

Women's History 2020 Gazette

2020 A Gazette From the National Women's History Alliance Volume 12

National Women's History Alliance

2020 Honorees



Edith Mayo
Women Suffrage Historian and Activist, Curator Emerita for Political History in the National Museum of American History



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



Eleanore Holmes Norton
Civil Rights Leader and Organizer, Congressional Representative for the District of Columbia



Maria Teresa Kumar
Political rights activist, commentator, and founding President and CEO of Voto Latino - a non-profit, non-partisan organizing young Hispanic and Latino voters



Anna Howard Shaw
1867-1919
Leader of the women's suffrage movement in the United States



Virginia Louisa Minor
1824 - 1896
American women's suffrage activist



Mabel Ping-Hua Lee
1897-1984
Chinese advocate for women's suffrage in the United States, a member of the Women's Political Equality League



Marie Foster 1917 - 2003
African American leader in the Civil Rights Movement in the U.S. during the 1960s. American women's suffrage leader and founder who led the movement for ratification of the 19th Amendment



Elizabeth Piper Ensey 1887 - 1958
African American educator and suffragist who inspired generations about the importance of their vote



Ana Roque de Duprey 1863 - 1933
Educator, suffragist and one of the founders of the University of Puerto Rico



Wilhelmina Kekelaokalaninui Widemann Dowsett 1861 - 1929
Native Hawaiian suffragist who helped organize the National Women's Equal Suffrage Association of Hawaii



Carrie Chapman Catt 1859 - 1947
American women's suffrage organizer, leader and in 1920 founded the League of Women Voters



Lucy Burns 1879 - 1946
American suffragist and women's rights advocate



Anna Howard Shaw 1867-1919
Leader of the women's suffrage movement in the United States



VALIANT WOMEN OF THE VOTE
19TH AMENDMENT, AUGUST 26, 1920



100th Anniversary of Women Winning the Vote

My Dear Friends,

2020 is such a special year. It is not only the 100th Anniversary of women in the United States winning the right to vote, but it is also the 40th Anniversary of the National Women's History Alliance.

At the end of 2020, with great joy and confidence, I will be passing the torch of leadership to a new generation. Leasa Graves, our Assistant Director, will become the new Executive Director of the National Women's History Alliance. I plan to stay on to help in whatever ways I'm needed, but the leadership, vision, and forward movement will pass to a new generation.

This generation not only grew up with women making history as never before, it also witnessed an unprecedented shift in recognizing and celebrating women's achievements.

To help the Alliance continue, the Board has decided to establish an endowment in my name. Income from this endowment will be used to help the NWHHA continue and expand our work of "writing women back into history."

If you would like more information about the Molly Murphy MacGregor Endowment, please email me at nwhp1980@gmail.com. I would love to talk with you about it and I would love to encourage your support.

The last 40 years have been a journey that I can't describe in terms of how it has inspired, expanded and rewarded me as a person. Thank you all for your help in making it possible. You have made a huge impact on my life and on the lives of countless people.

With immense gratitude,

Molly Murphy MacGregor

Molly Murphy MacGregor
Executive Director and Cofounder
National Women's History Alliance

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Seizing a Golden Opportunity

This anniversary year is full of exciting events, new creations, patriotic tributes and rediscovered stories to inform and entertain us. Women's drive for freedom will be brought to Broadway, broadcast on television and officially recognized in institutions, capitols and federal buildings across the country. License plates will reflect the centennial, roadside markers will highlight women's historical sites, and white dresses with colorful sashes and pins will remind us of

We invite those whose interest has been sparked by the centennial to join with the NWA. Over the years, the Alliance, formerly the National Women's History Project, has been a catalyst that has aided a multitude of efforts – books, films, projects and more. It also offers the opportunity for individuals and groups to network, promote and build a stronger women's history movement together. We continue to "write women back into history" because we know that our history is our strength. In every way we can, we use the power of women's stories, women's accomplishments and women's vision to build a positive future.



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Years of Hope - Years of Courage Float

On New Year's Day, millions of people throughout the world saw the 2020 Women's Suffrage Centennial Rose Parade float, Years of Hope - Years of Courage. 100 women in ten rows in white followed and drew cheers of approval all along the 5 1/2 mile route. The magnificent, flower covered float was over 50 feet long and featured a 20-foot tall Statue of Liberty covered in eucalyptus leaves. On the float were the descendants of multicultural suffragists including Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Ida B. Wells and Frederick Douglass. The vibrant, colorful float won the Theme award for best representing the parade's theme of Hope.



The celebratory float announced to the nation, and the world, that 2020 is the 100th anniversary of American women winning the right to vote. It will be a year filled with events that honor and celebrate the 72-year campaign and a year that inspires ongoing work to protect and secure our democracy. What a wonderful way to start!

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We would also like to thank the supporters who donated items for our auction. Your generosity made our success possible.

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Join our NWA Centennial Circle at www.nwha1980.org

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NWA CA 2020 Project



Help us launch an interactive website that all 58 counties in California will be able to use for planning and organizing.

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Women's History Gazette

2020 National Women's History Alliance Vol. 12

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Celebrating Women's History

Valiant Women of the Vote

100th Anniversary of Women Winning the Vote



Our 2020 theme celebrates the women who have fought for woman's right to vote in the United States. In recognition of the centennial of the 19th Amendment, we will honor 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 2020 Valiant Women of the Vote Honorees

The 2020 Honoree represent the 72-year campaign for women's right to vote that spanned three generations and continues today.



2020 National Women's History Alliance Honorees: VALIANT WOMEN OF THE VOTE



Come join the National Women's History Alliance in recognizing these amazing women on March 27 & 28 at the Hamilton Restaurant in Washington, D.C. For more information contact: nwhp1980@gmail.com or call 707-636-2888

Women's History Theme Products

Everything you need for a successful Women's History celebration.

