



# MONEY MATTERS

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES 1026 Seventeenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

No. 3

A FUND RAISING EXCHANGE  
for FINANCE CHAIRMEN

August, 1961

## HOW MUCH IS ENOUGH? THE INTELLIGENT BOARD MEMBER'S GUIDE TO LEAGUE BUDGETS\*

### June Brides and ... League Board Members

This is the time of year when the June bride, settling down to two jobs instead of one, takes a fresh look at her wedding gifts and reappraises them in the cold light of her work-a-day world. We sympathize, as she frantically scurries to prepare breakfast before her dash to the bus, if she wails aloud, "Why oh why didn't someone give us a clock radio." Or as she rushes to straighten the house before her guests arrive, if she speculates on the truth of consumer studies which show vacuum cleaners are seldom given as wedding presents!

As she moves about on the double, the chances are her thoughts race along too. "How long can I make-do with Mother's cast-off carpet sweeper? Perhaps if I hinted Dad would buy me one. Could we fit it in the budget if we gave up entertaining- perish the thought! Maybe we could risk buying it on time. Can I persuade Frank we really need it, now? Suppose he objects, how soon can we afford to buy it, and how much would it cost?"

Worrying over the June bride's budget problems is not the purpose of this memo, however. For we can be reasonably sure she will quickly and accurately assess her household needs, then together with the ready cooperation of a willing husband, set about acquiring them in record time. Our concern is for the League Board member and HER budget problems.

How often has a Board member, after she's grasped the scope of her job and enthusiastically begun planning for the year ahead, suddenly come face to face with questions like the June bride's? Perhaps under the pressure of new duties, money has been far from her mind. Then, all at once, in the midst of shaping wonderful plans, the rude realities and restrictions of the budget descend. Belatedly she questions, "What can be accomplished with so limited an amount? What ideas will have to be sacrificed? Can we make-do with a substitute? Could we possibly find more money than was budgeted? Maybe raise more? How would the Board and membership feel about that? And how much more would be enough?" She may even in true League fashion ask, "what can I do about it?"

Since there is indeed something the Board member can do about it, we have prepared this guide for those who ask, WHAT? It is addressed to ALL Board members, whatever their portfolio, who want to see a more effective League job done. And it is dedicated to that small band of desperate women - the Budget Committee - who with

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\*Apologies to G.B.S.



red-rimmed eyes resignedly fixed on last year's treasurer's report, "wear out their erasers in an effort to set the increases and decreases in the least harmful places!"\*

We hope it makes it easier for all of them to see the needs of their League more clearly, to set their budgetary goals more realistically and to understand better what each can do to help realize their goals. Finally, we hope it encourages the League to plan ahead constructively, instead of looking back apprehensively.

#### For Want of a Nail ...

The FIRST thing the Intelligent Board Member can do is to learn which good ideas are provided for in her League's budget and which have been overlooked or omitted. She can take stock.

In her report to national Council in May, Mrs. Phillips outlined four goals for the League in the critical period ahead: 1) Increased political awareness for ourselves and other citizens, 2) an organizational structure and League processes that enable members to do what they want to do, 3) really adequate budgets on all League levels, and 4) a program that reaches every member and gives her an opportunity to exert a meaningful influence on government.

"From where I stand," said Mrs. Treuhaft, the national Finance Chairman, "the third goal, 'really adequate budgets on all League levels,' is the most important goal of all. Because unless this one is realized, the others are truly unreachable."

One way of taking stock of a League's good ideas and opportunities might be to list the ways in which a really adequate budget could help the League reach the other three goals. The list of questions which follow will help you to check which ways are provided for in your League's budget, and which ones are missing. The list is only partial - not perfect. It overlaps. Some of the ways referred to may not be suitable for your League. Many will suggest better ideas than have been mentioned. But we believe asking yourself these questions, may help you see your League in better perspective and provoke useful discussion of ways to improve its effectiveness.

#### Goal 1: Increased political awareness for ourselves and for other citizens.

Adequate League budgets can help to build an informed membership, in itself an important factor in affecting community opinion or legislative action.

Question 1: Can your League afford to publish its studies and findings or must its efforts perish?

