Extending the Women’s Suffrage Centennial through 2021

What’s Happening    Statues & Memorials    Equality Day Resolution
Black Suffragists    2021 Honorees    Women’s History Forum

Women’s History Resource Catalog Inside
I marched in my first feminist demonstration on the historically significant date of August 26, 1970 – the fiftieth anniversary of the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment – as a college student newly awakened to the powerful ideas of modern feminism and the excitement of women’s history. Suffrage has been part of my life ever since. Probably earlier than most, I fixated my eye on the upcoming centennial in 2020, hoping to be part of a larger national conversation about questions of citizenship, gender, and voting. Things didn’t work out quite as I had expected.

Feminism Front and Center

First, the election of Donald Trump in 2016 robbed feminists of the chance to celebrate the centennial of the Nineteenth Amendment with our first woman president. Then the planning suffered a second blow when the global pandemic caused by COVID-19 upended so many of the activities planned to mark the event. Nevertheless, we persisted. Around the country there was a robust agenda of virtual events, symposia, and commemoration that allowed the public at large to engage in the vital historical questions raised by the long suffrage struggle and make connections to our contemporary political landscape.

Ironically the very election of Donald Trump that deprived us of the chance to celebrate with President Hillary Rodham Clinton at the White House also created a political climate where questions of feminism, women’s political activism, and voting rights were very much front and center. It was not hard to get audiences to draw parallels between the suffrage struggle and contemporary movements for social change.

An Ongoing Struggle

As a historian I was privileged to be part of many of these events. During my time on the suffrage hustings, I was able to share with audiences the powerful stories of those women – and men – who were part of the long fight to win the right to vote. “Why haven’t I heard this history before?” was a refrain I encountered time and again.

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I was also able to point out how incomplete the legacy of the Nineteenth Amendment was, especially for African American women and other women of color, an equally important takeaway point. I would always conclude my talks by pointing out that feminism is an ongoing struggle and it will always be necessary. And the women’s suffrage movement is an important part of that story.

Even without the disruptions caused by the pandemic, extending the commemoration of the centennial of the Nineteenth Amendment into 2021 and beyond makes sense. The questions and lessons this history raises don’t have an expiration date. They remain timely and compelling. I very much look forward to joining with the National Women’s History Alliance to keep this conversation going.

Susan Ware is the Honorary Women’s Suffrage Centennial Historian at Radcliffe’s Schlesinger Library. She is the editor of the Library of America anthology American Women’s Suffrage: Voices from the Long Struggle for the Vote, 1776-1965 (2020).
Celebrating Women’s History Throughout 2021

2021 is a year full of hope and promise that offers us an extended opportunity to celebrate what women accomplished one hundred years ago and ever since. When the pandemic hit in March 2020, many plans for celebrating the women’s suffrage centennial - exhibits, performances and events of every kind - had to be cancelled, often after years of preparation. Now, to make up for lost time, many groups have extended suffrage celebrations through 2021.

A Year to be Proud of

2020 was a very difficult year and yet a year to be proud of. Despite the impact of the pandemic, Americans throughout the country paid tribute to the dedicated suffragists who won Votes for Women 100 years ago. By the end of the year, there had not only been thousands of both live and virtual centennial events but also the election of the first woman as Vice-President of the United States. Women’s history, a central part of American history, was written before our eyes.

Throughout the year, the National Women’s History Alliance played an important role. We supported the Rose Parade centennial float, serving as fiscal sponsor for that and for the Women’s Vote Centennial Initiative. We convened a National Networking Conference in January and published “Women Win the Vote,” our third gazette aimed at building interest in the centennial.

Heralding Women’s Achievements

The Alliance also created lists of state groups, catalogs of centennial merchandise and updates on events throughout the country. These efforts supported established and new groups, artists and many other individuals and helped keep the suffrage centennial visible in a difficult time.

Now we plan a year heralding women’s achievements today as well as 100 years ago. This year’s theme, Valiant Women of the Vote - Refusing to Be Silenced, emphasizes the resilience of multicultural women working for the vote both in the suffrage movement and later. Women’s largely unheralded accomplishments are what the NWHA has celebrated for 40 years.

Women’s history is something happening today, a current and ongoing source of inspiration and power. It is an overlooked part of our national history that has a chance to come forward now and shine as never before.
MAKE WOMEN’S LIVES VISIBLE IN 2021

Plan or Join a Parade

The Women’s Suffrage Centennial Float in the Pasadena Rose Parade, January 1, 2020

If we are lucky enough to have 4th of July Parades in 2021, please join one and bring the spirit of the suffrage movement to a larger crowd. If not the 4th of July then on August 26th have your own hometown parade in honor of the 101st anniversary of women in the United States winning the vote. Once it is safe, let’s bring the celebratory spirit of women’s history to our communities by decorating cars and dressing as suffragist or other women in history. Maybe the local high school marching band would like to participate.

Throughout the world, millions watched the Rose Parade on January 1, 2020, as the float that launched the Centennial celebration of women in the United States winning the right to vote came into view. The crowds cheered as Years of Hope, Years of Courage – the

Women’s Suffrage Centennial Rose Parade Float – began the 5½ mile route. Right behind the float was a contingent of 100 contemporary suffragist all dressed in white in rows of ten.

On the float were the descendants of suffragists including Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Ida B. Wells and Frederick Douglass. The magnificent, flower covered float was over 50 feet long and featured a 20-foot tall Statue of Liberty covered in eucalyptus leaves.

The vibrant, colorful float won the Theme Award for best representing the parade’s theme of hope.

Alice Paul organized a parade for suffrage through Washington D.C. on March 3, 1913, one day before the inauguration of President Woodrow Wilson. The parade hosted 8,000 participants, nine marching bands, 20 floats, and a performance in front of the Treasury Building.

This Sonoma County, California, parade (left) on March 10, 1979, helped launch what would become the National Women’s History Project/Alliance. It was a county-wide event which included a local junior high school band.
Members of Long Beach Suffrage 100 launched their centennial effort on August 24, 2019, under artist Dina Saadi’s vibrant mural that reflects both the boldness and serious purpose that marked centennial celebrations throughout the country. Photo by Jose Cordon.

### 2021 HIGHLIGHTS

**An Extended Celebration of Votes for Women**

**Free Women’s Suffrage Centennial Resources**

The National Women’s History Alliance published “Women Win the Vote” in 2020 as well as several updates and catalogs to prepare for and popularize the women’s suffrage centennial. Each publication is full of news, articles, links to resources and more, and is available on our homepage under the tab Centennial Events (nationalwomenshistoryalliance.org). The list of groups organized for the centennial in each state is in the Centennial Update, August-16-22 pdf and in the Gift Idea Catalog.

We are excited to have an additional year to celebrate the Women’s Suffrage Centennial, which features many events and celebrations that had to be postponed last year. While there were wonderful live events that did happen in 2020, including the Rose Parade Float and the Central Park statue unveiling, many plans and projects had to be cancelled or delayed. Many have now been rescheduled but check ahead to confirm.

Women skydivers still plan to jump for a Guinness record. With colorful flags and flares, Project 19 jumpers were a dramatic presence at several centennial celebrations. The record setting parachute jump attempt is now set for Fall 2021 (brokenrecords.world). The Centennial Motorcycle Ride to Washington D.C. has also been rescheduled for July 31-August 20, 2021 (centennialride.com).

A number of ambitious suffrage-related efforts are still in the works, including the television series based on Elaine Weiss’ book, “The Woman’s Hour,” lighting up Mt. Rushmore with women’s images (lookuptoher.com), and Shaina Taub’s Broadway musical, The Suffragists. However, once discovered.
women’s history isn’t going away, so there should be plenty of time for these creations as well as many others.

There were centennial exhibits, often multiple ones, in nearly every state and most went online as much as possible. You can still view many. Museums, libraries, historical societies and state government all paid tribute to women’s achievement. Since the suffrage movement was based in the states, this fresh attention uncovered new information, forgotten local leaders, and a largely unknown part of our national history.

Recognizing the centennial in 2021 as well as 2020 increases our chances of engaging the public and pays fitting tribute to these women and what they accomplished. Events and celebrations of women’s political involvement will continue through this year and beyond. 2023 is the centennial of the introduction of the Equal Rights Amendment and ideas are already being discussed.

Here are a few examples and highlights of plans for the year, particularly from many state suffrage centennial groups. Each of the websites referenced offers a wealth of resources, attractions, links and new information; many have short films, slide shows, videos, calendars and newsletters to keep you informed. They are all worth exploring. See the Free Centennial Resources box (page 5) for a list of state centennial sites.

Celebrations in the States

Centennial activists in Massachusetts (suffrage100MA.org) just launched their “1000 Classrooms Initiative” to identify teachers who will screen and discuss their new educational film, The Fight for Women’s Suffrage: Looking Back, Marching Forward, which highlights overlooked women of color. The group maintains a fine website, continues to place historical markers outside suffrage sites, shares women’s history on social media, and has big plans for the year.

The Maryland Women’s Heritage Center in Baltimore has a new home (mdwomensheritagecenter.org) as well as a vibrant website with downloadable panels celebrating “Valiant Maryland Women,” a traveling suffrage exhibit and more. The Center opened the year with a panel on “The Next 100 Years: Continuing the Work of Our Maryland Foremothers.” There’s also a new Maryland Museum of Women’s History in Centreville whose first exhibit was “Enslavement to Emancipation: Voices Not Heard,” (marylandmuseumofwomenshistory.org).

