LET’S TALK “RIGHTS”
A LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS PROGRAM
OPEN TO THE PUBLIC - ALL AGES AND DIVERSITIES

This workshop-like program asks the question of “What are our rights and how are they applied or denied?” Speakers will address civil rights in general while break out groups will tackle local constitutional issues surrounding “rights”. (see article on Page 3 of this VOTER). The program will be presented and led by local educators and community leaders including:

Charles Mentken, Northpoint Expeditionary Learning Academy
Lou Burrell, former Catholic Priest and 1960s Chicago civil rights activist
Betsy Barnes, 1950-60s civil rights activist and lifelong League member
Earl Goodwin, former Mayor, Town of Dewey-Humboldt

Topics for break out groups will include: the 14th amendment and anchor babies; the freedom of speech/expression of the Miller Valley school mural, and property rights issues of the Depot Marketplace.

Join us and be a part of what is guaranteed to be a thought provoking and enlightening morning as we collectively try to organize our thoughts and gain an understanding of some of our “rights”. Bring this VOTER for reference.

Saturday, November 13, 9:00 Social Time; 9:30-11:30 Program
Las Fuentes Resort Village (lower level), 1035 Scott Drive, Prescott AZ
Please RSVP to LWVCYC@gmail.com
Fall greetings to one and all –

Another election season is just about over, and once again the Central Yavapai League was active in registering and educating voters. We staffed a couple of voter registration drives, and distributed 1000 Ballot Issues pamphlets. Several citizens have commented to me on the value of this publication, particularly given the size and complexity of the one that came from the Secretary of State.

Our next event is on Saturday, November 13, with a panel on “Let’s Talk Civil Rights.” It will start at 9 AM at Las Fuentes, and I encourage all of you to come and gain some new perspectives on a very current topic.

In December we will be doing Meet and Greet in place of a program presentation, so please put December 8 on your calendar, from 4 to 6 PM at Las Fuentes. Come and meet some of the many nonprofit groups that make the Quad Cities area such a special place to live. Let them know about your interest and support.

We are asking for your assistance in order to make Meet and Greet a special event. We need your help in setting up the tables and taking them down; we also need you to bring food and beverages – sometime between 3:15 and 3:30. Plan on staying for the rest of the afternoon after you drop off your contribution.

Please call Vivian Perry, 830-9165, if you are able to bring some refreshments. Let me know, 445-8511, if you are willing to help with the set up, which should start at about 3 PM.

I hope to see most of you on November 13 and December 8.

Vicky McLane, President

We have distributed all 1000 LWV Voters Guides regarding Ballot Issues. If you are still out looking for guidance, try the libraries for any remaining copies, or go online at our website.

**SAVE THE DATE: DECEMBER 8! Meet and Greet** brings together League members, governmental officials, and non-profit organizations involved in areas of League interest.

- **Needed:** goodies and drinks for our invitees. Call Vivian and tell her what you will be bringing – appetizers? Non-alcoholic drinks? Wine? 830-9165 or signup at our next meeting.
- **Bring it by:** 3:30, and stay on for the event from 4-6 PM. Or bring wine to our Nov. 13 meeting.
- **If you can come earlier and help:** with setting up tables, etc., even better!

Check your mailbox for a letter from President Vicky McLane about funding for the **Ed Fund.**

**Food for Thought:** Beginning in January, we encourage members to bring packaged or canned foods to meetings that will then be donated to local food pantries.
The November 13 program will be a workshop-like program that promises to be both thought provoking and educational and challenges us all to face what we think we know and what we might not really know. It will include some of the past and a lot of today.

We talk about our “rights” as if we all clearly agree on and can define them. For example, “civil” rights. What precisely are they? Where are these rights assured? Are they applied equally? Can they be taken away? Are they conditional or unconditional? **We Will Talk About It.**

How about “freedom of speech”? Does that include freedom of expression such as public art? **We Will Talk About It.**

How about “property rights”? Do we have a right to do anything we want with our property? Are property rights conditional or unconditional? Situational? Can what we call a “right” ever be preempted? **We Will Talk About It.**

**Bring your neighbors and friends AND please RSVP to LWVCYC@gmail.com so we can accommodate everyone in the room set up.**

For more information contact Sandra Goodwin, VP/Program 632 8490 or esgoodwin@commspeed.net

**Bill of Rights: Amendments 1-10.**

**Amendment 1**
Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

**Amendment 2**
A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

**Amendment 3**
No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

**Amendment 4**
The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.
Amendment 5

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Amendment 6

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

Amendment 7

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Amendment 8

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Amendment 9

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Amendment 10

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Amendment 11

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

Amendment 12

The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; The person having the greatest Number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest
numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

Amendment 13
1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.
2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment 14
1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.
2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens bears to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.
3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.
4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.
5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Amendment 15
1. 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 race, color, or previous condition of servitude.
2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment 16
The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

Amendment 17
The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.
Amendment 18

1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

Amendment 19

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.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment 20

1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

Amendment 21

1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

3. The article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

Amendment 22

1. No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President, when this Article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

2. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.
Amendment 23
1. The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct: A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment.
2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment 24
1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.
2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment 25
1. In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.
2. Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.
3. Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President.
4. Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

Amendment 26
1. 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.
2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment 27
No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.

