

LEAGUE of WOMEN VOTERS of GREATER TUCSON

CELEBRATING 75 YEARS

1941 – 2016



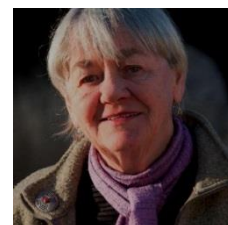
"Big Congratulations to LWVGT on your 75th Anniversary. Those women in 1941 were savvy and strong just like the Greater Tucson League continues to be. Keep up the good work for Making Democracy Work."

*Shirley J. Sandelands, President
League of Women Voters of Arizona*



"Celebration is in order as we honor and sustain the mission of the League of Women Voters in Tucson. Let's set an example to our grandchildren as our founders did for us! Your membership makes it possible for us to continue for many years."

*Freda Johnson, President
League of Women Voters of Greater Tucson*





LWVGT 75th Anniversary Commemoration 1941 – 2016

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**This special 75-Year LWVGT Commemorative Booklet
Is dedicated to our 28 Founding Members and all those members since who have
and continue to *Make Democracy Work for All* in Southern Arizona**

**Best wishes to our 50 year members as of 2016:
Betty Geehan, Betty Margison, Jane “Pete” Williams, and Gini McGirr**

Many people made this commemorative booklet possible. We offer our thanks to:

Arizona Historical Society Research Library Staff

Phylis Carnahan

David Devine: “A History of the Old Pueblo from the 1854 Gadsden Purchase”

Sally Davenport

Anna Dolak

Betty Geehan

Freda Johnson

Beverly Kloehn

Gini McGirr

Heidi Osselaer: “Winning Their Place: AZ Women in Politics, 1883-1950”

Shirley Sandelands

Carol Shearer

C. L. Sonnichsen: “Tucson: The Life and Times of an American City”

Carol & Neil West

Libby Whitthorne

Betsy Zukoski

Founding History

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS of GREATER TUCSON

According to the 1941 City directory ... Tucson had a population of 60,000 ... there were 2,680 students at the U of A and the public school system was considered “the Education Center of the Southwest.”

Tucson was located on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and many people were employed by that company, including families of our founders. U.S. Highway 80, which ran through Tucson, was known as the “Broadway of America ... with the highway 100% paved.” In addition, there was a fully equipped aviation field that was operated by U.S. Air Service and American Airlines with daily passenger flights. Tucson itself had 85 miles of paved roads.



Tucson 1940 – Photo by Gene Magee

Even then Tucson was “a tourist town.” The city’s marketing information focused on the climate which was “the finest in America for health, rest, and recreation.” There were commercial and tourist hotels that charged \$2-\$15 per day. Tucson also was a headquarters for guest ranches in Southern Arizona.

Our 28 founders were women who were already very involved in the community. Some of them gathered at the Santa Rita Hotel for an organizational meeting on May 16, 1941 and they began the required LWVUS study called “Know Your Town.” Betty Geehan, a current day member, says that this information was important because the women learned how Tucson government worked and what was involved to make it run effectively. “Know Your Town” was required to be updated from time to time.

During this provisional period, the group was required to adopt a budget and policies and procedures. Initially, a new League is expected to follow their state LWV by-laws, but there was not yet a State League. They also had to recruit members and establish dues, which were set at \$2 in 1941.

On October 28, 1941 the provisional period leaders met at the Tucson YWCA on Fifth Street to formally become a Tucson League of Women Voters. Helen Congdon D’Autremont presided.

Founders of the Tucson League:



Mary Jeffries Bruce was the director of the popular Sunday Evening Forums for 34 years; these began in the 1930's at the University Methodist Church. "Dynamic, aggressive" Jeffries Bruce took charge of the forums in 1942 and went after top attractions including, Martin Luther King Jr., Ralph Nader, Barry Goldwater, John F. Kennedy and many other big names. In 1952, Mary Jeffries Bruce was named Tucson's first *Woman of the Year* for her work with the forums, which news commentator David Brinkley described as "the best organized and best managed in the country."