Tennessee’s group (tnwoman100) has an ongoing Commemoration at the Parthenon and the exhibit “Ratified! Tennessee Women and the Right to Vote” on their 2021 calendar. In Michigan, the Greater Grand Rapids Women’s History Council (ggrwhc.org) offers a fine Digital History Exhibit on suffrage in the state and a new “Women Who Ran” electoral history of 47 women who ran for public office in Grand Rapids between 1887 and 1920.

Arkansas Heritage (arkansasheritage.com) is featuring their series “Sandwiching in History,” virtual noon-time tours of significant state sites, and a series of “Suffrage in Sixty Seconds” radio spots. Florida’s Centennial Commission’s website offers “Suffrage Tea Time,” a virtual monthly series of informative interviews, lectures, and discussions (floridasuffrage100.org).

North Carolina (ncder.gov) has an educational online interactive exhibit, “She Changed the World: North Carolina Women Breaking Barriers,” and other suffrage resources. The Museum of the American Revolution (amrevmuseum.org) in Philadelphia is having a virtual exhibit to April 25, 2021, “When Women Lost the Vote: A Revolutionary Story, 1776-1807.”

In Iowa, there are plans for an original musical, The Suffragist, July 16-18 in Cedar Falls, postponed from last
Vision2020 celebrated the centennial with a SHE Leads Road Rally, a motorcade from Philadelphia to Seneca Falls and back in October.

year (suffragistmusical.com). Iowa’s 19th Amendment Centennial group, whose motto is “Hard Won, Not Done,” had to suspend in-person events, but online, they offer a fascinating variety of learning resources including a curriculum designed for Grades 9-12 based on Iowa Social Studies Standards. They also have two suffrage wagon replicas they loan out, (19thamendment-centennial.org).

**Profiles and New Curriculum**

Utah’s accomplished centennial group “Better Days 2020” (betterdays2020.com) has developed suffrage curriculum for elementary schools tied to the Utah Core State Standards. They also offer two suffrage wagon replicas they loan out, (19thamendment-centennial.org).

Rhode Island (shallnotbedenied.org) is helping Girl Scouts earn a 19th Amendment Centennial Patch through July and is also hosting an Archiving Workshop. The website has great links, a timeline and other educational materials.

**Kentucky** (Kentuckywomensuffrageproject.org) offers profiles of state suffragists, videos, teaching resources, a Student Activity book and more. An inspired site for educators teaching engaged civics is What Is a Vote Worth? (whatisavoteworth.org).

The wealth of new resources is astonishing. New research and original source material will be indispensable in writing the full story of the national drive for Votes for Women and the importance of suffragists in each state.

The national grassroots organization, 2020 Women’s Vote Centennial Initiative (2020Centennial.org), will continue to offer its expansive website and calendar of events. Also, check Vision 2020 (drexel.edu/vision2020) and the National Women’s History Alliance for events, information and support.

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Many national and governmental organizations offer special suffrage resources, like the Library of Congress, the Schlesinger Library, and the National Organization for Women, which has a poster set of 100 voting rights activists (now.org/sisters-of-suffrage).

The federally funded Women’s Suffrage Centennial Commission ceased operation in December but left a record of events along with an archived website (womenvote100.org). A Legacy video, Reflecting on the Suffrage Centennial, and an Agency Report highlight creative projects throughout the country.

The National Park Service (nps.gov/subjects/womenshistory/19th-amendment) has a series of very informative suffrage articles by scholars plus the collection of essays from the Centennial Commission, “On Their Shoulders: The Radical Stories of Women’s Fight for the Vote.” The National Portrait Gallery also offers a set of ten downloadable “A Portrait of Persistence” thematic posters with an exhibition handbook and user guide, (sites.si.edu/s/topic/0TO1Q000000cZgKWUA/votes-for-women-a-portrait-of-persistence).


The League of Women Voters (lwv.org), which grew directly out of the suffrage movement, is one consistent contact in every state. Over 700 chapters stay active as reliable sources for news and events. One new effort to involve young women is The Voter Girl Project.

The Alice Paul Institute in New Jersey (alicepaul.org), which has just added a series of educational videos on its Youtube channel, has agreed to officially preserve the legacy of the historic National Woman’s Party, co-founded by Alice Paul. The API has received the right to use the NWP name for future programs, some possibly in
grams, some possibly in Washington D.C. The Library of Congress and the National Park Service already received NWP collections.

New Films on Women’s Suffrage

Several states, like Tennessee, produced their own centennial films or worked with local filmmakers to create programs like the Iowa PBS film, Carrie Chapman Catt: Warrior for Women.

Finding Justice: The Untold Story of Women’s Fight for the Vote is a 19-minute documentary just produced by the Justice Bell Foundation in Pennsylvania. They also funded a Justice Bell replica as a public art project (justicebell.org).

The 19th Amendment: A Woman’s Right to Vote is the Annenberg Center’s award-winning video (Annenberg publicpolicycenter.org).

Without a Whisper — Konnon:Kwe is a new documentary film by Katsitsionni Fox on how Indigenous women influenced early suffragists in their fight for freedom and equality, featuring Mohawk Bear Clan Mother Louise Herne and professor Sally Roesch Wagner (withoutawhisperfilm.com).

Into Light is a dramatic 13-minute film, now streaming on Amazon Prime, featuring a powerful portrayal by Amy Walker of suffragist Inez Milholland’s last speech in Los Angeles (intolight official.com). Los Angeles-based Wild West Women, who made the inspiring documentary, Inez Milholland ~ Forward into Light, continues to present films and lead discussions about historical women (wildwest women.org).

Recent & Upcoming Books

Look for new books throughout the year, including these recent and upcoming titles:

“A Vote for Women,” a beautifully illustrated coffee table book produced by St. James House in London with the Women Vote Centennial Initiative,

“One Woman, One Vote,” an expanded second edition with incisive essays by a multitude of scholars,

“We Demand: The Suffrage Road Trip,” Anne Gass’ fictionalized version of Sara Bard Field’s cross-country journey as seen by the unheralded Swedish women who drove her,

“Bohemians West: Free Love, Family, and Radicals in Twentieth Century America,” Sherry L. Smith’s portrait of western suffragist Sara Bard Field and poet CES Wood,

“Unceasing Militant: The Life of Mary Church Terrell,” a new biography by Alison M. Parker,

“An Unfinished Revolution: Edna Buckman Kearns and the Struggle for Women’s Rights,” a finely-tuned and delightful family memoir, with photographs, by granddaughter and long-time activist Marguerite Kearns.

New York suffragist and journalist Edna Buckman Kearns.

“Pioneering the Vote: The Untold Story of Suffragists in Utah and the West” by Neylan McBaine and “A Simple Justice: Kentucky Women Fight for the Vote” by Melanie Beals Goan.

New state books include “Pioneering the Vote: The Untold Story of Suffragists in Utah and the West” by Neylan McBaine and “A Simple Justice: Kentucky Women Fight for the Vote” by Melanie Beals Goan.

Women’s Fight for the Vote Centennial talk with author Elaine Weiss and Hillary Clinton, on youtube.com.

The Suffragists, a musical by Shaina Taub, is discussed and two songs are performed in a NY Times special on youtube.com.

The Battle for the Ballot, composer Stacy Garrop’s 16-minute symphonic work features quotes from American suffragists plus an interview, cabrillomusic.org/2020-season.

A Suffrage Centennial Playlist of 90 rousing songs assembled by Joyce Rouse, earthmama.org/her-story.

American Journalism’s Suffrage and the Media website offers links to books, articles, film clips, interviews and much more, suffrageand themedia.org.

She Resisted: Strategies of Suffrage, an interactive presentation with great visuals, related to The Vote PBS Special, www.pbs.org/wgbh/american experience/features/vote-she-resisted.

UNLADYLIKE2020 has films profiling diverse and little-known American women from the early 20th century and today who follow in their footsteps. Visit their resource-rich website, unladylile2020.com.

The Crisis: A Record of Darker Races, founded by W.E.B. DuBois in 1910, was the magazine of the newly-formed NAACP, now digitized – go to the source, www.modjourn.org.

Women and Social Movements has generated hundreds of profiles and writings of both White and Black suffragists at documents.alexanderstreet.com/VOTESforWOMEN.

WEAR Organization works to increase recognition of women’s history in middle and high schools in Fairfax County, Virginia (w-e-a-r.org).
When It Came to Votes for Women

Men Made a Difference

Learn about the inspiring example of men backing women and working together for justice and equal rights. This is a story men of every age should know and take pride in. Understand how the bold actions that women took to win the vote were supported by many brave and farsighted men despite intense pressure from other men.

Named one of the "Five Best Books" on the Subject by The Wall Street Journal

Readers' responses to "Winning the Vote"
from Amazon reviews (5 out of 5 stars)

“A must have” • “A pleasure to read and hard to put down”
“Outstanding and unparalleled” • “A really fine volume”
“An excellent resource for our home library” • “A visual feast”
“A volume to be treasured” • “In a class by itself”

Winning the Vote features hundreds of photographs, illustrations and editorial cartoons from the time.