2020 Valiant Women of the Vote Kit #0572 \$49.99
(All items available separately)



- 2020 Valiant Women of Vote Poster #0573 \$8.99
- March is Women's History Month Balloons (12/pkg.) #0959 \$4.95
- Valiant Women of the Vote Bookmarks (25/pkg.) #0575 \$6.95
- Valiant Women of the Vote Speech/ PowerPoint #0574 \$12 (sent via email)
- Valiant Women of the Vote electronic Logo #0576 \$10 (sent via email)
- Our History is Our Strength logo placemats (30/pkg.) #1494 \$4.95
- Women's History Gazettes (25/pkg.) #0577 \$10.00

The National Women's History Alliance will be hosting two special events to honor and recognize the 2020 Valiant Women of the Vote Honorees on March 27 and 28, 2020 in Washington, DC.

A special reception will be held at the beautiful National Council of Negro Women, Inc. building located 633 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20004. The reception will be on Friday, March 27th from 5:30 to 7:00. The Valiant Women of the Vote 2020 Honorees who will be in attendance are Terry Ao Minnis, Maria Teresa Kumar, Edith Mayo, and Eleanor Holmes Norton.

On Saturday, March 28, 2020, from 11:00 to 2:30 a very special luncheon to recognize and celebrate the 2020 Valiant Women of the Vote Honorees will be held at the Hamilton Restaurant at 600 14th St NW, Washington, DC 20005.

A special video presentation will recognize the amazing lives and work of the 13 Valiant Women of the Vote 2020 Honorees.

Special awards will be presented to Terry Ao Minnis, Maria Teresa Kumar, Edith Mayo, and Eleanor Holmes Norton who will give short presentation.

The 40th Anniversary of the National Women's History Alliance will also be part of the celebration. Tickets are available in the store located on the website nwha1980.org.

For more information email nwhp1980@gmail.com or call 707-636-2888.

Past NWA Honorees Who Worked for Voting Rights

1. **Jane Addams** (1860-1935) was an American social worker, sociologist, pacifist, and suffragist.

2. **Susan B. Anthony** (1820-1906) was a prominent suffrage activist. She co-founded the National Woman Suffrage Association in 1869 and in 1872 was arrested for illegally voting as a woman.

3. **Ella Baker** (1903-1986) was a civil rights leader who served as a mentor to the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and fought for African American voting rights.

4. **Zitkala-Sa** (1876-1938) (Gertrude



Bonin) was a Native American author and political activist. She co-founded the National Council of American Indians in 1926, established to fight for Na-

tive people's full citizenship rights through suffrage, and served as the groups president until her death.

5. **Mary Shadd Cary** (1823-1893) was the first Black woman publisher in North America and the second African American woman to earn a law degree. She was an active member of the National Woman Suffrage Association and testified before congress.

6. **Septima Clark** (1898-1987)



was a civil rights activist; she developed the literacy and citizenship workshops that played a critical role in the drive for African American voting rights.

7. **Dorothy Day** (1897-1980) was an American radical political and Catholic activist. In 1917 she was arrested picketing the White House in support of women's suffrage.

8. **Eleanor Flexner** (1908-1995) was a historian best known for her book *Century of Struggle: The Women's Rights Movement in the United States* (1959) that was one of the first

texts recognizing the contributions of women of color to the suffrage movement.

9. **Matilda Joselyn Gage** (1826-1898) was a suffragist, Native American rights activist, and abolitionist.

10. **Angelina** (1805-1879) & her sister Sarah Grimke (1792-1873) were suffragists and were the only white Southern women to become abolitionists.

11. **Fannie Lou Hamer** (1917-1977) was a civil rights leader, voting rights, and women's rights activist.

12. **Frances Harper** (1825-1911) was



an abolitionist, suffragist, and poet. She was among the first African American woman to be published in the U.S.

13. **Helen Keller** (1880-1968) was a political activist and campaigning for suffrage, labor rights, socialism, and antimilitarism. She was the first deaf-blind person to receive a bachelor's degree in the U.S.

14. **Belva Lockwood** (1830-1917) was a suffrage activist and among the first female lawyers in the U.S. She ran for President in 1884 and 1888 on the ticket of the National Equal Rights Party.

15. **Inez Milholland** (1886-1916) was prominent suffragist; she rode a horse leading the 1913 Woman Suffrage Parade in Washington D.C. Despite severe anemia, she went on a suffrage lecture tour, but died in 1916 after collapsing after giving a speech.

16. **Adelina Otero-Warren**

was a suffragist from New Mexico. In 1922 she became the first Latina to run for a seat in the U.S. Congress.



17. **Alice Paul** (1885-1977) was one of the main leaders in the final years of the suffrage campaign. After winning suffrage, she immediately got to work on her next campaign, drafting the Equal Rights Amendment in 1923.

18. **Jeanette Rankin** (1880-1973) was a suffrage and women's rights activist, in 1916 she became the first woman elected to the U.S. Congress.

19. **Felisa Rincon de Gautier** (1897-1994) was a Puerto Rican suffrage and women's rights activist. In 1946 she was elected mayor of San Juan Puerto Rico, making her the first woman elected mayor of a capital city in the Americas.

20. **Ernestine Rose** (1810-1892) was a Jewish suffragist, abolitionist, and major intellectual figure in the 19th century.



21. **Rose Schneiderman** (1882-1972) was a labor leader and suffragist. She drew attention to unsafe working conditions after the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire in 1911 and helped pass the New York state suffrage referendum in 1917.

22. **Tye Leung Schulze** (1887-1972) is believed to be the first Chinese American woman to vote when she



cast a ballot in San Francisco, California in 1912. She went on to be the first Chinese American woman to pass the civil service exams and to gain a

government job.

23. **Elizabeth Cady Stanton** (1815-1902) was a leading figure in the early women's rights and suffrage movements. She wrote the Declaration of Sentiments presented at the first women's rights convention held in Seneca Falls, New York in 1848. She later co-founded the National Woman Suffrage Association.

24. **Lucy Stone** (1818-1893) was a prominent orator, suffragist, and abolitionist. She was known for keeping her birth last-name after marriage.

25. **Mary Church Terrell** (1863-1940) was an educator and activist for civil rights and women's rights. She was among the first African American woman to earn a college degree and taught at the first public high school for African American students.

26. **Sojourner Truth** (1797-1883) was born into slavery, escaped with her daughter in 1826 and became the first Black woman to win a case against a white man in 1828 when she won back custody of her son. She went on to be a prominent abolitionist and suffragist.

