



Chelan-Douglas Counties
Republican Women's Club

Club Chatter

www.cdrwclub.org

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE:

Hello all you wonderful Republican women!

The past six months have been exciting for CDRW! We started out this year with a new Board of Directors and an open forum meeting in January to learn from you how to develop our club. In February we went to Olympia and joined other women from our state federation in meeting with our legislators and making a statement that "Republican Women are the life of the Party". Our guest speakers in March, April, May and June gave us insight into the purpose of our Party and educated us on how to accomplish our goals. Our monthly general meetings have been consistently attended by 50 to 60 Republican Women (and men) and our membership has grown to 97...a record for us and we're only half-way through the year! We're looking forward to our annual fundraiser on July 21st – a Mexican Fiesta. None of this success could be possible without the support and dedication of all you wonderful Republicans! We need to stay focused on our primary purpose...to advance the goals of the Republican Party and reclaim our nation in 2012. Our fundraisers provide the financial means to support our candidates and educate ourselves on how to be a strong "grass roots" influence that will make the difference in the 2012 election. It's my privilege to be a part of your magnificent energy!

Marge

JOIN THE PARTY

Viva Fiesta Time!

The Chelan-Douglas Republican Women invite you to join us for good food, entertainment and insightful conversation with our Republican friends.

Date: Thursday, July 21st
Time: 6:00-9:00 pm
Location: Cellar Café, 249 N. Mission, Wenatchee
Donation: \$55.00 per person
Attire: Casual and Festive!

Honored Guest: Tony Benegas
 State Chairman, WA Republican National Hispanic Assembly
 Vice-Chair, Republican National Hispanic Assembly

Mariachi Music
 Relieve some political frustration and take a whack at a donkey!

Raffle Items

RSVP by July 14th to:
info@cdrwclub.org or call
 Beth Hayes at 679-5530
 Marge Leighton at 264-1510
 Dee Drewry at 699-8080

Mail checks to:
 CDRW, P.O. Box 3817, Wenatchee, WA 98807

Thank you for supporting our annual fundraiser!

Plenty of parking across the street at Wells Fargo. Onsite handicap parking and access.

EVENTS:



Happy 4th of July!!!

- July 11** → CDRW General Meeting; Time: 11:15 am; Speaker: Jon Wyss, Government Affairs Director, Gebbers Farms. Topic: Immigration
- July 21** → CDRW Annual Fundraiser: "Mexican Fiesta"—Cellar Café, 249 N. Mission; Time: 6:00-9:00 pm
- AUGUST MEETING CANCELLED**
- August 16** → **Primary Election**
- Sept 6** → CDRW General Meeting; Time: 11:15 am; Speaker: Bill Cooper, Topic: Homeland Security. Meeting to be held in the **Red Lion Columbia Room (downstairs)**
- Sept 29-Oct 3** → NFRW 36th Biennial Convention, Kansas City, MO
- Satellite Group** → On summer hiatus



NEW MEMBERS:

Diane Charlton • Barbra Cowan
Nona Haberman • Patty Kozlowski
Kathleen Lafer • Jacqueline Lund
Laurie Miller • Vivian Norwood
Shirley Ramsey • Brenda Robison
Beverly Sandhop • June Waldbjorn
Deanna Walter • Maryanne Watkins

Please make sure to introduce yourself and make all of our new members feel welcome to CDRW!

OFFICERS:

President

Marjorie Leighton.....884-4417
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Dee Drewry

Webmaster & Newsletter Editor

COMMITTEE CHAIRS:

Standing:

Armed Forces/Homeland Security

—April Featherkile

Caring for America—Fred Simpson

Conformance—Shirley Schreiber

Fiduciary—Debbie Knutsen

Fundraising—Beth Hayes

Legislative—Mary Hunt

Nominations—Shirley Schreiber

Membership—Melissa Mathison

Programs—Shirley Leslie

Publicity—Dee Drewry

Special:

Awards—Shirley Schreiber

Chaplain—Judy Merz

Historian—Carrie Van Lith

Hospitality—Vicki Malloy

Librarian—Kathy Karney

MEMBERSHIP REPORT:

Members Paid	97
New Members (2011)	23
Associate Members	24

WHY I BECAME A REPUBLICAN:



My husband received a phone call one afternoon in early November, 1952, that there was to be a meeting of Republican women that night at the home of Okle Gensinger in East Wenatchee. I did NOT want to go. We had an eighteen-month old-son, and an eight-week-old son. The last thing I thought I wanted to attend was a Republican women's meeting. But, my husband, Robert A. Hensel, really wanted me to go.

