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Article Summary: The Nebraska League of Women Voters was organized as the Nebraska Woman Suffrage Association, its predecessor, was dissolved., at the Blackstone Hotel in Omaha, June 13 – 15, 1920. This article presents a concise 50-year history of the organization and its educational mission.

Cataloging Information:

Names: Mrs W Leroy Davis, Sarah Muir, Mrs John P Senning, John J Pershing, Margaret Carns, Gilbert M Hitchcock, Charles W Bryan, Franklin D Roosevelt, Mabel Payne Hale, Mrs J Edmunds Miller, Mrs Harold Prince, Mrs Roscoe Hill, Mrs Robert Zilly, Mrs John N Baldwin; Mrs Carrie Chapman Catt; Mrs Eber Allen; Ona Wagner,

Place Names: Omaha, Nebraska; Blackstone Hotel [Omaha, Nebraska]; Chicago, Illinois; San Francisco, California; Lincoln, Nebraska; Temple Building [Lincoln, Nebraska]; University of Nebraska; Nebraska Wesleyan University at Lincoln; Doane College at Crete; Grand Island College at Grand Island; Central College at Central City; St Paul's Methodist Church [Lincoln, Nebraska]; Tennessee; Hastings, Nebraska; Lower Missouri Basin

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Photographs / Images: The second annual meeting of the Nebraska League of Women Voters, June 9, 1921, Temple Theatre, Lincoln; advertising card of the Lincoln Equal Franchise League; broadside announcing the spring, 1920 schedule for the Citizenship School for Women Voters; Invitation to Convention of Nebraska Woman Suffrage Association and Congress of The League of Women Voters [no date]

THE NEBRASKA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

By RUTH GODFREY DONOVAN

THE NEBRASKA LEAGUE of Women Voters was organized as the Nebraska Woman Suffrage Association, its predecessor, was dissolved.¹ A joint meeting of the two organizations was held at the Blackstone Hotel in Omaha, June 13-14-15, 1920, after which the Association closed out its final business and the League made official the final day.

Although the Nineteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution would not be ratified until August 18, 1920 (with Tennessee casting the thirty-sixth ratifying vote), the women knew which states could be counted on to carry the issue. Looking forward to that time, the women were already at work and the National League of Women Voters had been organized. Officers of that group attended the two national political conventions—the Republicans meeting in Chicago and the Democrats in San Francisco. Because of Nebraska's central geographic location, the national officers found it convenient to attend the founding convention of the Nebraska League as they traveled between the Chicago and San Francisco sessions. Fifteen were at the Omaha meeting, giving the Nebraska League the distinction of having more national officers present at its founding than attended any other state organization.²

That there was still much skepticism regarding an

organization designed to work on public affairs in a non-partisan fashion was shown in at least one press account of the meeting. The *Lincoln Star* on June 20, 1920, carried the headline: "WHOOOP-LA! IT'S HERE - NEBRASKA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS BEGINS FUNCTIONING FOLLOWING A THREE DAY MEETING." The article continued:

Well! It's here! this Nebraska League of Women Voters! It is here as a political organization with non-partisan policies—although the women are aware that men are doubting Thomases on this point. It is here with the sole purpose of educating women—and men, too, if they wish—for citizenship and to back certain kinds of legislation, especially that which affects women and children.

Mrs. W. Leroy Davis of Lincoln, one of the founders, later wrote:

I think that most of us entered this period . . . with the idea that the League was only temporary, that we would soon find our niche in politics and would be accepted and our past forgotten. Gradually as one problem after another presented itself we realized that in government as in the home, 'women's work is never done' and a stabilizing feeling came to us as evidenced by the long term programs we adopted. We started out by just doing 'Voters' Schools' and ended up by embracing the heavens and the earth and the waters under the earth.

The first meeting of the League's state board met at the home of Miss Sarah Muir in Lincoln ten days after the founding convention. A committee system of procedure was drawn up. The main committees were Child Welfare, Women in Industry, Social Hygiene, Food Supply and Demand, American Citizenship, Unification of Laws, Elections and Methods, and Research and Data.³

The women who organized the Nebraska League were not inexperienced, and this was very fortunate because before them lay a gargantuan task. A special state election was to be held on September 21, when forty-one amendments to the State Constitution were to be voted upon at special election. It was necessary to organize new local leagues throughout the state and interest women in their new privilege of voting, as well as to disseminate information on the individual proposed amendments. Some women had never seen a ballot and had no idea of polling place procedure.⁴

Classes to teach the physical rudiments of voting were held in department stores before "captive" audiences, as well as in other public places where groups of women had congregated. During the summer of 1920 a campaign was carried on to

publicize the proposed constitutional amendments. At least one meeting on the amendments was held in each Lincoln precinct. Over the state League representatives appeared at women's organizations, fairs, rallies, and meetings of all types.