"To provide the intercommunication, the content materials that will make our members informed catalysts in bringing about better government ... we must publish or perish," said an article in the Tennessee Voter. What has your League published in the last year?

Q 2: How many League publications are purchased by your members, by others?

For example we know 45,800 copies of Hard Choices were sold as of 3/31/61. Yet there are 132,000 League members and many copies were sold outside the League. Does your budget provide enough leeway to allow your publications chairman to buy in quantity for re-sale to members at meetings, or for establishing a local subscription service through which members receive all local, state or national publications on a drawing account basis? Either system in time is likely to pay for itself; it might even produce a small profit; but initially

\*LWV of Kentucky Budget Chairman.



some risk is involved, because overhead costs might not be regained. What about sales outside the League? Has your League considered budgeting some overhead funds in order to promote publications sales?

Q 3: Is your Voter doing the best job possible in informing your members? How often does your Voter reach your members? Is it attractive, the print readable, the articles timely; does it have interesting charts, and pictures; is it mailed directly?

Better newsprint for THE NATIONAL VOTER, which members repeatedly request would cost \$3000 a year, which presently we cannot afford. In several states, VOTERS are still distributed with the local Voter for lack of funds, a practice that limits the timeliness of the articles and the extent of its distribution. Twelve states issue their Voters less than four times a year. What are the facts about your Voter? What would you like them to be?

Q 4: Are your League meetings interesting, the kind which members attend and which help to inform them?

"It was an SRO crowd at our League Day on City Planning," said a Los Angeles Bulletin. "Members who came had a most informative day hearing and questioning all the Commissioners and the Planning Director. The 'media' came too - perhaps you saw Olga F - , Lee W - , and Sharon B - on Channel 7 news that evening or heard Olga, Rosemary R - and Connie F - on KNX." Does your League budget provide for some variety in meetings, using speakers, movies, slides, tapes or other visual aids? How much does your budget allow for planning SRO meetings?

Q 5: Does your League help members see for themselves by going to the source?

Numerous Leagues have provided go-see trips to local welfare institutions, water sites, state legislatures, etc. Sometimes overhead costs are involved. Sometimes trips are self-liquidating. The D.C. League runs bus trips to the UN annually. Surrounding Leagues, neighbors, may join in; D.C. even makes a small profit for their pains. Has your League budgeted for a trip lately?

Adequate League budgets can help build an informed citizenry in the community.

Q 6: Does your League provide citizens with basic information about government and how it works?

A number of Leagues, often in cooperation with other groups, such as the town government, the Chamber of Commerce, or schools, produce pamphlets or sponsor adult education courses showing how government works. Usually some expense, either for transportation, resource materials, preparation and free distribution of pamphlets, cost of displays, etc. must be borne by the League. Sometimes, as in Abington, Pa., the League is paid for its services -- or as in Milwaukee area where Leagues put on a TV course in basic government, expenses are largely borne by local sponsors. But in any case, it often takes money to get the project started. Has your League plans for providing such services? What does it budget for them?

Q 7: Does your budget provide for a variety of services to the voter in your community?

The League of Women Voters of Newton, Mass. provides an example of Voters Service activities which has been duplicated by many Leagues. They sent birthday greetings to forty 21-year-olds; distributed 2000 Voters Guides free,



sold 2000 more to schools; distributed 3000 reprints of a local election guide, used 300 copies of Excerpts from the Party Platforms, held a candidates meeting attended by 650 to 700 people, shared in the state TV election series and provided speakers on election issues. Ask your Voters Service Chairman which activities she'd like your League to provide for voters in your community.

Q 8: How much does your budget provide for informing the public on issues?

The Greater Olean, New York, League taped a unit discussion on a local issue, had the tape played on a radio station. The League of Women Voters of Erie, Pa., did a public opinion poll among citizens about its educational system (won an award for it, too). The Massachusetts League annually puts on an all-day school, with outstanding speakers on foreign affairs, tickets for which are eagerly snapped up by citizens from all over the state. Is your League providing any such services? Would you like it to? Which ones?

Q-9: Do you budget anything to help citizens shape the outcome of an issue? If your League is actively supporting an item, how much is budgeted for a public campaign?

