



The League of Women Voters, a nonpartisan political organization, encourages the informed and active participation of citizens in government, works to increase understanding of major public policy issues, and influences public policy through education and advocacy. The League does not support or oppose candidates for public office but does encourage its members as individuals to participate actively in the political process. The League acts on those issues the membership chooses for study and action. The LWV of the Mid-Hudson Region covers the Ulster County area and the Dutchess County area. We belong to the LWV of New York State and the LWV of the US.

President:
 Jolanda Jansen
jgjansen@verizon.net
 (845) 505-0324

Voter Service
 Jean McGarry
VS@lwvmidhudson.org
 (845) 336-6622

Membership:
 Shirley Kobran
 (845) 382-6989

Commentator
 Jim McGarry
Comm@lwvmidhudson.org

Commentator

June 2017

2017	Check our online calendar (http://lwvmidhudson.org/calendar.html) for updates.	
	<i>Our general meetings are open to all. Family and friends welcome!</i>	
June		
6	5:30 PM	Materials Management Committee Meeting at the Main Course Restaurant, 175 Main Street, New Paltz, NY 12561. For more information, contact Kathy OConnor at (845) 757-2247 or oconnor.kraye@gmail.com.
9	11:00 AM	Naturalization Ceremony, Ulster County Court House, 285 Wall St., Kingston.
11	4-6 PM	Rock the Resistance event at the Bearsville Theater, 291 Tinker St, Woodstock, NY 12498 For more information see our "Action" entry below.
27	1:45-3:30 PM	Book Club Meeting Club at Enzo's Pizzeria, Boices Lane, Lake Katrine. This month's book is <i>Who Rules the World?</i> By Noam Chomsky.
July		
1	10 AM-4 PM	Annual Planning Meeting. at Jacki Moriarty's



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League Members Jim and Jean McGarry and Dare Thompson (LWVNY President), attend Announcement of "A Local Law Regarding Campaign Finance Reform in Ulster County"

Links to Proposed Campaign Finance Law Summary and full Proposed Local Law

http://lwvmidhudson.org/files/Proposed_Campaign_Finance_Law_Summary.pdf
http://lwvmidhudson.org/files/local_law_-_campaign_finance.5-311-17.pdf

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Membership News**Annual Meeting**

On May 24th we held our Annual Meeting. Over 30 members attended and were treated to a delicious variety of appetizers, main dishes and desserts. Dr. Susan Lewis gave a riveting talk on Carrie Chapman Catt, a tireless champion of women's suffrage who has been unrecognized and underappreciated in the annals of women's rights for all she accomplished.

Our slate of officers was approved and there were two nominations from the floor that were voted on and approved. We are grateful to Doug Thompson who accepted the position as treasurer and Kathy OConnor who accepted a position as board director. Thank you to Dorothy Windrow for presenting the budget and for her diligence and service in keeping our finances straight over the past seven years as treasurer. We also approved the continuance of five areas of Study and Advocacy: Guardians of the Charter, Dutchess County Justice and Transition Center, Materials Management, Action, and Electoral Reform.

Thank you to Lee Ridgway for compiling the Annual Report. If you were not able to attend the meeting, the Annual Report is available on our website. Thank you to Don and Cindy Bell for researching and purchasing our new sound system. And last but not least, thank you Daisy Tyler and Jacki and John Moriarty for organizing, schlepping, and setting up our pot luck supper.

Jean McGarry

VOTER SERVICE

Moderating Guidelines: *Guidelines for moderating and sponsorship of candidates' events by the League are on our website at <http://lwvmidhudson.org/Moderating.html> or from the [Home](#) page and the [Elections](#) page.*

STUDY AND ADVOCACY**Action**

Rock the Resistance

Local Activists Aim to Build the Change They Want to See

With each news story that comes out of Washington these days, a growing number of Americans are feeling that their most basic rights and the very foundations of the Democracy they love are coming under siege. On Sunday, June 11 from 4-6 p.m. at the Bearsville Theater in Woodstock, an event is being held to show Washington what many progressive local residents believe democracy really looks like.

Sponsored by Chronogram, Riverkeeper, Radio Woodstock 100.1 WDST, the Bearsville Theater and The Image Works, the event is intended to mobilize the community and help area residents connect with groups fighting for the issues that are most important to them: environmental protection, voting rights, affordable health care, women's reproductive rights, and fair immigration laws. Speakers will each take 10 minutes to describe what their organizations are doing in the Hudson Valley and how the public can best help. Local musicians will perform protest music at several points between the presentations. At the end of the event, the audience will exit to the theater's bar area where action sign-up tables staffed by each of the organizations will register volunteers, answer questions, hand out information, and accept donations.

Speakers will include: Fran Fox-Pizzonia, vice president of public affairs for Planned Parenthood of the Mid-Hudson Valley; Paul Gallay, President of Riverkeeper; Father Frank J. Alagna (Holy Cross Church) and Rabbi Yael Romer (Temple Emanuel) of the Kingston area sanctuary movement; Sara Couch-Walden, chief advocate/lobbyist for NY 1199 SEIU's Healthcare Education Project; Dustin Reidy, founder and organizer of NewYork19Votes; Elisabetta Berghold, Indivisible 19 (the local arm of the national progressive group that follows the Tea Party strategy; Shannon Wong, chapter director of

the Lower Hudson Valley Chapter of the NYCLU; Patrick Sullivan, a political outreach specialist on the use of social media for resistance.