In this initial effort the League made an impact on the state. Not only did the members inform themselves, they spread their knowledge throughout their communities and taught others that the League stood for good government and its efficient operation. The *Nebraska Farmer* of October 16, 1920, stated, "The vote cast at the special election was not as large as we had hoped. If it had not been for the Women Voters League the vote would have been smaller still. Great credit is due this organization for the work they did."

Besides the citizenship schools and other campaigns to inform voters prior to an election, other activities which have become synonymous with the League of Women Voters were introduced during the early years. Questionnaires were sent to candidates for public office asking their stands on subjects of interest to the electorate. Although earlier questionnaires may have been sent, records show that one of the first issued was in 1922. It contained three sets of questions—one for legislative and state officer candidates, one for congressional candidates, and one for those running for governor. There were also general questions for all candidates. The questions included were decided upon at a League conference in Faculty Hall, Temple Building, Lincoln. This conference was held in lieu of a spring convention, which had been postponed until fall at the request of the League's National Board, whose members were to attend.⁵

Meetings, at which all candidates for given office were invited to express their opinions on topics of importance to the electorate, were instituted by the League in its earliest days. The idea that candidates of opposing parties should appear on the same program seemed innovative, though political debates had been a common part of nineteenth century politics. One early Leaguer stated: "I'll admit we approached the idea with fear and trembling and worked out elaborate sets of rules to keep them from giving the impression we favored one candidate over another."⁶



The second annual meeting of the Nebraska League of Women Voters was held June 9, 1921, at the Temple Theatre in Lincoln.

A get-out-the-vote campaign had been organized immediately following the League's founding in 1920. An intensive campaign to get the voters to the polls was made again in 1924 before the general election. In Lincoln a committee of 100 was organized to increase voter registration, as women made a house to house canvass asking those eligible to register before the dateline.⁷

The women sought to reach every facet of the feminine populace, and another early endeavor was the organizing of college leagues. By 1926 there were leagues at the University of Nebraska and Nebraska Wesleyan University at Lincoln, Doane College at Crete, Grand Island College at Grand Island, and Central College at Central City. The League at the University of Nebraska sponsored a lecture by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt at St. Paul's Methodist Church the evening of December 5, 1923. The membership of the college chapter at that time was approximately 400.⁸

During the 1920's these chapters flourished, but as college life became more complex they became less popular. The minutes of a state board meeting November 10, 1937, read: "College Leagues. Those who have had experience in forming and working with them report that they do not justify the work and time expended." Twenty-five years later in 1962, the League in Lincoln attempted to organize a group at the University of Nebraska, but those who worked on the project again found it unfeasible. The girls who were interested in public affairs preferred to join the youth groups of the major parties.

A prediction that a League of Women Voters would interest itself in the welfare of women and children was soon fulfilled. The League came into existence when great changes in the care of children were being proposed. The proposals included a child welfare agency, which would have supervision over placement of unfortunate children in suitable homes, juvenile probation, mothers' pensions, and child hygiene. Speaking before a Lincoln Voters' School, September 27, 1928, Mrs. John P. Senning, Lincoln, said:

We adopted for our legislative program in 1920 the entire program of the Children's Code Commission, consisting of 54 bills embodying improved and progressive legislation for women and children in Nebraska. Eighteen of these 54 bills were enacted into law by the 1921 session of the Legislature.

By the time of the second annual state convention, the Nebraska League had established a reputation of efficiency at the Legislature and had shown they could deal with matters of public interest in a non-partisan manner. At the evening meeting, June 7, 1921, General John J. Pershing, in Lincoln for a special Shriner event in his honor, made a brief appearance and spoke on "Limitation of Armaments."⁹

The officers soon found they needed some means of communication with members, and from this need came the League of Women Voters *Nebraska Bulletin* first published in June 1922. The name was changed in 1924 to the *Intelligent Voter*, which continued until it was simplified to the *Nebraska Voter* in the 1960's. The League has also published pamphlets on public affairs, the first recorded one compiled by Mrs. Margaret Carns, Lincoln, in 1922 and entitled, "A Survey of the Legal and Political Status of Women in Nebraska."¹⁰

Future League members became active in speechmaking on topics of public interest early in 1920, eager to see the constitutional amendments adopted; not until July 15, 1921, was a speakers bureau established within the League and women named to represent the League when speakers were requested.¹¹

The women who became early members of the League were indicative of the times. Feminine community leaders and wives of prominent citizens made up the bulk of the membership. Many single women or childless married women were also on the rolls.