The Michigan League recently helped wage a successful campaign to pass an amendment calling for a constitutional convention. Nearly every one of its 3674 members participated. The League was credited with obtaining 64 percent of the record 322,038 initiatory signatures which assured appearance of the amendment on the ballot. Then the League held many meetings, made 368 speeches, rang doorbells, distributed bumper stickers, match-folders and flyers. The amendment passed with a plurality of 359,000 votes. Would your budget allow your League to put on an effective public campaign?

Goal 2: An organizational structure and League processes that enables the members to do what they want to do.

Adequate budgets can help to build an organization responsive to the member; one in which the member attends meetings, is prepared to express her views, can learn how to do what she wants to do and one whose leaders are equipped to help carry out her wishes.

Q 10: Is it convenient for members to attend meetings in your League? Is the atmosphere congenial, and is the member sufficiently informed to express her views?

A number of Leagues operate nurseries in conjunction with day-time meetings, paying competent sitters to oversee the small fry. Small fees may be charged or the operation can be underwritten by the League. Some Leagues send post-card reminders, or telephone all members before meetings. Many find a cup of coffee and a short chat will warm up later discussion. Some provide Orientation Kits for new members. Some send fact sheets with the local Voter in advance of each unit so that members have a common background for discussion. What funds does your budget allow for making it easier and pleasanter for members to attend meetings and express their views?

Q 11: Does your League send its full quota of delegates to state and national Conventions? Are the best qualified delegates sent? What preparation do they receive?

Many decisions affecting the health and vigor of the League as a whole are made in these meetings. Does your budget make adequate provision for your delegates to take full advantage of these opportunities to express their views?



At the 1960 national Convention 1094 delegates represented 694 local and provisional Leagues, 48 state Leagues and the national Board. If every one of the 1097 local and provisional Leagues that year had been fully represented there would have been 1677 delegates present. On an average most Leagues with adequate budgets allow \$125 or more per delegate to send a delegate to a national Convention. Although most Leagues are increasing the number of delegates they send, many, particularly larger Leagues, cannot pay expenses for more than a few delegates and must depend in good part on delegates personally able to finance their attendance. (Almost 45,000 of our members belong to Leagues entitled to three or more delegates; over half belong to Leagues entitled to two delegates.) How much has your League budgeted for sending delegates to state and national Conventions?

Q 12: What opportunities for learning how to do the League job well are available to your members? What training has your League provided or participated in? What is needed?

The following excerpts from state and local reports, bulletins, etc. may suggest areas. Washington: "At Convention ... meeting members from other Leagues, getting a new slant on old problems, suggests local budgets might be stretched to allow some visiting to not too distant Leagues - to a general meeting ... a workshop ... a unit;" also, "there was not enough time at Council ... we needed at least two full days." Illinois: "Our regional conferences this year were planned around program and public relations. The subjects: Foreign Policy, Nationsl CRs, 'Con-Con' and Public Relations." Iowa: "A traveling library for Leagues on the new state item was proposed by the Board. Voted to send a second delegate to the national conference in Chicago on UN and Economic Development." Florida: "We hope local Leagues with related Current Agendas can send 1 or 2 representatives to the National Municipal League Conference in Miami." "The Ventura, California, League sent its foreign policy chairman all the way to D.C. to the Conference on Economic Development ... for they wanted to do an all community education job on A.I.D. and this was to give them background." "Oklahoma City held its Discussion Leadership Training Workshop, May 31." Does your budget permit your members to take advantage of activities such as these?

Q 13: Does your budget make adequate provision for helping Board members properly execute their heavy responsibilities and for lightening their load?

The following excerpts from state reports, bulletins, regarding 1961 proposed budgets, speak for themselves: "Resource material allotment was questioned," "State Board meetings might be cut to 3 a year." (a big state.) "The state president was concerned lest only 1 delegate could be sent to national Council," "Must state Board members (or local for that matter) pay for the national subscription service personally?" "The item for field secretary was eliminated." "Better state-local relations could be promoted by regular communication between state Board members and local counterparts." "Is 3¢ a mile enough to allow a Board consultant to a far off new League and what about overnight?" "Can we afford to send regular Board reports to our members?" "We have badly needed a full time executive secretary for 5 years." "Of course we can't cut our national pledge after all they've done for us. I've been a secretary and know how important office arrangements are to the efficiency of operations and I've never seen a more crowded office than the national office ... more desks to the square foot of space ..."