Musicians will include:

Marc Black, Happy Traum, Amy Fraydon, and Prana. Marc Black will also serve as master of ceremonies.

Action Sign-Up Tables: In addition to the groups above, tables will be staffed by Clearwater, Hudson Valley Strong, Moms Demand Action for Gun Sense in America, Coalition Against Pilgrim Pipeline, Move Forward New York 19th Congressional District, and the League of Women Voters of the Mid-Hudson Region. There will also be an opportunity to register to vote.

Interviews regarding the issues:

--Dustin Reidy, NY19Votes; dustin.reidy@gmail.com

--Fran Fox-Pizzonia, vice president of public affairs, Planned Parenthood of the Mid Hudson Valley, fran.foxpizzonia@ppmhv.org.

--Paul Gallay, president of Riverkeeper; contact special projects coordinator Rebecca Martin, rmartin@riverkeeper.org.

--Sara Couch-Walden, Healthcare Education Project, 199 SEIU, saracouchwalden@gmail.com

Interviews regarding music:

--Marc Black, marcblackmarc@aol.com --Baird Hersey, bhersey@hvc.rr.com

Interviews regarding the event itself:

--Andrea Barrist Stern, abarriststern@verizon.net

Jean McGarry

Meeting with Congressman Faso

From left to right:

Nora Scherer, Margaret Sellers,
Jean McGarry, Jacki Moriarty,
Dare Thompson, Daisy Tyler,
Kathy OConnor.



Seven League members had an opportunity to meet with Congressman Faso for an hour on May 30. Since Congressman Faso sits on the Agriculture, Transportation, and Budget committees, we focused our questions and concerns on these three areas. We asked about the future of SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program formerly known as Food Stamps). Congressman Faso felt that SNAP will get added to the Farm Bill in 2018 and will not receive the drastic cuts that Trump's recent budget proposal had. We spoke of our concerns about immigrants and the important service they provide in the agricultural industry in the Mid-Hudson region. He felt there is a need for an increase in agricultural visas. He also cited George W. Bush's immigration plan as the most balanced and while it did not pass, it offers a framework to consider today. We stressed our concern for the protection and safety of our water supply. The congressman felt that the main source of water pollution in the Hudson is run-off from compromised municipal water/sewage plants and there is a need for grant money to refurbish these systems.

On transportation, Congressman Faso agreed that money needs to be invested in infrastructure, especially in the northeast corridor. He blamed the bad situation at Penn Station on poor administration by Governor Cuomo and now he wants the federal government to bail him out. Amtrak is supposed to make a presentation in the near future, suggesting how to fix their poor infrastructure. He believes twin tunnels between New Jersey and New York need to get built fast since the existing ones may not last 10 years. As one of our participants noted, Governor Christie's halting this project was a big mistake; Congressman Faso concurred. Faso also mentioned the usefulness of exploring the Australian model which lets private investors take over operations of mass transit (such as airports). Deals could be made whereby they improve/refurbish surrounding roads and bridges. (This sounded a little too Trump-like to some of us!)

Faso said he was pleased with legislation he got passed recently regarding the Hudson River anchorages. This will slow down the Coast Guard's consideration of that proposal and effectively shut it down. Concerning the Pilgrim Pipeline, Faso feels the pipeline is a better option for transporting crude oil to New Jersey. He feels trains are much less safe. We did not address the fact that if we moved our attention to alternative sources of energy, rather than those derived from fossil fuels, we would not need the pipeline or the trains.

Concerning the budget, we asked him what he envisions as the proper balance between government and fiscal responsibility. More specifically, did he think there was a need to cut back on health and human/social services to balance the budget, or should other areas be explored? Like most Republicans, he believes the real fix is investing in business that will provide a better system of economic growth. That way it will be easier to balance the needed government health and human services with fiscal responsibility. He added that we need to provide more technical education, not necessarily two or four year college studies, for workers to acquire skills to do specific jobs. In summary, he is aware of the hardship imposed on low-income and seniors in the proposed budget and promised to look out for the needs of these folks with regard to Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, and Health Insurance. His take on the 2018 budget: It won't get passed as currently proposed.

We wrapped up our session with a final note on our dismay with the dissolution of the "Election Assistance Commission" in February and are concerned about the "Election Integrity Commission" proposed by Trump. During our discussion, we provided him with three questions he agreed to respond to concerning public education, a copy of the LWVNYS Legislative Agenda, and a copy of the CRREO (now Benjamin Center) study on food insecurity in Ulster County. We also gave him copies of some key pages in the LWVUS Impact on Issues. In general, the League participants left the meeting with a favorable impression. We thought the meeting was productive and it opened the door for future communication and to working together. (Please read below Dare Thompson's additional remarks on how we all can communicate most effectively with our congressman.)

Dare Thompson

A few thoughts about building a relationship with our representatives in Congress, specifically John Faso, from Dare Thompson:

I was not surprised, but you could really see the stress on Congressman Faso's face when he spoke about the unprecedented number of people contacting him and how his offices were handling it. He had the same pained look when we talked later about campaign finance reform. Clearly it isn't easy to raise all the money candidates are expected to raise. Takeaway: the lack of campaign finance reform isn't working for anyone but those with lots of money to use to buy access!

When asked the best way to reach him, he said emails are best. But he admitted that mostly they just count who's speaking for or against an issue, so if you have a compelling argument to share, a letter might be better. Postcards are best if one wants to write to him in DC but letters can be sent to district offices. (They don't get held up there by anthrax-inspired screening.)