During 1921 and 1922 the Nebraska League distributed printed material from its national headquarters, held round table discussions, and formed study groups on international relations and discussed means by which peace could be brought into the world. In cooperation with the W.C.T.U., the Y.W.C.A., and the A.A.U.W., a "No More War" demonstration was held on July 22, 1921, for which they were commended in the bulletin of the National Council for the Prevention of War. The resolutions concerning the outlawry of war passed by the Hastings, Nebraska, League were read on the floor of the United States Senate by Nebraska Senator Gilbert M.

Hitchcock and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations for printing in the *Congressional Record*.¹²

Other League committees studied and acted upon the Sheppard-Towner Bill, which, when passed by Congress in 1923, gave the states the right to federal funds for improved maternal and child care. It set up standards to be followed in order that funds could be received.¹³ At one board meeting it was disclosed that Governor Charles W. Bryan did not favor the establishment of a Child Welfare Bureau to administer the program. Three members of the board were named to call upon the Governor and an appointment was made. They left the meeting at once to call upon Bryan. As the meeting adjourned before the ladies returned, the outcome of the visit was not reported until the following meeting, when it was disclosed that the Governor favored placing the work in the hands of the University Agricultural Extension Department.¹⁴ When the Sheppard-Towner Bill was accepted by the Nebraska Legislature, the League of Women Voters felt it was their greatest victory to date; the vote was 81 to 3 in the House and 30 to 0 in the Senate.

Numerous other areas of government, members discovered, could use non-partisan and feminine viewpoints. For example, the program for 1928 was divided into subjects for active legislative action and subjects for study:

- A. Active legislative program
 - 1. Maternity and infancy work
 - 2. Child Labor Amendment
- B. Study Program
 - 1. County Accounting
 - 2. Jury Service for Women (Mandatory, Compulsory)
 - 3. Simplification of State Administration
 - 4. Multilateral treaty
 - 5. Effective utilization of electric resources of country from the standpoint of public welfare¹⁵

Of those mentioned above the Nebraska League worked long and diligently, particularly on the Child Labor Amendment to the Federal Constitution and on the service of women on juries. The former was mentioned at a legislative conference in Lincoln, September 28, 1920.¹⁶ It was 1925, however, before the League started its struggle to persuade

the Nebraska Legislature to ratify the amendment. As usual, they studied, spoke before organizations and legislative hearings, presented skits and printed literature, trying to build up the necessary strength for an affirmative vote. Though the League enlisted the cooperation of other organizations, the Nebraska Legislature never did ratify the amendment. The Franklin D. Roosevelt administration came into office with proposed codes of fair competition, and the child labor provisions in the codes set a sixteen-year-old minimum for employment with limited work for children between fourteen and sixteen. The League did not feel its work had been wasted, however, for legislators soon became more realistic about child labor, and the women felt their long hours of educating the public and the legislature paid off.

The tenacity of the Nebraska League was demonstrated in their pursuit of the right to serve on juries, not as women, but as citizens of the state. If they had compromised and accepted optional service instead of compulsory service, their objective could have been gained sooner. But an explanation of their attitude was given by one early Leaguer, who said, "If women are not compelled to serve, with proper exemptions of course, there is no use building up a body of professional women jurors any more than there is any use of professional men jurors. Unfortunately there is such a class of men in Nebraska who are always hanging around the court house waiting for an opportunity to serve on the jury." Jury service to include women became a part of the Nebraska League's program in 1923.¹⁷

A jury service bill was introduced in succeeding sessions of the Nebraska Legislature, but it was not passed until 1943. Even then, the struggle was not over. In Douglas and Lancaster Counties, at least, the matter was delayed because the courthouses were not equipped to accommodate women jurors. This was finally taken care of and over the years women have served on all types of juries in the state, from municipal courts to federal grand juries.¹⁸