Were remarks similar to these heard in your League? Is leadership in your League too heavy a burden for some to assume? What aids to more effective, efficient operation should be included in your budget?



Goal 3: A program that reaches every member and gives her an opportunity to exert a meaningful influence on government.

Adequate funds can help to build an organization in which the member can learn how, when, and where to exert meaningful influence on government and through which she can exert influence in concert with others.

Q 14: Is your League well equipped to take action?

The president of a medium-sized League in California reported on the boost in morale and efficiency in their League, as well as in the number of working members when they acquired a central office where members could meet, phone, mimeograph, etc. The New York City League operated an answering service from their office during the 1960 election;-- 25 operators, often 5 at a time, answered requests for information every working day from April 25 through election. The Florida League in its annual report referred to the need for keeping an observer in the Capital during the state legislature session. The Pennsylvania League reported "There was an outpouring of League 'Attendees' and 'Testifiers' at the 3 Public Hearings held by the Legislative Committee throughout the state on Senate Bill S.23 (calling for a Constitutional Convention) in an effort to sound out public opinion. Fourteen state and local League officers appeared in behalf of the League." The national Congressional Secretary, Mrs. Douglas, in reply to a complaint from a local League about the difficulty in communicating a Time for Action (and more and more such calls come in the summer when members are harder to reach) noted: "It would add \$5300 to the national budget for mailing costs alone to mail a Time for Action to every member and then it might be too slow. Some Leagues have found it useful to set up a telephone committee with each volunteer phoning a short background piece to her list of members." Does your budget allow enough for telephone, office space, perhaps part-time help, a legislative observer, travel costs or whatever is needed to express the League's views in Times for Action?

Q 15: Does your League speak in a strong voice?

The fact that state Leagues are working on reapportionment testifies to the League's belief in the need for adequate representation. Are there also League members in every state and congressional district who can speak to your legislators? Wrote the Tennessee League (and it spoke for many others), "At least 3 new communities are ready for the establishment of Leagues. At the state level opportunities for improvement of government through the efforts of the state League are being pared by the need for funds to do the job." Queried South Carolina, "Dare we take funds from our reserves to establish a new League?" Said Minnesota, "We are strong. We are holding our own. We are not growing. This can be an unhealthy situation if it persists." Is the growth pattern in your League a healthy one?

Q 16: Is your League's voice one that is respected and listened to?

"Currently," wrote Advertising Age, "the word image is in style ... businessmen rush to the mirror to see what kind of impression they are making on the public." "Public Relations," said the Minnesota League's Outlook for Work, "is the continuing process of interpreting our organization and its program to our communities; we shall seek out every proper avenue through which we can project the League image." Said the National Board Report (5/61) "The effect of the League member's own personal letter will be multiplied if she encourages interested citizens, so called influencers of opinion to write, wire, or telephone and make their voices heard." Ways of building good public



relations are legion, as the new edition of Tips on Reaching the Public will shortly show. Some depend largely on skill, most are helped by judicious expenditures. Ask your Public Relations Chairman what is being done to project a more favorable image of the League in your community. Ask her if more Public Relations funds could help the League voice become more persuasive.

Q 17: How Does Your Budget Grow ... How Much is Enough?

After the Intelligent Board Member has taken stock of her League's needs, she will want to ask "Is my League making reasonable financial progress in providing for them? How can I judge its efforts?"

One way to gauge its efforts would be to look first at the average effort all Leagues are making. This can provide a useful baseline from which to view her own League's achievements. "But an average" the statistician reminds us, "must be likened to the man who, with head in the oven and feet in the refrigerator remarks, 'on the whole I feel fine'." Also, "Every League, city or town" (and state too, we add) "has its particular problems, but for each there is a solution" writes the Connecticut Finance Chairman. Truly, in some ways each League is unique and must determine its own needs and capabilities. So, since an average is at best a rough guide, the Board member would do well to look not only at such things as the average expenditure per member throughout the League, and the average rate at which such expenditures have been growing in recent years, but she should also pay some attention to the wide variation in effort made by different Leagues.