27. **Harriet Tubman** (1822-1913) escaped slavery and became a conductor on the underground railroad leading over 70 other former slaves to freedom. She served as a spy for the Union Army during the Civil War and fought for women's suffrage and the rights of the elderly.

28. **Lillian Wald** (1867-1940) was a nurse and humanitarian activist. She campaigned for women's suffrage and racial integration and helped found the NAACP. She was an early advocate for nurses in public schools.

29. **Ida B Wells-Barnett** (1862-1931) was an early leader in the civil rights movement and one of the founders of the NAACP. An African American, she fought for women's suffrage and famously ignored instructions to march in the back of the 1913 Woman Suffrage Parade, instead moving forward and marching with other women from Illinois.

30. **Frances Willard** (1839-1898) was a temperance reformer, educator, and suffragist. She was the national president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She also helped raise the age of consent in many states and fought for the eight hour work day.



VALIANT WOMEN OF THE VOTE

Lucy Burns

1879 - 1966
AMERICAN WOMAN
SUFFRAGE ACTIVIST



Mary Lucy Burns was an American suffragist and women's rights advocate. Burns was a co-founder of the National Woman's

Party alongside suffragist Alice Paul. Burns was one of the Silent Sentinels who picketed the White

House during World War I, demanding the right to vote for women. She was arrested as a political prisoner who was tortured at Occoquan Workhouse.

Lucy Burns was born in Brooklyn, New York and educated at Vassar College, Yale University, Oxford University and the University of Berlin. In England, Burns witnessed the courage of the militant suffragettes and was inspired to join the suffrage movement. Her endurance was challenged and she was arrested and imprisoned several times.

Burns met Alice Paul in England;

the two soon became close political partners and returned to the US to continue the fight for women's suffrage. They first began to work with the National American Woman Suffrage Association, but in 1913 formed the more militant, Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage. As a political prisoner she, along with her sister suffragists, went on a hunger strike. She was brutally force fed which caused damage to her esophagus. Nevertheless, she carried on her unrelenting courageous work for suffrage until the ratification of the 19th Amendment in 1920.

WINNING STRATEGY
AT A COST

After the 1848 Seneca Falls Women's Rights convention, a great debate among suffragists would persist until the passage of the 19th amendment; What was the most expedient way to guarantee women their right to vote? Some suffragists believed that tackling the issue state by state (securing the right to vote at the state level) was the most effective way for women to be ensured their right to vote. Others believed that a federal constitutional amendment was the only way to ensure women's voting rights. These competing ideals shaped the early years of the suffrage movement as both sides fought for a woman's right to vote.

As a second generation of suffrage leaders emerged in the late 1890s, the idea of a "Winning Plan" lead the efforts. Designed by Carrie Chapman Catt, the "Winning Plan" used a layered approach. The campaign efforts were designed to focus on the needs of the potential outcome from each state. Catt's plan stated:

- Women in states with presidential suffrage would work to pass a federal suffrage amendment
- Women who believed they could successfully amend their state constitution would press for a referendum
- Most states would work toward presidential suffrage
- Southern states would work toward primary suffrage

Despite a victory from the 72-year battle for women's suffrage the "Winning Plan" came at a cost. Within a decade, the Black suffragists who dedicated their lives to the cause of women's suffrage had their rights to the ballot box completely revoked in southern states dominated by Jim Crow laws. Discriminatory laws such as poll taxes, literacy tests, and complicated registration processes created legal barriers that violated the 15th and the 19th federal amendments. There was little option for recourse as such laws empowered racist community members who took it upon themselves to evoke terror throughout the south to ensure that black Americans did not vote.

The discriminatory laws and terror proved effective. The legacy of this disenfranchisement is evident in the voter laws of today. The debate about whether one is truly free without the vote begs us to consider the ways past and present that people in the United States have been denied their civic right to vote.

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 relentless lobbyist and by 1918, Wilson was in support of suffrage which led to the passing of the 19th amendment in 1920.

During her time as a suffrage advocate, Catt helped with the

organization of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance (IWSA) in hopes of spreading Democracy around the globe. After the passage of the 19th amendment, Catt remained dedicated to the education of women about political issues and to help women understand the importance of their voting in a democratic society. She gave her talents towards the banishment of child labor and the ideals of world peace. In 1933, Catt worked on behalf of German Jewish refugees and was awarded the American Hebrew Medal for her efforts.

Wilhelmina Kekelaokalaninui Widemann Dowsett

1861 - 1929
NATIVE HAWAIIAN
SUFFRAGIST



Wilhelmina Kekelaokalaninui Widemann Dowsett was a fierce advocate for the enfranchisement of all women. After the forced annexation

of Hawaii, 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 (WESAH) and led the efforts to enfranchise the women of her island.

In 1918, Congress placed the women's suffrage issue under the jurisdiction of Hawaii's territorial legislature. The bill passed the Hawaiian Senate but found opposition in the House. In protest of this decision, Dowsett led 500

women of all ages and "various nationalities" to the House floor with "Votes for Women" banners in hand. Dowsett continued to lead mass demonstrations in support of suffrage throughout 1919.

When the 19th Amendment became part of the U.S. Constitution in August 1920, Hawaiian women became enfranchised along with their mainland sisters. As residents of a U.S. territory, however, their elected representation was limited. It would take another 39 years for Hawaii to become the 50th state in the Union, and for all residents of Hawaii to gain full US voting rights.

PUERTO RICO
VOTING RIGHTS

The island of Puerto Rico presents an interesting example of how location can impact an American citizen’s right to vote. Puerto Rico was colonized by Spain and remained under Spanish rule until the United States took control of the island after the Spanish -American War of 1898. In 1917, the U.S. granted citizenship to Puerto Ricans through the Jones-Shafroth Act. Since that time, Puerto Rico has remained a commonwealth, or territory of the United States. A territory of the United States is land that is administered by the United States government but not officially claimed by any of the 50 states or any other world nation. Most American territories depend on the United States for defense and economic support. Puerto Ricans who reside on the mainland of the United States can vote in U.S. elections. However, because territories are not states, U.S. territories do not have electoral votes for president.