Winning the Vote
The Triumph of the American Woman Suffrage Movement
by Robert P. J. Cooney, Jr.

Reviews and more at www.AmericanGraphicPress.com Order from the nwha1980.org NWHA STORE
Women’s Equality Week

On August 18, 1920, the Votes for Women Amendment was ratified by the state of Tennessee, the last state needed for ratification. Certified on August 26, 1920, it became the 19th Amendment to the Constitution. In 1973 Congress recognized the important historic event by designating August 26th as “Women’s Equality Day.” In 2021, we want to expand Women’s Equality Day to Women’s Equality Week from the day of ratification day - August 18th to the day of certification day - August 26, culminating the week by having Women’s Equality Day, August 26th recognized as a national holiday. Please join us.

It’s Time to Update the National Calendar

This is a Call to Action to recognize Equality Day, August 26, as a national holiday.

We are entering a new chapter in American history, 100 years after passage of the 19th Amendment, and the National Women’s History Alliance wants to make sure that multicultural women have a prominent place on the new national calendar.

As we reevaluate the values and institutions we hold dear, rejecting racism and white male supremacy, we need to create new holidays and ways to promote the society we want to see flourish. The contributions of those who have been excluded can now be included and honored.

Therefore, we call on individuals and collective bodies throughout the country to pass this Resolution to make August 26 a national holiday.

The first step for a significant date to become a national holiday is for people to observe it themselves, every year, regardless of official sanction.

The NWHA calls on individuals, businesses, civic and nonprofit bodies, city and county boards and state legislatures to celebrate Women’s Equality Day annually and to officially adopt this Resolution to make it a national holiday that honors American women.

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Proposing August 26 as a National Holiday

**Downloadable Petition available at nwha1980.org**

To measure the success of this effort, please email the names and locations of organizations, businesses, nonprofits or legislative bodies who have officially adopted this Resolution to nwhp1980@gmail.com. We will acknowledge them on our website.

**WHEREAS,** there is no national holiday that recognizes women and their many contributions to American life.

**WHEREAS,** the women of the United States have historically been treated as second-class citizens and have often been denied the full rights and privileges, public or private, legal or institutional, which are available to male citizens of the United States; and

**WHEREAS,** the women of the United States have united to assure that these rights and privileges are available to ALL citizens equally, and

**WHEREAS,** the women of the United States have designated August 26, the anniversary date of the certification of the Nineteenth Amendment, which culminated a 72-year, non-violent campaign to extend the right to vote to women, as a symbol of the continued fight for equal rights; and

**WHEREAS,** the women of the United States are to be commended and supported in their organizations and activities,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that

Women’s Equality Day commemorating that day in 1920, on which the women of America won their right to vote will be recognized and celebrated as an opportunity to continue to work for equal rights for ALL citizens.

National Women’s History Alliance
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ERA Update

The Equal Rights Amendment is a proposed amendment to the United States Constitution designed to guarantee equal legal rights for all American citizens regardless of sex. It seeks to end the legal distinctions between men and women in terms of divorce, property, employment, and other matters.

Three-State Strategy: Bills to remove the time limit of seven years that had been imposed on the ERA’s ratification process and declare it complete when three-fourths (38) of the states ratify, thereby retaining the existing 35 state ratifications as viable.

Legislation is pending in Congress to remove any time limit on the ERA ratification. For more information contact www.equalrightsamendment.org.

“Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.”
**Valiant Women of the Vote 2021 Honorees**

**Lucy Burns**  
1879 – 1966  
*American Woman Suffrage Activist*  
Lucy Burns was an American suffragist and women’s rights advocate. Burns left her studies at Vassar College to join the British suffrage movement as a member of the Women’s Social and Political Union (WSPU). During her time overseas, Burns perfected her suffrage protest tactics. Burns returned to the U.S. to continue the fight for women’s suffrage. Upon her return she joined the National Women’s Suffrage Association (NAWSA) before forming the more militant, Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage with fellow suffragist Alice Paul.

**Carrie Chapman Catt**  
1859 – 1947  
*American Woman Suffrage Activist*  
Carrie Chapman Catt was an activist from Iowa who advocated for suffrage during the second generation of suffragists. Catt was trained in political activism under Susan B. Anthony and played a pivotal role in helping women gain the vote. In 1900, Catt succeeded Susan B. Anthony as President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA). Catt worked tirelessly on a national level to support suffrage. Catt worked with politicians at the state and national level including, Woodrow Wilson who did not support Women’s Suffrage. Catt was a relevant lobbyist and by 1918, Wilson was in support of suffrage which led to the passing of the 19th amendment in 1920.

**Wilhelmina Kekelaoakalaninui Widemann Dowsett**  
1861 – 1929  
*Founder of the National Women’s Equal Suffrage Association of Hawai’i*  
Wilhelmina Kekelaoakalaninui Widemann Dowsett was a fierce advocate for the enfranchisement of all women. After the forced annexation of Hawai’i, suffragists from the mainland saw an opportunity for the newly acquired United States territory to grant women the right to vote. In 1899, members of the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) wrote the “Hawaiian Appeal”, asking Congress to give Hawaiian women the right to vote. Later, Dowsett founded the National Women’s Equal Suffrage Association of Hawai’i (WE-SAH) and led the efforts to enfranchise the women of her island.

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**Valiant Women of the Vote Refusing to Be Silenced Luncheon**

On Saturday, August 21, 2021 our 2021 Honoree luncheon will be held at the Hamilton Restaurant located at 600 14th St NW, Washington, DC 20005.

All 2021 Honorees will be acknowledged with a video presentation.

Terry Ao Minnis, Eleanor Holmes Norton, Maria Teresa Kumar, and Edith Mayonwill receive the Valiant Women of the Vote Award.

We hope that our Honorees will speak for 5 to 10 minutes.

A VICTORY as important as women winning the right to vote deserves an extended celebration. That’s why the National Women’s History Alliance is leading the drive to celebrate women’s historic achievements throughout 2021.

In recognition of the ongoing celebrations of the centennial of the 19th Amendment, we are honoring women from the original suffrage movement as well as 20th and 21st century women who have continued the struggle (fighting against poll taxes, literacy tests, voter roll purges, and other more contemporary forms of voter suppression) to ensure voting rights for all.

The National Women’s History Alliance is determined that the important roles of multicultural suffragists and voting rights activists continue to be recognized and honored. We refuse to allow their voices to be silenced, even by a pandemic. Since we were unable to recognize last year’s 2020 Honorees, we are honoring them in 2021.
Puerto Rican Feminist

She was one of Rico’s first feminist named an honor- was also recognized sal geography. Duprey showed a gift element and second- ersity of Puerto Rico cate in elementary and secondary school teaching. Duprey teaching. Duprey and was named an phi. Duprey was also and by the age of 13 of the University of Puerto Rico 1853 – 1933

Suffragist and Co- founder of the University of Puerto Rico

Ana Roqué de Dupre- also known as “Flor del Valle” (Flower of the Valley), was educated in elementary and secondary school teaching. Dupre- showed a gift for writing at a very young age and by the age of 13 had written a textbook on universal geography. Dupre- was also recognized for her insight into astronomy and was named an honorary member of the Paris Society o Astronomers. In 1893 she founded Puerto Rico’s first feminist newspaper, La Mujer [Woman].

She was one of the founders of the Puerto Rican Feminist League and utilized her talents as a writer to gain public support for the cause of women’s suffrage.

Elizabeth Piper Ensley

1847-1919

Educator and African- American suffragist

Elizabeth Piper Ensley was a cham- pion of the Woman Suffrage Movement and became a leading activist in the Civil Rights Movement. Ensley lived in Washington, D.C and was a professor at Howard University. She moved to Boston and continued to teach and helped to build a library.

After a move to Colorado, Ensley became a reporter for the, “Women’s Era”, a newsletter that is affiliated with the National Association of Colored Women (NACW). Even though women in Colorado had won the right to vote in 1893, suffragists continued to push for a national women’s suffrage amendment. To educate women of color on how to vote and why they should vote, Ensley founded the Colored Women’s Republic Club.

Marie Foster

1917 –2003

Civil Rights Leader

Marie Foster was born in rural Wilcox County, Alabama. Because of the overt and non- ending racism Marie Foster faced daily, she became a courageous and unrelenting leader in the Civil Rights Movement during the 1960s.

On Sunday, March 7, 1965 a nonviolent voting rights march was scheduled to walk the 54 miles from Selma to Montgomery, the state capitol. The 600 marchers got only as far as the Edmund Pettus Bridge, when state and local lawmen attacked the marchers with billy clubs and tear gas and drove them back into Selma.

Foster was one of the marchers and because the brutality of her beating was captured on film, she came to embody the challenges the protesters faced.

Dr. Mabel Ping-Hua Lee

1896-1966

Suffragist, Member of the Women’s Political Equality League

Mabel Ping Hua Lee was born in 1896 in Guangzhou, China. Lee emigrated to the United States and attended Barnard College and Columbia University. Upon earning her Ph.D. in economics in 1921, she became the first woman to obtain a PhD. from Columbia University.