Adelaide Haight Chapin (Mrs. A. H.) liked to play tennis and apparently was pretty competitive. She served as vice-president of the League when Helen D'Autremont was president and she may have helped with welcoming U.S. troops coming through Tucson during WWII.



Helen Congdon D'Autremont (Mrs. Hubert) (1889 – 1966). She and her banker husband came to Tucson in the 1929 because of her son's health. The D'Autremont's were philanthropists who gave generously of their time and money. It is believed that during the depression in the 1930's they were the largest contributors to the needy in Tucson. Helen helped found an interracial housing development and used her own funds to help families with closing costs. Many times she remained anonymous as a benefactor. Helen was a founding member of the Tucson Medical Center and the Arizona Desert Museum. In 1950, she was president of the Arizona state League; in 1962, she was named *Tucson's Woman of the Year*; and in 1986, Helen was named to the *Arizona Women's Hall of Fame*. A permanent scholarship for low income students was established in her and her husband's name at the U of A.



Ora Webster DeConcini Martin was a native Arizonan who graduated from the U of A and taught at Mansfeld Junior High School before marrying Evo DeConcini in 1932. He served as Attorney General of Arizona twice and was an Arizona Supreme Court Justice. Mother of four children including current LWVGT member, Danielle Thu, Oro DeConcini was named *Arizona Mother of the Year* in 1978. In 1990, she was honored as outstanding philanthropist for her support of the Pio Decimo Center, the Tucson Symphony, the U of A, and for her gift of a library to Salpointe Catholic High School. Judge DeConcini died in 1986 and she married Dr. Morris Martin, an Oxford professor, in 1988. Ora died in 2003.



Sybil Juliani Ellinwood (Mrs. Tom) was our youngest founder at 18 years of age. She married her husband in 1943; he worked for the *Arizona Daily STAR*. Sybil graduated from the U of A and worked as a journalist and civic leader and was an associate editor for the "Journal of Arizona History." She was part of a group who brought chamber music ensembles to Tucson, she was a charter member of the Tucson Festival Society, and a member of the Junior League. After Mr. Ellinwood's death, she married Thorne Pierce. Sybil Ellinwood Pierce became ill with cancer and died in 1980 at age 57.

Charlotte Feezer (Mrs. Lester W.) Her husband was a Harvard trained lawyer who taught at the U of A and died in 1952. After his death, Charlotte Feezer perpetuated a fund her husband initiated during his time at the U of A that was awarded to a senior law student voted by classmates as most likely to succeed. Charlotte served on both the Tucson and state League boards. When she died in 1967, friends honored her memory with an award that is given to a senior law student at the U of A.



Georgie Scott Forbes (Mrs. Robert) was probably one of our oldest founders at age 73. Her husband was a renowned chemist and Arid Lands professor at the U of A, coming here in circa 1894. He served in the Arizona legislature for 14 years and was instrumental in laying the groundwork for our 1980 Arizona Groundwater Management Act. Dr. and Mrs. Forbes traveled and lived all over the world, including Haiti and Egypt. Georgie Forbes was a past president of the Arizona Pioneer Historical Society and an active member of the League's Foreign Relations Committee.



Margaret Knight came to Tucson in 1930. She grew up in Ann Arbor, MI, graduated from Vassar and was a world traveler. She was very active in many service clubs in Tucson and served as president of the Red Cross and the YWCA. Margaret led League discussion groups about the United Nations that were open to the public and attended state LWVAZ meetings. She was often heard to say, "If the world is to survive, all its people must get to know each other."

Lily Lillibridge (Mrs. Dale): (1910-1982) served on the League board and Membership chair and was active in the Tucson Women's Club. Her husband worked for the Southern Pacific Railroad.