NATIONAL
ASSOCIATION OF
COLORED WOMEN
(NACW)

The National Association of Colored Women’s Clubs are women of color dedicated to uplifting women, children, families, the home and the community through service, community education, scholarship assistance and the promotion of racial harmony among all people, so that those we serve are better able to take their proper and rightful place in society as citizens, community leaders, parents and family members.

Our Objectives are:

To work for the economic, moral, religious and social welfare of women and youth

To protect the rights of women and youth

To raise the standard and quality of life in home and family

To secure and use our influence for the enforcement of civil and political rights for African Americans and all citizens

To promote the education of women, youth and young adults through scholarship funds

To obtain for women of color, opportunities for reaching the highest levels in all fields of human endeavor

To promote understanding between the races so that justice and good will may prevail among all people

VALIANT WOMEN OF THE VOTE

Ana Roque de Duprey
1853 - 1933
Co-FOUNDER UNIVERSITY
OF PUERTO RICO



Ana Roqué de Duprey, also known as “Flor del Valle” (Flower of the Valley), was educated in elementary and secondary school

teaching. Duprey showed a gift for writing at a very young age and by

the age of thirteen had written a textbook on universal geography. Duprey was also recognized for her insight into astronomy and was named an honorary member of the Paris Society of Astronomers. In 1893 she founded Puerto Rico’s first feminist newspaper, *La Mujer [Woman]*.

Duprey is considered one of Puerto Rico’s strongest advocates for women’s suffrage. 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.

In 1925, Ana Roqué de Duprey and Isabel Aundreu de Aguilar founded the Puerto Rican Association of Suffragist Women. This group successfully lobbied for voting rights for literate women, which was achieved in 1929. Duprey then went on to create the Island Association of Voting Women. Duprey was also a prolific writer who wrote short stories as well as novels. Duprey died in 1933 at the age of 80, one year after women in Puerto Rico won the right to vote.



Elizabeth Piper Ensley
1847- 1919
EDUCATOR & AFRICAN-
AMERICAN SUFFRAGIST



Elizabeth Piper Ensley was a champion of the Woman Suffrage Movement and became a leader in Civil Rights activism.

Ensley lived in Washington D.C. and was a professor at Howard

University. She eventually moved to Boston where she 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 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.

In the summer of 1906, Ensley served as the second vice president of the Colorado State Federation of Colored Women’s Clubs, which organized and mobilized the suffrage movement, while also working towards the state’s goal of farm labor reforms.

Ensley died in 1919, just before the ratification of the 19th Amendment. However she left an extraordinary legacy that inspired hundreds of thousands of citizens to understand the importance of their vote and their responsibility to take action in a democratic society.



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.

She worked closely with Martin Luther King Jr. and other civil rights leaders in Alabama to secure the right to vote for African Americans.

On Sunday, March 7, 1965 a non-violent 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. On March 21, two weeks later, Foster, with two injured knees, walked 50 miles in five days as part of the voting rights march from Selma to Montgomery. Marie Foster tried to register to vote eight times before she was ultimately successful. Following this experience, she started teaching other African Americans how to pass the literacy tests put in place to bar them from voting. Foster became known as “the mother of the voting rights movement” by local organizers.

VALIANT WOMEN OF THE VOTE

Dr. Mabel Ping-Hua Lee

1896 - 1966
WOMAN SUFFRAGE
ACTIVIST



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 Ph.D. 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 sixteen, 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" which was covered by the New York Times. In this speech she said:

"The welfare of China and possibly its very existence as an independent nation depends on rendering tardy justice to its womankind. For no nation can ever make real and lasting progress in civilization unless its women are following close to its men if not actually abreast with them."

Lee's work contributed to the success of suffrage being passed in New York in 1917. However due to the Chinese Exclusion Act, Lee herself was not allowed to vote that year and it is unknown whether or not she voted in her lifetime.

Virginia Louisa Minor

1824 - 1894
AMERICAN WOMAN
SUFFRAGE ACTIVIST



Virginia Louisa Minor was a courageous activist who took an active role in founding the Woman 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 strategy 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. In October 1872, when Minor was barred from registering to vote in St. Louis, she and her husband sued the voting registrar.

The test case, Minor v. Happersett (1874) was brought on appeal by Virginia Minor, herself an officer of the National Woman Suffrage Association, and her husband, Francis Minor, who argued the case before the US Supreme Court. The argument was that Virginia Minor had been denied one of the "privileges and immunities of citizenship" guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment. Although the case was lost, it generated much publicity for the cause of woman suffrage. It also demonstrated that state laws needed to be changed to afford women the right to vote.

Anna Howard Shaw

1847 - 1919
AMERICAN WOMAN
SUFFRAGE ACTIVIST



Dr. Anna Howard Shaw was a leader of the women's suffrage movement in the United States who was especially known for her affiliation with the National American Woman's Suffrage Association (NAWSA).

Shaw was born in England and raised in Michigan. She had a distinguished professional career and was highly educated in a wide variety of fields. In the 1890s Shaw decided to dedicate herself full time to the suffrage cause. Shaw served first as Vice President, and later as President, of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association (NAWSA) from 1904-1915. During her lifetime, Shaw was widely respected as a public speaker and effective organizer for the suffrage cause. Shaw was also known for her organizing work on behalf of the temperance movement.

Shaw was a dedicated patriot who served her country during World War I. In 1919, she earned a Distinguished Service Medal as the chair of the Woman's Committee of the United States Council of National Defense, coordinating women's contributions to the war effort. After the war, she traveled to lecture on a peace tour throughout the U.S. and Europe. Sadly, she died suddenly in July of 1919 and unfortunately did not live to see the ratification of the 19th amendment.

CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT

In 1882, Congress prevented Chinese laborers from immigrating to the United States with the passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act. The Chinese Exclusion Act was the first immigration law that excluded an entire ethnic group. The first version of the act, prevented particular laborers from entering the United States and limited immigration to teachers, merchants, officials, and travelers. The original act also excluded Chinese nationals from eligibility for United States citizenship. In 1924 the act was amended to prevent all Chinese nationals as well as other Asian nations from immigrating to the United States. These laws were renewed twice and remained in effect until they were repealed in 1943 .

