



Seattle Voter

SEPTEMBER 2010

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SUFFRAGE: THE STRUGGLE CONTINUES

By Allison Feher, President, League of Women Voters of Seattle

For the past year and a half we have been celebrating the centennial of women's suffrage in Washington State. The official anniversary will be on November 8, 2010. The passage of suffrage for women in Washington helped reinvigorate the national movement, and ten years later, on August 26, 1920, suffrage for women was granted nationwide. But what was the effect of granting suffrage to a group that almost doubled the size of the electorate overnight? At our forum this month we hear from historian Shanna Stevenson, coordinator of the Washington Women's History Consortium (WHC), about how women affected not just the outcome of elections, but who and what we vote on. The forum will be held at MOHAI (the Museum of History and Industry) this month, where the Centennial Celebration exhibit organized by WHC is currently on display.

Next we will look at voting today. A hundred years later, the way we vote and how we learn about the issues and the candidates has changed dramatically. How does the switch to a vote by mail system affect how we vote? With the decline in newspapers and proliferation of internet media, how do people learn about the issues and how can they assess the credibility of the information? How can we assure the security and validity of ballots that are transmitted electronically?

Finally, what does it mean that only about 53% of registered voters in King County actually

exercised their right to vote in the last general election? And that half again that many may be eligible to vote but have failed to register? We have struggled to expand suffrage rights and to eliminate barriers such as poll taxes, residency requirements, and literacy tests for over 230 years. Battles continue around the country to protect the right to vote and preserve the integrity of the ballot. The larger battle may be to persuade more people that their vote does count and how important it is to not surrender a right so long fought for.

☞ PANEL DISCUSSION: WILL YOUR VOTE COUNT? ☞

The League of Women Voters of Seattle and MOHAI present a look at 100 years of suffrage and how voting is changing today.

Thursday, September 9, 7:30 – 9:00
p.m.

at MOHAI - Free parking and light refreshments provided.

Please note: the exhibit will not be available for viewing during the evening.

~~~~~ Coming next month:

Thursday, October 7 - Ballot Issues Forum
Sunday, October 17 - Fall Fundraising Gala

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President's Message

It's September, time for back to school and back to League—not that we really went away. Summer's been awfully busy, what with councils, conventions, voter service activities and getting ready for the elections. And for membership chair Kelly Powers and me, we squeezed in a triathlon! This was an amazing event, with over 3,300 women of every age and ability participating, plus hundreds more volunteers helping out, guiding the racers through the transitions and providing nonstop encouragement. The positive energy was incredible. Along the way we got cheers, high fives and even a drum band to help push us up the one steep portion of the run segment. We'd love to see more Leaguers out there next year as soloists, relay team members or volunteers!



Allison Feher

been fortunate to receive some generous bequests over the years and they've helped us build a healthy reserve. This in turn has allowed us to weather the economic downturn of the last couple of years without taking some of the more drastic measures that were needed at our state and national levels. For many of us, bequests are our one opportunity to make a major gift. The money we hold on to "just in case" can now

be used to support the causes we have already committed time and energy to throughout our lives. Please help the League sustain its mission and thrive for its next ninety years!

Sincerely,

September's forum will be about voting, past and future. What happened when women got the vote? It was more than just an increase in the number of ballots cast, it was a change in who got elected and what laws were passed. A hundred (in Washington) or ninety years later, we've entered the digital age and left behind polling places. How is that changing the electorate and the decisions they make? We'll be exploring these intriguing questions at a special panel discussion at the Museum of History and Industry. Be sure to make time to visit the exhibit on the centennial of women's suffrage in Washington State before it closes on October 3.

September is also National Wills Month, and I'm taking the opportunity to reprint an article I wrote several years ago about estate planning. I'm also asking you to consider this very important opportunity to support the League. We have



Mission Statement

The League of Women Voters of Seattle, a nonpartisan political organization, encourages informed and active participation in government, works to increase understanding of major public policy issues and influences public policy through education and advocacy.

The League of Women Voters of Seattle serves the greater Seattle area, including the cities of north King County as well as east King County from Bothell to Bellevue.

September/October

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			September 1	2 <i>The Scarlet Letter</i> 6:00 p.m.	3	4
5	6	7 Voter Deadline	8	9 Panel Discussion: Will Your Vote Count? 7:30 p.m.	10	11
12 Herstory Walking Tour 10:00 a.m.	13 Internat'l Rel. Comm. 1:00 p.m.	14 Civics Education Committee 4:30 p.m.	15	16 Social Justice Committee 6:00 p.m. Herstory Walking Tour 6:00 p.m.	17	18
19 Herstory Walking Tour 10:00 a.m.	20 LWVS Reclaimed Water Review Comm. 1:00 p.m.	21 Transportation Committee 10:00 a.m.	22	23	24	25 Economics and Taxation Committee 9:00 a.m.
26	27	28	29	30	October 1	2 Board Meeting 9:00 a.m.
3	4 Voter Deadline	5	6	7 Get to Know League Supper 5:30 p.m. Forum: Ballot Issues 7:30 p.m.	8	9

SEPTEMBER

First Thursday
Programming: *The Scarlet
Letter*

Thursday, September 2
6:00-8:00 p.m.
MOHAI

Voter Deadline
Tuesday, September 7

Panel Discussion: Will Your
Vote Count?

Thursday, September 9
7:30 p.m.
MOHAI Auditorium

International Relations
Committee
Monday, Sep. 13
1:00-3:00 p.m.
909 E Newton, #D-9

Civics Education Committee
Tuesday, September 14
4:30-6:00 p.m.
Mosaic Coffee Shop

Social Justice Committee
Thursday, September 16
6:00-7:30 p.m.
League Office

Walking Tour: *Seattle's
Herstory*
Thursday, September 16
6:00-8:00 p.m.
Seattle Justice Center

Walking Tour: *Seattle's
Herstory*
Sunday, September 19
10:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m.
Seattle Justice Center

LWVS Reclaimed Water
Review Committee
Monday, September 20
1:00 p.m.
League Office

Transportation Committee
Tuesday, September 21
10:00 a.m.
League Office

Economics and Taxation
Committee
Saturday, September 25
9:00 a.m.
909 E Newton, #D-9

OCTOBER

Board Meeting
Saturday, October 2
9:00 a.m.
League Office

Voter Deadline
Monday, October 4

Get to Know League Supper
Thursday, October 7
5:30 p.m.
Seattle First Baptist Church

Forum: Ballot Issues
Thursday, October 7
7:30 p.m.
Seattle First Baptist Church

Forum Schedule

September 9 - Panel Discussion: Will Your Vote Count?

October 7 - Ballot Issues—General Election

November 4 - TBA

December 2 - Arms Control

January 6 - Program Planning

February 3 - Reclaimed Water—tentative

March 3 - Women's Issues

April 7 - TBA

May 4 - Education—tentative

The League of Women Voters of Seattle (LWVS) presents a public forum each month between August and May, generally on the first Thursday of the month at 7:30 p.m. Most forums are held at the Seattle First Baptist Church, but occasionally they are scheduled in other locations, including at least one on the eastside. A special event planned for this coming September is a joint LWVS/Museum of History and Industry (MOHAI) panel discussion on the effect of the female voter on democracy. This will take place at MOHAI, as one of a series of events celebrating the centennial of women's suffrage, and will replace the traditional LWVS forum. The tentative schedule of upcoming forums for 2010-2011 appears to the left; check your Voter or the LWVS website, seattlelww.org, each month for up-to-date information.