Ethyl Lobban (1889-1969) was an accomplished soprano and headed the voice departments of colleges in Missouri, Texas, and Ohio before moving to Tucson in circa 1928 where she conducted private voice lessons. She was also engaged as a church musician at this time, according to the STAR. Ethyl was serving her second term as state president of the League in 1955-56, according to the May 12, 1955 issue of the "Prescott Courier" during which time the State League's study was Arizona's tax structure with emphasis on school financing. Ethyl managed public relations for the Tucson League.

Marion Rhodes Lovekin (Mrs. Osgood S.) hosted a League unit in her home.



Kathryn Maxwell (Mrs. Morgan) Well-liked and respected, Kathryn Maxwell earned both Bachelors and Master's Degrees from the U of A and taught in the Marana School District for 25 years. She went into the cotton fields to inform her pupils' parents of the importance of education; she wanted her pupils to attend school because education would help them get ahead in the world. Her husband was the first black principal of an integrated school in Arizona, and Kathryn Maxwell taught the first integrated class in the Marana School District. She was active in the NAACP, AAUW, UA Alumni and President's Club.

Elizabeth Muir (Mrs. A. Laurence) worked with youth. Her husband was chairman of the English department at the U o A.



Ada McCormick (Mrs. F. C.) was said to be "a dynamic and direct actionist who during her 12 years in Tucson, fought for and against a large number of local, state, and international ideas and projects, while still maintaining her identity as a housewife." She and Georgia Vorhies were responsible for the Tucson League's first "Know Your Town" project. Her husband was a U of A English professor.

Thelma McQuade (Mrs. Edward) and her husband owned a land appraisal firm. She took an active interest in education. During this time, black students marched in the back of the line at Tucson High School graduation exercises. According to Morgan Maxwell, Jr., in circa 1945, Thelma McQuade told then-TUSD Superintendent Robert Morrow that her son, Larry, would march in the back with the black students. Starting then, the graduation ceremony changed and black students were no longer at the end of the line.

Mrs. Stuart Patterson was a League unit chair. She assisted with a 1944 high school essay contest on international cooperation.

Bernice Porter (Mrs. Rutger) was described as a gregarious person who loved to entertain. Her husband operated a plant nursery on property that is today known as the Tucson Botanical Gardens. Although Bernice Porter was a Vassar graduate, friends said “she could dig in the garden with the best of them.” After her husband’s death, she deeded their land to the City of Tucson with the caveat that she be allowed to live on the property for the rest of her life. Freda Johnson, current LWVGT President, recalls attending League meetings with Bernice Porter at the Gardens.



Margaret Higgins Sanger (Slee) was educated as a nurse and became a strong advocate for “birth control,” a phrase that she coined. An important caveat is that her tubercular mother went through 18 pregnancies, with 11 live births in 22 years and died at the age of 49. Sanger herself survived “Federal indictments and hundreds of raids on her clinics; she traveled the world dispensing information about birth control and lived to see much of the world accept her view that family planning is a basic human right.” She sought to “create equality between the sexes by freeing women from what she saw as sexual servitude.” Margaret and her husband, oil tycoon Noah Slee, joined her physician sons, Stuart and Grant Sanger, in Tucson in 1934. When in town, she was known for her lavish parties; a granddaughter described her as a woman who “loved champagne, daiquiris, flambéed dessert, and great salads that she made at the table.” In 1965 the U of A awarded her an honorary doctor of humanities degree. Margaret was awarded the Presidential Medal of Honor by President Lyndon Johnson in 1966 and also nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize. She died in Tucson of heart failure in 1966.

Georgia Scott aka Georgia Jackson: Her husband, Dr. Fred Newton Scott, was a prominent linguistics and English language professor at the University of Michigan. Georgia Jackson was one of his students who became his second wife and they moved to Tucson when he retired in 1927. Georgia was the first woman to serve on the editorial staff of “*American Boy*” magazine and later became editor of the “*Literary Digest*.”