Robert had been elected Republican Douglas County Prosecuting Attorney in September of 1950. He was building his law practice and he felt that his wife showing up at a Republican women's meeting would be desirable. So, I went.

I was a nominal Republican then. I had voted for Thomas Dewey in my first opportunity to vote in a presidential election, but that was mostly because of having married into Robert's very Republican family. I had grown up in Boise in a huge Irish family with Southern Democrat roots. Although I was an only child, my mother had seven siblings, all of whom lived in Boise with their growing families.

The first time I ever "worked" politics, I was six years old at a Democrat Picnic in Boise.

My Aunt Ida was running for Ada County School Superintendent. She gave me a handful of cards and told me to walk around the tables, give a card to each person, and tell them that my aunt was running for this job. She won, and that was a red letter year for Democrats!

Along with my aunt, her cousin, Homer Martin, was elected Ada County Prosecuting Attorney; our family candidate for governor, C. Ben Ross was victorious; and of course, Franklin Delano Roosevelt was elected President.

All during my childhood, the father of my dearest friend tried to explain to me over and over again, how detrimental were the policies that Roosevelt was having enacted. Years later, I understand what my friend's father was trying to explain to me in my youth.

So, I attended that meeting of Republican women with low enthusiasm that 1952 November night. As I recall there were probably twenty women there, all of them years older than I at 26. Unfortunately, I only remember a few of them: Okle Gensinger, Ruth Coe, Lois Sperline, Violet Waterhouse,

That meeting was actually called because the GOP State Committeewoman, Janet Tourtelotte, was coming to Wenatchee. She was an attractive, intelligent, exceedingly well spoken, impressive woman.

The environment in 1952 was hopeful for Republicans, for the USA had just elected Dwight Eisenhower, the war hero, as Republican President. However, forces seemed to lurk everywhere that would destroy our Republic. The Communists were perceived to be infiltrating the highest levels of government. We were deep in the Korean War, with our war prisoners being horribly treated. Fear was palpable in our land.

Janet Tourtelotte's message resounded with me. I remember her saying, and embellishing these words: "You say you don't have time for politics, that your PTA, your church and families leave you no time for anything else. I say to you, if you don't pay attention to and work for your country in politics, you will lose the opportunity to have the things that take your time today. Your first priority must be politics! No socialist government will care about your church, PTA nor family. Our very Republic is at risk!"

The women present that night listened thoughtfully to Janet, and agreed to form a Women's Republican Club. I do not recall if it was bi-county initially. Lois Sperline became the first president, and many of us agreed to help her.

Janet Tourtelotte "converted" me to being a Republican! I took her message seriously! For the next twenty-five years, I worked tirelessly on Douglas County, as well as 5th District (yes, in those days!) campaigns. Bob Rowe and I co-chaired Barry Goldwater's Douglas County efforts. I worked so hard for him that tears flowed copiously the night he was defeated. But, Barry won big time in Douglas County! And, "IN MY HEART, I (still) KNOW HE IS RIGHT!"

In 1974, Ross Heminger and I co-chaired Stewart Bledsoe's Douglas County campaign for 5th District Congressman. Again, we won hugely in Douglas County. I honestly do not remember who defeated him!

About then, I went to work full time and that diminished my time in politics, but the political interest never lags. The friends I have made and the people I have met in politics over the years have deeply enriched my life.

Jane K. Hensel



Having a big size group is great, but what matters the most to me is that we have a large amount of our current membership being active and promoting our group. I would like to offer the idea of a "movie night" to all of you and open it up to friends and anyone who wants to learn more about politics, history, economics, and so forth. I am a firm believer that movies have a way of getting the mind working and promoting action. There are many great films that have humor, insight, and best of all, facts that help us become more informed. Also, this a great opportunity to bring friends, or people that might not fully understand a lot of political concepts, because this is a great starting point.

I would appreciate your feedback of when would be a good time to meet, and any other questions you might have.