Please note that the September event is a week later than usual due to the Labor Day weekend.

Diversity Policy

The League of Women Voters of Seattle (LWVS), in both its values and practices, affirms its beliefs and commitment to diversity and pluralism, which means there shall be no barriers to participation in any activity of the League on the basis of gender, race, creed, age, sexual orientation, national origin or disability.

LWVS recognizes that diverse perspectives are important and necessary for responsible and representative decision-making. LWVS subscribes to the belief that diversity and pluralism are fundamental to the values it upholds and that this inclusiveness enhances the organization's ability to respond more effectively to changing conditions and needs.

LWVS affirms its commitment to reflecting the diversity of Americans in its membership, board, staff and programs.

Board Briefs By Joanna Cullen, Secretary

The League of Women Voters of Seattle (LWVS) Board met on Saturday morning, June 5, and briefly again following the Board retreat on Sunday afternoon, July 25.

Membership: Currently 690 members of the total 740 members are in good standing.

Treasurer: The Board approved two motions that facilitate the previously approved transfer of League of Women Voters' funds from Key Bank and Home Street Banks to Pacific Continental Bank.

Programs: The Board approved cosponsoring forums with North Shore Senior Center and Washington Public Campaigns for Open Government and declined invitations from Publicola and City Club.

LWVS hosted a Primary Election candidates forum on Aug. 5, and plans a ballot issues forum for Oct. 7.

On Sept. 9, LWVS and the Museum of History and Industry (MOHAI) will present a program on voting and elections, reflecting the themes of the current MOHAI exhibit on how women won the vote in Washington State.

A program on Arms Control was approved for December.

Fundraising: Three proposals have been made for 2010-2011 necessary to support the work of the League. These are in addition to ongoing membership efforts, Unit Fundraisers and any other small sources of revenue.

1. Fall Fundraiser, October 2010 (MAJOR)
2. TRY Release Party, February 2011 (MINOR)
3. Spring Fundraiser, April 2011 (MAJOR)

From *Are Women People*, by Alice Duer Miller
 Alice Duer Miller (1874-1942) was a writer and suffrage activist who wrote a column for the *New York Tribune* entitled "*Are Women People*." The following items in text boxes in this month's publication are taken from a collection of her columns, *Are Women People: A Book of Rhymes for Suffrage Times*, published in 1915.

Introduction

Father, what is a Legislature?
 A representative body elected by the people of the state.
 Are women people?
 No, my son, criminals, lunatics and women are nor people.
 Do legislators legislate for nothing?
 Oh, no; they are paid a salary.
 By whom?
 By the people.
 Are women people?
 Of course, my son, just as much as men are.

Committees

LWVS SEATTLE RECLAIMED WATER REVIEW COMMITTEE

DATE: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13

TIME: 1:00 P.M.

PLACE: LEAGUE OFFICE

CHAIR: DENISE D SMITH

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE

DATE: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13

TIME: 1:00 – 3:00 P.M.

PLACE: HOME OF VICKY DOWNS: 909 E NEWTON,
D-9

Topic A: Afghanistan. Join us for our first hot button program!! More than a committee meeting but less than a forum, this session is open to all LWV members. First there will be two talks, then the floor will be thrown open to discussion. Former LWVS president Pat Emerson will talk about Afghan culture, and I-R chair Ellen Berg will talk about current U.S. policy in Afghanistan. For more information, contact Ellen Berg at ellenzberg@msn.com or (206) 329-4848.

TEACHER STUDY COMMITTEE

The next meeting of the Teacher Study committee will be during the week of Sept 13th. We are trying to find a time that fits most people's schedule. We will also meet to hear from Jennifer Wallace, Executive Director of the Professional Educators Standards Board sometime during the last week in Sept. Please contact committee chair Lucy Gaskill-Gaddis at terylucy2u@comcast.net for final times and details.

CIVICS EDUCATION COMMITTEE

DATE: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14 (MAY NOT BE REGULAR MEETING DAY)

TIME: 4:30 – 6:00 P.M.

PLACE: MOSAIC COFFEE SHOP
4401 2ND AVE. NE

Directions are available at Mosaiccoffeehouse.org (Wallingford area). Need more information? Call committee chair Dana Twight at (206) 652-6208.

SOCIAL JUSTICE COMMITTEE

DATE: THURSDAY, SEPT. 16

TIME: 6:00 TO 7:30 P.M.

PLACE: LEAGUE OFFICE

TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

DATE: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21

TIME: 10:00 A.M.

PLACE: LEAGUE OFFICE

COMMITTEE CHAIR: JANET WINANS (206) 329-4848
JANETWINANS@EARTHLINK.NET

Speaker: Knute Berger, Correspondent for Crosscut.com

Subject: How to understand Seattle transportation issues in relation to the public and political processes that lead to progress, necessary change, frustration, competent completion and other such things.

While our committee is a regional committee that includes members from Kitsap, King, Pierce and Snohomish Counties, this year we will be attempting to understand the situation for and with transportation in Seattle itself. Our August speaker was Peter Hahn, the new head of the Seattle Department of Transportation. The October Voter will contain a report about what we learned from him about the current state of his department and their plans for the city. We will greet Knute Berger with questions stimulated by that meeting.

Visitors and potential new members are welcome at any of our meetings. Please contact chair Janet Winans if you have questions you would like the speakers to address.

ECONOMICS AND TAXATION COMMITTEE

DATE: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25

TIME: 9:00 A.M.

PLACE: 909 E. NEWTON ST., D-9

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CALL NORA LEECH AT
(206) 329-4848.

Announcements

HELP WANTED

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED TO ROLL OUT THE WELCOME MAT AT THE GET TO KNOW LEAGUE SUPPER

The Get to Know League Supper, held at 5:30 p.m. on October 7, before the General Election Forum, is the first contact for new and prospective members with League. If you can help with set up, act as a table captain, bring flowers, be a greeter, bake lasagne, or help roll out the welcome mat in any way, please contact Kelly Powers at membership.seattlelwv@gmail.com, or call the CIS desk at 206-329-4848 and leave a message.

NOTE We will have use of the church kitchen ovens and sink, but we will heat, serve and clean up ourselves.

Here's what we need:

- Set up (arrive 30-45 minutes early)
- Flowers
- Punch/ice/bowl/ladle/water pitchers
- Vegetable lasagna for 10
- Meat lasagna for 10
- Vegetable salad for 10
- Fruit salad for 10
- Other salad for 10
- Rolls and butter (2 dozen)
- Buffet table supervisors
- Clean up (stay 30 minutes after)



Thank you for considering!

TOPIC A: AFGHANISTAN

PLEASE JOIN THE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE
FOR A PROGRAM AND DISCUSSION

Monday, September 13, from 1:00 to 3:00 p.m.
At the home of Vicky Downs: 909 E. Newton, #D-9
RSVP if convenient to ellenzberg@msn.com

The afternoon will open with talks by two League of Women Voters of Seattle members. Pat Emerson, who did anthropological research in a remote mountain village in Pakistan for 20 years, will talk about culture. Ellen Berg, a sociologist who has written and taught about development, will talk about current theories of how to effect positive change in Afghanistan. Following these talks, the floor will be open for questions and for wide-ranging discussion.