Grace Sternberg (Mrs. Jay) (1902-2000) and her husband, a noted portrait photographer, moved to Tucson from New York. She was a founder of the Tucson Museum of Art and also was involved with the Tucson Festival Society, the Tucson Symphony, the Nature Conservancy, and the beginning of the Arizona Theater Company. In a 1997 interview, Grace recalled that she had been treasurer of the League of Women Voters and after the first year the organization had \$90 in the bank. She was a close friend and traveling companion of Margaret Sanger and chaired the founding of a birth control clinic in Tucson which was reported to have provided advice to 3,000 women during the 6 years it existed. Grace Sternberg received the Henry Quinto Lifetime Achievement Award from Planned Parenthood of Southern Arizona. A nephew related a story at her memorial service about one of her trips abroad; he said that she rode a camel on one trip wearing her hat and gloves. Another friend quipped that “the camel was probably thoroughly briefed because Mrs. Sternberg was very opinionated.”

Dorothea Stevens (Mrs. Stanford) Her husband was an acclaimed artist. They were “snowbirds” who arrived in Tucson from the East Coast in 1936 and later built a house and studio on Elm Street.

Elizabeth Stokes (Mrs. Harold P.) worked with Georgie Forbes on the League Foreign Relations Committee.

Helen Tidmarsh (Mrs. Patrick) and her husband were partners in Tidmarsh Engineering. (Helen was listed on the firm masthead in the City directory.) The firm handled gas burning equipment for heating and cooling.



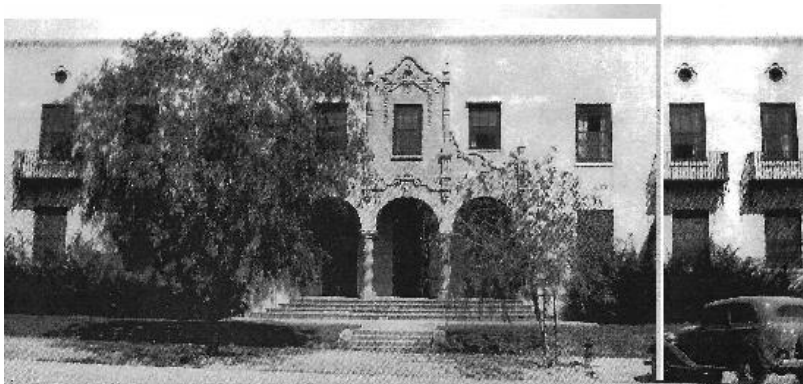
Muriel Upham taught at Mansfeld Junior High School and lived to be 105 years old.

Georgia Vorhies (Mrs. C. T.) Her husband operated the U of A herbarium which was located 6 miles from town. Georgia was one of the early leaders of the League, hosting meetings in her home, and attending state League events. She and Ada McCormick headed the Tucson League's first "Know Your Town" project.

Fredericka Vossler was born in Alma, NY on March 16, 1899 and died in Tucson on March 1, 1998. She was employed by the Southern Pacific Railroad and served as third vice president on the Tucson League board.

Marie Wedel (Mrs. O.H.) Her husband was a History professor at the U of A.

Dr. Marguerite Steel Williams graduated from medical school in 1932. She was in a group practice named Reynolds, Williams, and Wood located at 1401 N. Stone; her work was primarily at the Veterans Administration Hospital. Marguerite is listed in *Arizona Women Who made a Difference*.



Old Tucson YWCA – circa 1940's
Site of the first official meeting of the Tucson League

PRESIDENTS of the LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF GREATER TUCSON