Phone calls are good too, but when things are hot, the DC lines get overwhelmed, and he understands why people call his regional offices to tell him how to vote. But he reminded us that these calls take staff away from serving constituents with other problems, so he hopes people will thoughtfully not call more than once (or more than one office) on the same issue.

As we left I asked how we could help foster communication with constituents by monitoring or otherwise helping with a town hall and he expressed surprise that we'd subject ourselves to that. This is an idea worth pursuing in this time which is like no other. We desperately NEED our Congresspeople to hear us and speak for us! How might we facilitate a discussion as civilized and constructive as the one we just had with 7 people when it is expanded to a whole roomful of frustrated people? (Discuss!)

LWVMHR Materials Management Committee

The most important consideration to report about the Materials Management Committee, is whether we should expand our focus to include a broader range of environmental issues than those pertaining to the reduction, reuse, recycling and disposition of solid materials. During its April meeting, the Board of the LWVMHR approved such an expansion.

One might think this is an easy decision. All issues pertaining to the protection and preservation of our natural resources are worthy of our attention and action. And perhaps that is the direction our Committee will take.

But one of our members has raised her voice in dissent. She believes that concentration of focus is more likely to achieve positive results, and that our Committee as it is serves a purpose that no other local organization offers. I have great respect for that person who has spoken for that side of the coin.

I thank the LWVMHR Board for supporting our possible expansion to include all aspects of protecting clean air, water and soil, and more properly managing solid materials. We will address this possible next step for our Committee, at our next meeting Tuesday June 6th, 5:30 p.m.

at the Main Course Restaurant in New Paltz. Please join us.

Kathy O'Connor

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Laws and Rules, Governmental Services Committee

5/15/2017

Present: all Committee Members and several legislators as well as a county attorney

Resolution **Setting a Public Hearing on a Local Law Amending the Ulster County Charter to Amend the Powers and Duties of the Ulster County Human Rights Commission to be held on June 20, 2017.**

Resolution **Setting a Public Hearing on a Local Law Establishing a Comprehensive Ulster County Human Rights Law to be held on June 20, 2017.**

Resolution **Requesting the NYS Legislature Introduce Home Rule Legislation to Establish That the Jurisdiction of the Ulster County Commission on Human Rights , In Relation to**

Commentator, June 2017

Matters within the County , Be Concurrent with the Jurisdiction of the NYS Commission on Human Rights. A subcommittee is studying this issue, which generated lively discussion, primarily because one legislator was insistent that these three resolutions be voted on together. Another pointed out that there was a willingness to vote on two of the three separately, though the third must be voted on first. A decision was made to postpone all three resolutions and that all three will be blocked together for further discussion. It seemed to this observer that the committee is looking to get around the need for a ballot referendum on this issue.

Resolution **Setting a Public Hearing on a Local law Prohibiting the Possession, Distribution or Use of Tobacco Products by a Minor in Ulster County to be held on Tuesday, June 20, 2017.** The sponsor of this resolution feels that this may not accomplish the goals it was meant to. The resolution was postponed for further study.

Resolution **Setting a Public Hearing on Proposed Local Law Amending the Ulster County Charter and Administrative Code to Clarify Budget Modification After Adoption to be held June 20, 2017.** The conversation revolved around the funds used for a job vacancy and that the County Executive has used these funds to transfer items from personnel to program without permission or knowledge of the Legislature, a note being made that the next budget would reflect a return to the funds to the correct department. One legislator complained that they always used to have this information all in one place and another stated that they could request that be changed in the next budget. It was felt that this use of funds could result in unwarranted policy changes and one legislator alluded to it as a "slush fund". It was noted that an amendment cannot be used as an alternative to a referendum. Counsel stated that no referendum is necessary on this. The resolution passed.

Resolution **Requesting the NYS Legislature Introduce Home Rule Legislation Amending General Municipal Law To Authorized a Permissive Referendum for the County's Independent Re-Districting Plan.** It was decided to take this issue to the Charter Revision Committee and the resolution was withdrawn.

Resolution **Setting a Public Hearing on a Local Law to Provide for the Collection of Village Real Property Taxes to be held June 20, 2017.** Discussion centered around the dissolution of the villages of Ellenville and New Paltz as well as the County being responsible for collection of taxes in arrears (for a portion of collections) and making the villages 'whole' in order for them to move forward as opposed to working with tax losses all of the time. The resolution passed.

Resolution **Approving the Execution of a Contract Amendment Causing the Aggregate Contract Amount to be in Excess of \$50,000 entered into by the County Dan's Hauling & Demo.** It was noted that this company has been responsible and reliable in its dealings with the county. Resolution passed.

Resolution **Approving the Execution of a Contract Amendment Contract Amount for \$50,000 entered into by the County Maynard, O'Connor, Smith and Catalinotto, LLP.** There will be a progress report on this next month. Resolution passed.

Late Resolution **Confirming Appointment of a Member to Environmental Management Council.** A Volunteer Board Member Application for Anna Brandt of Woodstock was included in the packet. Resolution passed.

Cindy Bell

May 15, 2017

All committee members present. The following LWV-MHR members were present; Dare and Doug Thompson, Jean McGarry, Gai Galitzine, Kathy OConnor, Susan Holland and Cindy Bell. League members Tracy Bartells and MannaJo Greene sat in with the committee.