The following figures may afford her some perspective. In 1961-62, the 131,912 members throughout the United States spent on an average, about \$13.00 per member. This is slightly lower than the year before, because there were no national delegates fees paid out in 1961-62. About \$7.91 per member was spent locally, and \$4.18 per member pledged for State national services. State Leagues, in turn, spent about \$3.27 per member and the national League spent \$1.82 per member. Expenditures by state and national Leagues together are more than the \$4.18 per member which local Leagues pledged because both state and national have some income in addition to pledge support.

Total local League income was \$13.21 per member, which is slightly higher than total League expenditures of \$13.00 per member. Of this income, \$4.41 came from dues, \$6.55 from contributions (\$1.57 from member contributions; \$4.98 from non-member contributions) and \$2.55 from other sources such as reserves, sale of publications, projects, etc.

Total League income in 1961-62 increased by 5%. This was a slower rate than in previous years, when it had increased on an average of almost 9%.

It is also interesting to note, that in 15 states, the average expenditure per member was larger than the average of \$13.00 per member, while in 35 states, the average expenditure was smaller. It is even more interesting to note that heading the list of the Leagues which had larger expenditures per member, were five of our smallest state Leagues, one of which spent \$22.04 per member, while at the bottom of the list were several other of our smaller state Leagues, the least of which spent \$6.64 per member. It is easy to imagine why a number of our smaller state Leagues might have smaller incomes and less to spend per member than the average, but it is



not so easy to understand why an even larger number of our small state Leagues, with their few local Leagues scattered across the wide-open spaces, can raise and spend so much more per member than do our biggest and strongest state Leagues. The Intelligent Board Member may want to give this matter some thought and consider what might be done to stimulate comparable efforts in her League.

A word or two about the rate at which League income has been increasing. In the past five years (a period chosen because the League's bookkeeping methods have been standard throughout), local League income has increased on an average almost 9 percent a year - in some years at a faster rate than others, of course. Even though membership during the same period increased on an average of nearly 1 percent a year, and even though the value of the dollar dropped around eight-tenths of one percent a year in the same time, we can readily appreciate that the rate of financial growth in the League has been substantial.

But real as such over-all gains have been, they remain relative. "How is your wife?" the scientist was asked. "Compared to what?" rejoined the student of relativity. The Intelligent Board Member will want to ask therefore, not only is her League's financial progress "hot," "cold" or "average," but also how adequate are its gains relative to its needs and its capabilities for growth. The answer to this can be found in a League's vision and effort.

Q 18: What Can the Intelligent Board Member do about League Budgets?

If the Intelligent Board Member has succeeded in finding even partial answers to the foregoing questions, it is doubtful if she will need a guide in answering this last one, for:

1. She will have developed a knowledgeable ability for looking at League budgets concretely as a schedule of planned activities and valuable services which can make her League an effective organization, and she will judge them accordingly.
2. She will be prompted to keep a personal inventory of good ideas (particularly in her own field) which have been unrealized for lack of funds, and in order to build a more realistic budget will make her list (with estimated costs) available to the budget committee when it meets. She may also keep a record of "out of pocket" expenses she personally has had to make, so that they more properly may be provided for in the new budget.
3. She will be keenly aware that her League cannot do an effective job alone, and will give greater consideration to the needs of state and national Leagues, looking upon a request for an increase in the state-national pledge not in the attitude of "must we" but rather "how much can we." Nor will she necessarily be bashful and wait until asked before proposing an increase in her League's pledge.
4. She will be eager to share her new insight about the need for bigger budgets with others - with members of her committee, with members of her unit or with friends in the community, whenever a natural opportunity to do so arises - stressing always the improved services such funds could provide.