Suffrage Centennial Events

WOMEN'S VOTES, WOMEN'S VOICES EXHIBIT AT THE MUSEUM OF HISTORY & INDUSTRY

The Women's Votes, Women's Voices Exhibit, celebrating the centennial of women's suffrage in Washington State, will be at the Museum of History & Industry (MOHAI) through October 3, 2010. The exhibit, visiting from the Washington State Historical Society, covers the campaign for suffrage and the influence that women's votes have had on Washington's history.

In addition, MOHAI has scheduled various special events to commemorate the centennial. These include:

Walking Tour: Seattle's Herstory—Celebrating a Century of Suffrage

Seattle Architecture Foundation (SAF) and MOHAI offer a walking tour of Pioneer Square which focuses on Seattle's role in Washington's suffrage campaign.

Meet at: Seattle Justice Center, located at 600 5th Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98104.

Cost: MOHAI Members \$10; General \$15.

Times/Dates: Thursday, September 16, 6:00 – 8:00 p.m.

Sunday, September 19, 10:00 a.m. – noon

Tickets/Registration: Register at brownpapertickets.org or call (880) 838-3006

First Thursday Programming: The Scarlet Letter

Thursday, September 2, 6:00 – 8:00 p.m.

MOHAI and Intiman Theatre present a Front Porch Theater performance of *The Scarlet Letter*, the story of Hester Prynne, one of the great female characters in American literature. Family, friends and neighbors are invited to come together to read an excerpt from the play aloud, followed by a moderated conversation about the issues and ideas it inspires. All are welcome; those who don't wish to read are encouraged to attend as audience members and participate in the discussion. Free.

Panel Discussion: Will your vote count?

A look at 100 years of suffrage and how voting is changing today

Thursday, September 9, 7:30 – 9:00 p.m.

MOHAI and the **League of Women Voters of Seattle** host a stimulating panel discussion which explores how American democracy has been affected by the female voter. How has female suffrage influenced politics and social issues in Washington State over the last 100 years? What challenges do voting women continue to face today, and how will the rights of voters – male and female – be altered with the incorporation of the digital age into our democratic practices? Free parking and light refreshments provided.

Free.

Panelists include:

Shanna Stevenson, Historian and curator of the exhibit, *Women's Votes, Women's Voices*

Sherril Huff, Director of King County Records and Elections

Holly Jacobsen, Voter Action's Co-Founder and Executive Director

Moderator: Allison Feher, President, League of Women Voters of Greater Seattle

Podcast Series: Women's Voices

MOHAI's latest podcast series illuminates the stories of six King County women and their groundbreaking social and political achievements. Influenced by both postwar domesticity and the rising feminism movement, these six women found themselves drawn into local politics through prior community involvement, volunteerism, and a great desire to better their evolving cities. All podcasts are excerpts from an extensive oral history project produced by MOHAI and narrated by Marsha King. To access the podcasts, visit: www.mohaipodcasts.org

Isabel Hogan: First female Mayor of Kent

Beth Bland Winn: First female Mayor of Mercer Island

Nan Campbell: First female Mayor of Bellevue and City Council Member

Doreen Marchione: Mayor of Redmond and current Kirkland City Council Member

Doris Cooper: First female Mayor of Kirkland and City Council Member

Christine Himes: First female Mayor of Redmond

League News

THE NORTH KING COUNTY UNIT— MAKING DEMOCRACY WORK

BY JUDY BEVINGTON

On Monday, August 2, the North King County Unit of the League of Women Voters of Seattle sponsored a forum on Proposition I which made me proud.

Proposition I, designed to raise the levy lid to provide a property tax increase, is a highly contentious issue in Lake Forest Park. It is an issue that is being repeated elsewhere, what with governments' need for more money to maintain services and homeowners feeling pinched in bad economic times. There was even talk of providing police security—I don't know whether an officer was hiding behind the potted palm or not. But with good planning by Raelene Gold and Marjorie Hawkes, and with Denise Smith as the capable moderator, the forum was a model for civil discourse. About 150 people were in attendance, and the line of questioners was long. The League's reputation and demonstration of fair procedures kept the process moving smoothly along. Citizens got to hear from both sides of the issue, and got to observe democracy at work. We can all be proud.

On Not Believing All You Hear

("Women are angels, they are jewels, they are queens and princesses of our hearts."--_Anti-suffrage speech of Mr. Carter of Oklahoma_)

"Angel, or jewel, or princess, or queen,
Tell me immediately, where have you been?"

"I've been to ask all my slaves so devoted
Why they against my enfranchisement voted."

"Angel and princess, that action was wrong.
Back to the kitchen, where angels belong."

Membership Report by Kelly Powers, Membership Chair

Dear Members,
The League is in full swing and there's much to share with you this month.

Don't be shy! – Share Your League Love

We have a terrific slate of **forums** coming up and this is an easy way to introduce your friends and acquaintances to the League. Several **committees** are engaged in studies. The *Mental Health* study by the Social Justice Committee is in progress, the Education Committee is starting on its *Development of a Teacher* study and the Reclaimed Water Committee is also getting to work. The International Relations Committee is preparing an Arms Control Forum.

The League also has ongoing committees such as the Voter Services committee, which is busy registering voters, speaking to members of the community, researching and preparing ballot issues analyses and holding candidates forums.

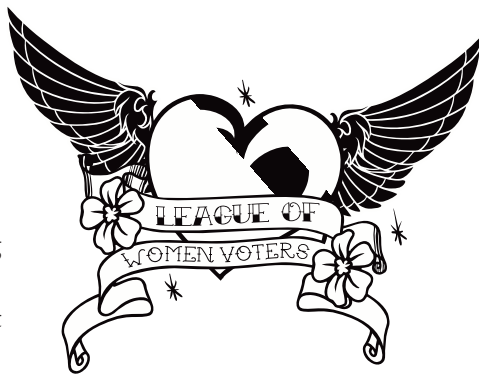
All are looking for members to help with tasks tiny, small, medium and large. I encourage all new or less active members to look at the committee meeting schedules in this Voter and then drop in and check out anything that sounds interesting or call the office for more information. (206) 329-4848.

Get to Know League Supper in October

This free supper will be held before the Ballot Issues Forum on October 7. This is a fabulous opportunity for people who are thinking about being members or who have recently joined the League to get an overview of the League and learn what's going on. It also gives us a chance to learn about new and prospective members and play matchmaker. We hope to have many of the committee chairs attending so that they can recruit new committee members. Please invite a prospective member and RSVP to the office so we're sure to have enough lasagna.

Tip: Offering a ride is exceedingly effective at getting people to participate. Just ask Alice Rasp, who got a ride from Joan Thomas to a unit meeting in 1960 and never looked back. It's hard to say no when a friendly Leaguer shows up at your doorstep. A free homemade lasagna dinner doesn't hurt either!

You can find MORE INFO on helping with this event in the Help Wanted column on page 8 of this *Voter*.



PMP Update and Correction

There have been a lot of changes to state and national Per Member Payments (PMPs) in recent months, and hence there is some confusion. This report corrects and updates the figures in the Membership Report in the Annual

Meeting Kit of May 2010.

