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League of Women Voters of the Huntington  
Area Bulletin 1970-1979

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2-1970

## **League of Women Voters of the Huntington Area Bulletin, February, 1970**

League of Women Voters of the Huntington Area

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# HUNTINGTON LEAGUE of WOMEN VOTERS

FEBRUARY, 1970

Mrs. Neil Gibbins, President  
6128 Gideon Road, 736-3287

Mrs. George Hartman, Editor  
6224 Brenda Court, 736-5790

## C A L E N D A R

- Mar. 3            9:30 a.m.            Study of the Legislature Unit Meeting, Enslow Park  
Presbyterian Church, baby-sitter provided
- Mar. 4            7:30 p.m.            Study of the Legislature Unit Meeting, with  
Mrs. M. R. Mason, 517 - 12th Avenue.
- Mar. 10           9:30 a.m.            Board Meeting, All interested Leaguers welcome.  
Mrs. D. C. Carlson, 2009 N. Englewood Road
- Mar. 21           12:00 Noon           ANNUAL MEETING - Holiday Inn, Rt. 60. See bulletin  
for details.
- April 3 & 4                            State Council, Lake View Inn, Cheat Lake,  
Morgantown. See bulletin item for details.
- April 7 & 8                            Unit meetings on Water
- 

Transportation to any of the unit meetings may be arranged by calling Helen Gibbins, 736-3287, Sue Carlson, 523-5838, Beth Bauserman, 522-3052 or Kathleen Kowalski, 525-9555.

PLEASE BRING THIS COPY OF THE BULLETIN TO ANNUAL MEETING WITH YOU !

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### THE RIGHT TO VOTE

The LWV has long been disturbed about the disenfranchisement of citizens of Washington, D. C. They vote only for School Board and the President of the U. S. (They have no vote on contingent elections).

League members from all over the U.S. will be holding petition drives to bring to National Convention a national support for representation in Congress for Washington, D. C.

Huntington League will mainly work through groups in town rather than house-to-house canvassing. Please let me know if you belong to a group, organization, church circle, adult Sunday School class, where you can bring the petition and explain the issue. Speakers will be given Facts & Issues which will explain the background material.

The problem is everyone's. Because Washington, D. C. is 75% black population, it is difficult to interest certain Congressmen in the issue. Women gained the right to vote 50 years ago. Certainly by now citizens of Washington, D. C. also deserve to be represented in Congress.

Mrs. Neil Gibbins

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### DEVELOPMENT AID CONSENSUS

Huntington League reached consensus on development aid with the general agreement that the objectives of U.S. development aid policies should be (1) to help prevent human misery; (2) to help meet the expectations of the poor and in so doing lessen hostilities between the strong and weak, the rich and poor nations; (3) to help the poor nations to help themselves and develop in their own way; (4) to build trade markets and contribute to world-wide economic growth; (5) to build a world community that can concentrate on planet problems such as over-population and the pollution of our air and water.

The League strongly advocates that military aid and supporting assistance be divorced from development aid. We support increasing the U.S. contribution to development aid, especially through multi-lateral channels. We believe population planning should be emphasized. We are concerned that aid be used in ways that decrease, not increase, air and water pollution.

### ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting will be held this year on March 21 in the Seville Room of the Holiday Inn at 12:00 noon. Cost will be \$2.75 and reservations must be made by noon March 19 with Mary Lee Watts, 523-0496. Our guest speaker will be Judge Russell Daugherty of the Cabell County Juvenile Court. You will find a "homework assignment" with this bulletin and study of it will increase your understanding of the problems and duties of a juvenile court judge. Please read it and bring it, along with the rest of the bulletin to the meeting.

Our dues, \$7.50 may be paid at the meeting for April 1970 to March 1971.



REPORTS FOR THE ANNUAL MEETING

The Nominating Committee has submitted the following slate for your consideration:

2nd Vice-President - - - - - Mrs. Joseph Kowalski  
Treasurer - - - - - Mrs. David Thompson

Directors 2 years:

Mrs. Lon Hill  
Mrs. George Hartman  
Mrs. Anthony Kozak

Director 1 year:

Mrs. William Dickinson

Nominating Committee - 1970-1971:

Mrs. Donald R. Watts, Chairman  
Mrs. Gerald Phillips  
Mrs. Robert Matthews

Mary Hoffman, Human Resources Chairman, has resigned from the Board and Joan Bassford has been appointed to take her place.

PROGRAM

The Board of the League of Women Voters of Huntington recommends that the local program, Current Agenda, be: Study of the Cabell County School System. The Continuing Responsibilities are: Continued support of council-manager government and Redistricting of precincts and improved election procedures.