5. She will be practical about the need to raise more money and will be of service in helping where she can - either in sponsoring an increase in dues if it seems advisable, in suggesting names of likely contributors (including business firms with compatible interests) and ways of approaching them. And she will volunteer to set a good example by soliciting some of them, realizing no one can be better equipped than she to build a picture of the League image and explain its services and financial needs to community supporters.
6. She will recognize that it takes money to raise money and will encourage the use of funds to cultivate prospects, to consult with a men's advisory committee or to train and equip workers. She will look on money spent for free distribution of selected publications to contributors throughout the year, even for arranging an occasional social get-acquainted hour with special contributors, or for being hostess to a men's advisory committee at luncheon or cocktails, or for developing visual aids to train workers or for providing them with good kits, etc. - as the necessary "seed money" from which dividends will grow.
7. She will encourage members to exceed their goals in fund-raising whenever possible, explaining that it is easier to expand budgets to provide more services than it is to cut them, eliminating services.
8. She will be inspired but philosophical, cheerful but determined in working for her League's financial progress - confident that what other Leagues have done, hers can do also and certain that it will be only a matter of time before her League is making a wholehearted effort toward providing adequate League budgets at all League levels.



To Finance Chairmen:

On last year's annual reports, local Leagues were asked to list the names of national firms which had contributed to the League. Results were fragmentary, but we thought a list of the categories of firms which gave, might be helpful to finance committees in suggesting similar sources in their communities. While we feel it is inadvisable to publish the actual names of the firms, we are willing upon request to check whether or not a particular firm was reported as giving to the League.

CATEGORIES OF NATIONWIDE BUSINESS FIRMS WHICH CONTRIBUTED  
TO THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS IN 1960-61

Type of Firm	No. of firms	No. of states in which gifts were received
Aircraft	8	6
Banks (many, but Leagues apparently listed all banks with <u>National</u> in name)		
Brokerage Houses	5	7
Building Materials	16	9
Business Machines, Office Supplies	7	15
Cars, Manufacturers and Agencies	13	10
Chemicals	23	20
Clothing, Shoes	9	8
Consumer Hard Goods (Refrigerators, Stoves, Washing Machines, Hi Fi's, etc.)	10	4
Containers	4	8
Department Stores (Mostly chain types or smaller chain dress shops)	20	42
Distillers, Brewers	7	6
Drug Mfg. Cosmetics	17	17
Electric Equipment and Electronics	12	13
Food Products (Bakers 6, Candy Mfr. 3, Canned goods 4, Dairies 12, Frozen Foods 2, Meat Products 5, Milled and Packaged Goods 15, Soft Drinks 4, Miscellaneous 5.)	56	26
Food Chain Stores	19	29
Hotels, Restaurants	7	5
Insurance Companies	37	21
Machinery, Machine Tools	19	7
Magazines, Printing	9	7
Metals	12	11
Organizations	4	3
Paper, Paint, Glass	10	7
Radio, TV Stations	3	3
Services: Laundry, Cabs, Travel	5	4
Steel	24	9
Telephone Companies	12	15
Transportation: Air, Train, Steamship, Bus	8	4
Trucking and Moving	8	7
Unions (locals mostly)	14	8
Utilities	18	16

And some 35 miscellaneous manufacturers of products such as cameras, cigars, bags, bedspreads, boats, brushes, chains, cooking utensils, furniture, leather goods, matches, pens, plastics, silverware and thermometers.



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LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES 1200 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036

No. 5

A FUND-RAISING EXCHANGE  
for FINANCE CHAIRMEN

August 1965

## HAVE YOU THOUGHT ABOUT TELLING THAT ALL-IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTOR . . . ?

A recent Associated Press story cited questions site-hunting corporations raise when they are deciding on communities in which to locate new plants. Along with queries about schools, climate, and the annual budget of the local Chamber of Commerce came "Is the League of Women Voters active?"

These people obviously are aware that the League of Women Voters is a national organization. But what about residents (also known as "potential or real contributors") in your own community? Have you told them recently about some of the activities in which the national League is involved? Some of the honors the LWVUS has recently received?

A professional fund-raiser once told delegates to a League Convention that the "case for support of the League of Women Voters" should (among other things) rest on:

1. Service and the opportunity for more service, not just on need
2. The idea that the League represents a major approach to the large social and political problems of the day
3. Identification of prominent people with the organization.