Evidence of the blatant and widespread racism faced by Chinese immigrants can be found in an often overlooked passage in Justice Harlan's dissent in *Plessy v. Ferguson* where he contrasts Chinese people with blacks by proclaiming that "the Chinese race [is] a race so different from our own that we do not permit those belonging to it to become citizens of the United States."

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Since 1920 the League of Women Voters has been an activist, grassroots organization whose leaders believed that voters should play a critical role in democracy. The League of Women Voters was founded by Carrie Chapman Catt just six months before the 19th amendment to the U.S. Constitution was ratified.

The League began as a "mighty political experiment" designed to help 20 million women carry out their new responsibilities as voters. The LWV encouraged voters to use their new power to participate in shaping public policy. From the beginning, the League has been an activist, grassroots organization focused both on educating voters and advocating for a range of public policies. It was then and is now a nonpartisan organization, operating in every state and hundreds of communities. League founders believed that maintaining a nonpartisan stance would protect the fledgling organization from becoming mired in the party politics of the day. <https://www.lwv.org/>



VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF 1965

President Lyndon B. John signed into law the Voting Rights Act of 1965. The hard won victory resulted from the countless civil rights activists who risked their lives in protesting state voting laws that legalized racial discrimination at the polling place. The 15th and 19th Amendments did not protect all citizens from discrimination due to race or gender, there was still much work to be done at the local and state level.

Beginning with the post Civil War period of Reconstruction, black Americans were terrorized and denied access to their most basic rights. "Jim Crow" laws reinforced segregation and denied many citizens the right to vote.

When the murderous brutality of what the demonstrators faced was finally televised, the nation was finally awakened to the need to take action to end the violence and ensure equality.

When the Voting Rights Act of 1965 was enacted, it represented the greatest change in the relationship between the federal and state governments in the area of voting since Reconstruction. The act was immediately challenged in court. However, by the end of 1966, only 4 out of 13 southern states had fewer than 50 percent of African Americans registered to vote. The Voting Rights Act was readopted and strengthened in 1970, 1975, and 1982.

However, in 2013, the U.S. Supreme court ruled that the state oversight outlined in section 5 was unconstitutional. Section 5 requires jurisdictions with significant histories of voter discrimination to "pre-clear" any new voting practices or procedures. These pre-designated jurisdictions needed approval from the Justice Department for any new voter laws to show that the laws did not have a discriminatory purpose or effect. Since the Supreme Court ruling, several states including Texas moved to make voter identification laws that disproportionately impact people of color. In her dissent, Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg wrote, "Throwing out preclearance when it has worked and is continuing to work to stop discriminatory changes is like throwing away your umbrella in a rainstorm because you are not getting wet."

1920-2020

VALIANT WOMEN OF THE VOTE

Edith Mayo

SUFFRAGE HISTORIAN AND 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 trailblazer in the women's history movement, Mayo challenged the status quo and revolutionized the way women were portrayed in the realm of public history. Mayo's work and dedication to the women's history movement is visible throughout her 40-year career with the Smithsonian. Mayo's exhibit, Parlor to Prison ran for 10 years and set the standard for how museums should showcase the historic contributions of women.

During her time at the Smithsonian,

Mayo has managed many major exhibitions in women's history, voting rights, and political history. She has written many publications including her books *First Ladies: Political Role and Public Image* (1995), *The Smithsonian's Book of First Ladies: Their Lives, Times, and Issues* (1996), and *Presidential Families* (2006).

Mayo is an honorary board member of and contributor to the Turning Point Suffragist Memorial in Occoquan, Virginia. The memorial, set to open in 2020, is located on the grounds of the Occoquan Workhouse, where scores of suffragists (ranging in age from 19 to 73) were imprisoned for their picketing of the White House in support of women's suffrage.



Eleanor Holmes Norton

CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER



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.

Eleanor Holmes Norton was first elected to Congress in 1990, where she has served the past 15

terms as the non-voting delegate, representing citizens of Washington D.C. In Congress, Norton has fought for the voting rights and self-governance of the District of Columbia residents. She serves on the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. Norton has been recognized with numerous awards including more than fifty honorary degrees.

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.

From 1965 to 1970 Norton served as the assistant legal director of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) where she specialized in freedom of speech issues. She famously won a case representing female employees of Newsweek which ended the magazine's policy of only hiring male reporters. In 1970 she was appointed head of the New York City Human Rights Commission where she held the nation's first hearings on discrimination against women. President Carter appointed her the first female chair of the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission (EEOC) in 1977.

VALIANT WOMEN OF THE VOTE

Terry Ao Minnis

CIVIL RIGHTS AND JUSTICE ADVOCATE



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.

Minnis utilizes her talents as a speaker and writer to bring attention to the importance of the U.S. Census and equal access to the ballot box in local and federal elections. She has also written several articles in support of voting rights including "When the Voting Rights Act Became Un-American: the Misguided Vilification of Section 203" published in the *Alabama Law Review*.

Terry Ao Minnis is currently the Senior Director of Census and Voting Programs for Asian-Americans Advancing Justice (AAJC). AAJC is a non-profit organization fighting for civil

rights and empowering Asian Americans to create a more just America for all.

In her work defending voting rights, Minnis has written several amicus briefs filed before the U.S. Supreme Court. These cases include; *Shelby County, Alabama v. Holder*, *Arizona v. The InterTribal Council of Arizona*, *Northwest Austin Municipal Utility District Number One v. Holder*, and *Crawford v. Marion County Election Board*.

Minnis sat on the U.S. Department of Commerce's 2010 Census Advisory Committee from 2002 until 2011. Minnis is also the co-chair of the Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights' Census Task Force, which is a coalition that works to promote and protect civil and human rights for all people.