When you joined the League, you became a member of the local, state and national leagues. Unlike many organizations, the League of Women Voters (LWV) does not ask you to pay dues at each level. Instead, the local Leagues pay a Per Member Payment to the state and national Leagues.

Right before the League of Women Voters of Seattle (LWVS) Annual Meeting in May, the League of Women Voters of Washington (LWVWA) Board voted to cancel the approved PMP increase of \$1.00, and so the state PMP will remain at \$19.00. This is welcome relief for the budget-weary local Leagues. Thank you, LWVWA!

Then at the League of Women Voters of the United States (LWVUS) Convention in June, the membership approved a ten cent increase in the national PMP, to \$29.70, for fiscal year (FY) 2010–2011. We were anticipating a sixty cent increase, so this was also appreciated.

So FY 2010–11 Per Member Payments, paid in August 2010, work out to be:

Dues	- LWVWA PMP	- LWVUS PMP	= LWVS retains
Individual @ \$60	- \$19	- \$29.70	= \$11.30
Additional Household Member @\$30	- \$9.50	- \$14.85	= \$5.65

And finally, for FY 2011–2012, the LWVUS PMP payment will increase thirty cents to \$30.00, due in July of 2011.

Note: We pay the full PMPs to state and national Leagues for scholarship and low-fee memberships. With the recession, the number of low- and no-income memberships is on the rise, and so we are seeing downward pressure on the money we retain.

Members Going the Extra Mile for Seattle League

A warm thank you to all the members who have rounded up dues at renewal time since March:

Carolyn Baker, Candace Barnes, Astrid Berg, Katie Bethell, Patti Catalano, Cheryl Chow, Anne Conn, Beatrice Crane, Hilda Darling, Karen Duval, Piper Henry-Keller, Eleanor Hoague, Rebecca Kenison, Ron Moore, Lyn Reynolds, Tony Romano, Sari Schneider, Judy Lyn Sweetland, Paula-Robin vanHaagen, Betty Lou Wagner, Ruth Werntz and Estelle Wertheimer.

And also many thanks to the following members who have generously renewed at higher membership levels:

Booster Members:

Linnea Hirst
Virginia R. Leland

Contributing Members:

Bobbe Bridge
Ruth Kagi

Your generosity helps retain active members who are going through rough financial times.

Fierce Fun: Get your League Temporary Tattoos!

On a lighter note, for a \$1 donation, you can wow your friends with your young-at-heart ways by sporting a colorful LWV temporary tattoo (see image on page 11).

Tattoos make a great conversation starter for sharing your enthusiasm for the League; they can also spice up a unit picture. They make great gifts for the girls and women in your life. They are easy to apply and easy to remove with olive oil.

We'll have them available at the office and at the forums and will make them available to the Unit Leaders, too. We also have offered them to the Leagues around the country. Contact

Lindsay or Kelly at the office ((206) 329-4848 or membership.seatttlelvw@gmail.com) for pricing info.

THANK YOU!

Thanks to the committees and units who are adjusting meeting times and letting people know about the funds set aside for helping with babysitting so moms can attend. Helping newcomers, parents and working folks participate is key to building membership and participation.

Thanks to new Board member, Brigitte Ashley, for organizing the Young Leaguer's Mixer at the Bar at Palomino.

LEAGUE LINGO

ACTION	The League acts to develop public support for League goals and to influence governmental decisions by supporting policies, budgets, comprehensive plans and initiatives or referenda that implement League positions.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS	The elected officers and the elected and appointed directors make up the Board of the League.
CALL TO ACTION	Request from the President, Action Chair or Portfolio Chair for specific action on a program item.
CONCURRENCE	When appropriate, a League may concur with the position reached by other League entities without duplicating the complete study and consensus process. Concurrence depends on accepting the validity of the research and analysis process by which other League members arrived at a position.
CONSENSUS	This technique is most often used in League for reaching member agreement. Neither unanimity nor a simple majority, it is the overall "sense of the group" as expressed through the exchange of ideas and opinions. Consensus is always based upon study and leads to action.
DUPLICATE PRESIDENTS MAILING (DPM)	This periodic mailing includes timely information like post board summaries, calls to action and event announcements.
LOBBY DAY	LWV day in Olympia – learn about LWV priorities for the legislative session and a lobbying opportunity for all members.
LEGISLATIVE NEWSLETTER	During the legislative session, this newsletter is sent weekly by post or email to subscribers. Keep track of legislation that League has as a priority.
LWVUS	The League of Women Voters of the United States
LWVWA	The League of Women Voters of Washington
MAL (Member-at-Large)	A member who resides outside the area of a local League, and receives state and national publications.
NONPARTISAN	Describes the League's political policy of neither supporting nor opposing political parties or candidates.
PMP (Per Member Payment)	Portion of member's dues which goes to support LWVUS and LWVWA.
PORTFOLIO	Area of responsibility of each Board member.
POSITION	Statement of governmental policy supported by the League on the basis of member consensus. Positions form the basis for League action.

PROGRAM	Those governmental issues that League members choose for concerted study and action comprise League program. It includes adopted positions upon which action is taken and issues for study that will lead to a position and action.
STUDY ITEM	Another name for the individual elements of program when in the study phase. Once adopted the study item becomes the responsibility of a resource committee. Through the process of study and discussion, members reach consensus upon which future League action is based.
"TRY" (<i>They Represent You</i>)	A directory of elected public officials published yearly by a local League.
UAL (Unit-at-Large)	A group of Members-at-Large (MAL's) who meet together as a Unit-at-Large prior to becoming a local League.
UNIT	Small discussion group which meets regularly to discuss and act upon League program.
VOTER	Monthly or quarterly newsletters issued by local, state and national Boards.

Happy 100th Birthday to

Elizabeth Tuttle

From the Seattle League and the
Mercer Island Unit

At 100, Elizabeth attends her unit from time to time. She says it's a little harder to keep up, but she enjoys learning about local politics.

Thanks, Elizabeth, for inspiring all of us to do what we can.



DO YOU HAVE A WILL?

BY ALLISON FEHER, J.D.

September is national "Wills" month, so we present this timely column.

If you do, you are in a surprisingly small minority. 70% of Americans die without a will despite the fact that death, along with taxes, is one of the only certainties we have in this life. So why don't more people have wills? The most common responses to that question are:

I just haven't gotten around to it yet.

I don't have an "estate."

I don't want my family to have to deal with probate.

My family will take care of things.

Of course there are many others, but these four illustrate the themes that underlie all of the responses.

1. Death is something that people don't like to think about and since most don't know when they will die, they feel no urgency to take care of planning for it. Apparently it's not only ostriches that stick their head in the sand to avoid things! We all buy car insurance, health insurance, homeowners insurance, even life insurance, though there's no guarantee any of these except the life insurance will be used (assuming that it hasn't lapsed!). Perhaps we neglect making wills because we are not the ones who will suffer if we fail to plan, but do we really want our family to?
2. Everyone has an estate, no matter the amount of their assets (or debts). Almost everyone would benefit from having at least a simple will to direct who will handle necessary paperwork and to whom assets should be given.
3. Most people misunderstand the laws that govern estates and probate. Having a will

has no bearing on whether or not an estate will need to be probated. In fact, not having a will can make it more likely that probate will be required and that probate will be more expensive. Also, probate law in Washington is very different than other states and certainly bears no resemblance to Dickens' Bleak House. The process has been streamlined and simplified to avoid the time and costs that we hear about in states like New York and California.