Thank you,
Melissa Mathison



OLD GLORY, OUR BELOVED NATIONAL ANTHEM...AND A LITTLE HISTORY:

THE WAR OF 1812:

Although its events inspired one of the nation's most famous patriotic songs, the War of 1812 is a relatively little-known war in American history. Despite its complicated causes and inconclusive outcome, the conflict helped establish the credibility of the young United States among other nations. It fostered a strong sense of national pride among the American people, and those patriotic feelings are reflected and preserved in the song we know today as the U.S. national anthem.

Britain's defeat at the 1781 Battle of Yorktown marked the conclusion of the American Revolution and the beginning of new challenges for a new nation. Not even three decades after the signing of the Treaty of Paris, which formalized Britain's recognition of the United States of America, the two countries were again in conflict. Resentment for Britain's interference with American international trade, combined with American expansionist visions, led Congress to declare war on Great Britain on June 18, 1812.

In the early stages of the war, the American Navy scored victories in the Atlantic and on Lake Erie, while Britain concentrated its military efforts on its ongoing war with France. But with the defeat of Emperor Napoleon's armies in April 1814, Britain turned its full attention to the war against an ill-prepared United States.

In 1814, about a week after the city of Washington had been badly burned, British troops moved up to the primary port at Baltimore Harbor in Maryland. Francis Scott Key visited the British fleet in the Harbor on September 13th to secure the release of Dr. William Beanes who had been captured during the Washington raid. The two were detained on the ship so as not to warn the Americans while the Royal Navy attempted to bombard Fort McHenry. At dawn on the 14th, Key noted that the huge American flag, which now hangs in the Smithsonian's American History Museum, was still waving and had not been removed in defeat. The sight inspired him to write a poem titled Defense of Fort McHenry.

The poem was eventually set to music that had originally been written by English composer John Stafford Smith for a piece titled "The Anacreontic Song". The end result was the inspiring song now considered the national anthem of the United States of America. It was accepted as such by public demand for the next century or so, but became even more accepted as the national anthem during the World Series of Baseball in 1917 when it was sung in honor of the brave armed forces fighting in the Great War. The World Series performance moved everyone in attendance, and after that it was repeated for every game. **Finally, on March 3, 1931, the American Congress proclaimed it as the national anthem, 116 years after it was first written.**

SYMBOLS OF A NEW NATION:

The American flag did not play a major role in the War of Independence. Most of the myths about the flag's importance during the Revolution—including the famous tale of Betsy Ross sewing the first flag for General Washington—emerged much later, after the Star-Spangled Banner had become the nation's most significant and cherished icon. At the time the American flag was created, it did not attract much attention from the general public; its primary function was to identify ships and forts. Ordinary Americans in the Revolutionary era turned to a variety of other symbols—the eagle, Lady Liberty, George Washington—to express their patriotism and define their national identity.

This would start to change during the War of 1812. Often referred to as the "Second War of Independence," the conflict inspired a fresh wave of patriotism in a generation too young to remember the Revolution. When Key declared that "our flag was still there," he fused the physical symbol of the nation with universal feelings of patriotism, courage, and resilience. By giving the flag a starring role in one of the most celebrated victories of the war, Francis Scott Key's song established a new prominence for the flag as an expression of national identity, unity, and pride. And by giving it a name—that Star-Spangled Banner—Key transformed the official emblem into something familiar and evocative, a symbol that Americans could connect with and claim as their own. The flag was no longer just an emblem of the nation; it became a representation of the country's values and the ideals for which it stands.

In the years since 1814, in times of celebration and crisis, pride and protest, people have raised the flag to express their ideas about what it means to be American.

Information from the Smithsonian



THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER:

Oh, say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, thro' the perilous fight
O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming.
And the rockets red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.
Oh, say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

On the shore dimly seen, thro' the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected, now shines on the stream;
'Tis the star-spangled banner: oh, long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion
A home and a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has wash'd out their foul footsteps' pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave,
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Oh, thus be it ever when free men shall stand,
Between their loved homes and the war's desolation;
Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the heav'n-rescued land
Praise the Power that has made and preserved us as a nation.
Then conquer we must, when our cause is just,
And this be our motto: "In God is our trust";
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave

Did you know there were four verses to our national anthem?