1941 to Present

1941 - 45	Mrs. Clarence Falk , elected/ resigned	1980 - 82	Audrey Robinson (now Adams)
	Helen D'Autremont , acting President, later served as president through 1944-45	1982 - 84	Delores Kazantzis
1945 – 48	Mrs. R.R. Hinnant	1984 – 85	Joan Bradshaw
1948 – 49	Mrs. Thomas Lawther	1985 – 86	Joan Bradshaw , resigned and succeeded by Dorothy Roberts , who served a short time and was succeeded by Sharon Dely
1949 - 50	Mrs. John Haugh	1986 – 90	Miriam Morris
1950 – 52	Mrs. H.B. Woodward	1990 – 92	Freda Johnson
1952 – 56	Mrs. Louis (Sarah S.) Hirsch	1992 – 93	Dorothy (Dot) Boone
1956 – 58	Mrs. David K. Wolfe	1993 – 95	Judy Atkinson
1958 – 60	Mrs. Robert F. Miller	1995 – 96	Eugenia Bas-Isaac
1960 – 62	Mrs. Clarence (Lucia) Robbins	1996 - 2000	Gini McGirr
1962 – 65	Mrs. W.D. (Marion) Kelly	2000 – 02	Carol Shearer
1965 – 66	Mrs. Howard W. Hintz	2002 – 03	Carol Shearer & Sally Davenport
1966 – 67	Diane Wilcox	2003 – 04	Ginger Fetzer & Lois Kulakowski
1967 – 68	Mrs. James N. (Jean) Shedd , served a partial term; succeeded by Mrs. W. S. (Jane Pete) Williams	2004 – 06	Shirley Sandelands
1968 – 70	Mrs. W. S. (Jane Pete) Williams	2006 – 08	Shirley Sandelands & Noell Rodriguez
1970 – 72	Mrs. Gordon (Beverly) Tollin (a 71-72 report lists Priscilla Prill Kuhn)	2008 – 10	Noell Rodriguez
1972 – 73	Priscilla (Prill) Kuhn	2010 – 12	Carol West
1973 – 75	Mrs. Richard S. (Delores) Smith	2012 – 14	Phylis Carnahan
1975 – 78	Becky Sylvester	2014 - 16	Judy Moll
1978 – 80	Betsy Zukoski	2016 – 18	Freda Johnson

HISTORIC HIGHLIGHTS FROM the LWVGT FILES

In **1946-48**, the National Program included control of atomic energy, strengthening the United Nations, government economies policies and reorganization of Congress.

In **November 1947**, the League had five discussion groups where members talked about the United Nations.

On **February 18, 1948**, Dr. Richard Harvill, University of Arizona, addressed the League on 'International Trade in the American Economy'.

Members' dues in **1948** were as follows: \$3 for active members; \$5 for contributing members and \$10 for sustaining members.

In the **Summer of 1948**, League members registered 2000 voters in Tucson. And in November, League members created a float for the Armistice Day Parade. Subsequently, the League won first prize for best civic entry for its float in the Rodeo Parade

In **1950**, the local program was: 1. Local taxes with attention directed to better use of taxpayers' money toward health, assessments and recreation and 2. Study of conservation pertaining to water, dust control and soil erosion.

In **1955**, a "Know Your County" book was prepared with 25 League members participating in research and interviews. Mmes. Hirsch, Baker and Dudley were assigned to do the writing and it was approved to let Mrs. Hirsch have the office typewriter in her home during the month of August to type up the material. (Today's version is "The County Book").

Also in 1955, questionnaires to the City Council candidates were prepared, compiled and published in the local newspapers.

In **1956**, Mrs. Morris Udall reported that Volume #9 of the Tucson Voter newsletter had ten issues costing \$10 to produce. A Mr. Ballash trained League members on the use of the mimeograph machine.

In **1958**, the Treasurer reported a bank balance of \$1040.92. The Treasurer was directed by the Board to refund a contribution to the League's finance drive from a candidate for public office.

In **1974**, a League study committee produced a research paper on Planning for Low and Moderate Income Housing in the Tucson Area. The 38-page document was mailed to all League members at the time. At this time, women in the League were known by their first names, not their husband's names.

In **1982**, the League supported state initiative measures on a Bottle Bill requiring deposits on refillable containers. We also supported the "Motor Voter" initiative permitting qualified persons to register to vote at the time of applying for a driver's license. The first bill failed but the second one passed.

ADDITIONAL EARLY EFFORTS, MANY of WHICH CONTINUE TODAY (*)

Voter Registration *

Created materials urging voter registration (distributed in bank statements, utility bills and grocery bags in the 1940's).

Developed handouts on voting requirements *

Involved in local civil defense efforts.

