

Benton County Dems' World

Eunice Van Tuyl, Editor

September 24th MEETING

12:00: Speaker and Business Lunch before, during or after Golden Corral in Rogers
2605 W. Pleasant Grove Crossing

This month's speakers:

Parker Zielinski for JP District 5



**Brie Madden
for JP District 6**



**Sam Slaton
for JP District 8**



**Asele Mack
for JP District 15**

Fri., Sept. 21: 5:30 Meet and Greet
3369 East Township Susan Inman, Secretary
Fayetteville of State Nominee
[please click on this to make a contribution](#)

Sat., Sept. 22: 4 – 7 PM Little Flock picnic to
Little Flock City Park meet the Democratic
Candidates

Mon., Sept. 24 BC Dems Luncheon
11:00 – 1:00
Golden Corral

Sat., Sept. 29: 10:00 AM Movie Fundraiser
Town Cinema, Rogers "Fahrenheit 11/9"

Mon., Oct. 8: 6:30 PM Democratic Party of
Guess Who? - B'ville Benton Co.

Tues., Oct. 9: 11:30 NWA Senior
Western Sizzlin' Democrats' Luncheon

Mon., Oct. 22 BC Dems' Luncheon
11:00 – 1:00
Golden Corral

Every **Tuesday** and **Friday** Celeste William's campaign will be door knocking in **Bella Vista** from 5:30-7:00 pm. Meet at the Harps Grocery parking lot (on Lancashire at Town center East side) at 5:30. Every **Saturday** they will canvass **Rogers** from 1:30-4:00pm. Meet at Democratic Party Headquarters 1019 N 2nd Street in Rogers
Every **Sunday** they will canvass **Pea Ridge** from 1:30-4:00PM. Meet at the Pea Ridge Café 467 Lee Town Rd. Questions? contact volunteer coordinator, Larry at 479-381-7443

Gayatri Agnew's campaign will canvas every Sunday afternoon from 2 to 4, phone bank every Monday from 6 to 8, and canvas every Tuesday from 5:30 to 7:30

Josh Mahoney's campaign canvasses and phone banks every evening.

Brie Madden is running for Justice of the Peace District 6. Brie has always felt a connection to civic duty and community and a call to run for local office. As a young athlete, her coaches and community leaders spoke to her about the importance of being a role model. She loved this responsibility and serving her community. In this way her social conscious was born and she determined to one day seek local office. And once she became a mother to two little girls, she better understood the urgency of having more women in office. She plans to use her experience as a corporate attorney, non-profit advocate and mother, to work harder than anyone else for her constituents. She is a natural born advocate and a professionally trained one, thanks to law school and her work with local non-profits, and motherhood has taught her a whole new level of advocacy. With that experience, she is determined to be a visible and involved leader for her district.

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A Natural State native raised in Little Rock, **Sam Slaton** is a husband, father, advocate, and educator. While pursuing his MFA in New York City, Sam got a crash course in community organizing by collecting signatures in support of infrastructure improvements that would make it safer and easier for people to use bicycles for transportation. That initial experience in the collective pursuit of positive change put Sam on a path of deepening civic engagement that is culminating in his bid for Justice of the Peace in Benton County’s 8th district. As Justice of the Peace, Sam looks forward to drawing on his background in communications and marketing for social causes to proactively engage his constituents in the decision-making process in a manner that takes into consideration the past, present, and bright future of Benton County. His goal is to make Bentonville, his son’s hometown, the best it can be.
Sam Slaton Phone | 501-831-5389
Donate to the #Slaton8 Campaign for a Better Benton County

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Asele Mack for Benton County Justice of the Peace, District 15:
I am a community college librarian who helps people and evaluates information for objective decisions—just the skills you want in your Justice of the Peace, responsible for county budget and operations. A naturalized citizen who came to the United States from Russia almost 25 years ago, I do not take democracy for granted and appreciate free elections and public participation in politics. In my three years in Benton County I’ve met too many Democrats who are unaware of how many like-minded neighbors they have. My message to them is: you are not alone! Your vote counts - there are enough of us to make a difference.
Values of equality, inclusion, and fairness guide my work for our community. I will represent everyone in Benton County: lifelong residents and transplants, the financially secure and the struggling, citizens and immigrants, and everyone in between.
Elect a Librarian and Make America Read Again!

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As a small business owner and practicing attorney, **Matt Kezhaya** commits to bring tenacity and honesty to the Quorum Court. (He is unable to attend because he is in St. Louis arguing before the Eighth Circuit, to return late evening on September 27.)

The majority of the U.S. Senate now represents 18% of the population.

People are inclined to believe false news 20% of the time.

Richard A. Bland, President

Unity made a rare appearance in Washington last month as longtime U. S. Senator John McCain was laid to rest. Major figures of both parties and most ideologies came together to honor a hardworking public servant. America was honored as a result. McCain was the 30th individual to lie in state in the Capitol rotunda. Henry Clay, also a senator and a frequent contender for the presidency, was the first. Reflecting on the lives of the two, both seen as compromisers, might be instructive.