Lee believed that achieving the right for women to vote, was an important step for both American and Chinese women. At the age of 16, she participated in the 1912 suffrage parade in New York, where she helped lead the parade while on horseback. Lee was a member of the Women’s Political Equality League and in 1915 gave an important speech titled, “China’s Submerged Half.”

Virginia Louisa Minor

1824 – 1894

American Women Suffrage Activist

Virginia Louisa Minor was a courageous activist who took an active role in founding the Wom- en Suffrage Association of Missouri. It was the first organization in the United States to focus on the women’s rights, even predating the National Woman’s Suffrage Association (NWSA) founded by Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

Minor made a notable impact on the NWSA in 1869 by proposing a legal stratagem for quickly attaining suffrage. She argued simply, that the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution implicitly guaranteed the franchise to women. The association adopted her argument and used it widely.
Maria Teresa Kumar
CEO, Voto Latino

Maria Teresa Kumar is a Hispanic American political rights and voting rights activist. Kumar was born in Bogota, Colombia and grew up in Sonoma, California. She attended college at Harvard’s Kennedy University School of Government and the University of California Davis.

Kumar witnessed first-hand how Latinos lack access to services in California. Kumar recognized that technology was a powerful tool to connect young voters to the vital information they needed to stay politically conscious. In 2004, Voto Latino was founded and Kumar became the president and CEO of the non-profit, non-partisan organization that was to increase voter registration in Hispanic and Latino communities. With Kumar as president, Voto Latino has registered over a quarter million voters.

Eleanor Holmes Norton
Civil Rights Leader, Congressperson, Lawyer and Organizer

Eleanor Holmes Norton is a civil rights leader and political organizer. Her work on voting rights dates back to the 1960s and continues today. Norton earned a bachelor’s degree from Antioch College and master’s and law degrees from Yale University. She currently serves as the Congressional Representative for the District of Columbia. Norton became active in the civil rights and voting rights movements as a college student. She was an organizer for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and participated in Mississippi Freedom Summer, a campaign to register the state’s disenfranchised African American citizens to vote, in 1964.

Terry Ao Minnis
Senior Director of the Census and Voting Programs, Asian Americans Advancing Justice

Terry Ao Minnis is a voting rights activist who has dedicated her career to fight for the right to equal access to the ballot. Minnis attended the University of Chicago where she earned her bachelor’s degree in economics. She then continued her education at American University’s Washington College of Law where she received her law degree. She is a key leader on campaigns reauthorizing the Voting Rights Act and has written numerous articles and amicus briefs in support of voting rights.

Terry Ao Minnis is fighting for civil rights and empowering Asian Americans to create a more just America for all.

Edith Mayo
Suffrage Historian, Women’s History Movement Activist

Edith Mayo is a historian of the women’s suffrage movement and an activist of the women’s history movement. She is the current curator Emerita for Political History at the Smithsonian National Museum of American History. Mayo has dedicated her career to making women’s history more accessible and inclusive and to making sure women receive balanced representation in museums. She is well known and widely respected for her work in documenting African American suffragist history.

Mayo began her career at a time when women’s history was largely ignored by historians. A Mayo’s work and dedication to the women’s history movement is visible throughout her 40-year career with the Smithsonian.
The National Women's History Alliance is proud to list our 2021 Partners who share our goal of recognizing the importance and historic achievements of multicultural American women. Each Partner, in their own way, is raising the visibility and celebrating the diversity of women’s efforts and is helping to build the Women’s History Alliance. The NWHA has served as the hub for women’s history for 40 years and is now expanding our role in the 21st century as an active national center for women’s history groups and resources.

Our goal is to connect the many individuals, projects, educational institutions and professionals interested in promoting women's history with each other. The number of grassroots organizations that recognized the Suffrage Centennial is dazzling and many are continuing. We all agree that we want to secure the progress we’ve made this past year and ensure that women are never again overlooked in American history.

To build a solid Women’s History Alliance and learn from the work of others, we encourage you to visit the websites of our 2021 Partners. Every one offers unique links to information and resources. Visit them on social media and join their mailing lists so you can keep up with what’s being accomplished. Each 2021 Partner has a direct link on our website.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Justice Bell Foundation</strong>'s mission is to educate, inspire and mobilize current and future voters. With programs for schools and organizations, a film about the women's suffrage movement, and a replica Justice Bell.</th>
<th>Neon Exchange is a female focused co-workspace and event center focused on making a positive impact in the community one person at a time. <a href="http://www.theneonexchange.com">www.theneonexchange.com</a></th>
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<td><strong>Kate Stevenson</strong> Brings to life historic and contemporary role models through music and performance to inspire, educate, and engage a new generation of leaders. <a href="http://www.katecampbellstevenson.com">www.katecampbellstevenson.com</a></td>
<td><strong>New Sage Press</strong> is an independent book publisher based in Oregon. We have been publishing nonfiction books since 1985, committed to quality in content and production. <a href="http://www.newsagepress.com">www.newsagepress.com</a></td>
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<td><strong>League of Women Voters of Sonoma County</strong> is devoted to the informed and active participation of citizens in government through voter education and advocacy. Join us as we celebrate 101 years of empowering people to create a more perfect democracy. <a href="http://www.lwvsonomoa.org">www.lwvsonomoa.org</a></td>
<td><strong>Nicole Evelina</strong> is an author of stories about strong women from history and today, including historical fiction and non-fiction that bring the lives of little-known women to light. nicoleevelina.com</td>
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<td><strong>Marguerite Kearns</strong> Newly released UNFINISHED REVOLUTION about my grandparents and family - a model of a memoir about regular people in the early US women’s rights movement. <a href="http://www.Unfinished-Revolution.com">www.Unfinished-Revolution.com</a></td>
<td><strong>October Rose Productions</strong> celebrates the ordinary and extraordinary lives of women throughout history whose voices may have been omitted or silenced. Currently commemorating Women’s Suffrage in the virtual (or live, post COVID-19) production <a href="http://www.lindasongs.com/Suffrage">www.lindasongs.com/Suffrage</a></td>
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<td><strong>Maryland Federation of Business and Professional Women</strong> (BPW/MD)’s mission is to achieve equity and economic self-sufficiency for all women in the workplace through advocacy, education, and information. bpwmaryland.org</td>
<td><strong>Pennsylvania Affiliate Chapter of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women Clubs</strong> NFBPWC helps develop the business, professional and leadership potential of women on all levels through education, advocacy, networking, and mentoring. <a href="http://www.facebook.com/groups/671796126783219/">www.facebook.com/groups/671796126783219/</a>?</td>
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<td><strong>Maryland NOW Sandy Bell</strong> Maryland NOW’s mission is to work to eliminate discrimination and harassment in the workplace, schools, the justice system, and all other sectors of society. <a href="http://www.marylandnow.org">www.marylandnow.org</a></td>
<td><strong>Poetry Matters Project</strong>’s mission is to build community connections through collaboration under the guise of poetry. Looking forward to the celebration! <a href="http://www.poetymattersproject.org">www.poetymattersproject.org</a></td>
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<td><strong>Maryland Women’s Heritage Center</strong>’s mission is to preserve the past, understand the present, and shape the future by recognizing, respecting and transmitting the experiences and contributions of Maryland women and girls. <a href="http://www.mdwomensheritagecenter.org">www.mdwomensheritagecenter.org</a></td>
<td><strong>Social Concerns of Atlanta Friends Meeting</strong> encourages and supports individual members and attendees in their social concerns. Leads plans and organizes the Meeting’s social outreach. atlantaquakers.org</td>
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<td><strong>Matilda Joslyn Gage Foundation</strong> is dedicated to educating, especially through the use of dialogue, current and future generations about Gage’s work and its power to drive contemporary social change. <a href="http://www.matildajoslyngage.org">www.matildajoslyngage.org</a></td>
<td><strong>SOS: Sisters of Suffrage</strong> is a collaborative of diverse women’s organizations in Central Florida dedicated to the multicultural celebration of women’s suffrage through programs, education and materials. Contact through Facebook or <a href="mailto:sistersofsuffrage@gmail.com">sistersofsuffrage@gmail.com</a></td>
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<td><strong>National Center on Domestic and Sexual Violence</strong> (NCSV) offers consulting, training and advocacy on issues relating to domestic violence and sexual abuse <a href="http://www.ncdv.org/ncd_linksdisab">www.ncdv.org/ncd_linksdisab</a></td>
<td>**Sienna Foothills Unitarian Universalist’s mission is to build a beloved community that reflects diversity as we nourish the spirit, care for the earth and inspire acts of peace and justice. <a href="http://www.mysfuu.org">www.mysfuu.org</a></td>
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<td><strong>National Council of Negro Women, Inc.</strong> Its mission is to lead, advocate for, and empower women of African descent, their families and communities. <a href="http://www.ncnw.org">www.ncnw.org</a></td>
<td><strong>Suffrage100MA</strong> is continuing to work to obtain final approval for markers for women suffragist in Massachusetts. Our 100 Classroom Initiative provides college professors, high school and middle school teachers with women’s history materials. suffrage100ma.org</td>
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<td><strong>National Women’s History Museum</strong> Founded in 1996, the NWMM is the nation’s only and most recognized women’s history museum dedicated to uncovering, interpreting, and celebrating women’s diverse contributions to society. <a href="http://www.nwhm.org">www.nwhm.org</a></td>
<td><strong>The Schlesinger Library</strong> of the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study holds the finest collection of resources for research on the history of women in America. All researchers are welcome to use the collection. <a href="http://www.radcliffe.harvard.edu/schlesinger-library">www.radcliffe.harvard.edu/schlesinger-library</a></td>
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Women Who Refused to be Silenced

America's democracy has been described as a government by and for and of the people. In 2020, the country celebrated the 100th anniversary of the greatest nonviolent expansion of this democracy – the enfranchisement of American women. Securing and preserving our democratic rights has always been a challenge. From the earliest years to contemporary times - the Women's March, Black Lives Matter, and Me Too Movements, women have stepped forward and spoken up to help ensure the survival of our ideals by challenging those who would deny all citizens the right to govern themselves.