New Business

Resolution on **Setting a Public Hearing on Proposed Law to Provide For The Collection of Village Real Property Taxes to be held on 6/20/2017.** The resolution specifically has to do with uncollected property taxes in the Village of Ellenville and the conversation centered around the specific issues of nonpayment and methods of collection that will enrich and enhance the town. There

is currently no set plan for collection and properties are not seized by the county for tax payments in arrears. The result has been a large amount outstanding and numerous empty buildings and storefronts. Discussion was contentious at times.

Resolution **Supporting Ulster County's Municipal Consolidation and Efficiency Competition Application**. This is a statewide competition for the grant and supports consolidation of towns with villages for the purpose of sharing services, thereby reducing the cost to taxpayers and duplication of services. It was felt that Ulster County is a frontrunner for this award. The resolution passed.

The next resolution authorized the **Chairman to enter into this contract with NYS**, which also passed.

Resolution **Requiring The Payment Of A living Wage To Employees Of Contractors And Subcontractors That Provide Services to Ulster County**. Postponed.

Old Business

Resolution (of 2002) **Authorization to Establish the Ulster County Housing Consortium** inspired discussion regarding the fact that this group has done nothing for some time and whether it would be best to scrap it and start again or re-energize the existing organization with fewer members and an expectation of results. It was agreed that there is an ongoing need for affordable housing in Ulster County, but such residences are exempt from paying property taxes or do payment in lieu of taxes (PILOT), for a much lower rate.

Resolution (of 2011) **Establishing the Policy of the County of Ulster with Regard to Project Labor Agreements for Construction Projects in Excess of \$1,000,000**. A key player on this issue was unable to attend, so brief discussion included the question about whether or not solar projects would be exempt. No action on this item this evening.

Local Law Regulating the use of Polystyrene Foam Disposable Food Service Ware in Ulster County. This is the item that brought League members out, as this law was called into question even though it has been largely successful. A summer camp complained that hot drinks (coffee, tea and hot meals) could not safely be served in paper goods. This statement was rebutted by an attending legislator stating that children should not be served food and drinks so hot that they burn through paper, in addition to the fact that hot liquids cause Styrofoam to leach into the food/drink, which is not only unhealthy to young bodies, but is a terrible example to set to children. A local fast food establishment complained that it cost \$30,000 extra per year to provide patrons with non- Styrofoam food and drink containers that include their logo. An informal question was put to owners of the same chain in Albany County, which has for some time banned the use of Styrofoam in food service. Those restaurant owners did not express any problems with the policy or its cost. A second look at this law was postponed.

Legislative Public Health and Social Services Committee

The May 1, 2017 meeting of the Committee was convened at 6:01 PM and adjourned at 6:19 PM by Chairman Legislator Lopez.

Present: Lopez, Belfiglio, Allen, Heppner, Roberts

Absent: none

Others: Nettie Tomshaw, Secretary to the Committee

Following the call to order Chairman Lopez asked that the minutes of the April 3, 2017 meeting be approved. Approved.

There were three resolutions:

Resolution #191 dealt with a contract between UC and Family of Woodstock, Inc. for the latter to provide such professional case management services for youth who have received Person in Need of Supervision ("PINS") or juvenile Delinquent ("JD") petitions. The contract term is April 1, 2017 to October 31, 2018. The total cost is \$90,964 (37% Federal, 52% State, 11% County).

During discussion Legislator Belfiglio raised as to what qualifications the individuals who provide the services. Noted that some contracts do specify such. UC is apparently contracting to outside agencies rather than keeping in house with DSS to provide such services as done previously as a

means of saving money. Passed

Resolution # 199 authorized the chairman of the UC Legislature to execute a contract with the NYS Department of Health to continue the Rabies Program. The contract is for 2-years as well as any future amendments for the period April 1, 2017 to March 31, 2019 for the amount of \$80,396 with the NYS Department of Health.

The Rabies Program funds will be used to support the provision of human rabies treatment, specimen collection and shipment, pet vaccination clinics and education and prevention activities.

Passed

Resolution #200 dealt with UC Executive accepting on behalf of the UC Department of Mental Health increased funding based on notification received from NYS Office for People with developmental Disabilities in the amount of 0.2%, a cost of living adjustment which will increase the UC Budget by adding it to the \$1,731 in the budget. Passed

Prior to the end of the meeting Legislator Belfiglio indicated that he has done some research on the ACA Health Act as it exists now. What he said he has found is that Medicaid has become managed care. He indicated that the insurance companies are directing such. As a later meeting a more detailed explanation will apparently be arranged for by inviting an individual who is associated with the system to provide such.

The June meeting will be scheduled for a place other than the COB and will be announced shortly.

Lee Cane, Observer Corp

The Contribution of Women to the Field Of Journalism

For several years the articles written to commemorate women's achievements for Women's History month, have been published in March, on occasion in April. This year was no different. However given the development of events in the last decade as well as since the inauguration, there are some areas involving women that were not noted in those previously published articles.

One such area was women who have been involved in the field of journalism.

This article was written to address that matter. It should be noted at the outset that this article is not a definitive one. It is simply an effort to note some of the contributions to the field of journalism, whether it be in print, radio, or TV, that women have made.

Looking back through history one wonders at first whether women journalists are a consideration starting in the 20th century. Women have been associated with journalism prior to the 20th century, whether as owners of newspapers, editors, writers of stories dealing with various topics generally associated with women: couture, cooking, the arts, and children.

Starting in the 18th century and moving forward through each century to the present day, evidence shows that women were involved in the field of journalism.

In 1766 the first women publisher was Mary Katherine Goddard. She and her widowed mother became publishers of the Providence Gazette newspaper and the annual West's Almanack.