Successfully advocated employment of a policewoman to handle issues of minors/women.

Organized candidate meetings (precursor of candidate forums) *

Studied needs of minority groups in Tucson/ advocated for low cost housing for 'Negroes'.

Studied the issues of converting from a wartime to peacetime economy (mid-1940's).

Published a directory of public officials biennially (today known as "The Citizen's Directory of Elected Officials") *

Studied state election laws *

Worked for a successful bond issue to establish a Juvenile Detention Home.

Offered a Speaker's Bureau program *

Studied soil and water conservation *

Advocated for and demonstrated voting machines in the county.

Successfully lobbied for a Tucson Master Plan to direct Tucson's growth (1960's).

Supported urban renewal, low cost housing and minimum housing codes.

Initiated having observers attend and report on local government meetings *

'Recent' LWVGT Projects & Activities



Gatherings & Meetings



Candidate Forums



Kenya Project

League Memories

1945: Women won the right to vote in AZ in November 1912, but it was not until March of 1945 that the legislature finally gave women the right to serve on juries, something the LWV favored.

1947: The League sponsored discussion groups on pertinent topics in members' homes. The public was welcome.

1952: Mary Jeffries Bruce announced in the VOTER that the Sunday Evening Forum speaker, Andreas Nordskog, would present "possible changes to the Electoral College and methods of choosing nominees by state preferential primaries." This was described as a "topic of great interest to us all."

1955: Members were encouraged to write letters to Congress. How to address them? Dear Sir or My dear Mr. Udall (Representative). For Senator, My dear Senator or My dear Mr. Hayden

1956: The county recorder deputized League members to register voters. The League registered over 11,000 voters at banks and grocery stores. Many were newcomers to Tucson.

1958: Mrs. Sam Goddard offered a "stand by phone service" when the office wasn't staffed by volunteers.

1960: Annual meeting luncheon at the Tidelands Motor Inn featured a chicken salad plate for \$1.40.

1964: The Tucson League sponsored graduation ceremonies for citizens about to be naturalized.

1974: League worked with others to pass a successful state initiative for the merit selection of judges.

1974: Gini McGirr recalled voting at LWVUS convention in favor of allowing men to join the League.

1974-1979: The League sponsored public forums called "Sandwiches and Issues" with the public library system. One topic was "An Inside Look at the Florence Prison."

1976 (May VOTER) "Every League needs a Betsy Zukoski. What job needs to be done? Call Betsy. " (She headed the community's Comprehensive Plan committee for the League, which included hearing testimony, conducting community workshops, and preparing League land use units, general meeting.

1984: Phylis Carnahan recalled that the LWV learned that many students weren't attending high school because they couldn't afford to buy textbooks. The League pushed for free texts for students, and in 1984 the AZ Legislature passed a bill that made this possible.

May 1987: The Voter production team included Harvey Lance, David Lockwood, and Herman Maass.

June 1987: Tucson delegates to LWVUS convention Mim Morris and Phylis Carnahan noted a possible change to include the word, men, in the League name. One of the most vocal people against the change was the male president of the Wyoming League. His sentiment prevailed, and we continued to be LWV.

1991: Betty Geehan and Betsy Zukoski were working on the Pima County Government Book. They were looking for volunteers.

1992: The voters pass Prop 109 which instituted a judicial performance review process for judges.

1993: President Judy Atkinson presided at the April 24 annual meeting. The members voted to change the League name to **League of Women Voters of Greater Tucson** to reflect that our members came from the Tucson metropolitan area. The name change was approved by the AZ Corporation Commission. On December 19, 1994, President Atkinson received a letter from LWVUS with approval.

1997: During Gini McGirr's term as president, LWVGT studied the Central Arizona Project and reached consensus that this was beneficial for the community. CAP opponents sent hate mail and made nasty phone calls to League board members.

1998: The AZ voters passed the Clean Elections Act which limited financing of political campaigns.

2000: The voters passed Prop 106, which created a redistricting commission that would be responsible for developing legislative and congressional districts in AZ.