If you weren't watching politics carefully from 1812 until 1852, Henry Clay was first a Democratic-Republican and a follower of Jefferson and Madison. Later, when the Democratic-Republicans split into Democrats (Jacksonians) and Whigs, Clay emerged as leader of the Whigs. He is remembered as the Great Compromiser, author of the Missouri Compromises of 1820 and 1821, the Compromise Tariff of 1833 (during the South Carolina Secession crisis), and the monumental Compromise of 1850. These compromises did not solve the underlying regional division, but did postpone actual conflict until the North had industrialized and was strong enough to hold the Union together by force. His most famous quote was, "I'd rather be right than President."

It happens that as John McCain lay dying, I learned of a new biography of Henry Clay, published in June of this year, by Oxford University Press, and written by James C. Klotter. Klotter is state historian of Kentucky and has been working on this book for 14 years. His working title had been Henry Clay: The Great Rejected, which reflects the central theme of the book, an attempt to explain why Clay, who ran numerous times, often in close contests, never achieved the prize. The title of the published work is Henry Clay: The Man Who Would be President.

Like McCain, Clay could disagree with his own party. In 1843, Clay and his congressional followers read John Tyler, who had been elected as Vice-President on the Whig ticket and became President upon the death of William Henry Harrison, out of the party. McCain withdrew his support of his party's 2016 nominee after the Billy Bush tape surfaced. Both men reached across the aisle. McCain's closest friends in the Senate included Joe Biden and Joe Lieberman. Clay and Democrat Martin Van Buren appeared to have remained personal friends despite deep partisan differences; they were even accused of "colluding" with each other when they tried to neutralize the Texas annexation issue during the 1844 campaign. They were rewarded by both losing their parties' nominations for President.

Until the Civil War, the Jacksonian populists prevailed. Then much of Clay's American System was adopted, supported by Abraham Lincoln who had also been a Whig until the party disintegrated in the mid-1850s. Take a look at Klotter's book. Much of what happened during Clay's time mirrors what is happening now. The country did eventually recover.

BENTON COUNTY DEMS' General Meeting Aug. 27, 2018 Golden Corral in Rogers.

President Richard Bland called the meeting to order at 12:05. He welcomed new attendees, guests and visitors. Mary Ann Boyer led us in the pledge of allegiance.

Suzanne Miltich introduced candidate Kati McFarland who is running for State Representative in District 90 and candidate Rey Hernandez who is running for Benton County Assessor. They each gave a brief update on their campaigns.

The minutes and treasurer's reports for the August meetings were approved unanimously.

Thurman Metcalf from the DPBC announced that he has Little Flock tickets for \$10.00 each and sponsorships from \$50.00 to \$1000.00. You may also purchase tickets at the Democratic Headquarters located at 1019 North 2nd street in Rogers. The Little Flock picnic will be held September 22, from 4:00 to 7:00 and most Democratic candidates will be in attendance.

Connie Hoffman was present from the DPBC to sign up volunteers to work at the Democratic Headquarters. You may call Connie at 479-986-0714. Times are 10:00 to 2:00 and 2:00 to 6:00.

Richard announced that National Voter Registration Day is September 25 and the last day to register to vote is October 9.

The nominating committee (Dr. Reese, Bill Beck and Harrell Simpson) is still looking for Democrats willing to serve as officers or standing committee members for 2019.

Bill Beck reported on the fund-raising movie "Fahrenheit 11/9" by Michael Moore. It will be held on September 29 at Rogers Town Cinema and tickets are still \$15.00.

Hal Spangenberg donated a framed drawing of the Clintons by Wanda Rowe. It will sell at a silent auction at the Little Flock picnic and the money will go to candidates.

Blanca Estevez thanked those who helped with the Back Pack program for Decatur Schools. She announced the Fafsa program at 5:00 on Oct 8th and Give Back Baskets on Nov. 18 at Decatur HS.

Larry Concannon, Field Director for Celeste Williams, will have a Yard Sign Rollout on Sept 8th at One South Brent Lane in Bella Vista.

Rey Hernandez and Jon Comstock will have an event Sept 8th at 5:30 at the Fire Dept. in Garfield.

Diego Quienones was introduced as a hire by the Democratic Party of Arkansas to introduce an outreach program for Hispanics.

Joel reminded everyone that more information on upcoming events is at www.bcdems.org.

Speakers at our September 24th meeting will be candidates for Justice of the Peace.

Richard reminded everyone that blue bowl donations go to our treasurer for distributions among candidates, and tips for the server may be left on the table

Submitted by Temp. Secretary: Betty Cauldwell

Nothing is more responsible for the good old days than a bad memory. Franklin Pierce Adams
Michigan: Democratic students at the University of Michigan and Michigan State University have filed a federal lawsuit against Republican Secretary of State Ruth Johnson over a state election law that requires voters to register at the address on their driver's license, even if that address doesn't match their residence at school. The law also requires those who register by mail or through a third-party voter registration drive to cast their first ballot in-person instead of by absentee. The Supreme Court ruled in a 1979 case that college students have the right to vote at their school or at their parents' permanent address.