4. Many people feel that letting the family decide is the best way to handle things because, after all "they know what I would want." This may be true, but adding this burden to a family that is grieving is not a kindness. Having a plan gives your family the comfort of knowing that they are doing what you would have wanted and spares them the effort (and potential strife) inherent in making the decisions.

Estate planning requires some effort, but if we approach it as an opportunity to reflect on our values and the relationships we've developed over the years it can be a very positive experience. No matter what your age or circumstances, I encourage you to take the time to plan and create a gift that truly commemorates who you are and the things that have given meaning to your life.

For more information about estate planning, speak to an attorney who specializes in this area of law. For a referral, contact the King County Bar Association at (206) 267-7010 or attend an elder law clinic. For an appointment, contact Senior Rights Assistance at (206) 448-5720.

Editor's Note: Allison Feher, a graduate of the University of California's Hastings Law School, is a former Legal Director for Senior Rights Assistance, a program that provides free information and assistance to seniors on a variety of legal and consumer issues.

BOOK REVIEW by Vicky Downs

Death and Life of American Journalism: The Media Revolution That Will Begin the World Again by Robert W. McChesney and John Nichols

Elizabeth Davis, Chair of the League of Women Voters of Washington Natural Resources Committee, alerted me to McChesney and Nichols, whom she heard at Town Hall last January. “They are wonderful—interesting, challenging, extremely well informed—speakers.” Having missed the speech, I purchased their book and found it well worth reading.

McChesney and Nichols start by pointing out the obvious: journalism as we knew it in years gone by is now fading away. Here in Seattle we lost the *Post Intelligencer* newspaper together with whatever diversity it brought to us. What I had not realized is the loss of other newspapers all over the country: literally thousands of daily and weekly papers have closed down in the past two decades.

Another point may have been obvious to other Leaguers, but I had not been aware until I read this book that as large corporate chains ate up independent companies, the newspapers lost much local news and focused more on making money. This meant focusing on advertisements and the “news” the advertisers wanted. We learn, for example, that science journalism has taken a brutal hit. The authors report that without specialized journalists, “the press managed to bungle the most important science related story of our time: global warming.”

Of course the Internet and all sorts of information technology have proliferated over the past few decades. They make available vast quantities of data, but precious little research or analysis. This leaves many people at the mercy of spin rather than information. In the past two decades we watched “talk” television or read “news” that serves more as entertainment than information. This is the era of the *Drudge Report*, which held us spellbound with “lustily revelations about the [Clinton-Lewinsky] soap opera” years ago, and of the Edwards-Rielle affair, taking our attention off far more important events at home and abroad.

The authors remind us of the long-standing

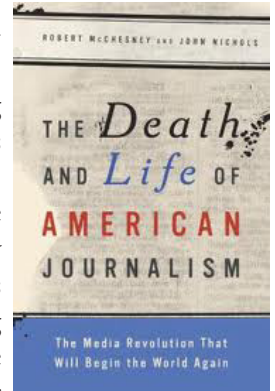
tension between “advertising-supported profit-making media” and democracy-sustaining journalism. A democracy needs a thriving “press” of all sorts: printed, spoken or digital. We need to know how our economy works, where our country is vulnerable and what is being done to protect the vulnerable areas. In addition, we need far more local research and analysis of local issues.

To encourage such a thriving kind of journalism, the authors offer a number of proposals including free postage for all written information-based magazines and newspapers, a “journalism” division of AmeriCorps “to ensure that young people who love journalism will stay in the field,” and the possibility of journalism schools owning a local paper, a “low-profit limited liability” model. The *St. Petersburg Times* is just such a journalism-school owned paper and it recently won two Pulitzer Prizes “for fact checking the 2008 presidential race (national reporting) and exposing child neglect (feature writing).”

I found the authors’ history of government support for newspapers in the early years of our country especially interesting. I had had no idea that the first newspapers were mailed without charge! The authors’ list of possible solutions for the current crisis in journalism seemed idealistic and thought provoking, if not entirely practical. I wish they had mentioned the increasing importance of such magazines as *The Atlantic*, *Harpers*, and *The New Yorker* for their frequent superb long analytical articles on important issues such as the wars in Iraq/Afghanistan, weapons of mass destruction and the like.

Next time McChesney and Nichols come to Town Hall you’ll find me in the audience.

The opinions in this review are personal and do not represent those of the LWV.



MOVIE REVIEW By Ellen Z. Berg, chair, International Relations Committee
Countdown to Zero

After he produced *An Inconvenient Truth*, about climate change, Lawrence Bender kept being asked to do a documentary about other inconvenient truths, and this year he has done so. *Countdown to Zero* is a new film about the atomic bomb from its invention to the present. Like most documentaries, this one is filled with facts and provocative ideas; and like the very best documentaries, this one engages your mind and emotions through its images.



There are deeply affecting photos of A-bomb creator Robert Oppenheimer, wearing a light-colored, broad-brimmed hat which emphasizes his averted gaze. In other shots, he looks directly at us, answering questions without equivocation:

Q: “Could some key aspects of how to build a bomb remain secret, so not all countries get it?”

A: “No.”

Q: “Could an adversary send planes with bombs to many U.S. cities at the same time, killing millions in an afternoon?”

A: “Yes.”

Seeing tears filling his eyes, I felt he was a man who had lived up to his intellectual potential at the cost of his moral equanimity.

Another interview sequence is with a retired lieutenant who was a member of a team on alert to send a Minuteman missile to a target. The accounts of the near mistakes are chilling, while the background photos of the procedures are fascinating. The lieutenant had one purpose for discussing his long-ago responsibilities: Russia and the U.S. still have hundreds of missiles aimed at each other which, despite the end of the cold war, are on ready alert. There is, he pointed out, no reason for this, especially since it greatly increases the risk of an accidental catastrophe.

There are many photos of cities, taken from five miles up, two miles up, and so close-up you can see nighttime lights illuminating the London Bridge, the Roman coliseum, Japan’s Ginza. All are in jeopardy. There are also lots of photos of ordinary people doing ordinary things—eating, walking, talking, playing, kissing, sowing, reaping, praying. Ordinary life looks different in different places, and yet it is always recognizable as ordinary life. As we see a montage of these photos while the narrator talks about nuclear threats, we realize that above all it is the ordinary life of ordinary people which is in jeopardy.

A final image is woven through the whole film. At first we just see words on a page: “Today, every inhabitant of this planet must contemplate the day when this planet may no longer be habitable. Every man, woman and child lives under a nuclear sword of Damocles, hanging by the slenderest of threads, capable of being cut at any moment by **accident** or **miscalculation** or by **madness**. The weapons of war must be abolished before they abolish us.” The three words in bold type were pulled out of the text, and each was used to introduce a part of the film on a threat we face. How might an accident happen? What is the history of miscalculation—and what does it augur for a mistake in the future? And madness: how does the rise of terrorism heighten the nuclear threat—and just what would terrorists need to do to get a nuclear weapon? Again and again this text appears until finally, in the last section of the film, on disarmament, we see and hear President John Kennedy saying these words to the General Assembly in September, 1961.

This is an artful film, and one which encourages action on behalf of a countdown to zero. I highly recommend seeking it out at a theater or, before long, at a rental venue.