In 2021, we recognize the role of women leaders with the expanded theme Valiant Women of the Vote - Refusing to be Silenced. We recognize and emphasize the ongoing importance of making one’s voice heard in order to protect what we hold dear. Here are just a few examples from our history of women refusing to be silenced.

Night of Terror

On November 15, 1917, Lucy Burns was beaten and tortured by the DC police. Defying the threats of a straight jacket and gag, shackled to her jail cell door, she called out the names of other imprisoned suffragists to make sure they were alright after being dragged or thrown into cells.

“It is unthinkable that a national government which represents women should ignore the issue of the right of all women to political freedom.”

- Lucy Burns

Mississippi Democratic Freedom Party

“Never forget where we came from and always praise the bridges that carried us over.”

- Fannie Lou Hamer

On June 9, 1963, Fannie Lou Hamer was brutally beaten by other prisons by order of the police who had arrested her for helping people to vote. Despite suffering life-long injuries, she defied her oppressors by becoming one of the strongest voices of the Voter Registration Movement and co-founder of the National Women’s Political Caucus.

Executive Order 9066

In 1942, after being released from Arizona’s Poston Relocation Camp, 11-year-old Terry Grimmesey was interrogated and threatened by the FBI. She was ordered to never speak the Japanese language again. Imprisoned with other Japanese citizens in remote desert locations because of Executive Order 9066, she was shunned by former friends even after her release. Realizing that none of what happened was her fault, she taught for 21 years with a special eye toward children she could see were suffering from being “different.”

Declarations of Conscience

“Those who shout the loudest about Americanism are all too frequently those who...ignore some of the basic principles of Americanism – the right to criticize, the right to hold unpopular beliefs, the right to protest, the right of independent thought.”

- Margaret Chase Smith

On June 1, 1950, Margaret Chase Smith, the only woman in the US Senate, defied the censorship and ridicule of all but six of her Republican colleagues when she stood on the Senate floor and denounced the anti-American tactics of Senator Joseph McCarthy. In her eloquent “Declaration of Conscience” speech, she denounced the fact that some members were turning the Senate into “a forum of hate and character assassination.”
Women Who Refused to be Silenced

Political Violence

On January 11, 2011, while meeting with constituents in front of a Tucson grocery store, Congresswoman Gabrielle Giffords was shot in the head at close range by a gunman who opened fire and killed six others. She survived, slowly recovered her voice, and refused to be silenced, becoming a leading figure in reducing gun violence.

“In my resolution, standing with the vast majority of Americans who know we can and must be safer, is to cede no ground to those who would convince us the path is too steep, or we too weak.”

- Gabrielle Giffords

Voter Registration

“Or our ability to participate in government, to elect our leaders and to improve our lives is contingent upon our ability to access the ballot.”

- Stacey Abrams

Defeated in her bid for governor of Georgia, outspoken state representative Stacey Abrams used her newfound visibility to organize Black neighborhoods, register new voters, and motivate existing voters in the special January 2021 run-off election for senators. Her refusal to be sidelined and her decision to raise her voice resulted in a Democratic Senate and a new political image for Georgia.

Indigenous Mobilization

“Tis is on my people’s land, and I have the right to protect it for my future generations; Our people will not be bullied, and we’re not criminals for protecting our water. What they forget to realize is that we have been occupying and living on this land for generations. And this just goes to show that we need to keep showing up as a people. We need to keep up the resistance.”

- Jasilyn Charger

In 2014, to protect the land and water from being poisoned, Lakota Sioux teenager Jasilyn Charger bravely challenged powerful TransCanada Energy, the company behind the Dakota Access and Keystone XL pipelines. Dismissed even by her tribal elders as being young and female, Charger did not remain silent. Instead, with a cousin and a friend, she started a small encampment that became the seed from which the movement against the pipeline grew to include thousands of demonstrators affecting millions of people and echoing across the world.

On January 8, 2021, two days after the violent insurrection at our nation’s capital Jasilyn Charger was arrested and charged for nonviolently resisting oil pipeline construction in South Dakota.

AAUW California congratulates Kamala Harris as the first female vice president of the United States who embodies the mission of AAUW.

www.aauw-ca.org

Advancing gender equity for women and girls through research, education, and advocacy.

Here’s to the Women!
The story of the raising up and the silencing of women’s voices leading to the battle for the vote featuring original songs, stories and images, with Linda Allen

Available as video or live. View the trailers here:
www.lindasongs.com/suffrage

“Linda Allen breathes life into the 19th Amendment story through song and story that is totally abounding as well as instructive. Grace, beauty and joy were the response of the day.”

– Mary Frances, Camarillo, California
KRISTA JONES

The Fruits of Our Democracy

“There can be no truer principle than this – that every individual of the community at large has an equal right to the protection of government.”

--Alexander Hamilton, Speech at Constitutional Convention, June 29, 1787

I believe that most Americans truly want us to reach the pinnacle of democracy – true equality under the law. “We the people” have spent the last 232 years working towards this ideal. Through social movements and legislation we have made progress on that journey, and we have also gone off course along the way.

In 2020, we exuberantly commemorated 100 years since women won the right to vote amid a pandemic and a national awakening on racial injustice. Through well-intentioned scholars and feminists, we learned about the struggle of the suffragists, the anti-suffrage movement, the male supporters, and occasionally, the stories of Black women included more than Delta Sigma Theta Sorority and Ida B. Wells’ role in the 1913 suffrage march.

Unfortunately, at times when challenged to more accurately tell the full story of how white suffragists treated Black women during the movement, there seemed to be an indignant deflection. As we continue our commemoration, it is critical that everyone understands that despite our valiant attempts to be included in the definition of “women” in the 19th amendment, it would not be until 1965, when African American women could legally vote without government sanctioned interference, and today, we are still not equal.

Our 2021 struggle has changed since 1920, but our goal remains. Parallel to the commemoration of a major step in our national quest to equality, we as a nation have somberly acknowledged that we can no longer ignore white supremacy, which was woven into the fabric of the zeitgeist during our country’s beginnings. If the true goal is equality, it’s clear that we are far from our destination.

The national events of the last seven months, should encourage those debating our nation’s progress on any front, to not only ponder and discuss, but to proactively endeavor to voraciously undo centuries of inequality. As leaders in commemorating such a major milestone, we should ensure multiracial voices in every aspect of our work, apply historical lessons to the challenges of today, and use our privilege to invest in solutions. White women should lean into being allies, and truly view 2021 as a part of our greater efforts towards equality, which turned a major corner in 1920.

Let’s learn from what we commemorated in 2020 – that tenacity and steadfastness in the face of continuous defeat, and the collective power of our voices – will lead to victory. This helped white women achieve the goal of winning the vote. Those same tenets can move us closer to Hamilton’s proclamation of equal rights by the government, and allow us all to one day enjoy the fruits of our democracy.

Krysta Jones is the national co-chair of the Women’s Vote Centennial Initiative and the founder of Vote Lead Impact, which focuses on educating African Americans about the political process.

Truth-Telling: Frances Willard and Ida B. Wells

A new, award-winning community history project organized by the Frances Willard House Museum offers the opportunity to examine the larger history of racism in American women’s movements. The digital exhibit, “Truth-Telling: Frances Willard and Ida B. Wells” explores charges of racism and failure of leadership on the question of lynching against the widely respected WCTU head by the prominent journalist and anti-lynching activist. The project includes a digital exhibit of original archival sources, community conversations, and public programs. The goal is to uncover the full truth of the conflict, and explore its many meanings and ramifications for our world today. https://scalar.usc.edu/works/willard-and-wells/index
I was recently asked, by a friend who had been asked this herself, what would I say to women of color who are critical of white suffragists. What I thought was, what a complex story to tell.

I do emphasize to largely white audiences that the movement was always multiracial and that one organization’s history is not the story of the movement. Black women and men were there from the beginning and there was support for women’s equality in native and immigrant communities throughout the country.

Criticism of white suffragists who did not support the interests of Black or minority women is certainly understandable. I’ve heard the pain and anger of being discriminated against and unjustly excluded from history. I wonder, however, if the weight of criticism should fall so heavily on suffragists or on the men in power who denied women of all races equal rights.

The weight of criticism

Singling out white women who were suffragists from the dominant, racist, white male power structure seems almost like a smear campaign against progressive women. We need to remember that it was men, citizens and lawmakers, who enforced not only slavery but women’s subordination. To me, that is the place to put the most energy, not imperfect allies. Suffragists challenged the patriarchy and refused to continue with the way things were. How do the men in charge always seem to escape accountability?