In 1767 Anne Catherine Hoof Green took over her late husband's printing and newspaper business becoming the first American woman to run a print shop. In 1768 she was named the official printer for the colony of Maryland.

If one watches the TV new now in 2017, it is not unusual to see women delivering the news from the areas of the world where fighting is occurring. These women are war correspondents delivering the news as it is happening from the battlefields. The question that may arise is when did women begin reporting as war correspondents? The answer that was found is the mid-19th century.

In the mid-19th century, Margaret Fuller (1810-1850): social reformer, transcendentalist critic and foreign correspondent was employed by the New York Tribune. In 1847 she was sent by its publisher, Horace Greeley, to London to cover non-war stories. But she went on to Italy to cover the revolution that was occurring there. She provided the first eye-witness account by a civilian reporter of a foreign

battle for a home front audience: the Italian partisan movement in Europe. She also tended the wounded by day. Her articles brought a women's point of view to the fore. Her stories graphically described the results of the siege on the Roman Republic by the French army. She was considered the world's first accredited foreign war correspondent. Fuller was also one of the early feminists, intellectually along with Ralph Waldo Emerson and Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Note: Apparently it was not unusual that women at that time frequently worked as nurses during the day and wrote their stories which included their observations of what was occurring on the battlefield later at night.

In 1879 Mary Baker Eddy, the founder of the Church of Christian Science, created the Christian Science Monitor, its publication and became its publisher.

Two other women commenced their reporting during the 19th century: Cora Stewart Taylor (Cora Crane) and Nellie Blye.

During her 45 year life Cora Taylor was engaged in, was involved in, a variety of situations from more than one marriage, several lovers, assorted relationships, owner of "resorts" (brothels), gambling and more colorful situations in addition to journalism. In 1897 at age 32 she was employed by the New York Journal which declared her to be "the first women war correspondent in the world". Under the name "Imogen Carter" she sent reports from the battle fields during the Greece/Turkey war over Crete which lasted 30 days. At that time she was accompanied by Stephen Crane (author of The Red Badge of Courage). Her news reports were published under the title "War Seen Through A Woman's Eyes"

Nellie Bly (1864-1922): Investigative reporting in the 1880s and 1890s. She was born Elizabeth Cochrane. Considered, possibly, the first female investigative and undercover journalist. Served as war/foreign correspondent in Mexico and WWI. Principal interests were exposing political and social injustices, i.e. how the insane were treated, conditions for female factory workers; and how the Diaz dictatorship had affected Mexico. Starting at a young age, 15, she began her writing, sending a complaint to the Pittsburgh Dispatch about its "misogynist reporting". The editor was so impressed that eventually he hired her. At 21 she spent months in Mexico and as Nellie Bly covered the results of her findings about the poverty, hunger, violence and corruption of the Diaz dictatorship. In WWI she covered the eastern front, her findings published as "Nellie Bly in the Front Line". Nellie Bly went under- cover at a NY asylum for insane women. She spent 10 days there. Her article revealed the negligence of staff, cruelty, gross incompetence and that this type of hospital was used by relatives to gain access to relatives' money and property.

As the world enters the 20th century, women continued to work as journalists in areas to which they were generally assigned: couture, home, general local meetings. However, due to the political conditions which were developing in Europe, Russia and the Ottoman Empire, it became evident that conflicts would arise.

WWI: 1914-1918: Women involved in war reporting still in the formative stages. The War Department used its accreditation process to deny women journalist's access to cover front line events under battle conditions. Nevertheless women made whatever efforts necessary to report what was occurring on the front lines. While assigned to cover events behind the lines, there was real effort to literally move on to the front lines. Mary Roberts Rhinehart (1876-1958): regardless of the restrictions placed on women journalists reporting directly from the front lines, she was one of the first war correspondents to reach the front lines during WWI and send back stories. Other women war correspondents were: Cora Harris, Inez Milhol and Mary Boyle O'Reilly. In 1917 Peggy Hull went to Europe to report on the daily lives of soldiers which was 25 years before Ernie Pyle would do the same type of reporting in WWII.

Following WWI the period was one of change: the rise of communism, the advent of fascism, the Great Depression, changing views on virtually all aspects of life around the world. Throughout this 20 year period there were armed conflicts as well. Depending upon how independent, or what actions they were prepared to engage in order to reach the place where they could report from women journalists were also going through change and more women journalists were becoming involved in areas they had not covered before. Why? For so long covering armed conflicts, wars, battle conditions....that was considered a man's job, not a woman's. Women journalists had achieved a certain recognition in covering these man-only areas....but now change continued.

Sigrid Schultz: American born, well educated, fluent in 5 languages. She was considered an equal of male colleagues like William L. Shirer and Edward R. Murrow. Her articles showed she recognized the Nazi party for what it was, that it could no longer be ignored, and the anti-Semitic laws being passed.

Generally the War Department continued to refuse to allow women journalists to go to the areas where the fighting was taken place.

Some of the women journalists active during this period and reporting on such conflicts: Dorothy Thompson, Martha Gellhorn, Betty Wason

Gerda Taro (1910-1937) Known for her coverage of the Spanish Civil War with her lover, Robert Capa. They were competitors of Ernest Hemingway and Martha Gellhorn, who also reported on the Spanish Civil War. However Taro and Capa spent more time on the battle field exposed more frequently to the fighting on the front lines, which eventually ended for them when Taro was killed: the first woman war correspondent to report from the midst of the front-line war and the first to be killed on the battlefield. The material that came from Taro apparently did not hold to journalistic objectivity as she tended to show strong active support for the anti-fascist forces of the Republic side and the part that women played in that conflict. At her funeral in Paris she was proclaimed an "anti-Fascist martyr".