The Depression affected the Nebraska League just as it affected other organizations. There was a shortage of funds and many of its projects had to be abandoned or curtailed. In 1932 the League abandoned the questionnaire for candidates'

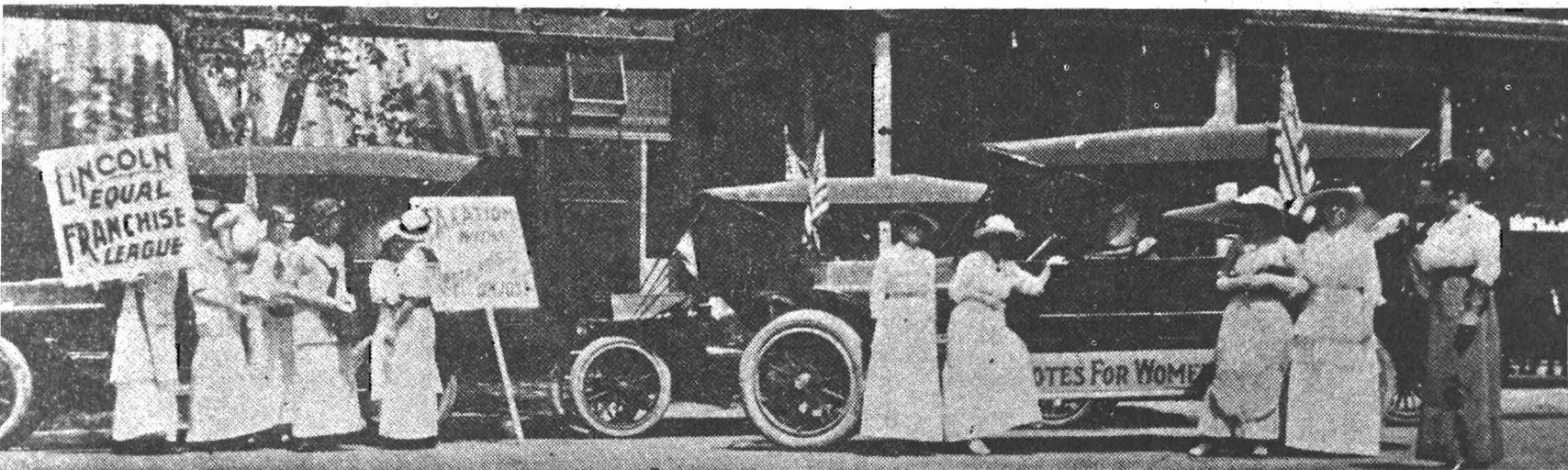
meetings.¹⁹ Instead the state office sent questions to the candidates and their replies were printed in the *Intelligent Voter*. An item of that publication of January 1932 read:

The outstanding success of Candidates' Meetings and their growing popularity... convinced the Executive Board that at least for the present campaign before the Primary Election in April and the General Election in November, Candidates' Meetings should be concentrated upon. The previous policy has been to publish the results of Questionnaires sent to candidates. This year the only method of getting the views of candidates on public questions... will be Candidates' Meetings.

The 1932 state convention, held at the Blackstone Hotel, Omaha, September 22-23, was the first biennial session. Heretofore the conventions were annual events. The theme of the meeting was "The League and Its Relation to the Times." On the proposed program were reorganization of governmental units (especially local units to prevent waste), establishment of budget systems to promote efficiency, extension of the merit system to eliminate waste of spoils system, and a provision for public relief funds to be administered by trained personnel.²⁰

Through the courtesy of station KOIL, the Nebraska League presented its first radio programs—fifteen minute programs given weekly during October and November, 1932. Topics covered were "Aim and Purpose of the League," "Registration and Voting," "Voters' Schools," "Electing the President," and "Destructive Economics in Public School Financing." The last program was an appeal to support the Community Chest campaign and was considered as the League's contribution.²¹

Because of the Depression, many of the social reforms toward which the League had been working were finally enacted. The people, under stress from the economic climate in the country, were made aware of the wisdom of such reforms as the merit system for governmental employees. The merit system for all branches of government was on the League program beginning in 1934. An amusing article by the Executive Secretary Mable Payne Hale on the spoils system versus the merit system appeared in the *Intelligent Voter* April, 1935. It read:



We are Coming Wednesday

One of the women's organizations preceding the League of Women Voters was the Lincoln Equal Franchise League. A card with the above picture and legend was used (c. 1915) to announce their meetings.

