

—Burton Laub, Dean,
Dickinson Law School
(At briefing session)

* * * * *

In the common struggle of a Federal-State-Local effort to minister to the spirit and mind of man as well as to his physical wants and needs, you will ask, "Is local government only a purveyor of public safety, street, water, and sewer services? Or is it indeed a full-fledged partner in the shaping of a brighter, fuller, more humane society for all of us?"

If you who work on the local government committees of this Convention take your work seriously, you can't avoid philosophic bouts of some sort with questions like these. You can't wrestle with Constitutional questions like Home Rule powers, for instance, or local structure and organization, or municipal boundary changes, or the extremely delicate subject of area or regional government, without committing yourselves in some fashion or another to a philosophy of local government as you see it functioning in the years ahead. Someone has summed it up perfectly when he said, "Before we can effectively analyze things as they are, we will have to define things as they ought to be."

—William Willis,
Vice President,
Temple University
(At briefing session)

(Continued on Page Eight)

(Continued from Page Seven)

PROPOSALS

TAXATION AND STATE FINANCE

1154-POWELL and MEYER — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania providing for the valuation of real property.

1155-POWELL and MEYER — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania providing for fiscal taxing years.

1157-POWELL and MEYER — A Proposal amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania providing for the determination of the value of property.

1165-AMSTERDAM — A proposal providing for exemptions from taxation.

1166-CARON, BAGENSTOSE, LEINBACH, FEATHER and HORNE — A proposal subjecting to taxation any property operated by an institution of public charity for profit.

1168-FOHL, POTT, POWELL and J. W. KELLER — A proposal specifying audit control for any expenditure of tax moneys.

1172-CARON and BAGENSTOSE — Providing for the taxation of property owned or used by public utilities and the division of the proceeds of such taxation.

1178-POPIL, PERCEY, POTT and POWELL — Providing for State indebtedness.

1179-TATE and CONLEY — A proposal to allow the Commonwealth or any local taxing body to loan its credit, extend direct grants or loans or give other financial assistance to certain entities in certain cases.

1181-ORBIN, SCALES, MANGERY and OTTO — Providing for exemption from local real estate taxes for persons 65 years of age or over.

1182-GOLDMAN — Changing provisions relating to indebtedness and expenditure of funds.

1183-OTTO, SAHLI, SCALES, ORBIN, HUGGINS, SCOTT, DUMBAULD, HOOK, MANGERY, COREY, WALDRON, GRIFFITH, CROOP and GOUGER — To require the distribution of proceeds from the gross receipts tax on certain corporations to local taxing districts.

1187-SCALES, ORBIN, MANGERY and HOOK — Prohibiting the exemption from taxation of public utilities and their property.

1192-COSETTI, BALDUS and FOHL — Further regulating the State debt.

1198-ORBIN and MANGERY — Providing for exemptions from local real estate taxes for persons of low income.

1206-TOMASCIK — Adding a new article relating to taxation and finance.

1209-REDICK, HUGGINS and MATTIONI — Providing for partial exemption from real estate taxes of certain persons aged 67 or over.

Tax Study Group Would Alter Law On Exemptions

In addition to the preliminary agreement reportedly reached by the Committee on Taxation and Finance on payments by public and charitable groups in lieu of taxes, elsewhere in this Bulletin, the committee also is eyeing several other changes.

Included are retention of the current property tax exemptions to places of religious worship, property occupied or owned by any branch, post, or camp for honorably discharged veterans, and private forest preserves.

Also a provision for exemptions for the aged and the poor, in addition to the disabled, based on need, rather than an outright exemption. The need provision might, some observers noted, be contrary to the present Constitutional uniformity clause.

The provision exempting cemeteries from property taxes would be revised to eliminate those engaged in direct competition with tax-paying businesses, such as those selling grave-markers, flowers, and burial vaults.

The issue of taxing public utilities is still under consideration, committee members said.

Robert L. Leonard of Philadelphia and Carleton T. Woodring of Easton are cochairmen of the committee, which expected to have the revisions ready for a vote on Monday, and transmitted on Wednesday to the delegates.