Virginia Cowles (1910-1983) She too covered the Spanish Civil War arriving in Madrid in 1937. She was 27 years old. She was representing the Hearst newspapers. While she had little journalistic experience prior to this assignment (covered fashion), she apparently became friendly with the other women journalists covering the conflict. Her stories on the Spanish Civil War and later were direct, balanced and was in the "right place at the right time" for purposes of reporting: she heard Hitler declare war on Poland, 1939; in Paris in 1940 to see the German army approaching. Following the war she worked for the Sunday Times, eventually married, had 3 children; and died 1983 in a car crash.

Clare Hollingworth: A war correspondent who was considered by her male peers as an expert commentator on "the strategic and political backgrounds of the various conflicts that she covered". She was the first woman ever accredited as a newspaper's defense correspondent (for The Guardian). She excelled in the "on-the-spot analysis" which had been commented on by male journalists rather than human interest aspects of war journalism. During the 1930s she developed a knowledge of the politics and languages of eastern Europe, covering events taking place in that area of Europe.

In August 1939 she became a journalist for the Daily Telegram; on her way back from Germany to Poland at the end of the month she saw the German tanks, troops and artillery at the border (all had been covered in tarpaulin which came undone). She called the British Embassy in Warsaw and holding the phone so they could hear the German attack on Poland begin.

She covered other crisis areas during the war besides Poland: Greece, Egypt, eventually Palestine, then the Algerian war during the 1950s and 1960s; married Geoffrey Hoare in 1952. Covered the Vietnam conflict. In 1973 at 61 she became the Telegraph's first resident correspondent in Beijing. From 1981 on she reported from Hong Kong for another 10 years.

At the start of WW II 127 women journalists obtained accreditation from the US War Department that would allow them to cover the war; but US military policy denied them the ability to cover combat situations until late in the war. Further, American women journalists, unlike their male counter-parts were barred "from press briefings, banned from going nearer to the front than the nurses in the field, and were not provided with transport by the military. The final affront for the women journalists was that they had to wait to submit their reports until after the men."

The British were apparently not any better as noted by the 558 accredited writers, radio journalists, and photographers to cover D-Day landings: Not one was a woman!

The position of those in command or the governments involved generally appeared in agreement in situations like the front lines under battle conditions.

Nevertheless, the women journalists who had been covering the various developments during the 1930s moved on to cover the war. This was not easy for even those accredited as noted above.

Furthermore, they were also told that they could not cover combat areas as there "were no latrines

for them” at the press camps. It was not till 1944 that the ban on covering combat situations was lifted.

There were many women war correspondents during WW II, but space does not permit listing all of them.

Margaret Bourke White introduced not only written news stories, but added photojournalism to her coverage of the areas she reported from

Martha Gellhorn was viewed as the most famous of the women war correspondents during this time. Initially her work as a reporter began as the only female reporter at the Albany Times Union covering the morgue; for which she was nicknamed the “blonde peril” by a police reporter. During the 1930s she traveled Europe searching for stories, which she paid for by writing articles on fashion for the US magazines. In 1934 she took a job with the Federal Emergency Relief Agency, writing articles describing the state of “the unemployed and dispossessed” in an America suffering during the Great Depression. The work she did appeared in the book she wrote *The Trouble I've Seen*, published in 1936. In 1937 she met Ernest Hemingway, eventually they married and the two went to Spain to cover the Spanish Civil War. Her method of coverage, which she would duplicate in later coverage of the areas she covered during WW II, was to direct attention on the daily life happenings wherever she was during the war. Her stories were filed with *Collier's Magazine*. She covered other areas during the war.

She was determined to be on the ground June 6, 1944, the invasion of Europe in France by the allies, D-Day, even though no woman war correspondent had been assigned to cover the event. She stowed away on a hospital ship in a loo (bathroom) and went ashore with the ambulance crew. Gellhorn was one of the few journalists, male or female, to do this. When she returned to England, she was taken into custody by the US army press office and confined to an American nurses training camp outside London. She left her passport and travel orders behind when she escaped from the camp, boarded a military plane to Italy and covered the remainder of the war.

Elizabeth Murphy Phillips Moss was the first black woman war correspondent. She covered the European Theater from London. She came from a newspaper family: her grandfather, John H. Murphy, Sr., founded the Baltimore Afro-American newspaper and her husband, Carl Murphy ran the newspaper for more than 40 years. Mrs. Moss worked for the paper throughout her life eventually being its publisher. She died this past week end.

Clare Boothe Luce (1903-1987): Luce had a very varied career. Being a woman war correspondent was just one aspect of her life. Europe in the Spring was the result of a 4-month tour of Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy and France in 1939-1940 as a correspondent for *Life* magazine. In 1941 she and her husband, Henry Luce (the owner and publisher of *Time*, *Life*, *Fortune* and *Sports Illustrated*), toured China and reported on the status of that country and its war with Japan; and her profile of General MacArthur was on the cover of *Life* on December 8, 1941 the day after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. Once the United States was at war, Luce toured military installations in Africa, India, China and Burma her reports published in *Life*. She endured bombing raids and other dangers in Europe and the Far East during her reporting.

Following WW II there were other conflicts and wars that the women war correspondents covered.