Our League website, which has the "Pros and Cons of the Ballot Initiatives" booklet and meeting information available, had its highest number of visits in October with 2,219 hits! Make sure you save http://centrallyavapai.az.lwvnet.org/index.html as a favorite! You can also Google "LWVCYC" and get into our website.
Terri Farneti, Webmaster
Tuesday, Nov. 2, is the GENERAL ELECTION!

Polling places have been consolidated. You may not be voting where you have before. See http://www.co.yavapai.az.us/WorkArea/showcontent.aspx?id=57396 for a listing of consolidated polling places.

Polls are open 6 AM to 7 PM.

If you received an “early ballot” but haven’t yet mailed it -- it’s too late to mail in “mail-in ballots.” Instead, drop off your ballot at any Yavapai County polling place or in one of the drop boxes in the Quad City area at:

- **Chino Valley Town Hall**
  1020 W. Palomino Rd.

- **Dewey-Humboldt Town Hall**
  2735 S. Hwy 69, Ste. 13

- **Prescott County Admin. Bldg.**
  1015 Fair St.

- **Prescott Valley Town Hall**
  7501 Civic Circle

Unofficial election results will be available starting at 8:00 p.m. on election night on Yavapai County and AZ Secretary of State websites.

Questions?
Election Services
Phone: (928)771-3250

At the polling place, every qualified elector is required to show proof of identity before receiving a ballot. The elector shall present acceptable identification that:

1. Bears the name, address, and photograph of the elector, *or*
2. Two different forms of identification that bear the name and address of the elector, *or*
3. One form of acceptable photo identification with one form of non-photo identification that bears the name and address of the elector.
APPEALS COURT DECIDES THAT ARIZONA PROOF OF CITIZENSHIP REQUIREMENT FOR VOTER REGISTRANTS VIOLATES FEDERAL LAW

(This case deals with requirements to REGISTER to vote. However, Arizona still requires proof of citizenship TO ACTUALLY VOTE. It will not affect the upcoming election.)

WASHINGTON, D.C. (October 26, 2010) –

Today, in *Inter Tribal Council of Arizona, Inc. (ITCA) v. Bennett*, No. 08-17115, the Ninth Circuit of Appeals issued a 2-1 opinion which found that Arizona's documentary proof of citizenship requirement for all new voter registrants violates the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) because the NVRA mandates that states "shall accept and use" the federal voter registration form without additional documentation requirements.

The law was one component of Proposition 200 which was passed in 2004 and has resulted in the rejection of tens of thousands of voter registration forms in the years since. Despite the clear language in the NVRA and a letter from the United States Election Assistance Commission stating that Arizona needed to accept federal registration forms without requiring proof of citizenship, Arizona continued to reject forms that did not include documentation of citizenship.

“We are elated that the Ninth Circuit has properly applied federal election law and struck down the documentary proof of citizenship requirement,” stated Jon Greenbaum, legal director for the Lawyers’ Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, who argued the case for appellants. “This will enable the many poor people in Arizona who lack driver’s licenses and birth certificates to register to vote.”

“The penalties against non-citizens registering to vote are very serious and have served Arizonans -- and all Americans -- well for decades,” said Linda Brown, executive director of the Arizona Advocacy Network, a plaintiff in the case. “The real crime is that this law disenfranchised tens of thousands of citizens who wanted to vote but lacked the documentation to register. After Prop 200’s restrictions were implemented, groups that had long conducted registration drives experienced a significant drop in the number of people they were able to register, so they abandoned those efforts. We expect they will once again be registering voters.”

"This is a great victory for voting rights advocates," said LULAC General Counsel Luis Vera. "The court ruled that AZ Proposition 200 was superseded by the National Voter Registration Act, which does not allow states to require proof of citizenship to register to vote."

