The 19th Amendment, guaranteeing all women the right to vote, was passed by Congress on June 4, 1919 and ratified on August 18, 1920.

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex; 28 simple words that changed the shape and direction of America.

The League of Women Voters was founded by Carrie Chapman Catt in 1920 during the convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. The convention was held six months before the 19th amendment to the U.S. Constitution was ratified, giving women the right to vote after a 72-year struggle.

The League began as a "mighty political experiment" designed to help 20 million women carry out their new responsibilities as voters. It encouraged them to use their new power to participate in shaping public policy. From the beginning the League has been an activist, grassroots organization whose leaders believed that citizens should play a critical role in advocacy. It was then, and is now, a nonpartisan organization. League founders believed that maintaining a nonpartisan stance would protect the fledgling organization from becoming mired in the party politics of the day. However, League members were encouraged to be political themselves, by educating citizens about, and lobbying for, government and social reform legislation.

What an exciting time to be a woman and, more so, a member of the League of Women Voters! For 171 years we have been proudly walking in the footsteps of the suffragists who travelled to Seneca Falls in 1848; they arrived by foot, in carriages, and on horseback to join together because of a simple notion that women should have the same rights as men. For 99 years the League has carried and passed on the torch, generation to generation, stronger, brighter, better with each step.

Look inside this Voter for information about our signature event, Dangerous Dames of Dayton, with Keynote Speaker Elaine Weiss, highly acclaimed author of The Woman’s Hour (see pages 6 & 7 for more information). Bring the women you love to this incredible kick-off and, as we like to say, celebrate the woman you are, because of the women they were!

Susan Hesselgesser, Executive Director, LWV GDA
We thank these Major Leadership Circle Members. We invite everyone to contribute to the LWV, including all elected officials, political entities, and candidates. The LWV is nonpartisan; the LWV does not endorse anyone on the Leadership Circle list.

**DAYTON LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS CONTRIBUTORS**

**General Fund - a 501(c)(4) entity**

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- Jo Columbro Bequest
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* In-kind contribution
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**General Fund - a 501(c)(4) entity:** Alice Dinicola, Virginia Platt Gehres, Debbie and Dennis Lieberman, Alan & Beth Schaeffer, Juanita Wehrle-Einhorn, Ronald White, Bob Winfree

**Education Fund - a 501(c)(3) entity:** Dona Fletcher, Carol Graff, LWVO Voter Registration Grant, Mary Lou Baker Jones, Milton and Marian Simmons Bequest, Tour De Gem Event

**Have you considered...**

Our League has served us well; help it continue to serve the next generation. Consult your attorney or your financial advisor to see how easy it can be to put the League in your will. Call the League, 937.228.4041, for more information on how to designate your donation to the League of Women Voters 501(c)(4), or to the Dayton Area League of Women Voters Education Fund 501(c)(3).
Mary Jackson: NASA’s First Black Female Engineer

For Mary Winston Jackson, a love of science and a commitment to improving the lives of the people around her were one and the same. Born April 9, 1921 in Hampton, Virginia, Mary Jackson’s love of science would eventually propel her to achieve distinction as NASA’s first black female engineer.

Mary’s own path to an engineering career at the NASA Langley Research Center was far from direct. She graduated from Hampton Institute in 1942 with a dual degree in math and physical sciences and accepted a job as a math teacher at a black school in Calvert County, Maryland. After a year of teaching, Mary returned home. After three other career moves, she eventually landed at the Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory’s segregated West Area Computing section in 1951, reporting to the group’s supervisor Dorothy Vaughan. Jackson is portrayed by actress Janelle Monáe in the 2016 critically acclaimed movie, Hidden Figures, based on Margot Lee Shetterly’s novel of the same name.

After two years in the computing pool, Mary Jackson received an offer to work for engineer Kazimierz Czarnecki in the Supersonic Pressure Tunnel, a 60,000-horsepower wind tunnel capable of blasting models with winds approaching twice the speed of sound. Czarnecki offered Mary hands-on experience conducting experiments in the facility, and eventually suggested she enter a training program to earn a promotion from mathematician to engineer. The classes were held at then-segregated Hampton High School, so Mary needed special permission from the City of Hampton to join her white peers in the classroom. Never one to flinch in the face of a challenge, Mary completed the courses, earned the promotion, and in 1958 became NASA’s first black female engineer.

Mary Jackson began her engineering career in an era in which female engineers of any background were a rarity; in the 1950s, she very well may have been the only black female aeronautical engineer in the field. For nearly two decades she enjoyed a productive engineering career, authoring or co-authoring a dozen or so research reports, most focused on the behavior of the boundary layer of air around airplanes.

Mary retired from Langley in 1985. Among her many honors were an Apollo Group Achievement Award, and being named Langley’s Volunteer of the Year in 1976. For Mary Jackson, science and service went hand in hand. Mary Jackson died on February 11, 2005.  