ASIAN AMERICANS ADVANCING JUSTICE (AAJC)

Rooted in the dreams of immigrants and inspired by the promise of opportunity, Asian Americans Advancing Justice /AAJC (Advancing Justice | AAJC) advocates for an America in which all Americans can benefit equally from, and contribute to, the American dream. Our mission is to advance the civil and human rights for Asian Americans and to build and promote a fair and equitable society for all. Advancing Justice / AAJC is a national 501 (c)(3) nonprofit founded in 1991 in Washington, D.C. Advancing Justice / AAJC is the voice for the Asian American community – the fastest-growing population in the U.S. – fighting for our civil rights through education, litigation, and public policy advocacy. We serve to empower our communities by bringing local and national constituencies together and ensuring Asian Americans are able to participate fully in our democracy. <https://www.advancingjustice-aajc.org/>

VOTO LATINO

The work of Voto Latino has evolved from voter registration to other key issues that impact the Latino community in America. All the work is part of a pipeline meant to serve and empower our community. That pipeline is made up of three parts: civic engagement, issue advocacy, and leadership development.

Issue Advocacy: Provides young Latinos ways to advocate on behalf of important issues.

Leadership Development: Connects young Latinos with thought leaders, elected officials, and industry experts to network and provide the tools they need to become change makers.

Civic Engagement: Through voter registration campaigns, strategic partnerships, get-out-the-vote initiatives, and more, we encourage our audience to make their voices heard in local and national elections. <https://votolatino.org/>

CENSUS: MAKE IT COUNT

Since the time of George Washington, the government has officially collected data through the census. The census is a valuable tool and is the best source of information about the demographics and growth potential of the American market and the needs of the American people. This year **Voto Latino** and **AAJC** have a new compelling challenge to ensure that people of Latin and Asian origin register for the US Census.

Maria Teresa Kumar

CEO, VOTO LATINO



Maria Teresa Kumar is an Hispanic American political rights and voting rights activist. Kumar was born in

Bogota, Columbia 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 and while attending college, Kumar discovered that technology provided a real opportunity to engage youth in civic

projects and voting. Specifically, Kumar incorporated social media 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 and increased Latino voter turnout. This year the organization announced they are committed to registering 1 million voters by the 2020 election. Recently, *Voto Latino* has expanded their platform and now provides resources for young people on topics of immigration, healthcare access, and professional development.

Kumar's work through *Voto Latino* has earned her many prestigious awards, including multiple Promax Gold awards. *Hispanic Business* recognized Kumar as one of the *100 Most Influential Latinos in America*. She has also been named one of the *10 Most Influential Women in Washington D.C.* by *Elle Magazine*. Her work has been profiled on HBO's *Celebrity Habla* and PBS's *Undergraduates*.

Kumar also works as a World Economic Forum Young Global Leader, an Aspen Institute Scholar, a Hunt Alternative Fund Prime Mover, and a Council of Foreign Relations Lifetime Member. She serves on the national boards of EMILY's List, the Latino Leaders Network, and Planned Parenthood Federation of America.



CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS RELATED

"THE RIGHT OF CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES TO VOTE SHALL NOT BE DENIED OR ABRIDGED"

1832: The Female Anti-Slavery Society is founded by and for African American women.

1837: The Anti-Slavery Convention of American Women is attended by nearly 200 women of various backgrounds, representing some 20 female anti-slavery groups.

1848: Participants at the Seneca Falls Convention sign the "Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions," inspired by the "Declaration of Independence."

1850: The First National Woman's Rights Convention is attended by around 1,000 people.

1861: The Civil War begins, disrupting women's suffrage activity, as women in both the North and the South put their energy toward "war work," thus gaining organizational and occupational skills they will later apply to women's suffrage.

1865: President Abraham Lincoln proclaims the Enrollment Act to encourage enrollment of black soldiers into the Union ranks. It emancipated their wives and children in states loyal to the Union. Nearly 100,000 enslaved persons were granted freedom.

1865: The Thirteenth Amendment frees over two million enslaved African Americans.

1866: The Eleventh National Woman's Rights Convention is held. The American Equal Rights Association (AERA), founded for all races and genders dedicated to universal suffrage.

1868: The Fourteenth Amendment is ratified. As a result, the Constitution used the word "male" to define "citizens" and "voters."

1868: Ballots were cast in a separate voting box in Vineland, New Jersey, by 172 women, both black and white, inspiring demonstrations across the U.S.

1868: The federal women's suffrage amendment is first introduced in Congress.

1869: Utah Territory approves women's suffrage and is ratified in 1870.

1869: The federal women's suffrage amendment is again introduced in Congress.

1869: The proposed Fifteenth Amendment that will give voting rights to black males before giving those rights to women splits the suffrage movement. The National

Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA) is formed by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony in opposition to the Fifteenth Amendment. They hope to achieve women's suffrage through the passage of a congressional amendment in addition to addressing other women's rights issues.

1869: Conservative activists Lucy Stone, Henry Blackwell, and Julia Ward Howe form the American Woman Suffrage Association (AWSA) which focuses on amending individual state constitutions.

1869: Wyoming Territory is first to grant women suffrage in all elections.

1870: The Fifteenth Amendment is ratified, granting suffrage without regard to "race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

1871: Victoria Woodhull addresses the House Judiciary Committee and argues that rights are guaranteed to all citizens — men and women — under the Fourteenth Amendment.

1871: Nineteen women author a petition to the United States Congress — the first instance of anti-suffrage mobilization.

1871: Dressed in men's clothing, some 200 black women register and vote in North Carolina.

1872: Victoria Woodhull becomes the first woman to run for president, but she cannot fully campaign because she is in federal prison for suffrage activities.

1872: Susan B. Anthony casts her vote in Rochester, NY; two weeks later she is charged with voting illegally and arrested along with 15 other women. She refuses to pay the \$100 fine.

1873: The Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) is founded, by the following year it is the largest women's organization in the nation.

1875: Michigan and Minnesota grant women "school suffrage," the right to vote for school district representatives.

1876: NWSA leaders disrupt the Philadelphia World's Fair by distributing flyers titled, "*The Declaration of Rights of Women in the United States*."

1878: Using words similar to what Elizabeth Cady Stanton had written, Senator Aaron A. Sargent of California introduces a joint resolution that eventually becomes the Nineteenth

Amendment: "*The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.*"

1880: Mary Ann Shadd Cary organizes the Colored Women's Progressive Franchise Association as an auxiliary of the predominantly white NWSA.

1881: The Women's Christian Temperance Union endorses the women's suffrage movement.

1882: The Chinese Exclusion Act prohibits all immigration of Chinese laborers for ten years.