I WAS A TEENAGE VOTER

BY BEATRICE CRANE, *VOTER EDITOR*

I cast my first ballot at age nineteen. That's hardly an earthshaking statement in 2010, but in 1968, as a sophomore in college, I could lord it over not only my classmates, but most upperclassmen, in my college in Massachusetts. At that time, the voting age was 21 in all but a few states, and I came from one of the few, Alaska.

Teenagers from Alaska did not get as much press then as they do today; most people were probably unaware of their political power. But even as I gloated, I had to admit that Alaskan teenagers were not, on the whole, more fit to elect our leaders than teenagers elsewhere. A woman from Washington State casting her first ballot in the presidential election of 1912 might have had similar feelings—gratification mixed with the knowledge that her superiority to her sisters in other states was wholly undeserved. As the passage of the 19th Amendment in 1920 extended the right to vote to all women in the United States, the 26th Amendment, passed in 1971, in effect standardized the voting age, providing that “the right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of age.”

The main event leading to the 26th Amendment was the Vietnam War; eighteen-year-olds could be drafted, but could not participate in the process of selecting the legislators who voted on the war. A similar argument helped bring the long struggle for women's suffrage to a conclusion. The fact that women's efforts in the workplace and elsewhere were crucial during World War I convinced President Woodrow Wilson to come out in support of women's suffrage in 1918, and the next year Congress passed the Susan B. Anthony Amendment, first proposed in 1878, which was to become the 19th Amendment to the Constitution.

Even with the President's support, it took several tries to pass the amendment in the Senate, and ratification took another year. In contrast, the 26th Amendment took less time between passage and ratification than any other amendment; passed in March, 1971, it had been ratified by the required number of states by July of that year.

There is another significant difference between the 19th and the 26th Amendments. The 19th Amendment absolutely prohibits the state and federal governments from denying the right to vote on account of sex. The 26th Amendment, however, only sets an upper limit on age restrictions. Although its immediate effect was a standard voting age of 18 throughout the country, standardization was not the intent of the amendment. Theoretically, not only could Congress lower the limit for the country, but any state or local government could also do so for its elections, thus enfranchising sixteen-year-olds (if they can drive, why shouldn't they vote), fourteen-year-olds (who can be charged as adults for violent crimes in many jurisdictions), even ten-year-olds, as Matt Miller recently proposed in a *Washington Post* column.

In fact, in many states seventeen-year-olds can vote in primary elections if they will be eighteen by the time of the general election. And there is a serious movement advocating lowering the voting age to 16 or 17. So someday sixteen-year-olds in some states may be gloating about their political clout, denied to their cousins in other parts of the country. And we may need to consider another constitutional amendment to rectify the imbalance.

September Program: Will Your Vote Count?

SEPTEMBER UNIT DISCUSSION GUIDE

Since this month's theme is about celebrating women's suffrage, we thought it would be interesting to discuss what that right has meant to us as individuals and how we've been involved over the years in expanding and defending that right. The questions are intended as a springboard to share stories. Please have the recorders at the unit meeting take down as much as they can. If someone has a particularly good story that might be difficult to record quickly, please note their name and the topic, and encourage them to send it in to the office, either by regular mail or by email to info@seattlelwv.org. If you are unable to attend a unit meeting, please consider doing the same. It is important for us to record and celebrate our own history as well as the history of the movement.

We are grateful to the Washington State Historical Society for the permission to reprint the three articles that follow. They are part of the Women's Vote, Women's Voices curriculum found at www.washingtonhistory.org/stories.

Discussion questions:

1. When did you first vote? How did you feel about being able to vote? What was your polling place? What unique polling places have you voted at?
2. Have you ever had difficulty voting? What happened? Have you ever been pressured to vote a certain way or to not vote?
3. Have you ever not voted or chosen not to vote? Why?
4. Do you have family members who were involved in the suffrage movement? How so? Have you been involved in subsequent efforts to expand or defend the exercise of the vote?
5. A few jurisdictions around the country allow non-citizen residents to vote in local elections such as school boards, water districts, etc. What do you think about expanding voting rights in that manner?
6. What sources do you use to learn about candidates and ballot issues? What do you find the most helpful?

WHAT HAPPENED?

BY SHANNA STEVENSON

Reprinted with permission from the Washington State Historical Society.

The fight for women's right to vote in the state of Washington is an inspiring story of women speaking out and organizing for change that includes political intrigue, controversy, hard work, and even some frivolity. In a struggle that lasted a half-century, women campaigned for and twice won the right to vote in Washington during both the territorial and state periods.

Women first achieved equal voting rights in the 1880s, only to lose those rights through court decisions. Still, women continued to fight for civic equality, forming coalitions, notably with farmers and labor, after statehood was achieved in 1889 and well into the Progressive Era of the early 20th century. Finally, through a strategically organized, grassroots, campaign fueled by Progressivism, women persuaded Washington men to vote to amend the Washington constitution enacting women's permanent right of suffrage in 1910. However, it was only a partial victory since most Native American women, some Asian women, and women who could not read and speak English continued to be denied the right to vote.

As the fifth state nationally (and the first in the twentieth century) to enact women's right to vote permanently, Washington's victory in 1910 was a pivotal event in a revitalized national suffrage movement. Along with their counterparts in other primarily western states, voting women in Washington played an important role in advocating for what would become the Nineteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which in 1920 ensured women's right to vote nationally. By securing the right to vote in 1910, Washington women not only gained a voice in self-government but also made their mark in the great human struggle for equal rights.

After 1910, women paired votes with organizational interests, carrying momentum for change into the ensuing decade when their ballots supported laws, policies, and governmental action reflecting the concerns of women, children, and families. Washington women also supported World War I home-front efforts in common with men and joined other activist campaigns. During the 1930s and 1940s, many women served in capacities outside their homes, for example in relief efforts, factory work, and military service. Harking back to the so-called first wave of feminists of the nineteenth century, in the 1960s and 1970s, second-wave feminists re-energized Washington women and the fight for equal rights—a struggle that continues today.

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A MATTER OF JUSTICE: HOW WOMEN WON THE VOTE

BY DAVID JEPSEN

Reprinted with permission from the Washington State Historical Society.

In February 1909, Washington's legislature put before the men of the state a constitutional amendment allowing women to vote. Leaders of the women's suffrage movement had only 20 months to educate voters and build support before the November 1910 election.

Using the slogan "It's a matter of justice," they assembled a statewide organization, developed partnerships with key voter groups, and engaged in aggressive media tactics.

The campaign was as subtle as it was aggressive. It focused on individual communications and influential voters. Rather than staging public rallies or marching down main street, leaders hunted for support one vote at a time. They talked to legislators and other supporters one on one. At home, women worked to persuade the only people who could vote — their husbands, fathers and brothers.

Mavens on the Move

Wise to the power of media, suffragists launched a monthly newspaper, *Votes for Women*. It informed readers of suffragist activities around the nation and the world. The paper reported on campaign progress, recognized volunteers and proclaimed the rightness of their cause. In its inaugural issue, the paper stated: "Our business is to work, to surmount difficulties, to endure hardships, to solve problems to overcome the inertia of our natures, our training and environment."

Because women could not vote, they formed groups to convince male voters that women should vote. These groups, known as "coalitions," lobbied labor groups, men's organizations, trade associations, churches and local Granges, the last of which "did yeoman work for the suffrage cause." To measure a particular group's support,

women attended meetings and called for a straw, or unofficial, vote. Most groups favored suffrage overwhelmingly.