Perhaps some of the following "facts about the national League" will be helpful in presenting a strong case during your finance drive. Some of the information in this "Money Matters," which was prepared by the public relations department, you will have seen, although all of the "facts" have never before been listed together in one place. And of course you won't want to tell every contributor every fact, but you might feel certain items will interest particular individuals. For instance:

### In the area of human resources

President Johnson July 26 appointed Mrs. Robert J. Stuart, national League president, to the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. Headed by Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, the 19-member Commission was instructed by Mr. Johnson to study the adequacy of law enforcement and administration of justice across the country, as well as "factors encouraging respect or disrespect for law at the national, state, and local levels." The Commission will report to the President from time to time and submit a final report with recommendations in 18 months. Its work will be the first such systematic study ever made of the entire spectrum of crime.

Others serving on the Commission are: Miss Genevieve Blatt, Pennsylvania Secretary of Internal Affairs; Judge Charles D. Breitell, of the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court; Kingman Brewster, Jr., president of Yale University; Garrett Byrne, District Attorney of Suffolk County, Mass.; and Thomas J. Cahill, San Francisco Chief of Police.



Also, Otis Chandler, publisher of the Los Angeles Times; Leon Jaworski, Houston attorney and former president of the American College of Trial Lawyers; Thomas Lynch, Attorney General of California; Rosser L. Malone, Jr., of Roswell, N.M., former Deputy Attorney General of the United States and former president of the American Bar Association; U.S. District Court Judge James B. Parsons, of Chicago; and Lewis F. Powell, Jr., of Richmond, Va., president of the American Bar Association.

Also, William P. Rogers, former Attorney General of the United States, now a Washington, D.C., attorney; Robert G. Storey, of Dallas, Tex., attorney and former president of the American Bar Association; Mayor Robert F. Wagner, of New York; Herbert Wechsler, professor of law, Columbia University, and director of the American Law Institute; Whitney M. Young, Jr., executive director of the National Urban League; and U.S. District Court Judge Luther W. Youngdahl, of Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Stuart feels her serving on the Crime Commission has close ties with Leagues' concern and work in the fields of human resources, metropolitan problems, judicial reform, and juvenile delinquency.

Representing the League of Women Voters at the White House Conference on Equal Employment Opportunity, August 19 - 20, was Mrs. William H. Wood, national first vice president. Conference subject matter -- expressed through reading and reference materials, general and panel sessions, and informal exchanges -- was built around Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, that section which forbids employment discrimination based on race, color, sex, or national origin in all industries affecting interstate commerce.

PROSPECTS FOR EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT was hailed by a top administrator of the Economic Opportunity Act as "the best such statement of the problem that I've seen anywhere."

In the area of foreign policy

Mrs. John D. Kenderdine, national Board director, was the tenth League member to participate in a Wilton Park Conference when she and her husband attended the 73rd such meeting in Sussex, England, in June. Established in 1946 and sponsored by the British government, the Wilton Park Institution consists of ten annual, informal conferences which deal with a broad range of problems common to the Western alliance.

The stated purpose of the conferences is "to promote greater cooperation in Europe and the West in general . . . /by offering/ those influencing opinion in their own countries an opportunity . . . /to exchange/ views on political, economic, and social questions of common interest." The meetings last 13 days and the participants, who come by invitation of the Wilton Park Institution, are (with rare exceptions) from NATO countries. They include journalists, judges, professors, members of Parliament, lawyers, diplomats, military personnel. Their number varies from conference to conference.

Other League women, all former or current Board members, who have attended Wilton Park Conferences are Miss Barbara Stuhler (who in 1961 was the first American woman ever to participate), Mrs. John D. Briscoe, Mrs. LeMon Clark, Mrs. William M. Christopherson, Mrs. William H. Wood, Mrs. William S. Morgan, and Mrs. Robert J. Stuart. Two members of the national League staff have also participated. All took part as individuals, not as League representatives.

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League members passing through Paris have an open invitation from the North American Treaty Organization Information Service to visit the international organization's headquarters. In a communication received from the officer in charge of women's organizations, the League was told that this special service to women's groups and civic leaders, consisting of organized briefings and visits to NATO and SHAPE\* headquarters, was launched a year ago on a pilot basis for a small number of NATO countries. Because the response from the program has been so good, the information division is extending it to include the United States and Canada.