ELECTED TO BENCH, REMAINS A DELEGATE

Judge John B. Hannum of Uniondale, appointed as of January 1 a member of Pennsylvania Superior Court, will remain a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. After discussion with legal experts, including the Convention's legal counsel, he was advised there is no conflict in the judicial and delegate

posts.

Upon receiving notice of Judge Hannum's appointment, the Convention unanimously adopted a resolution congratulating the new jurist.

Judge Carleton T. Woodring of Northampton County Common Pleas Court is also a delegate to the Convention.

CONVENTION NETWORK ESTABLISHED IN PENNA.

A radio and television hotline for stations in Pennsylvania has been established by the Constitutional Convention News Bureau.

Fresh news is provided three times daily, or more, while the Convention is in session.

For your station's information, the numbers to call are 787-5717, 787-5741, 787-5742, and 787-5786.

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EXTRA! EXTRA! SHAPE OF THINGS TO COME!

VOL. 1, No. 6

JANUARY 18, 1968

HARRISBURG, Pa.

Delegates Ponder Possible Proposals

The Constitutional Convention has entered a new phase.

Four major committees, charged with preparing changes to the Constitution consistent with the Convention's limited jurisdiction, are considering the proposals of their sub-committees. These proposals derive largely from delegate proposals which occupied most of the convention's attention through January 11th. In addition to incorporating the most appropriate delegate proposals, sub-committees have been adding new proposals of their own.

This is producing some unexpected surprises, among them being the occasional emergence of conflicting proposals from sub-committees of the same standing committee. As these appear, they are reconciled by discussion, debate and majority vote within each committee.

When the majority of members of a standing committee have accepted their sub-committee reports, they will consolidate them into a single proposal and bring them to the floor of the convention for debate and adoption. February 2 has been set as the final date for standing committees to report their proposals.

Delegates have been understandably reluctant to discuss publicly proposals under discussion in their committees and subcommittees because of their need to remain flexible at this stage. However, a review of all known proposals under consideration at 7 P.M. Wednesday, January 17, tells much of the possible shape of the recommendations that can be expected to reach the floor for discussion by all delegates in the convention's remaining days.

In any review, it is essential to bear in mind that:

THESE PROPOSALS ARE STILL UNDER DISCUSSION.

NOT ALL OF THEM WILL REACH THE CONVENTION FLOOR OR THE VOTERS. PERHAPS NONE OF THEM WILL.

NEW PROPOSALS ARE BEING DISCUSSED AND DRAFTED NOW, TO SUPPLEMENT OR REPLACE SOME OF THE PRESENT PROPOSALS. STILL OTHERS ARE SURE TO COME.

Proposals currently under discussion follow:

Legislative Apportionment:

1. Retain present size of General Assembly: 50 Senators and 203 Representatives.
2. Place responsibility for periodic reapportionment in a commission if the General Assembly fails to act.

Judicial Article:

1. Judicial powers "vested in a Supreme Court, Superior Court, courts of common pleas, orphan's courts,

community courts, justices of the peace" and other such courts as Legislature may establish.

2. Jurisdiction of all courts "as prescribed by law."

3. No change in size or numbers of Supreme, Superior, common pleas or orphans' courts.

4. Community courts mandatory in judicial districts of two million or more population, optional in all others by vote of electors. Number of judges prescribed by law.

5. Legislature to establish magisterial districts in judicial districts without community courts; one justice of the peace to serve in each magisterial district. Boundaries of magisterial districts fixed by common pleas courts; classes of districts and salaries of justices of the peace fixed by general law.

6. Justices of peace shall be lawyers, or shall have authority "only to the extent warranted by the degree of his instruction as may be provided by law."

7. Fees or other compensation other than salary prohibited for all judges and justices of peace.

8. "Supreme Court shall have general administrative authority over all courts." Court administrator and staff appointed by Supreme Court.

9. Merit selection of judges ("the Missouri plan") mandatory for vacancies on Supreme and Superior Courts, subject to confirmation by $\frac{2}{3}$ of Senate; merit selection optional in all other courts by a mandatory vote of electors in each judicial district in November, 1968. (Referenda in judicial districts permissive thereafter.)

10. Judicial Inquiry and Review Board, similar in composition and function to Judicial Qualifications Commission proposed by Pennsylvania Bar Association, to provide for removal, discipline or compulsory retirement of judges.