I would note that much of what has been circulating this past year, essentially pitting Black suffragists against White suffragists is, at best, only partially accurate or quoted out of context. To get a true picture, one must consult historians and read original sources, and then understand the context. Since the subject was never taught, there is a lot of ignorance and misinformation. And some men enjoy pitting women against women.

Women who were suffragists may have been complicit but they weren’t the main ones responsible for the racist social order. Women had no political power to pass or block any laws at this time. These women did what they could to advance their rights in the face of racial division. Women in Black organizations campaigned steadily for the 19th Amendment and journalists and newspapers kept the issue alive in Black communities.

Suffragists were well aware of the racism that surrounded them which, like sexism and militarism, have been tragically ingrained in American society. Historian Rosalyn Terborg-Penn examined prejudice in the suffrage movement over twenty years ago. It’s an important part of our history to acknowledge but it’s not the full, compelling story.

Many people are just learning of this important part of American history. It would be wrong for them to dismiss too quickly this or any successful, nonviolent, grassroots drive for collective freedom for being imperfect since to do so would deny our power and the lessons of history.

My approach has been to recognize and take pride in Black and minority suffragists and their hard won achievements rather than presenting them as victims of the culture that they lived in and actually fought against. Their achievements rise above divisions and difficulties. These need to be acknowledged but the complex, multifaceted story of women’s drive for political and personal liberation is much greater.

Working together

I believe that what united these struggling women at the time – essentially the dream of freedom – was much stronger than what separated them, and that women from many backgrounds worked together in states across the country. They organized, met together with shared interests, planned actions and waged statewide electoral campaigns to gain advancement together in a divided and imperfect nation. And, ultimately, they won.

Working together – and even separately – for the same goal was suffragists’ real achievement; that helped win allies and convert opponents. The suffrage movement is an exceptional model of diverse coalitions winning successful social change without violence despite overwhelming opposition by those in power. That’s why it’s so important for us to learn from what the suffragists achieved and apply those lessons in today’s still divided world.

Robert P. J. Cooney, Jr. is the author of Winning the Vote: The Triumph of the American Woman Suffrage Movement and an editor of this magazine.
The Shaming Must Stop: Elizabeth Cady Stanton & Susan B. Anthony are American Heroes

The reputations of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, two illustrious figures in U.S. history, have been sullied extensively and unjustly. This is part of a larger phenomenon whereby historical figures—especially women—are dismissed and shamed as imperfect, regardless of their achievements.

While many historians have foregrounded Stanton and Anthony’s forays into racism, most have also acknowledged their accomplishments. But most media commentators point to Stanton and Anthony’s racist comments and ignore their extraordinary achievements. Millions of Americans have been misinformed and disempowered. Ignoring women’s accomplishments serves to perpetuate a sense of male superiority.

After the Civil War, male abolitionists withdrew support for universal suffrage and withheld funds intended for women’s rights. Outraged, Stanton and Anthony refused to support the 15th Amendment giving Black men only the vote. They lamented that illiterate former slaves and “ignorant immigrants” could vote, while educated women could not. Understandably, they have been criticized for these and other objectionable behaviors.

But to critique such behaviors while ignoring their extraordinary achievements distorts the historical record. As Ta Nehisi Coates points out, it sets unrealistic judgmental criteria.

He writes, “I find myself in sympathy for both Stanton and Anthony who after devoting so much of their early lives to abolitionism, hoped for some reciprocity which did not come ... I think of Stanton and Anthony mistepping, but always pushing, always agitating, always expanding.” He concludes “I don’t need my personal pantheon to be clean. But I need it to be filled with warriors.”

As a leading spokeswoman for abolition, Anthony was often subjected to intensely hostile behavior and armed threats.

In 1864 when President Lincoln was reluctant to support a 13th Amendment freeing all the slaves, Stanton and Anthony got the Women’s National Loyal League, which they founded to collect 400,000 signatures in support of it. This played a significant role in getting Lincoln to endorse it.

In 1848, Stanton played a major role in organizing the first women’s rights convention in U.S. history. Stanton and Anthony’s fifty-year fight for women’s rights included married women’s rights to their salaries and their children, and all women’s rights to higher education and suffrage. Their successes in New York inspired women in other states.

In an era of profound racism, Stanton supported Black/White intermarriage, and welcomed Black people to her home—Sojourner Truth and Frederick Douglass were house guests. Douglass deplored some of Stanton’s political assertions, but as Professor Nell Irvin Painter points out, “recalling her hospitality in the days when respectable white people turned away blacks, he praised her for personal freedom from racism.”

Numerous black suffragists celebrated Anthony. Mary Church Terrell wrote, “...we owe [Anthony] a debt of gratitude which cannot be expressed in words...”

The current portrayal of Stanton and Anthony as unforgivable racists rests in large part on criticisms which are false including the accusation that they left black women suffragists out of the History of Woman Suffrage. In fact, the first three volumes, to which they were
We demand nothing more for these two extraordinary women than that they be treated by the same standards as their male contemporaries including Frederick Douglass. In *Frederick Douglass: Prophet of Freedom*, Yale professor David Blight describes Douglass’s anti-slavery speeches which portray Native Americans as uncivilized and Irish Americans as drunkards. In the 1878 election Douglass supported a Confederate general over an African American attorney. Blight deplores this behavior, but quickly moves on to celebrate Frederick Douglass the brilliant leader in the struggle against slavery and racist injustice. There is no public sullying of Douglass’s reputation.

This is how it should be for Stanton and Anthony as well.

Dr. Myriam Miedzian is a former Philosophy Professor, and the author of *Boys Will Be Boys: Breaking the Link Between Masculinity and Violence*. She and her husband Gary Ferdman are the founders of Monumental Women, the non-profit responsible for the first statue to honor real women in Central Park.
To give documented information about the 1913 Parade, we are including this excerpt from Vanguard: How Black Women Broke Barriers, Won the Vote, and Insisted on Equality for All by Martha S. Jones.

Still, Paul’s 1913 parade—planned and peopled by women—was something new. And the prospect of Black women participating unsettled the organizers. The NAWSA had long worked by way of a dirty compromise with white supremacy that put the interests of Southern white women above those of Black women, no matter where in the country they were from. Paul later recalled that she had deployed an organizer to encourage the “college woman” at Howard University to attend the parade, and she settled the matter of precisely where they would march by assigning them to the “college section”, adjacent to a delegation of men, and where Paul herself would March. Objections to the black women’s participation poured in, and Paul nearly balked.

The parade was tainted by the ambivalence that surrounded the prospect of Black women marchers. Terrell’s NACW collaborator Carrie Clifford noted that the local suffrage committee had been “reluctant” to encourage Black women to join in. Black suffragists faced “conflicting rumors” that “disheartened many” who had good reason to stay away. NACW president Margaret Murray Washington worried that Black women would be discredited if they marched. They risked unsexing themselves by joining an event that she likened to civil unrest. Julius Taylor, editor of the Broad Ax, a Chicago weekly, mocked the women as unattractive, disorganized, and generally without a purpose.

In the few days she had between lectures in New York, Terrell headed back to Washington. She made her way to the parade that morning along with dozens of Black women who shared education, vocations, and middle-class circles of philanthropy and sociability. There was Clifford, a poet and Terrell’s ally in the NACW, the NAACP, and anti-lynching work. Sculptor May Howard Jackson, whose husband taught in the city’s local schools, appeared. Director of the Washington Conservatory of Music Harriet Gibbs Marshall and Howard University-trained pharmacists and drug store owners Dr. Amanda Gray and Dr. Eva Ross joined the parade. There was a contingent of so-called college women that included Oberlin College graduate and advocate for early childhood education Ana Evans Murray, M. Street School French instructor Georgia Simpson, and Smith College graduate Harriet Shadd. Howard university students—sorority members—joined the procession decked out in caps and gowns.

A Joint Presence

At least three Black women marched with their state delegations, Mrs. McCoy with Michigan, a Mrs. Duffield with New York, and Ida B Wells with Illinois: “Mrs. Ida B. Wells-Barnett, proudly marched alongside the state’s white women and ended the day satisfied with their joint presence.

Some concluded their thinking about the March by sweeping the tensions under the rug. Looking back, Julius Taylor at the Broad Ax judged that racism had been kept at bay during the 1913 March: “No color line existed in any part of it. Afro American women proudly marched right by the side of the white sisters.” Black women warranted special credit, in Taylor’s assessment. They had been present and, perhaps despite his fears, they “were accorded every courtesy and did nothing to reflect discredit on the race”. It was an odd assessment given how much strife Black women had faced in the weeks before the march.


Martha S. Jones is the Society of Black Alumni Presidential Professor and professor of history at John Hopkins University and prizewinning author of Birthright Citizens and All Bound up Together and an editor of Toward an Intellectual History of Black Women.
THE NATION RECOGNIZES WOMEN’S HISTORY

Statues and Memorials Help Us Remember

The movement to reclaim public spaces and honor the achievements of women took a giant step forward during the women’s suffrage centennial. Throughout the country, statues have been commissioned, murals painted, concerts performed, streets renamed and artwork of all sorts created to honor the memory and success of American suffragists.