1884: Belva Ann Lockwood becomes the first woman candidate to be nominated by a major party (the National Equal Rights Party) to run for president.

1887: The federal suffrage amendment is defeated in the Senate.

1887: Women in Kansas are granted municipal suffrage.

1890: The National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) is created by merging the National Woman Suffrage Association and the American Woman Suffrage Association.

1890: Wyoming is admitted to the Union as a state and becomes the first state to grant woman full suffrage.

1891: The American Federation of Labor, with its membership of approximately 265,000 people, announces its support for a women's suffrage amendment.

1892: The Colored Women's League is established.

1893: The Colorado Woman's Suffrage Referendum of 1893 is passed.

1895: The Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women is launched — the first time anti-suffragists institutionalize their cause.

1896: Utah becomes a state, and women's suffrage, which had been revoked by Congress in an effort to eliminate polygamy, is restored through the state's constitution.

1896: The National Federation of Afro-American Women and the National League of Colored Women merge to form the National Association of Colored Women (NACW).

1896: Idaho approves women's suffrage through referendum.

1906: The Naturalization Act of 1906 requires immigrants to learn English to become naturalized citizens while vaguely limited those eligible for citizenship by ethnicity and nationality through the terms "white" and "of African descent."

1907: The Equality League of Self-Supporting Women is formed (later named the Women's Political Union).

1910: A suffrage parade, organized by the Women's Political Union, takes place in New York City, marching down Fifth Avenue.

1910: Washington State grants suffrage rights to women through referendum.

1911: The National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage is established in New York City.

1911: Women in California receive suffrage via referendum after an elaborate campaign.

1912: Kansas adopts a constitutional amendment for women's suffrage.

1912: Oregon adopts a constitutional amendment for women's suffrage.

1912: The Arizona constitution included women's suffrage when it was ratified and Arizona became the 48th state admitted to the Union.

1913: Ida B. Wells-Barnett founds the Alpha Suffrage Club of Chicago, credited as being the first African American suffrage club.

1913: One day before President Woodrow Wilson's inauguration, Alice Paul organized approximately 8,000 suffragists for a parade in Washington, DC. It garnered media attention, but some of the participants were mobbed by abusive crowds.

1913: In the territory of Alaska, a bill extends the elective franchise to women.

1913: Alice Paul and Lucy Burns found the Congressional Union, later known as the National Woman's Party (NWP), which, as an auxiliary of the NAWSA, works toward securing a federal amendment for women's suffrage.

1913: A suffrage parade featuring close to 10,000 participants marches along Fifth Avenue in New York City.

1913: Illinois grants women presidential suffrage.

TO THE NINETEENTH AMENDMENT



LOGED BY THE UNITED STATES OR BY ANY STATE ON ACCOUNT OF SEX.” NINETEENTH AMENDMENT

1913: The Southern States Woman Suffrage Conference is formed in an effort to lobby state legislatures for the enfranchisement of white women.

1914: The National Federation of Women's Clubs endorses the suffrage campaign.

1914: Mrs. Frank Leslie dies, bequeathing almost \$2 million to Carrie Chapman Catt for “the furtherance of the cause of women's suffrage.” Ms. Catt will serve as the president of the NAWSA through the Nineteenth Amendment's enactment in 1920.

1915: The National Woman's Party is officially formed; its goals are to remain independent of existing political parties and immediate action on the federal Woman Suffrage amendment.

1916: The “suffrage special,” comprising 23 Congressional Union members, departs from Washington, DC, on a five-week train tour of the Western United States to gather support for a federal woman suffrage amendment.

1916: Jeannette Rankin of Montana becomes the first woman to be elected to the House of Representatives and Congress.

1917: The National Woman's Party begins picketing the White House. Sample banners: “Mr. President, What Will You Do for Woman Suffrage,” “How Long Must Women Wait for Liberty.”

1917: While imprisoned at Occoquan Workhouse, Lucy Burns circulates a petition that demands better conditions for her and other suffragists. Every woman who signs the request is transferred to the district jail and placed in solitary confinement.

1917: Alice Paul is arrested and sentenced to an unprecedented seven months in Occoquan Workhouse. Ms. Paul and Rose Winslow begin a hunger strike; after a week, they are subjected for forced feeding three times a day for three weeks. Another 16 women go on a hunger strike after guards beat them and push them into their cells (the “Night of Terror”).

1917: After a failed attempt in 1915, New York adopts a constitutional amendment for women's suffrage in all elections. The following states secure presidential suffrage for women: North Dakota, Nebraska, Ohio, Indiana, Rhode Island, Maine, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Tennessee.

1918: President Woodrow Wilson publicly supports the federal woman suffrage amendment.

1918: The suffrage amendment receives two-thirds of the votes in the House, but it fails to pass in the Senate.

1918: A U.S. federal appeals court declares that the arrest and detainment of all White House suffrage picketers was unconstitutional.

1918: President Wilson addresses the Senate and argues for the passage of a federal woman suffrage amendment as a war measure.

1919: The Senate passes the Nineteenth Amendment, 56 to 25, on June 4. It is sent to the states for ratification, initiating intense lobbying campaigns to obtain ratification by the then-required 36 state legislatures.

1920: The League of Women Voters is founded by Carrie Chatman Catt six months before the 19th Amendment was certified.

1920: The Nineteenth Amendment becomes law on August 26, guaranteeing and protecting women's constitutional right to vote. August 26 is Women's Equality Day.

1922: The Supreme Court case, *Ozawa v. United States*, rules that people of Japanese heritage are ineligible to become naturalized citizens and therefore are unable to vote.

1923: The Supreme Court rules in *United States v. Bhagwan Singh Thind* that Indo-Aryan people are not classified as “white” or of “African descent” and are thus racially ineligible for naturalized citizenship under the Naturalization Act of 1906, and are thus unable to vote.

1923: Alice Paul proposes the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) to Congress at the 75th anniversary of the Seneca Falls Convention, boldly proclaiming that “men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction.”

1924: President Calvin Coolidge signs the Indian Citizenship Act, which grants all Native Americans U.S. citizenship and promises them the right to vote.

1926: While attempting to register to vote in Birmingham, Alabama, a group of African American women are beaten by election officials.