Every woman knows what a bad egg will do to a good cake. Yet we allow our government bakers to choose a fine recipe, then pick an unsavory nut for a chef who uses rancid grease, spices and peppers to deceive the taste, beats it full of wind to make it look acceptable. Then passes it quickly in the hope that no one will stop to examine it carefully.

Is my analogy too far fetched? Do you see any connection between the cake and many governmental bureaus? The chef and many political appointees?

If the 'spoils system' is to be our standard of governmental banking, it will ultimately bring the same tragedy to our democracy as the serving of putrid foods would bring to the one-time happy and contented family.

By 1938 the League was thoroughly acquainted with the advantages of a merit bill for Nebraska, and at a state board meeting it was suggested that if a bill were not introduced through usual channels in the 1939 Legislature, then the League force its introduction.²² When the bill was passed, the Nebraska League was honored for its efforts by the 1940 appointment of three members to the Oral Board of Examiners: Mrs. J. Edmunds Miller, Lincoln; Mrs. Harold Prince, Grand Island; and Mrs. Roscoe Hill, Lincoln.

Also, in 1939 League members became involved in the study of administration of relief in Nebraska. State officers and directors of various relief agencies were interviewed in the League state office, Lincoln, in order that there would be no overlapping and that no busy official would be interviewed more than once.²³

The United States' position at that time permitted activity short of war. The federal government set up the so-called Lend-Lease program on the threshold of World War II in order that the beleaguered European countries might defend themselves against Fascism. A program called the "Battle of Production" was instituted in America to lend assistance. The Midwest was slow to accept this program and it was not until 1941 that the Nebraska League believed some headway was made in Nebraska. The major objections made by Nebraskans to league officials were dislike of Britain, the main recipient of Lend-Lease, and resentment of the Roosevelt Administration. Another objection was that the defense program was merely one of more production and required no further adjustment.²⁴

After a thorough discussion of a National Council directive

that all League resources should promote the program, the Nebraska League adopted the following resolution: "The Nebraska League of Women Voters endorses and will support America's foreign policy through her economic strength." The League operated in seven fields called "Seven Defense Points": (1) Taxation and Defense, (2) Inter-American Cooperation, (3) Living Costs and Defense, (4) School Facilities and Housing in Defense, (5) Relief in Relation to Defense, (6) Collective Bargaining in Relation to Defense, (7) Civil Liberties in Relation to Defense.²⁵

League members attended practically every session of the 1941 Nebraska Legislature.²⁶ After adjournment the League issued a report on all bills favored or opposed by the organization, which included: abolition of Legislative Council; abolition of Railway Commission; provision for pre-primary state and county conventions at which candidates for office would be endorsed and to provide for replacement of party endorsement on ballot; provision for appointment of a legislative comptroller; provision for county libraries; establishment of a training school at Milford, using the buildings formerly occupied by the Old Soldiers Home.²⁷

With the beginning of World War II, the League adjusted from defense to wartime efforts. Members joined canteen corps and worked with the Red Cross in rolling bandages and learning first aid, but they continued their traditional work as well. An article in the *Intelligent Voter* of February, 1942, stated:

"Though the work of the League of Women Voters lacks the glamor of ambulance driving or of air raid observation, it is as essential as other services which the women of the nation are offering to their country. The preservation of a democratic way of life through an informed and loyal citizenry makes for the same goal at home as that for which the soldiers are fighting abroad."

Because of gas rationing and work in defense-connected activities by its members, League work was done under adverse conditions. In Grand Island the League depended to a great extent on newsletters for the distribution of information. In Lincoln two study groups also carried on their work through a newsletter. Programs presented over the state included "Lobbying for Democracy," "Our Stake in the Pacific," "Defense and Taxation," and "An Educational Offensive for the War Period."²⁸

The organization of the League was changed at the 1944 National Convention to an association of members instead of a federation of state leagues. Two years later the name of the organization was changed from the National League of Women Voters to the League of Women Voters of the United States; the Nebraska League became the League of Women Voters of Nebraska. Membership by individuals is held in the national organization working through a local league. Members work on state and national governmental issues through the local chapters. The National Board deals directly with local leagues on local-national matters.²⁹

Further changes were made in its departmental system. By the late 1940's the departments were those of Structure and Administration of Government, Equalization of Opportunity, International Relations, and Economic Welfare.³⁰ Previously, though each department covered its program thoroughly, it made specialists of the members of each department and they were not as informed generally as they should have been. Up to this time meetings in Nebraska had been held once a month, at which a one-topic program was featured, usually with an outside speaker. This was followed by tea or coffee being served, while members discussed the subject of the speech during a social hour.