Perhaps one of the most far-reaching and lasting results of the centennial is the creation of statues and memorials and the renaming of parks and schools to pay tribute American suffragists and passage of the 19th Amendment. Throughout the U.S., these significant changes are helping to reimagine and transform our public spaces to be more welcoming, inspiring and inclusive.

Suffragists Cast in Bronze

Many significant national figures from both the early and later years of the suffrage movement are now being cast in bronze and remembered in innovative ways. New statues also honor state and local figures, such as Arizona suffragist Frances Munds, first voter Louisa Swain in Wyoming, and Martha Hughes Cannon, the first female state senator who now represents Utah in the U.S. Capitol Building’s Statuary Hall.

In Richmond, the Virginia Women’s Monument features statues of suffragist Adele Clark, Maggie L. Walker and ten other state women. In St. Paul, the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Memorial Garden commemorates 25 significant state suffragists. In Tampa, the Eleanor Collier McWilliams Monument honors the Florida suffragist, and Christia Adair Park in Texas features a mural in her honor. In cities and towns across America, women who were suffragists are being recognized as never before.

In Tennessee, statues of women activists now grace several cities. The Tennessee Woman Suffrage Monument in Nashville’s Centennial Park depicts Carrie Chapman Catt, Sue Shelton White, J. Frankie Pierce, Anne Dallas Dudley and Abby Crawford Milton. Three more state suffragists are depicted in Knoxville’s spirited Tennessee Woman Suffrage Memorial, not far from the statue of Harry Burn and his mother Febb.

In New York City, Monumental Women broke the bronze ceiling in Cen-
The life size bronze Tennessee’s Woman Suffrage Memorial commemorates Lizzie Crozier French, Anne Dallas Dudley and Elizabeth Avery Meriwether.

Central Park. The beautiful Women’s Rights Pioneers Monument honoring Sojourner Truth, Susan B. Anthony, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton was unveiled August 26, 2020, as the first statue of real women in the park. An innovative “Talking Statues” app plays the activists’ words (monumentalwomen.org).

The state of Indiana, encouraged by indiansuffrage100.org, made three Preserving Women’s Legacy Grants to create a Miami County Woman’s Suffrage Trail with a statue of Marie Stuart Edwards, a sculpture of Sojourner Truth in the town of Angola where she spoke in 1861, and either a sculpture, mosaic or mural honoring Naomi Bowman Talbert Anderson in Michigan City, where she was born in 1843.

In Seneca Falls, New York, a new statue honoring suffragists and the centennial of the 19th Amendment will be unveiled later this year. “Ripples of Change” by Jane DeDecker will feature suffrage trailblazers Laura Cornelius Kellogg, Harriet Tubman, Martha Coffin Wright and Sojourner Truth.

The Turning Point Suffragist Memorial (suffragistmemorial.org) in Lorton, Virginia, will be dedicated in mid-2021 with lovely grounds and statues of Alice Paul, Mary Church Terrell and Carrie Chapman Catt. It will become the first national site in honor of American suffragists. The Memorial recognizes how broad and varied the suffrage movement was, and how important it is to our history.

Close to Turning Point, the Lucy Burns Museum is part of the Workhouse

“A Path Forward” in Salt Lake City. The first doorway represents the 19th Amendment and is surrounded by a wall made of quotes from suffrage leaders.

“Every word we utter, every act we perform, waft unto innumerable circles, beyond.”
– Elizabeth Cady Stanton

“Every Word We Utter,” Jane DeDecker’s highly anticipated National Women’s Suffrage Monument, is moving ahead toward a permanent home in Washington D.C. Location and funding are still to be resolved. The majestic centennial sculpture features Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Sojourner Truth, Harriot Stanton Blatch, Ida B. Wells, and Alice Paul representing the suffrage movement.

The Lucy Burns Museum in Virginia.

Ida B. Wells Mosaic in Washington D.C.

Ida B. Wells, Harriot Stanton Blatch, and Alice Paul representing the suffrage movement.

The “A Path Forward” in Salt Lake City, created by Kelsey Harrison and Jason Manley, “frames” the state capitol and celebrates voting rights won in 1920 and afterwards. The drive to expand voting rights is represented by expanding doorframes and a widening path that leads directly to the Utah State Capitol.

New Visions of Equality

In addition to portrait statues, busts, murals and plaques, tributes include more interpretive and abstract work.

“Stand,” a public sculpture by Barbara Grygutis in Lexington, Kentucky, celebrates passage of the Nineteenth Amendment with five 20-foot tall aluminum silhouetted sculptures of suffragists.

“A Path Forward” in Salt Lake City.

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Women's History

received an intangible honor: a posthumous Pulitzer Prize in 2020.

Renaming Public Spaces to Honor Suffragists

Communities in many states have also decided to rename existing streets, schools, parks and public spaces after women who were involved in their state’s suffrage movement.

In Rhode Island, the Central Falls Post Office was renamed in honor of 19th-century abolitionist Elizabeth Buffum Chace, and the post office in New York’s Chinatown was renamed for civic activist Mabel Ping-Hua Lee.

In Brookline, a public school was rechristened the Florida Ruffin Ridley School after one of the first Black teachers in Massachusetts. In Cambridge, two streets were renamed to memorialize African-American activists Harriet Jacobs and Gertrude Wright Morgan. And in Chicago, the Congress Parkway officially became Ida B. Wells Drive.

In Portland, a committee recommended renaming Woodrow Wilson High School after Ida B. Wells. An Elections Building in Multnomah County, Oregon, was dedicated in honor of early state advocates Abigail Scott Duniway and Esther Pohl Lovejoy.

In New York City, PS9 is now known as the Sarah Smith Garnet School in honor of the first African American woman principal in New York. An Adirondack mountain near Lewis, New York, was officially renamed in honor of Inez Milholland, a move suffragists had called for more than a hundred years ago. A National Court Reporters Association scholarship was renamed to honor Tennessee suffragist Sue Shelton White, and in Boston’s Hyde Park, the Grimké Sisters Bridge was named in honor of Sarah and Angelina Grimké.

Sites and Trails

Historic sites and house museums, as well as dedicated websites, also honor many suffragists. You can visit sites virtually and learn about lesser known figures such as Matilda Joslyn Gage, Mary Church Terrell, Molly Brown, Harriet Taylor Upton, Florence Books Whitehouse, Alva Belmont and many others.

The National Votes for Women Trail (ncwhs.org/votes-for-women-trail) has now identified more than 2,020 historical sites related to the suffrage movement throughout the country. Some are being recognized with Pomeroy Historical Roadside Markers and all are listed on their online map.

The venerable Belmont-Paul Women’s Equality National Monument in Washington D.C. houses oil portraits and marble busts of suffrage leaders and continues to carry the torch for the movement under the National Park Service.

Women on Currency

There are also significant new developments with our currency that pay tribute to suffrage activists and reflect women’s importance in our nation’s past.

On January 13, 2021, Rep. Barbara Lee’s bill for a Women’s History & 19th Amendment Centennial Quarter passed both Houses of Congress. It directs the U.S. Mint to issue a series of quarter-dollar coins, with each coin “emblematic of the accomplishments and contributions” of a prominent state woman.

Women on 20s is hopeful of an expedited effort to replace Andrew Jackson with Harriet Tubman on the twenty-dollar bill. White House press secretary Jen Psaki announced that “it’s important that our … money reflects the history and diversity of our country and Harriet Tubman’s image gracing the new $20 note would certainly reflect that.”

The importance of these substantive changes lies in their aim to permanently enshrine women and their drive for equality in how we regard our past and understand history. Each woman depicted in oil, ink, stone or bronze is one more affirmation of women’s place in the history of our nation. The fact that this is happening everywhere – in the south, the northeast, mid-west, the west – confirms the enormous scope, influence and lasting legacy of the American women’s suffrage movement.
The National Women's History Alliance serves as the clearinghouse for multicultural women's history. We are unique as an educational non-profit in that most of our revenue is generated by the sale of women's history materials. Discover the extraordinary expansion of new women's history resources - a wide array of celebration items, books, note cards, CD's, DVD's, poster and display sets.

Visit us online at nwha1980.org and click on NWHA Store

The Celebration Continues ....

The Essential 2021 Women’s History Kit
#0521 $39.99
All seven kit items available separately.

2020 Valiant Women of Vote Poster w/Gold 2021 Sticker #0573 $8.95
2021 Centennial Celebrations Continue Sticker 2” #4774 (5) $2.00
Women’s History Month Balloons (12) #0959 $4.95
Valiant Women of the Vote Bookmarks (25) #0575 $6.95
Valiant Women of the Vote Speech/PowerPoint #0574 $12 (electronic)
Electronic/downloadable 2021 Logo #3626 $10
Our History is Our Strength Logo Placemats (30) #1494 $4.95

Celebrating Women and Democracy Kit
#0535 $39.95
All items included in kit are available separately.