The campaign's success relied on convincing women, some who preferred to focus on their role at home, that women's voting rights were necessary. Women from every corner of the state and social strata were recruited into women's clubs. The clubs (many of which were book or garden clubs) evolved into centers of political activism. Thousands of housewives, farmer's wives, shopkeepers, secretaries and teachers volunteered, canvassing their towns or donating money. Dr. Cora Smith Eaton, a Seattle suffragist, described how the money was raised, "Cake sales, apron showers, sewing bees, and nickels and dimes saved out of the grocery and millinery bills of a thousand women — that's how the money came."

One Vote at a Time

Using an organizational tactic a modern presidential campaign would admire, the suffragists developed exhaustive lists of voters, called poll lists. These allowed organizers to measure support in every precinct. Worthwhile work, but laborious nonetheless. "Do you know what it means to copy 50,000 names?" asked *Votes for Women*.

Hanging posters was perhaps the most visible campaign tactic. Volunteers hung thousands of posters on telegraph poles, on buildings and in every shop or business possible. One of the more effective posters featured a photo and quotation from Abraham Lincoln, who was quoted as saying, "I go for all sharing the privileges of government who assist in bearing its burdens, by no means excluding women."

"Idiots, Criminals, and Women Cannot Vote"

Keeping suffrage at the top of people's minds was critical to success. Organizers held "Women's Days" at county fairs, and "chautauquas," stage shows that combined education and entertainment. In July 1909 a number of hearty suffragists joined the Mountaineers Club on a

climb to the summit of Mt. Rainier. They carried a “Votes for Women” banner and drove it into the icy crust. This supposedly un-lady-like endeavor illustrated the emergence of a “new woman,” one who was active, professional, and capable.

Perhaps the most compelling suffragist message was displayed on a float in the 1910 Labor Day parade in Spokane. Women playing the roles of nurse, businesswoman, homemaker, salesgirl and taxpayer were all “chained” to two men. One was a stripe-clad convict and the other the town “idiot.” A banner topped the float, equating women with criminals and idiots. “Idiots, Criminals and Women Cannot Vote,” it proclaimed.

Victory in Washington!

As the election approached, most major newspapers had endorsed the amendment. Prospects looked promising, but the women took nothing for granted. On the rainy election day, November 8, 1910, organizers posted two women and one man at each polling place. Women handed out cards asking for a yes vote, while a man observed the count. The amendment passed overwhelmingly. A strong 52,299 voted in favor of suffrage versus 29,676 against — a convincing two-to-one margin. Every county approved the amendment, with the greatest support west of the Cascades. According to historian Marte Jo Sheeran, the amendment enjoyed approval among nearly all demographic groups. After an initial triumph in 1882, a crushing reversal in 1888, and a grueling 20-month campaign, Washington women finally had reason to celebrate. Washington had become the fifth state in the United States to enact women’s suffrage.

WHAT IS SUFFRAGE?

BY GWEN PERKINS

Reprinted with permission from the Washington State Historical Society.

“Suffrage” means the right to vote. When citizens have the right to vote for or against laws and leaders, that government is called a “democracy.” In a democracy like that of the United States of America, it is one of the most important principles of government. Many Americans think voting is an automatic right, something that all citizens over the age of 18 are guaranteed. But this has not always been the case. When the United States was founded, only white male property owners could vote. It has taken centuries to achieve the rights that citizens enjoy today.

Who has been able to vote in United States history? How have voting rights changed over time? Read on to discover some key events.

1789: An End to Religious Persecution

One of the things that American democracy is best known for is the right that it gives its citizens to practice all religions. This wasn't the case when the nation was first founded. Several colonies excluded Jews, Quakers, and/or Catholics from voting or running for public office. Article VI of the Constitution was written and adopted in 1789 granting religious freedom.

1870: Men of All Races Allowed to Vote

At the end of the Civil War, the United States created another amendment that gave former slaves the right to vote. The 15th Amendment granted all men in the United States the right to vote regardless of “race, color, or previous condition of servitude.”

This sounded good, but there was a catch. In order to vote in many states, citizens were required to own land. This kept many former slaves as well as the poor from being able to cast a ballot. Some states also had what was known as a “poll tax,” meaning money that had to be paid in order to

vote. Other things that were done to keep African Americans from voting included literacy tests, threats of physical violence, and the hiding of poll locations. Many states passed what became known as “Black Codes” to make some of these actions legal.

1920: Women Get the Vote

Women played a huge role in working for suffrage, beginning with the 1848 Seneca Falls Convention. At that Convention, a group of three hundred men and women united to discuss the question of equal rights for women and men. Many of the conference attendees were also abolitionists who believed in equal rights for all citizens of the United States, regardless of race or gender.

When it came time to campaign for women's right to vote, not all women agreed on including African American women in the parades and marches. While there were many black suffragists, conservative supporters feared that fighting for the vote for all women, rather than simply white women, would keep legislators from passing the amendment. When the 19th Amendment passed in 1920, all white and black women got the right to vote, although many black women lost it within a decade. Several harsh laws were passed in the South, preventing most African American women from exercising that right. Other groups of women, such as Native Americans and immigrants, were not covered by the 19th Amendment because they were not considered citizens.

1924: Native Americans Become Citizens

It wasn't until 1924 that citizenship was granted to all Native Americans who had been born in the United States. But even after the Indian Citizenship Act, many Indians could not vote because of state laws that restricted them from doing so. It was not until 1948 that all Native Americans were allowed to vote in local and federal elections.

1964: The Poor Allowed to Cast a Ballot

The poll tax that kept so many Americans from voting was removed by the 24th Amendment.

After the passage of this amendment, Americans were no longer required to pay for their vote.

1965: The Voting Rights Act

African American voters received protection from the harsh Black Codes when the Voting Rights Act was passed in 1965. This Act guaranteed voting rights as stated in the 15th Amendment but also forbade states from discriminating against minority voters. It removed the right of states to put restrictions on who could vote in elections. This helped many minorities, not only African Americans but Latino Americans, Asian Americans, and others.

Suffrage - Only a Beginning?

Suffrage itself doesn't guarantee equality for all. What having the right to vote does is provide citizens with a voice. It also allows citizens to make laws and elect people to represent them in government. For groups that have fought for suffrage, getting the vote has not been the end of struggle. Instead, it was just the first stage in obtaining political and social equality, a struggle that continues today.

Our Own Twelve Anti-suffragist Reasons

1. Because no woman will leave her domestic duties to vote.
2. Because no woman who may vote will attend to her domestic duties.
3. Because it will make dissension between husband and wife.
4. Because every woman will vote as her husband tells her to.
5. Because bad women will corrupt politics.
6. Because bad politics will corrupt women.
7. Because women have no power of organization.
8. Because women will form a solid party and outvote men.
9. Because men and women are so different that they must stick to different duties.
10. Because men and women are so much alike that men, with one vote each, can represent their own views and ours too.
11. Because women cannot use force.
12. Because the militants did use force.

Unit Meetings

SEPTEMBER UNIT INFORMATION

Email	Phone	Time	Location
Wednesday, Sept. 8			
VIEW RIDGE – Gail Winberg			
winbergeng@comcast.net		12:45 p.m.	Gail Winberg residence, 6004 NE 60th St.