2000-02: Carol Shearer received a phone call from nominating committee member Jeanne Connell asking her to be the LWVGT president. She told Carol that all she had to do was preside at a few board meetings and give a few speeches! Carol helped implement Running and Winning for high school girls.

2002-2003: During the tenure of LWVGT co-presidents Sally Davenport and Carol Shearer a Diversity Committee was started. Candidate forums were conducted with Grady Scott, pastor of the African American congregation on the south side and Las Adelitas. Carol and Sally noted that Jeanne Connell was the real force behind this group which successfully worked with southside neighborhoods. The Tucson Weekly gave LWVGT a "civic group of the year" award. Date Unknown.

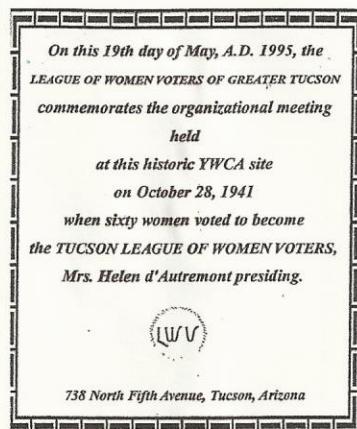
2006-07: President Shirley Sandelands wrote a successful proposal for the "Good Governance Project a joint project of the LWVUS and State Dept." We worked with Muslim women in Kenya to encourage their community engagement. Carol West and Sally Davenport each spent some time in Kenya while some of the women also came to Tucson to learn more about civic involvement.

2012-2014: President Phylis Carnahan organized the Midtown and Northwest units.

2014: SaddleBrooke Unit organized and presented a Career Day for students in grades 7 – 12 at San Manuel H.S. in Pinal County.

2016: President Judy Moll was named a "Southern AZ Woman of Influence" in the community services category.

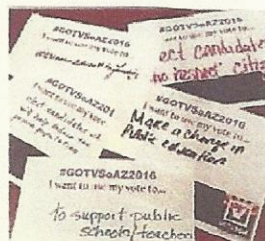
'Recent' LWVGT Projects & Activities



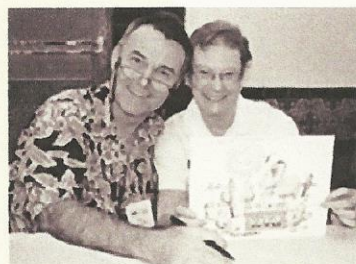
League Plaque Dedicated at Original Tucson YWCA



Voter Services



Running & Winning



County Book Publication



Thoughts and Recollections

I was at the 1974 LWVUS national convention in New York when we voted to include men in the League.

When president, LWVGT and I were sued, along with KVOA and the Arizona Daily Star, for not allowing a candidate to participate in a Congressional forum because he didn't have the necessary credentials.

When we had our consensus about using CAP water, we received horrible letters and calls, including to the LWVUS president that we were partisan and I should be removed as LWVGT president.

Gini McGirr

When our Kenyan friends came to Tucson, we took them to a farm near Amado that was using an interesting drip water system; our guests said "the giraffes would eat this up in a minute." When we had lunch at a home in Green Valley, all the food was served cold ... cut up veggies & fruit and paella soup. I had to talk fast and hard to get them to eat because they eat only "cooked" foods to avoid diseases.

Shirley Sandelands

The League always does so much and its projects do change, but it always continues. I can't think of another grassroots organization that has lasted so long and done so much,

Sally Davenport



Many things in our community and in LWVGT have changed since 1941. However, a constant is we that continue to be a grass roots and nonpartisan organization (we do not support specific candidates or parties), we encourage active participation in government, we work to increase understanding of public policy issues, and we influence public policy through education and advocacy. After 75 years of history, the goal of the League of Women Voters of Greater Tucson continues to be the empowerment of our citizens to shape a better community.



75 YEARS

LEAGUE of WOMEN VOTERS of GREATER TUCSON



The League of Women Voters of Greater Tucson

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