For the Korean War (June 25, 1950-July 27, 1952) one distinguished woman war correspondent who covered the war was Marguerite Higgins. She received accreditation as an official war reporter in 1945 initially to cover the end of WW II. At that time she is credited with being the first to inform prisoners of the concentration camp at Dachau that they were free. Higgins went on to work for the *New York Herald Tribune*, becoming its bureau chief in Japan in the 1950s. When war began in Korea she was thrown out by one of the generals from covering the action. General MacArthur reversed that order when she appealed to him. Her documentation about the Korean War resulted in Higgins becoming the first woman to win a Pulitzer Prize for international reporting.

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Higgins also covered the Vietnam War as a war correspondent even after contracting a tropical

disease, being hospitalized. She died at 45 from the disease.

Margaret Bourke-White also covered aspects of the Korean War.

It was suggested in one source that there were fewer women journalists reporting on the Korean War due to there being fewer women involved in the profession despite the gains women had made in the years prior to 1950. One point that was clearly noted was that reaching the Korean Peninsula at that time was not always the easiest thing to do.

Covering the war in Vietnam involved various periods of year from 1959 on. The American aspect involving American forces 1964-Jan. 1973 involved a variety of situations.

The attitude of the army regarding women war correspondents continued to be negative as it pertained to them covering actual areas where the fighting was taking place. General Westmoreland, US commander in Vietnam from 1964-68 tried to prohibit women from staying overnight in the field. He failed. The women made every effort and used every opportunity to get to the front line area where the fighting was taking place. Regardless of the attempts of the military initially to keep women correspondents from going to the front lines there were 467 military press-accredited women during the Vietnam War, 267 of them were American. Some women, who could not find a publication or editor to pay for them to go, paid their own way to Saigon and became stringers for those publications who would pay their stories. Denby Fawcett was one, Jurate Kazick another.

One of the most notable women war correspondents during the Vietnam War was Gloria Emerson. She began her career with the New York Times in 1957 writing fashion reviews. In 1970 at 31 she received the assignment to Vietnam. From the beginning of her 2-year stay in Vietnam her stories were written supporting what she believed to be the role of a war correspondent: "make clear what is happening in the country where the war is taking place and the effects of the war and why the war" was going on.

Women war correspondents have covered conflicts and wars across the world:

Europe: 19th and 20th centuries: Italy, Spanish Civil War, WW I and WWII across Europe and Russia; later the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina; Asia: China, Korea, Vietnam; Middle East: Iraq, Afghanistan, Syria, Yemen; Africa: Libya, Rwanda, Bokorum

In the Gulf War Molly Moore covered Iraq for The Washington Post 1990-1991: her writing style was viewed as from the perspective of the American military, providing a "clear and concise picture" from her point of view.

In the Iraq War: Anne Garrels was veteran journalist working for the National Public Radio. She was in Baghdad in 2003, the only broadcaster and just one of a very few American and European journalists who were there at the time of the bombing. It was difficult to file stories from there given that the Iraq Information Ministry was the only legal place to do so, so the journalist had their satellite phones in order to file their stories.

It should also be noted that at one time or another the women war correspondents have had close calls when at the front or on their way, others have been injured, still others have been killed.....just like anyone else exposed to these situations....

Some of the women war correspondents who died while on assignment: Dickey Chapelle-photojournalist: hit and killed by shrapnel from Viet Cong land mine near Chu Lai Air Base November 4, 1965. Maria Colven died in Syria, an American working for the British Sunday Times, killed by an improvised explosive device packed with nails while covering siege of Homs in 2012. Phillippa Duke Schayler a freelance journalist died in helicopter crash in Vietnam in 1965; Sharon Herbaugh an Associated Press journalist also died in a helicopter crash while covering Afghanistan in 1993.

Women journalists have had more than one problem to overcome in securing the right to cover conflicts which involved fighting, war zones, battle field conditions, safety, and personal considerations like a "lack of latrines" at press camps.

One problem was obtaining accreditation from the War Department as previously noted. Even with such the women war correspondent were still not being allowed to report from the areas where the fighting was taking place. Other problems that they faced are previously noted in the article.

The other problem was sexual harassment. Women journalists have had to deal with the problem of sexual abuse and harassment from the start. Based on an article published originally in June, 2007, and available April, 2017, by Judith Matloff for Columbia Journalism, female journalist and

photographers were subject to such treatment. Various examples of such sexual abuse and harassment were noted: lewd comments, attacks by mobs, ignored by police who saw what was occurring and rape.

According to the article the women journalists who were interviewed, did not want their names mentioned. The journalists did not want these problems connected to them in order to avoid not being assigned to areas abroad where the situations occurred. The article notes that there were no sections on sexual harassment and assault in the major hand books on journalistic safety by the Committee to Protect Journalists and the International Federation of Journalists. The BBC, considered a pioneer in trauma awareness, at the time the article was written, was the only major news organization that offered special safety instructions for women taught by women. One point that is emphasized is that the women journalists involved did nothing inappropriate, did not wear tight clothing, did not behave in a manner to provoke such attacks. One example was noted of a woman who wore a bikini-clad suit and was sunbathing on the roof of the hotel in a conservative middle eastern country where she was staying, who was raped by a hotel employee when he crept into her room while colleagues slept nearby. It was thought that he knew she did not have a tribe to go after him.