Votes for Women Balloons Metallic Gold. 12/Pkg #1033 $5.95
Women Win the Vote Poster 18” x 24” #0947 $5.95
Votes for Women Poster Award-winning design created by Betha Boye when CA became the 6th state to enfranchise women. 14.5” x 24” #0840 $4.98
Celebrate Women Bookmarks 7”x 2” #7980 $3.98
Writing Women Back into History Banner with Celebrating Women & Democracy sticker. Paper banner 11” x 34” #0938 $5.95
Celebrating Women & Democracy 15-minute speech/PowerPoint featuring Mankiller, Huerta, Roosevelt, Unchida and Jordan’s work for freedom and justice for all. #0103 $12.95 (sent via email)
Celebrating Women & Democracy electronic logo #0546 $10.00
The Celebration Continues...

**2020 VALIANT WOMEN OF THE VOTE STICKERS**
White, Black, Gold, Lt & Dk Purple Imprint. UV gloss.
LARGE OVAL STICKER 2.9” x 3.75”
20 labels $3.00  #0546
SMALL OVAL STICKER 1.5” x 2”
25 Stickers $3.00  #0547
2020 ELECTRONIC LOGO
$10.00  #0553 (sent via email)

**2020 CENTENNIAL COMMEMORATIVE FAN**
8” x 8” Full Color 2 Sides.
Laminated
$1.99 each 1
$1.75 each 2-10
$1.50 each 11 +
#0551

**SYMBOLIC TORCH LIGHTS THE WAY TO DEMOCRACY**
Bookmarks 7”x 2” (25)
#0522 $6.95

**WOMEN WIN THE VOTE MAGNET**
Ceramic Stone Magnet.
2.5” x 3.25” with layered edge. Full color vintage illustration.
#0569 $5.00

**WOMEN WIN THE VOTE TOWEL**
Vintage 100% Cotton Flour Sack Towel. Natural.
20” x 20” Full-color illustration from 100 years ago shows a young girl telling a boy, "I may be your leader someday."
#0566 $10.00

**PARASOL**
This elegant parasol has a ruffle on the 48” white canopy. Plastic hook handle. Printed in purple to commemorate Women Win the Vote Centennial 1920-2020
PARASOL. Perfect for Centennial events – waterproof for rain or shine $30.00
#0544 - with ruffle
#0531 - no ruffle

**2020 WOMEN’S HISTORY GAZETTE**
Celebrates the fight for women’s right to vote in the U.S. Recognition of the centennial of the 19th Amendment.
#0577 $1.00 each or 25 for $5.00

**NEVERTHELESS Fleece Scarf**
10” x 60” Purple
Nevertheless She Persisted embroidered in gold.
#0548 $22.00
Give the Gift of Women's History

**Failure is Impossible Bracelet**
Susan B. Anthony ended her last public speech with the belief that when people of good heart and purpose work together — “Failure is Impossible.”

Polished Nickel-Plated Cuff Bracelet
6-5/8” x 1/2” Debossed with black color fill. Gift box with quotation information.
#2323 $15.95

**Sisters Pin**
This beautiful hand-crafted Sisters Pin is designed to show the connection of sisters and friends. 1.28” x .925” Mixed metals. Gift boxed. $22.00 #0769

**NWHA Heritage Pin**
NWHA logo pin. Synthetic cloisonné. Five enamel colors. Clutch attachment. .5” x 1.25” Gift box. USA-made.
#0853 $14.95

**Courageous Voices Puzzle**
One-of-a-kind An original collage designed for the National Women's History Alliance. These women represent the countless women who made a difference by speaking out on social issues. Jeanette Rankin, Sojourner Truth, Susette LaFleshe Tibbles, Angelia Grimke, Rose Schneiderman, Billie Jean King, Ella Baker, Emma Tenayuca, Rachel Carson, Yoshiko Uchida. 16” w x 11” h, 200 pieces. Puzzle is assembled and ships flat. Printed box included #0580 $16.95

**And Then She Said**
**2020 Centennial Lapel Pin**
2020 was the 100th anniversary of the passage of the 19th Amendment
Wear this pin to celebrate this historic event. 1.25” Gold trim, purple & white. Union-made, gift-boxed with display card. #2112 $5.95

**And Then She Said**
This international, multicultural collection of memorable words from women around the globe is indexed for maximum usefulness. paper, 160 pages, 1995 Autographed by editor. #0581 $6.95

**2020 Centennial Lapel Pin**
Full color on white cloisonné, Military clutch fastener, 1” Square Made in USA Gift Boxed $8.95 #2020

**Nevertheless She Persisted Lapel Pin**
Nevertheless She Persisted 2018
Full color on white cloisonné, Military clutch fastener, 1” Square Made in USA Gift Boxed $8.95 #2020

**We Demand the Right to Vote: The Journey to the 19th Amendment**
This lavishly illustrated (6” x 9”) book is a engaging graphic overview of the Women's Suffrage Movement. Written in a conversational style by the noted writer and graphic artist, Meneese Wall. 160 Pages, Paperback, 33 Illustrations #3333 $22.00
Making Women’s Lives Visible

**MONUMENTAL LADIES**

Monumental Ladies: A Guide Book to Statues, Historical Sites and Museums That Honor Individual Women

This guide book includes the location of the 267 statues in the U.S. that honor individual, real women, 62 museums and countless other historical sites you can visit. There is a state-by-state list of sites. Paperback

#0273 $17.99

**COURAGE AND VISION**

Celebrating Women of Courage and Vision Poster

This colorful poster celebrates multicultural women whose courage and vision made history. 18” x 24”

#0180 $4.98

**COURAGEOUS VOICES**

Courageous Voices Echoing in Our Lives Poster

The poster features an original collage designed for the National Women's History Project. The women represent the countless women who made a difference by speaking out on social issues.

24” x 18” #0901 $4.98

**LIVING THE LEGACY**

Living the Legacy Poster

This striking poster features dozens of buttons from different types of campaigns and five photo collages depicting some of the ways we are “living the legacy” of women’s rights today.

20” x 28” #8901 $4.98

**CREATE POSTER SETS**

Illustrated Timeline of Woman Suffrage CD Prints

Create your own poster set with this CD. You can print posters on your own as large as 11” x 17”. Each poster panel features rare historic photos of people and events. These easy to grasp visuals make this timeline invaluable for learning about the campaign to win the vote. Eight Poster Set CD #0918 $19.95

**VOTES FOR WOMEN**

Votes for Women Poster

Award-winning design was created by Betha Boye when California became the 6th state to enfranchise women. After that victory, the poster design was used in countless woman suffrage campaigns.

14.5” x 24” #0850 $7.95 now $5.20
When a group of friends founded the National Women's History Project over 40 years ago, it was a very different world. In the late 1970s, it seemed like the history of women in the United States had been written in invisible ink.

There were few books or classes and little awareness of why including women's history was essential in teaching the complex story of the American experience.

When we asked, we found that very few students could identify even two women of acclaim unless they were athletes or movie stars. And their teachers demonstrated the same lack of knowledge. Teachers didn't realize the power of women's history in encouraging girls to see themselves as makers of history and giving boys more information about the female experience.

Knowing that invisibility is the number one form of bias, we asked our local school district to establish the week of March 8th as Women's History Week on the school calendar. Our goal was to give students and teachers alike an opportunity to discuss issues related to women's lives. We were accused of being self-promoters who hated men and wanted to destroy the family. What we did want to destroy was the notion that history was boring and unimportant. We wanted to show the relevance and inspiring power of history, especially multicultural women's history.

$23 and Cookie Dough

The Project's original funding was $23.67 and 5 pounds of cookie dough from our first bake sale. The local support we received for our all-volunteer effort provided us with an office and the encouragement to continue. Donations and early grant support made a full-time paid staff possible.

We created many women's history resources and led the successful bipartisan drive to get Congress to declare March as National Women's History Month. This officially validated the fact that, when we talked about women's history, we were talking about women of all ages, cultural backgrounds and religions.

Our work continued as we developed a Women's History Network of teachers, historians, librarians, workplace managers and community organizers. Each year we held a 4-day conference called “A Woman's Place is in the Curriculum” and we conducted teacher trainings in all but five states. For decades, we have used National Women's History Month as an important organizing tool to promote women's history throughout the country. Each year we choose a theme and select multicultural Honorees who exemplify that year’s theme.

Workshops, consulting and a resource-rich mail order store supplied teachers throughout the country for years and helped us cover our expenses. But when Amazon and others began selling newly published women’s history books at a discount, our income dropped substantially. It was the generosity of our supporters that kept us going.

In 2018, we expanded our mission to become the National Women's History Alliance. Our focus is to serve as the clearinghouse and hub for individuals, organizations and resources related to multicultural women's history.

This year’s theme, “Valiant Women of the Vote: Refusing to be Silenced,” is also a fitting theme for the Alliance, since for over 40 years we have refused to be silent about women’s historic importance. Year after year, we stress that Our History is Our Strength.

A Very Special Thank You

When we say that it is your support that makes our work possible, please know that it is true. Thank you for all the ways you have been part of our team effort to “write women back into history.” If you are interested in information about Leaving a Legacy in your will or trust, please contact Molly at nwhp1980@gmail.com.

With our heartfelt thanks, we keep moving Forward Together!

Molly

Molly Murphy MacGregor
Executive Director and Cofounder
Amending America
How Women Won the Vote

Celebrate Valiant Women - Refusing to be Silenced!

Contact Kate at 301-622-1588
www.katecampbellstevenson.com