Due to the many new organizational changes and to the adverse conditions under which the League had worked during the war, the Nebraska League found itself in difficulty. When the state convention was held in Omaha in May 1946, for example, there was no report from the nominating committee. In this emergency a nominating ballot was taken, each delegate voting for the next state president. Mrs. Eber Allen, Lincoln, received the most votes and the acting secretary was instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for her as the next state president.³¹

Besides other local problems encountered during the following year, there was a misunderstanding and misinterpretation of the new by-laws adopted at the national conventions of 1944 and 1946. Errors were made in reporting to the National League and it resulted in the League of Nebraska being placed on probation.³² The National Board in 1948, however, restored it to recognized status.³³

CITIZENSHIP SCHOOL FOR WOMEN VOTERS

conducted by the

Extension Division of the University of Nebraska

TEMPLE THEATRE, 2:30 to 4:30 P. M.

Saturday, May 15 - The Nation and the World
Professor F. M. Fling

Monday, May 17 - The League of Women Voters
Mrs. H. H. Wheeler.

Organization of the Local
Branch of the League

Saturday, May 22 - Political Parties, Conven-
tions and Primaries
Prof. L. E. Aylesworth

Monday, May 24 - Questions under Con-
sideration in Nebraska

1. *The Administrative Code*
2. *The State Constitution and
its Proposed Amendments*

Prof. J. P. Senning

Saturday, May 29 - The Municipality
and the Home

Professor Hattie Plum Williams

Monday, May 31 - National Issues

H. H. Wilson

Discussion will follow each address

NO FEES

Suffragettes were instructed in schools taught by University of Nebraska Extension Division professors. A broadside announced the spring, 1920, schedule.

By the 1960's the League was a recognized force throughout the state, accepted by both state leaders and the public. One of its most extensive projects was undertaken in 1961, "A Study of the Executive and Legislative Branches of Nebraska State Government."³⁴ An explanation of the scope of the study was published in the *Nebraska Voter* of June 1961, stating:

In the course of this study the Leagues will explore and evaluate:

- a. Nonpartisan character of the Legislature
- b. Terms of elected executive and legislative officials
- c. Relationship between offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor
- d. Number of elected and appointed officials (short ballot)
- e. Composition and duties of departments, agencies, boards, commissions, etc.
- f. Desirability of constitutional convention
- g. Legislative apportionment.³⁵

Out of this study came the publication entitled *Nebraska State Government*, written under the chairmanship of Miss Ona Wagner of Lincoln. It was well received by the public and served as a governmental text in many schools.³⁶

At the 1965 convention the program chosen for the following year was "Study of Sanitation and Public Health Inspection and Related Licensing Functions in Nebraska." Again the League of Women Voters was a leader in what was to become a leading national topic, the fight against pollution, with emphasis on water. When the 1967 Legislature met, the League had representatives appear at hearings in support of a bill providing stiffer penalties for the pollution of Nebraska's rivers, lakes, and streams.³⁷

A "Water Water Everywhere" conference was sponsored on May 17, 1968, in Lincoln at the Nebraska Center for Continuing Education. It was organized as a result of a similar seminar in the Lower Missouri Basin states. The program showed the inter-relationship of current and expected water-related problems of agriculture, industry, domestic use, recreation, water pollution and flood control. State legislators and county and municipal officials attended, along with a number of other state-wide clubs and organizations.³⁸

As the League became fifty years old in 1970, its maturity was evident in the succinct and efficient manner in which study items are selected and written, the program adopted in

1969 being that of "Support of Measures to Improve the Nebraska Constitution."³⁹ The League of Women Voters of Nebraska is a streamlined, well-organized group of informed and concerned women who believe that government is truly for the people and who have not deviated from the tenets adopted by its founders.