In the article regarding the rise of TV women war correspondents by Luisita Lopez Torregrosa in August 2015 this topic was addressed directly: there is sexism and sexual abuse, by CBS and other media organizations. This was a quote from Debora Patta, the South African journalist. She was referring to the brutal sexual assault that her colleague Lara Logan (44 year old South African who was BBC News chief foreign affairs correspondent.) experienced while covering Hosni Mubarak's resignation in Egypt in Feb., 2011. The assault took place in Cairo's Tahrir Square. Logan spoke out on "60 Minutes" to break the secrecy surrounding such incidents that have taken place in Egypt and other places.

Starting about 1980-85 times and attitudes again changed with respects to women war correspondents. Since about 1995 "the face" of war, the conflicts that have been covered have changed: more intense, more devastating and in certain areas what protection/help that is available cannot be relied upon in quite the same way as areas where the US military is in control and can provide such.

Iraq and Afghanistan were examples of the latter, but Syria presents a different picture. The US military does not control the territory. It is a civil war involving the Syrian government and the rebels inside Syria who oppose the Assad regime.

Whether on the battle field, at a military base, in the air, during an attack, the women war correspondents are there. Their broadcast can be seen on TV, heard on radio, or read in various publications faster and at any time of the day or night.

Christiane Amanpour is another woman war correspondent. Presently, in 2017 she is the chief international correspondent and anchor of CNN. It has been indicated that the "rise of the female TV war correspondent as a global celebrity" may go back to Christiane Amanpour in 1991. Thirty-three years old, an unknown employed by CNN, she "elbowed" better known names from established media sources to get to where the fighting was taking place in the first Gulf War. She managed to bypass the controls laid out on the media by the US military. While she was not the first news correspondent to cover this conflict: Hilary Brown of ABC and Sheila MacVicar of ABC and CBS both of whom had lengthy backgrounds covering the fall of Saigon, Bosnian War, Rwandan genocide, Israeli invasion of Lebanon, Iraq, Amanpour's "mystique" was increased due to the rise of cable news. Amanpour is credited with having a "tough, probing interview style and a "distinctive on-air delivery" made for a very positive way presenting the news that caused viewers to regularly watch. Her way of presenting the news was considered a definite difference by comparison with that used by those who were associated with Edward R. Murrow (chain smoking), Walter Cronkite, Dan Rather, or the very calm, no-emotional presentations of Tom Brokaw, and Peter Jennings.

Other women war correspondents who the world has seen on the TV news:

Clarissa Ward 35 from South Africa- CBS News correspondent; winner of Emmys and other awards for journalism. Entered Syria battleground 11 times by sneaking back and forth across the borders; the battles were raging, bombs dropping; particularly hard in Aleppo in 2012 exposed to "sniper fire and constant bombardment. She and other CBS News colleagues: Elizabeth Palmer, 59, married,

2 children, home in London, Holly Williams has a 5 year old son; Debra Patta, 49, South African, 2 children and Lara Logan. They have all gone into some of the worst areas in the world to cover the news from the front, battle ground areas. In the course of this work they have all had to deal with the problems of stress, being away from family, children, and what would be called perhaps the quiet life. In the course of their work, these women journalist have been responsible for CBS News winning several Edward R. Morrow Awards in 2016.

At ABC News are associates Martha Raddatz, 62, ABC Washington-based chief global affairs correspondent, Lana Hosan, based in Long, who covered the Arab Spring up risings, conflict in Gaza, and Syrian refugee crisis in 2016.

In 2016 NBC did not have a women journalist on the front lines.

The BBC and CNN International have Lyse Doucet (BBC) and Christiane Amanpour and Arwa Damon each of whom handle matters for CNN.

According to the article which quotes David Rhodes then president of CBS News, assignments to cover the events was based on who the network believed to be "the person best placed to cover these types of stories, not the gender of the correspondent."

Example of that: Holly Williams was reporting in October, 2016 from Mosul, Syria where the attack to take it back from ISIS had just begun. She wore a battle dress, helmet and was on the ground under fire. Elizabeth Palmer had been in Aleppo, Syria explaining what had occurred as she stood among the devastation caused by repeated bombing. Martha Raddatz was in Mosul, Syria reporting on what was taking place to take that city back.

This article has been devoted to women in the field of journalism with emphasis on women war correspondents. Change has been noted in what they have been doing. It is worth noting that PBS News Hour is another example in recent years of more positive change for women journalists. In 2013 PBS became the first broadcast network to be anchored by two women: Gwen Ifill and Judy Woodward. Ifill died in November 2016 of cancer. Woodward remains as the host of the PBS News Hour.

As the world moves forward through the 21st century will there be other changes. Undoubtedly. It would be hoped that the coverage of the events taking place in the United States and around the world will continue from where they happenings occur as they occur; that when one turns on the news that the women journalists will be there.

References

Attempts have been made to acquire some of the sources mentioned in the articles that were used to write this article. However, it was found that the books were out of print; not available, or frankly, in one case the cost was \$80.

As a consequence, the Internet, Google and AOL were used. Many of the articles acquired were published in the last 10 years. They were used. The World Almanac 2017 was also helpful.

The articles acquired, just a sample:

Women Reporting War: The History and Evolution of the Woman War Correspondent by Robin Ewing, August, 2005 47 pages

The rise of the female TV war correspondent as global celebrity by Luisita Lopez Torregrosa, 8-2015

Women War Correspondents: Clomuse.com...has historical information

Women war correspondents by Sarah Blake, July 2010

Bloomberg Business Wee, May 1-May7, 2017: Profile on Christiane Amanpour

Newspapers: The New York Times, Daily Freeman, the Wall Street Journal

TV News: whether ABC, CBS, or NBC...also channel 16 CNN and channel 46 MSNBC

Lee Cane,