11. Mandatory retirement of all judges at age of 70.

Taxation and State Finance:

1. Require Governor annually to submit, and Legislature to adopt, a balanced budget by rendering appropriations adopted in the absence of a balanced budget null and void.

2. Require Governor also to submit a 5-year financial plan with each fiscal year's budget, this plan also to be adopted by the Legislature.

3. Permit "public property used for public purposes and institutions of purely public charity" to be exempt from taxation, contingent on Legislature's providing a method whereby taxing authority may charge for "governmental services rendered."

4. Further permit tax exemption for churches, non-profit cemeteries, properties owned and used by veterans'

(Continued on Page 2)

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organizations; and special tax provisions for private forest reserves.

5. Permit Legislature to create long term debt for specific purposes, subject to voter approval in statewide referendum; or debt to assume or refund Commonwealth authority debt, payable from Commonwealth leases.

6. Commonwealth debt not to exceed useful life of the property for which it is incurred; 40 years, maximum.

7. No debt to be incurred for joint benefit of state and other governments, including school districts.

8. Repeal provisions for retired bonus and toll bridge debt; also automatically repeal Project 70 and Conservation debt amendments when last bonds have been issued.

Local Government:

1. All local governments, including counties, may frame and adopt charters, subject to voter approval. (In another proposal being considered, this would pertain only to governments of 15,000 or more.)

2. County charters may provide all powers not prohibited by Constitution or by law, reversing Dillon's Rule. (In an optional proposal, this would pertain to all local governments adopting new charters.)

3. Co-operation permitted between governmental units.

Words of Advice from Maryland Charter Head

On a recent visit of the Constitutional Convention, President H. Vernon Eney of the Maryland State Constitutional Convention, which has completed its deliberations, had some sage words for the Keystone State delegates.

"Because of the dismal failures that have beset revision in other states in recent years, I am quite convinced that if Maryland and Pennsylvania do not now succeed, the whole cause of Constitutional revision in the country will be set back many years", Eney said.

Voting Machine Capacity Under Study by Committee

Well in advance of the Convention conclusions, the Committee on Arrangement, Submission and Address to the People is already hard at work.

One of the issues before it is the method the Convention questions will be submitted to the electorate. With at least four, and possibly more, questions to be on the April ballot, the Committee is seeking ways and means of putting them on voting machines, and studying the capacities of the devices.

4. Legislature shall provide for government of areas involving all or parts of two or more counties.

5. Local governments with home rule charters may regulate wages, homes and working conditions of their employees.

6. Local debt limits to be a percentage, established by Legislature, of tax revenues for prior 3 years, excluding self-liquidating debt or debt approved by 55% of electors.

7. Counties not adopting home rule charters may choose from two or more optional forms of government which the Legislature shall provide, one of which is the present form except for the elimination of surveyor, auditor, and coroner as elective officers; treasurers may be re-elected.

8. Legislature may provide that a county adopting a home rule charter may loan credit or funds to businesses serving a public purpose.

9. County officers to be compensated by salary, only.

10. Require Legislature to provide uniform procedures for all consolidation or annexation of all local governments, including approval of voters involved; designate a state government department to assist in consolidations.

11. Provide for apportionment of voters in local governments with multiple member governing bodies in which members are not elected at large.

Unified Tax Collection Proposed To Convention

Unified tax collection agencies for all levels of local government were proposed to the Convention by an Allegheny County delegate, who cited the huge number now operating.

"Right now, we have no end to the number of tax collectors in each county . . .", he told the delegates. His proposal, he said, would set up "a genuine system of checks and balances and confidentiality."

Delegate Says Liberia Is Our Lasting Friend

Hobson R. Reynolds of Philadelphia, an official U. S. representative at the inauguration of William Tubman as president of Liberia, returned with reassuring words to his fellow-Americans.

"As we all know," Reynolds told the Convention, "America has lost a lot of friends throughout the world, but my visit to Liberia proved to me conclusively that we can depend on that little country to be our friend forever."

STYLE NOTE

The Pittsburgh law firm of Reed, Smith, Shaw & McClay has been retained by the convention to advise and assist the Committee on Style and Drafting.

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