A federal court has ruled that it was “arbitrary and capricious” for Education Secretary Betsy De Vos to delay an Obama-era rule meant to protect students swindled by for-profit colleges.

The government’s top official overseeing the \$1.5 trillion student-loan market resigned in protest last month, citing what he said is the White House’s open hostility toward protecting the nation’s millions of student loan borrowers. Mick Mulvaney downgraded its mission this summer and moved it under the umbrella of consumer education instead of enforcement. AP

A Senate committee was supposed to be taking action on a bipartisan bill to protect elections from interference, but it didn’t happen. Why? There’s no official explanation, but Yahoo News reports that the White House blocked the Secure Elections Act.

The bill is sponsored by Republican Sen. James Lankford and co-sponsored by fellow Republican Sens. Lindsey Graham and Susan Collins, as well as Democratic Sens. Amy Klobuchar and Kamala Harris.

As it currently stands, the legislation would grant every state’s top election official security clearance to receive threat information. It would also formalize the practice of information-sharing between the federal government—in particular, the Department of Homeland Security—and states regarding threats to electoral infrastructure. A technical advisory board would establish best practices related to election cybersecurity. Perhaps most significantly, the law would mandate that every state conduct a statistically significant audit following a federal election. It would also incentivize the purchase of voting machines that leave a paper record of votes cast, as opposed to some all-electronic models that do not.

But apparently the White House doesn’t like something in there. How ... interesting that Donald Trump doesn’t want to respond to questions about whether he benefited from Russian interference in the 2016 elections by doing everything he can to prove that in 2018 and 2020, his and other Republican victories aren’t under the same shadow.

Between the Forbes 400’s first computation in 1982 and today, the wealth of the 400 **increased 29 fold**, from \$93 billion to \$2.7 trillion. During this time many millions of hardworking citizens remained stuck on an economic treadmill. During that period, the tsunami of wealth did not trickle down. It surged up.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has a backlog of cases that runs into **the tens of thousands**.

Women in the Military During World War II

Before entering World War II, the U. S. started preparing. Before this time many were not willing to allow women into the forces, but Eleanor Roosevelt began advocating for women to have a greater role. Thousands had worked as nurses in the Army, Marines, and Navy nursing corps during WWI, but they had not fought. In May 1941, Congresswoman Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts introduced a bill to create a women's auxiliary army, although it took Congress a year to approve it. The bill allowed women to volunteer for women's units attached to the military. Its goal was to fill non-combat roles (a wide variety of jobs including cook, secretary, and mechanic), which would free up men for combat.



In May, 1942, the **Women's Auxiliary Army Corps** was created and attached to, but not integrated into the Army. In 1943, the name changed to the **Women's Army Corps**, when the group was given full military status. The Navy formed the **Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service** and the Marine Corps Women's Reserves were formed in July, 1942, although it would take months before women were able to join. The Coast Guard created the **SPARs**, short for their motto "Semper Paratus" meaning "Always Ready", in February, 1943. The Air Force, still part of the army, did not accept women into its ranks. Instead civilian women were employed to fly planes from production plants to bases in the US. These women were not given military status in wartime, but President Jimmy Carter recognized their military status in 1977.



Each of the women's groups had different entry requirements. The WAVES only accepted women between 20 and 36, while the WAC allowed women up to 50. Although women were given new opportunities and filled over 200 different kinds of non-combat roles, there was still segregation and racism in the groups. Initially, the WAC was the only women's organization that allowed African American women to serve and their number was limited to a 10% quota. This cap was set by the military to reflect the proportion of black civilians to the total U.S. population. After they gained entrance to the WAC, they often faced discrimination. Japanese American women also faced discrimination. They were barred from serving with the WAC until November, 1943 and the navy banned them from serving during wartime. Many other ethnic groups also volunteered for the forces including Native American and Chinese American women.

Women often had to fight negative portrayals of their involvement in the military. Many people questioned the women's character and morality. As a result, women were urged by military officials to maintain their "feminine" appearance by wearing makeup and nail polish.

The WAC was the only branch of the women's military that was allowed to send members overseas. As a result, WACs were involved in every theatre of war. When the war ended in 1945, the continued existence of women in the military was in question. In 1948, Congress passed the Women's Armed Services Integration Act, which established women as a permanent part of the military. Today, World War II servicewomen's contributions to the nation are remembered at the World War II Memorial and The Women in Military Service for America Memorial, both located in Washington, DC.

2018 Benton County Democrats' Officers & Committee Chairs

| <u>Position</u> | <u>Name</u> | <u>E-mail</u> | <u>Home #</u> |
|-------------------------|-----------------|--|---------------|
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