SOURCE: nasa.gov/content/mary-jackson-biography
We Will Not Forget

Every December the Newtown Foundation—a Newtown, Connecticut based, all-volunteer organization formed after the Sandy Hook Elementary School shooting—holds a national vigil close to the time of the Sandy Hook tragedy (December 14, 2012) in Washington, D.C. The purpose is to bring together members of communities all across the United States and the world to send the message, “We will not forget,” and the tradition has evolved to honor all victims of gun violence. Survivors are encouraged to share in the remembrance by sending photos of gun violence victims, citing their hometown and date they were taken from us, and the images are shared at the vigil on a continuous loop.

After Sandy Hook, I started attending these annual events and was at the December 2018 vigil. Dr. Mark Sakran told the story of his brother who, as a high school student, became a surviving victim of gun violence and turned his tragedy into triumph by becoming a trauma surgeon. Both physicians have become outspoken advocates for gun violence prevention based on data driven solutions. At the time, soon-to-be Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi spoke of the epidemic of gun violence in our culture and how it should be recognized as a public health issue. “We will make a difference; we will pass gun violence prevention legislation; we will go forward together...it is a debt that we owe.”

Loved ones who were in attendance reignited memories of mass shootings, with each event eclipsed by a more immediate shooting. But to the loved ones left behind, the victims will never be forgotten. The Connecticut Congressional Delegation (Senators Blumenthal and Murphy, Representative Esty) attends annually to keep the Sandy Hook mass shooting forever in our memory.

In March 2018 the League of Women Voters sent a letter to the U.S. Senate addressing the need to reduce gun violence. I, for one, am proud to be a member of an organization that takes action to work toward the betterment of our democracy.

Valerie Lee, Action Chair

Links from this story for further reading:

December 2018 National Vigil Video: youtu.be/i4yHjkaVeSw
National League letter to Senate: lwv.org/league-sends-letter-us-senate-need-reduce-gun-violence
FACT: The 116th Congress is the most diverse in history!

The 116th Congress has convened introducing HR1 (anti-corruption legislation) as a symbolic first act. Here’s a rundown of the bill’s major provisions:

Voting and Election Laws
- Voter registration would be made easier. Citizens could register online or get registered automatically, via data from driver's licenses or other government sources. For federal elections, states would have to provide same-day registration and at least 15 days of early voting. Election Day would be a federal holiday.
- The bill would crack down on efforts to take voters off the rolls or prevent them from casting ballots. Felons could regain their voting rights after finishing their sentences.
- Federal elections would require paper ballots to prevent computer tampering. State chief election officials couldn't get involved in federal campaigns.
- The bill would declare an intent to revive core anti-discrimination provisions of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 that were effectively shut down by the Supreme Court six years ago. It would also state that failing to vote isn't grounds for taking away a person's voter registration.

Campaign Finance
- Provisions from the Disclose Act would expand the prohibition on foreign political money and mandate the disclosure of the big donors behind politically active 501(c)(4) social welfare organizations.
- Digital companies, like Facebook and Google, would have to set up public databases cataloging political ad purchase requests of $500 or more and create new measures to block ad buys by foreign nationals.
- Presidential inaugural committees would have to disclose expenditures, in addition to the existing requirement for donor disclosure.
- A new matching-fund program would support House candidates who agree to raise only small-dollar contributions. (Similar provisions for Senate candidates would have to come from the Senate.) The public financing system for presidential candidates, largely irrelevant since 2012, would be updated.
- The bill would quash "sidecar" super PACs that support individual candidates.

Ethics
- Presidents and vice presidents would have to release their tax returns.
- Presidents-elect would need ethics plans for their transition teams and would have to file financial disclosures within 30 days of taking office. The bill would tell presidents and vice presidents they should act as if they are covered by the conflict-of-interest law, which actually exempts them.
- House members would be barred from serving on corporate boards.
- House members would be forbidden to use taxpayer money to pay penalties for employment discrimination. Congress passed a bipartisan measure in December requiring members to pay out of their own pocket for some settlements and court judgments in sexual misconduct cases.
- The Supreme Court would have to get a code of ethics, something it has never had.
- The laws regulating foreign and domestic lobbying would be expanded.

Source: Peter Overby, NPR.org    January 5, 2019
2019 Dangerous Dames of Dayton

We invite you to join us on Friday, March 22, 2019 from 6:00 to 9:00 pm for a lovely dinner at NCR Country Club, 4435 Dogwood Trail, Kettering, OH 45429 as we honor our own two 2019 Dangerous Dames of Dayton, Vivienne Himmell and Joyce Young. These long-time League members qualify not only as Dangerous Dames but also as symbols of all League members who have carried, and continue to carry, the torch of equal rights for all.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER:
Elaine Weiss, Author of The Woman’s Hour
The Great Fight to Win the Vote

We are also pleased to present an original work of art by Emily Buddendeck, entitled The Shoulders of Giants

Emily is a multidisciplinary artist, independent curator, and entrepreneur working in the Cincinnati area.