The By-Laws read "Recommendations for Program submitted by voting members two months prior to the Annual Meeting but not recommended by the Board of Directors may be considered by the Annual Meeting provided that

(1) the Annual Meeting shall order consideration by a majority vote and (2) the Annual Meeting shall adopt the item by a two-thirds vote."

The following items not recommended by the Board were suggested by members of the League at January meetings:

Comprehensive Planning	Housing
City Taxes	Urban Renewal
Women's Rights in Cabell County	County Services

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BUDGET

April 1970 - to - March 1971

Expenditures

A. General Administration	\$220.00
B. Delegates, Travel & Affiliation	545.00
C. Program & Activities	
1. Publications and Programs	620.00
2. Community Services	215.00
3. Support for State & National Services	<u>650.00</u>
	\$2250.00

Income

Dues - 75 members at \$7.50	\$562.50	
Finance Drive	1350.00	
Accrued Cash	<u>337.50</u>	
	\$2250.00	Savings Acct. \$823.75

B Y - L A W S

The By-Laws Committee recommends the following changes in wording:

1. Change from the League of Women Voters of Huntington, West Virginia to League of Women Voters of the Huntington Area, West Virginia in;  
(a) Article 1, Section 1, Line 1 (b) Article II, Section 1, Line 1  
(c) Article VII, Section 3.
2. Change from League of Women Voters of Huntington, to League of Women Voters of Huntington Area in: (a) Article II, Section 2, Line 1 (b) Article III, Section 2, Line 1, (c) Article IV, Section 2, Line 3 (d) Article V, Section 1, Line 1 & 2, (e) Article VI, Sect. 1, Line 1 (f) Article IX, Section 2, (g) Article IX, Section 3b, Line 2 (h) Article X, Section 1, Line 3, (i) Article X, Section 2, Line 3 (j) Article X, Section 3, Line 3.

Mrs. E. Henry Broh  
Mrs. Gerald Phillips



## CONGRESSIONAL REPORT

Foreign Development Aid

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-175) Congress in 1969 continued the downward trend in U.S. foreign assistance, passing Dec. 19 a bill (HR 14580) authorizing \$1.622 billion in economic assistance and \$350 million in military assistance. HR 14580 gave two-year authorization to principal programs, authorizing the same amount for them in fiscal 1970 and 1971. The President had requested two-year authorization for technical assistance (but had asked for a larger sum in fiscal 1971 than in fiscal 1970). The total \$1.97 billion authorization was considerably below the Administration's \$2.6 billion request, which was itself the lowest in the history of the aid program. Congress authorized establishment of a semi-autonomous Overseas Private Investment Corp. to stimulate private initiatives in development activities. Controversy over the foreign aid program focused on a House addition of \$54.5 million in military assistance to Nationalist China and \$50 million for South Korea. Neither had been requested by the Administration, and both were stricken from the final version of the bill.

Foreign Aid Appropriations HR 15149: Congress failed to complete action in 1969 on the Administration's request for a \$2.68 billion appropriation for foreign assistance and related programs for fiscal 1970.

Water Resources

Congress passed an \$800 million appropriation for water pollution, to finance matching grants to states for the construction of sewage treatment facilities. It was \$586 million above the Nixon Administration's requested figure of \$214 million.

Council on Environmental Quality (P.L. 91-190): On the last day of the session Congress enacted the National Environmental Policy Act, which establishes a national policy on the environment and creates a 3-man Council on Environmental Quality in the Executive Office. The intention of the legislation is to strengthen the national government's ability to take preventive action on environmental matters.

Human Resources

The HOUSING and URBAN Development Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-152) was approved by Congress Dec. 12. It authorized \$4.8 billion and extended major programs through fiscal 1971. It required for the first time that any housing units demolished by urban renewal projects which received Federal recognition after the date of enactment of the bill must be replaced in the area with standard housing units for occupancy by low- and moderate-income families on a one-for-one basis. This requirement could be waived if the Secretary of HUD finds that there is a vacancy rate in the locality of 5% or more.

HUD Appropriations for fiscal 1970:

Model Cities: Appropriated \$575 million

Rent Supplements: \$50 million in new contract authority

Urban Renewal: Provided \$250 million

Low-Income Housing: \$90 million in contract authority for low-income home-ownership assistance and \$85 million in contract authority for low-income rental housing assistance

Fair Housing: Approved \$6 million

Economic Opportunity Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-177): In the last days of the session, Congress cleared for the President's signature a bill (S. 3016) extending the anti-poverty programs, as the President had requested for two years through fiscal 1971. Final action came Dec. 20 after the House Dec. 12 beat back a strong effort by a coalition of Republicans and southern Democrats to turn control of the program over to the states. The conferees dropped the Senate-passed Murphy amendment to allow Governors to veto legal services projects in their states, but retained a House amendment which restricted legal services projects to strictly legal matters.