The challenge to Proposition 200 brought in 2006 by organizations comprising a broad coalition of Arizonans – including the Inter Tribal Council of Arizona, Inc. (ITCA), the Hopi Tribe, League of Women Voters of Arizona, the Arizona Advocacy Network (AzAN), and State Representative Steve Gallardo – who are represented by the Lawyers’ Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, American Civil Liberties Union, AARP Foundation, the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), Steptoe & Johnson LLP; Osborn Maledon, P.A.; and Sparks, Tehan & Ryley PC. Their appeal was consolidated with the appeal of several organizations advocating a separate challenge to Proposition 200.

The court rejected appellants other arguments on appeal. Justice Sandra Day O’Connor, sitting by designation, was part of the majority opinion written by Judge Ikuda. Chief Judge Kozinski dissented on the NVRA issue. A copy of the decision can be found [here](#). Gov. Brewer has vowed to appeal further.
We welcome our new member: Ann Boppart
2140 A Mission Way
Prescott, AZ 86301
(h) 445-0879

**Calendar of Events**

2010 -2011

**Last chance to be listed in the Annual Membership Directory!**

Pay 2010-2011 dues: $55 for singles, $82.50 for two members in one household.

Send your check to LWVCYC, PO Box 11538, Prescott, AZ 86304-1538 **Now.**

Or pay at the November 13 meeting.

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**Tuesday, November 02**  
AZ General Election

**SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13**  
PUBLIC MEETING - LAS FUENTES  
LET’S TALK “RIGHTS”

Wednesday, Dec. 1
**WEDNESDAY, DEC. 08**
Wednesday, December 29
**SATURDAY, JANUARY 8**
Wednesday, January 26
**SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12**
Wednesday, February 23
**SATURDAY MARCH 11**
Wednesday, March 30
**SATURDAY APRIL 9**
Wednesday, April 27
**SATURDAY May 14**
To be scheduled

Board Meeting: 5:30, Step One, PV  
MEET AND GREET WITH NON-PROFITS
Board Meeting: 5:30, Step One, PV  
PROGRAM PLANNING & Renewable Energy Update
Board Meeting: 5:30, Step One, PV  
LWVUS STUDY
Board Meeting: 5:30, Step One, PV  
LEGISLATIVE UPDATE
Board Meeting: 5:30, Step One, PV  
ANNUAL LUNCHEON & BUSINESS MEETING
Board Meeting: 5:30, Step One, PV  
POVERTY IN YAVAPAI COUNTY
Board retreat

Let’s all make a special attempt to increase our membership. Show your friends our newsletter.  
Invite them to come with you to meetings!
Reminder – Members are always welcome to attend Board meetings. Regular meeting times will be on the calendar.

To request placement of an item on the Board agenda and/or to receive the Board agenda packet, contact the LWVCYC President a week in advance.

LWV MEMBERSHIP REGISTRATION
2010-2011

Name: ____________________________________________

Address: __________________________________________

City/Zip: __________________________________________

Phone: ____________________ Fax: __________________

Email: ________________________________

Please check type of membership:

$55/Yr Individual Membership

$82.50/Yr Household Membership

Plus

$________Contribution to League (not tax deductible)

$________Contribution to Education Fund (tax deductible)

Please make donations to LWVAZ Education Fund by separate check, to preserve tax deductibility. This supports our Webpage and Voter Service activities. Thank you!

Dues cover membership through June 30, 2011.

Both new and renewal members, please include this form with your check. Thank you!

New: ________ Renewal: ________

Membership in the LWV is open to any person who subscribes to the purposes and policies of the LWVUS. These dues cover payment for local ($15.30), state ($10), and national ($29.70) memberships.

OR

Be a “Friend” of LWVCYC:

$50/Yr Individual or $75/Yr Household

Please mail this form and all checks to:

LWVCYC
PO Box 11538 Prescott, AZ 86304-1538

IMPORTANT WEBSITE REFERENCES

LWVUS Website
www.lwv.org

LWVAZ Website
www.lwvaz.org

LWVCYC Website
http://centralyavapai.az.lwvnet.org/

We recommend that you check these out monthly, or more often. Lots of good information! Bookmark them to save on typing, or go to lwvaz.org, where there are links to click on. Or Google LWVCYC!

Our website includes current and past VOTERS, Pros and Cons of Ballot Initiatives, Directory of Elected Officials, and other great material.
"Nobody will ever deprive the American people of the right to vote except the American people themselves and the only way they could do this is by not voting."

------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------Franklin D. Roosevelt

Our league website, which has the "Pros and Cons of the Ballot Initiatives" booklet and meeting information available, had its highest number of visits in October with 2,219 hits! Make sure you save http://centralyavapai.az.lwvnet.org/index.html as a favorite! You can just Google "LWVCYC" and get into our website, as well.

League of Women Voters
of Central Yavapai County
P.O. Box 11538
Prescott, AZ 86304-1538