During its half century of activity in Nebraska, the organization has been presided over by twenty-one women. The current president is Mrs. Robert Zilly of Lincoln.⁴⁰

INVITATION TO

Convention of Nebraska
Woman Suffrage Association
and
Congress of
The League of Women Voters

=

Convention Headquarters
Blackstone Hotel, Omaha

=

Chairman Local Arrangements
Mrs. John N. Baldwin
406 South Fortieth St., Omaha

NOTES

1. Ann L. Weigman Wilhite, "Sixty-five Years Till Victory, a History of Woman Suffrage in Nebraska," *Nebraska History*, 49 (1968), 163.
2. Minutes, Thirty-ninth Convention of Nebraska Woman Suffrage Association and First Congress of Women Voters, June 13-14-15, 1920.
3. Minutes, Board of Directors, Nebraska League of Women Voters, June 25, 1920.
4. Minutes, League state convention, June 7-9, 1921, report of President Mrs. C. H. Dietrich.
5. Minutes of Nebraska League Conference, Faculty Hall, Temple Building, Lincoln, May 25, 1922.
6. *Intelligent Voter* (Lincoln), April, 1954.
7. *Ibid.*, May, 1924.
8. *Ibid.*, January, 1924.
9. Minutes, League annual convention, June 7, 1921.
10. Speech made by Mrs. J. P. Senning at a voter's school, 1928. See the *Intelligent Voter*, February, 1942; "20 Years Ago" column, *Intelligent Voter*, December, 1942.
11. Minutes, League state board and council meeting, July 15, 1921.
12. Report of State League Committee on Reduction of Armament by International Agreement, 1921.
13. *Intelligent Voter*, January, 1924.
14. Minutes, League state board meetings, January 8, 1923, February 17, 1923.
15. Minutes, League eighth state convention, Grand Island, October, 7-8-9, 1928.
16. Minutes, League legislative conference, September 28, 1920.
17. Speech, Mrs. J. P. Senning to Baptist women's group, December 5, 1934.
18. *Intelligent Voter*, June, 1943.
19. Minutes, League state board meeting, January 18, 1932.
20. *Intelligent Voter*, September, 1932.
21. *Ibid.*, November, 1932.
22. Minutes, League state board meeting, January 20, 1938.
23. *Intelligent Voter*, December, 1939.
24. Minutes, League state board meeting, September 9, 1941.
25. *Intelligent Voter*, October, 1941.
26. *Intelligent Voter*, June, 1941.
27. *Ibid.*, April, 1941.
28. *Ibid.*, February, 1942.
29. *Forty Years of a Great Idea*, fortieth anniversary booklet published c.1960 by League of Women Voters of the U.S., Washington, D.C.
30. Minutes, League state convention, May 11, 1946.
31. Yearbook, Lincoln League, 1945-1946.
32. Minutes, League state convention, June 4, 1947.
33. "Peep Into the Past," *Nebraska Voter*, n.d.
34. Minutes, League state convention, May 11, 1961.
35. *Nebraska Voter*, June, 1961.

36. *Ibid.*, October, 1961.
37. *Ibid.*, April, 1965.
38. *Ibid.*, March-April, 1968.
39. *Ibid.*, May-June, 1969.
40. Presidents League of Women Voters of Nebraska:

Mrs. Charles H. Dietrich, Hastings, 1920-1921; Mrs. C. G. Ryan, Grand Island, 1921-1923; Mrs. John Senning, Lincoln, Few months, 1923; Mrs. W. LeRoy Davis, Lincoln, 1923-1926; Mrs. Charles H. Dietrich, Hastings, 1926-1930; Mrs. Ellery Davis, Lincoln, 1930-1932; Mrs. H. J. Bailey, Omaha, 1932-1934; Mrs. A. H. Feters, Omaha, 1934-1936; Mrs. Harold Prince, Grand Island, 1936-1940; Mrs. O. L. Webb, Lincoln, 1940-1942; Mrs. Bertha Smith Sellers, Lincoln, 1942-1946; Mrs. Eber Allen, Lincoln, 1946-1948; Mrs. Fritz Craig, Lincoln, 1948-1952; Mrs. J. Edmunds Miller, Lincoln, 1952-1955; Mrs. Roy Marshall, Omaha, 1955-1957; Mrs. Dewey Gruenhagen, Lincoln, 1957-1959; Mrs. George Owens, Omaha, 1959-1961; Mrs. George T. Work, Omaha, 1961-1965; Mrs. James Weber, Lincoln, 1965-1967; Mrs. Fred Wupper, Omaha, 1967-1971; Mrs. Robert Zilly, Lincoln, 1971- . . .
Prepared from minutes of the Nebraska League in 1969 by Mrs. Homer P. Smith, Omaha.