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STATE COUNCIL

The Huntington League is allowed to send 3 delegates to State Council - the president and 2 members of the League. The Board also voted to pay half the hotel expense of any member who wishes to go as a visitor. Car transportation expenses will be provided by the League. Please notify Helen Gibbins, 736-3287, if you wish to attend. Reservations must be made by March 21.

League Homework for March 21

Since Judge Russell L. Daugherty, Cabell County Juvenile Court, is speaker for our annual luncheon, March 21, we might consider a fact or two about our local juvenile laws.

The duties of the juvenile judge are many. He must enforce the laws of adoption, be supervisor of the children of neglect, and a disciplinarian of the juvenile delinquent.

The power of the juvenile judge is vast. According to the Public Welfare Law of West Virginia, page 36, regarding the neglected child, the judge may (1) terminate the parental rights and responsibilities and give guardianship to an agency, (2) appoint an individual as guardian, or (3) give any order that, in the opinion of the court, is most beneficial to the child. Regarding the delinquent child, the judge may (1) treat the child as an neglected child, (2) place the child under the supervision of a probation officer, (3) if the child is sixteen, transfer the child to a court having criminal jurisdiction, (4) place the child in a correctional



institution for minors, (5) place the child in any public or private agency permitted by law to care for children, (6) place the child in the custody of a suitable person, (7) or, enter any other order which seems to the court to be to the best interests of the child.

Any reputable person or agency may bring a child before the court by filing a petition stating reasons for the request. The judge sets a time and place for a hearing and the person must be notified by a personal summons. If the defendant cannot be found, a notice is published twice in the local newspaper. The defendant must answer within twenty-four to forty-eight hours if he has been notified by summons or within twenty days if he has been notified by publication.

The task of collecting information and making investigation of the case is the work of the probation officer and his staff. He must be present in court to represent the interests of the child. He must furnish any information and offer any assistance the judge may require. He may also take charge of the child before and after the trial. He may also suggest what action the judge may take in disposing cases, but the judge is under no obligation to follow his advice.

West Virginia law calls the probation officer an assistant to the court but gives him powers of the police to make arrests and perform any other duties ordinarily performed by a peace officer. This is equal to a traffic policeman giving a ticket and determining the fine.

The judge, in order to make the wisest decisions, must have the help and advice of many social agencies and professional organizations. Prominent among these are doctors, counselors, school administrators, family welfare agencies, civic clubs, boy's clubs, rehabilitation centers, and foster homes. Close and efficient cooperation of these agencies with the juvenile court is necessary for best progress, but many communities are not interested enough to support community agencies. Often the agencies, themselves, fume and bicker over policies, philosophy, and leadership, and, therefore, retard efficiency.

The Juvenile Court in West Virginia "grew like Topsy" rather than from an organized plan. The circuit court has original jurisdiction over juveniles. Where there is a lower court, juvenile cases are tried in the lower court with the right of appeal to the circuit court. These lower courts may be a domestic relations court, a common pleas court, or a criminal court, Kanawha county has the only official juvenile court. Cabell and Kanawha counties have the only domestic relations courts. The Juvenile court of Cabell is under a domestic relations court. There seems to be no centralized organization with policy-making decision originating at a state level.

Cabell is the only county with a county-supported detention home. Other counties must detain their children in regular jails on a different floor or a separate wing from the adults, if possible.

West Virginia has three detention homes to serve the state: West Virginia Forestry Camp for Boys, West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls, and West Virginia Industrial Home for Boys.



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Several factors seem to contribute to unequal justice among the juveniles of our state. One is the lack of a state administrator heading a centralized organization with common guidelines for all counties. The judge, with few guidelines, vast powers, and the necessity of using his personal opinions and subjective reasonings to interpret the law, results again in unequal treatment. Another factor is the unequal housing used in detention.

A good example of unequal justice may be seen in the record of a northern West Virginia county on the Ohio river and the record of an eastern county. The northern county tried over 200 cases in the year and the eastern county tried one. Over 50 per cent of the cases in the northern county were cases of truancy or incorrigible behavior. (Behavior that would not be a crime for an adult.) The case in the eastern county was murder, and it was dismissed.

MRS. GEORGE HARTMAN  
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