Thursday, Sept. 9			
SHORELINE – Juliet Beard			
juliet@windermere.com	(206) 329-4848	4:30 p.m.	Richmond Beach Congregational Church, NW 195th St. & 15th Ave. NW
MERCER ISLAND – Lucy Copass/Cynthia Howe			
lucyco@speakeasy.org	(206) 329-4848	9:15 a.m.	Mercer Island Presbyterian Church
howe.john@comcast.net	(206) 329-4848		3605 84th Ave. SE, Mercer Island
Monday, Sept. 13			
SOUTHEND - Marian Wolfe/Susan Jones			
hedgwolfe@aol.com	(206) 329-4848	7:30 p.m.	Lila Bulen residence,
susan@monckjones.com	(206) 329-4848		3716 Cascadia Ave. S
FIRST HILL - Jeannette Kahlenberg			
kahlenb@gmail.com	(206) 329-4848	10:00 a.m.	Mary Margaret Pruitt, hostess Horizon House, 900 University St. Sky Lounge
CAPITOL HILL/MONTLAKE – Jan O’Connor/Zita Cook			
oconnor.js@gmail.com	(206) 329-4848	7:15 p.m.	Jan O’Connor
	(206) 329-4848		2344 McGilvra Blvd. E.
Tuesday, Sept. 14			
BELLEVUE – Bonnie Rimawi			
bonnierim@aol.com	(206) 329-4848	10:00 a.m.	Bellevue Public Library, Rm. 4
WEST SEATTLE DAY – Ethel Williams/Hazel Schiffer			
Etheljw1@q.com	(206) 329-4848	12:30 p.m.	Kenney Presbyterian Home
hazelms@drizzle.com	(206) 329-4848		7125 Fauntleroy Way SW
WEST SEATTLE EVE – Barbara O’Steen			
barbarajosteen@yahoo.com	(206) 329-4848	7:00 p.m.	Barbara O’Steen residence 4364 SW Cloverdale St.
Wednesday, Sept. 15			
NORTH END AFTERNOON – Helen St. John			
hbstjohn@gmail.com	(206) 329-4848	12:30pm	Helen St. John residence, 12045 8th Ave. NW
NORTH CENTRAL – Jan Orlando			
orlanre@aol.com	(206) 329-4848	7:30pm	Alice Rasp residence, 4523 5th Ave. NE
Email	Phone	Time	Location
QUEEN ANNE/MAGNOLIA/BALLARD EVE. – Karen Adair			
adairk@seanet.com	(206) 329-4848	7:30pm	Karen Adair residence 303 Blaine St.

Thursday, Sept. 16

ISSAQUAH DAY – Margaret Austin

Margaret.Austin@comcast.net (206) 329-4848 10:00 a.m. Issaquah City Hall & Police
130 E. Sunset Way, Coho Room,
upstairs

UNIVERSITY HOUSE – Charles and Nancy Perkins

perkwz@msn.com (206) 329-4848 10:00 a.m. Marilyn Paulson, substitute leader
University House, 4400 Stone Way N.
auditorium

KIRKLAND/REDMOND – Sheila Hoff

srhoff123@yahoo.com (206) 329-4848 7:00 p.m. Liv Grohn, (425) 828-9445
338 10th Ave, Kirkland
Call if you need directions

Friday, Sept. 17

BAYVIEW – Peg Williams

pwilliams@brc-res.com (206) 329-4848 10:00 a.m. Bayview Retirement Community

Saturday, Sept. 18

BALLARD/MAGNOLIA/QUEEN ANNE DAY – Kerry Peterson

(206) 329-4848 10:00 a.m. Joan Peterson residence,
6537 Dibble Ave NW

Wednesday, Sept. 22

N. KING COUNTY - Marjorie Hawkes/Raelene Gold

mshawkesis@gmail.com 9:30 a.m. Lake Forest Park, Third Place Books
raelene@seanet.com 17171 NE Bothell Way

Board & Committee Contacts

Term	Executive Committee		
2009–2011	<i>President</i>	Allison Feher	president@seattlelwv.org
2010–2012	<i>1st V.P. Action</i>	Nan Moore	nanaction@comcast.net
2009–2011	<i>2nd V.P. Membership</i>	Kelly Powers	membership.seattlelwv@gmail.com
2009–2011	<i>3rd V.P.</i>	Jean Carlson	jean.carlson@att.net
2009–2011	<i>4th V.P. Voter Editor</i>	Beatrice Crane	votereditor@seattlelwv.org
2009–2011	<i>Treasurer</i>	Judy Bevington	gbeving@eskimo.com
2010–2012	<i>Secretary</i>	Joanna Cullen	jfoxcullen@gmail.com

Term	Directors		
2010–2012	<i>Director</i>	Sarah Luthens	luthens.seattlelwv@gmail.com
2010–2012	<i>Director</i>	Brigitte Ashley	brigitteashley@hotmail.com
2010–2012	<i>Director</i>	Diana Henderson	whender912@aol.com
2010–2012	<i>Director</i>	Julie Anne Kempf	julie@kempf.com
2010–2012	<i>Director</i>	Sheria Rosenthal	dancinggymnast@msn.com
2010–2012	<i>Director</i>	Kathy Sakahara	kathysakahara@gmail.com
2010–2012	<i>Director</i>	Cyndi Woods	cyndiwoods@comcast.net

Term	Education Fund Board		
2009–2011	<i>Co-President/Treasurer</i>	Denise Smith	issaquahsmith@msn.com
2009–2011	<i>Co-President</i>	Laura Weese	laura899@earthlink.net
2009–2011	<i>Secretary</i>	Kris Bushley	abushley@earthlink.net
2010–2012	<i>Director</i>	Ruth Schroeder	saledy@comcast.net

Off-Board Positions

<i>CIS Coordinator</i>	Cynthia Howe	howe.john@comcast.net
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Committees

<i>Civics Education</i>	Dana Twight	dctwight@u.washington.edu
<i>Economics & Taxation</i>	Nora Leech	nleech2002@yahoo.com
<i>Education</i>	Lucy Gaskill-Gaddis	terrylucy2u@comcast.net
<i>Social Justice Committee</i>	Jayne Freitag	mjafreitag@comcast.net
	Kathleen Randall	kathleenr8@gmail.com
<i>Immigration</i>	Barbara Reid	barbereid@yahoo.com
	Barbara Yasui	daruma52@msn.com
<i>International Relations</i>	Ellen Berg	ellenzberg@msn.com
<i>Land Use</i>	Karen Kane	kanek@iopener.net
<i>Reclaimed Water Study Committee</i>	Denise Smith	issaquahsmith@msn.com
<i>Transportation</i>	Janet Winans	janetwinans@earthlink.net

The League of Women Voters of Seattle
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LWV SEATTLE: SEPTEMBER FORUM

Panel Discussion: Will Your Vote Count?

at MOHAI

McCurdy Park, 2700 24th Ave. E.
Seattle, WA 98112

Thursday, September 9
7:30 p.m.

Please note: the exhibit will not be available for
viewing during the evening.

All forums are open to the public.

Speakers include

Shanna Stevenson, Historian and curator
of the exhibit, *Women's Votes, Women's
Voices*

Sherril Huff, Director of King County
Elections

Holly Jacobsen, Voter Action's Co-
Founder and Executive Director