\*Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers, Europe (SHAPE), the military headquarters of NATO.

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The national League president and two former presidents are members of working committees of the National Citizens' Commission on International Cooperation Year. These committees, of which there are 30, are preparing proposals to be presented at the White House Conference on ICY November 29 - December 1. Mrs. Robert J. Stuart is on the Resource Conservation and Development Committee; Mrs. Robert J. Phillips has been assigned to the Trade Committee; and Miss Anna Lord Strauss is a member of the Committee on Social Welfare and the Aging.

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#### In the area of water resources

The League of Women Voters received an "honor roll award" from the Izaak Walton League of America "for its leadership and continuing activity in many fields of conservation and outdoor recreation and with special praise for its pollution abatement programs." Although announcement of the award was made during the Izaak Walton League's Convention in June, presentation of the award will be made before the entire LWV national Board at its September meeting in Washington.

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Mrs. Haskell Rosenblum, League national water resources chairman since 1962, was the first woman to speak before the Conservation Roundup when she addressed that group at its fifth annual meeting in Fontana, N.C., in June 1964. The Conservation Roundup is an organization devoted to promoting conservation in certain southeastern states, and Mrs. Rosenblum is currently serving as a member of its Advisory Council.

Last spring Mrs. Rosenblum spoke on the citizen's role in environmental health at a seminar sponsored by the State of Florida Department of Health, the University of Florida, and the U.S. Public Health Service. The meeting was held in Gainesville, Fla.

Two speaking dates in the immediate future are also planned. She will speak, again on the citizen's role, in Columbus, Ohio, September 23 at a seminar on solid waste disposal, jointly sponsored by the State of Ohio Department of Health and the U.S. Public Health Service. On November 23, as part of the mid-year meeting of the Manufacturing Chemists Association in New York City, Mrs. Rosenblum will participate in a panel discussion. Addressing the meeting that same day will be Secretary of Commerce John T. Connor.

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Mrs. Arthur E. Whittemore, trustee of the LWV Education Fund, was chairman of the Citizen Action Panel at the White House Conference on Natural Beauty, May 24 - 25. She was one of five panel chairmen chosen to report orally to President Johnson. A former League national Board member, Mrs. Whittemore is in charge of the Education Fund's projects in the field of water resources and conservation.

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National water resources chairman, Mrs. Haskell Rosenblum, and Mrs. C. F. Stewart Sharpe, water resources program secretary on the national staff, were the only two women representing organizations invited to the White House for the signing of the Water Resources Planning Act July 22. The signing took place in the Rose Garden. League representatives were invited because of the organization's effectiveness in helping to get the bill through Congress.

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The July 1965 "Highlights" of Water Pollution Control Federation carried a promotion article on Current Review of Water Resources No. 1. The review said "to the WPCF staff's knowledge, this is the most complete presentation of this information. It is recommended heartily to anyone involved with or interested in federal activity in water resources."

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#### In the area of Voters Service

The League of Women Voters of the United States received the Department of Defense Meritorious Award certificate for its work over the years in providing servicemen and women with nonpartisan information on candidates and ballot issues. The award was presented to Mrs. Robert J. Stuart, national League president, April 29 by Mrs. Robert S. McNamara, representing the Secretary of Defense, in the Secretary's dining room at the Pentagon. Norman S. Paul, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower, Arthur Sylvester, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs, and the national League Board members were present.

The certificate and accompanying citation are both signed by Secretary McNamara. The citation reads in part: "The League of Women Voters of the United States has for many years performed outstanding service to the men and women of the Armed Forces through long and effective support accorded the Federal Voting Assistance Program. In so doing, the League has directly advanced objectives of national value."

The meritorious award was established in 1947, the year in which the Defense Department was established, and is conferred upon national civilian organizations for assistance "in a program of primary interest to the Department where the assistance rendered by the civilian organization is of a type and in such a manner as to be more effective than the Department can do for itself." The award to the League is the ninth to be made since 1947 and the only one given an organization in the past five years.

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