Emily says: The Shoulders of Giants is an ode to the women who have had to, and still have to, endure workplace discrimination and sexual harassment while managing the responsibilities of their jobs at a lower rate of pay than their male counterparts and with many of these women raising a family at the same time. This work references the so-called Power Suit of the 1980s, with record numbers of women entering the workforce, and by extension, attempting to advance to upper management and positions of leadership. In response, fashion designers of the time created severe and rather masculine looks for women, inspired by the padded shoulders of football players, suggesting the office is a sort of football field (read as 'man's world'), and that by wearing the Power Suit, women can either play the "game" too, or at least look the part. To wear a Power Suit is to send a visual message of a goal-oriented person who means business and will get the job done. The Power Suit has since been adapted many times over, largely in response to evolving gender politics and adaptive workplace dress codes, and now the Power Suit can be translated in the modern day as any look that makes the wearer feel and be powerful. The workplace is still arguably one of the most discriminatory environments, directly impacting a person's financial stability, self-respect, and ability to support their family. Therefore the workplace/equal opportunity employment is one of the most important areas of focus for effecting positive economic and social change through nondiscrimination policies and protections.

Tickets are $99 each in honor of the League’s 99th anniversary ($40 of your ticket price is tax-deductible.)

Deadline to order tickets by check or online is March 14
Checks should be made payable to: Dayton Area LWV Education Fund
Order online at lwvdayton.org by clicking on “Calendar,” then click on “Dangerous Dames of Dayton”

This fundraiser supports all of the League’s educational projects (including the Voters Guide)
ELAINE WEISS: SNEAK PREVIEW TO A COMING ATTRACTION

As a featured speaker at the America Town Hall series (constitutional conversations at the National Constitution Center), Elaine Weiss appeared with Dawn Teele (University of Pennsylvania) on the topic, “The Suffrage Movement: Revisiting the Final Campaign.” They gave credit to the mobilization of women and how that energy managed to change minds as well as a politician’s message. Elaine’s work on the book, The Woman’s Hour, got started quite by accident. She was doing research at the Library of Congress when she came across a report detailing how money was directed to ensure ratification of the last state needed to win the vote for women. Though this topic might seem dry and sporadically interesting, Elaine was quick to correct the moderator at the Town Hall who referred to The Woman’s Hour as a novel. Elaine indicated she wanted it read as a novel but it was a well researched, character-driven work of history. Other notable facts learned during this Town Hall presentation:

- In Minor v. Happersett, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled unanimously in 1874 that the right of suffrage was not protected by the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.
- Corporate interest was influential through dark money supporting the anti-suffrage movement.
- Western states were the first to grant women the right to vote. The West was looking to court new voters. They needed women to promote industry.
- Racial issues were disruptive to the movement, creating divisions.
- It wasn’t until March 22, 1984 that the Mississippi legislature ratified the 19th amendment. In 1941 the state of Maryland voted to ratify the 19th amendment, but the vote was not certificated until 1958.

Do you want to know more? Elaine Weiss will be the keynote speaker at the “Dangerous Dames of Dayton 2019” event on Friday, March 22 at the NCR Country Club. Tickets can be purchased online at lwvdayton.org. (See page 6 for more information on this event.)

Read the New York Times book review: nyti.ms/2JWWBOL

Valerie Lee, Action Chair

DIRECTORY OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS (DPO)

It’s time to order your copy of the 2019 Directory of Public Officials. This handy booklet contains names and contact information for all the federal, state, and local elected officials representing constituents in Montgomery and Greene Counties, and information and assistance numbers for political parties and social service agencies. The Directory will be published in late March.

Members may order ONE booklet at the reduced price of $3 including postage and handling. Additional copies are $6 each, up to 10 copies. Orders exceeding 10 copies will be discounted to $5 each.

Send your check today to ensure you receive your booklet. Please use the order form below, or fax your order to 937.228.4104. You may also order online at lwvdayton.org.

Please make checks payable to: Dayton Area League of Women Voters Education Fund. Send order form and check to 127 N. Ludlow St, Dayton, OH 45402-1703.

One DPO @ $3 each = $
Additional Directories @ $6 each = $
Over 10 additional Directories @ $5 each = $
Total Payment = $

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Please order your copy now!
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE GREATER DAYTON AREA
Talbott Tower
127 N. Ludlow Street
Dayton, OH 45402-1703

LWVGDA
Annual
Open House

“We are political but nonpartisan”

Who: The Public and League Members
WHEN: March 1, 2019
from 6:00-8:00pm,
during the Downtown Dayton 1st Friday event
WHERE: LWVGDA Office
Talbott Tower
127 N. Ludlow St.

Current Resident or:

SUNDAY  MONDAY  TUESDAY  WEDNESDAY  THURSDAY  FRIDAY  SATURDAY

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MARCH  1
LWVGDA Annual Open House, 6-8pm
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17  18  19  20  21  22 Dangerous Dames, 6-9pm
See pgs 6 & 7

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