1943: Chinese immigrants living in the United States are given the right to citizenship and the right to vote by the Magnuson Act, known as the Chinese Exclusion Repeal Act.

1946: The Luce-Celler Act is signed into law, allowing Filipino Americans and South Asian Americans to naturalize and become U.S. citizens.

1948: Miguel Trujillo Sr., a Native American and former marine, sues New Mexico for not allowing him to vote. He wins, and New Mexico and Arizona are subsequently required to allow all Native Americans to vote.

1952: The McCarran-Walter Act grants all immigrants of Asian ancestry the right to become citizens and ultimately the right to vote.

1962: Fannie Lou Hamer and seventeen others go to the courthouse in Indianola, Mississippi, to register to vote. They are told they must take a literacy test, which they all fail.

1964: Freedom Summer, a volunteer campaign, attempts to register as many African American voters as possible in Mississippi.

1964: At the Democratic National Convention, Fannie Lou Hamer gains national attention when she speaks as a delegate of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) and describes the horrors African American face when registering to vote in the South.

1965: Patsy Takemoto Mink becomes the first woman of color elected to Congress and represents Hawaii in the House for nearly 26 years.

1965: In an effort to demonstrate their desire to vote and to draw attention to voter discrimination, African Americans in Alabama organize three 54-mile nonviolent protest marches from Selma to Montgomery. The final march includes over 25,000 people.

1965: The Voting Rights Act (VRA) is signed into law by President Lyndon B. Johnson, thereby forbidding states from imposing discriminatory restrictions on voters. It was designed to enforce the voting rights guaranteed by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

1966: James Meredith begins his solitary March Against Fear to encourage African Americans to vote. On the second day of his 220-mile march from Memphis, Tennessee, to Jackson, Mississippi, he is shot and

hospitalized. Some 15,000 people finish his march to Jackson, inspiring many to register to vote.

1968: Shirley Chisholm becomes the first black woman elected to Congress, representing NY.

1972: After being reintroduced to Congress every year for 49 years, the Equal Rights Amendment is finally adopted by both sides of Congress and sent to the states for ratification. (As of 2019, the ERA has been ratified by 38 of the 38 states needed.)

1972: Title IX, a federal civil rights law co-authored by Senator Birch Bayh and Congresswomen Patsy Takemoto Mink, prohibits gender discrimination in education.

2000: A federal court decides that although residents of U.S. territories (Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands, U.S. Virgin Islands) are citizens, they cannot vote in presidential elections.

2013: The Supreme Court validates part of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, but struck down the coverage formula originally designed to encompass jurisdictions that engaged in egregious voting discrimination, reasoning that in 2013 the formula was no longer responsive to current conditions (making the important Section 5 unenforceable).

2018: A record-breaking total of 126 women are elected to the 116th Congress during the midterm elections. Of the 102 in the House, 43 women are of color. Of the 24 elected to serve in the Senate, four are women of color.

Compiled by Whitney Stewart
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Resources:

(Adapted from “Votes For Women! A Portrait of Persistence” by Kate Clarke Lemay)

National Women's History Alliance:
nationalwomenshistoryalliance.org and
nwha1980.org


Women's Vote Centennial Initiative:
2020centennial.org

Article, “Finish the Fight!,” in the July 8 & 15, 2019, New Yorker Magazine by Casey Cep: www.newyorker.com/magazine/2019/07/08/the-imperfect-unfinished-work-of-womens-suffrage


1920-2020

2020 NWHHA PARTNERS


Be sure to visit our 2020 NWHHA Partners who are listed on our website (nwHP.org) with a direct link to their websites. We will be working with our Partners throughout the year to promote women's history.




Business and Professional Women of Maryland (BPW/MD). Our mission is to achieve equity and economic self-sufficiency for all women in the workplace through advocacy, education, and information. www.bpwmaryland.org




The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's clubs (NFBPWC) develops the business, professional and leadership potential of women on all levels through education, advocacy, networking, mentoring, skill building and economic empowerment programs and projects.




California Federation of Business and Professional Women CFBPW shall be to promote and support equity for working women in all phases of their lives and to promote personal empowerment and professional development. www.bpwcal.org




The objective of the organization is to unite women of the Democratic Party; to promote the cause of the Democratic Party and to encourage full participation of women in every level of the Democratic Party Structure. www.nfdw.com



Center for Colorado Women's History at Byers-Evans House is the first state museum focused on the past, present and future achievements of Colorado women. www.historycolorado.org/center-colorado-womens-history-byers-evans-house




The National Susan B. Anthony Museum & House in Rochester, New York was the home of the legendary American civil rights leader, and the site of her famous arrest for voting in 1872. susanb.org




In Sisterhood: the Women's Movement in Pittsburgh is a community based oral history project documenting the history of the women's movement in the Pittsburgh The Women's Movement in Pittsburgh® region, 1967-1989. insisterhood.info




The Schlesinger Library 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. www.radcliffe.harvard.edu/schlesinger-library




Lion Clubs International and Lions Clubs International Foundation whose efforts support the visually and hearing impaired in the United States and worldwide. www.lionsclubs.org



Turning Point Suffragist Memorial Association To educate, inspire and empower present and future generations to remain vigilant in the quest for equal rights. www.suffragistmemorial.org




Maryland Women's Heritage Center'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. www.mdwomensheritagecenter.org




Women On 20s' mission is to engage the American public in insuring that their powerful mandate that put American women on our paper money, especially Harriet Tubman on our \$20, is a promise fulfilled. www.womenon20s.org



NATIONAL CENTER on Domestic and Sexual Violence NCDSV offers consulting, training and advocacy on issues relating to domestic violence and sexual abuse. www.ncdsv.org



Penny Colman
Award Winning Author and Educator
Email: pennycolman@gmail.com
www.pennycolman.com




2020 Special Offer – Celebrate Women's Suffrage
100th Anniversary of the Passage of the 19th Amendment
"Give the Ballot to the Mothers: Songs of the Suffragists – A History in Song" Offers a representative selection of twenty-six of these songs in historical and musical context, but more importantly, this book provides the songs themselves for women to rediscover and to sing once again.
Order: franciewolff.com/order.html or contact Francie@franciewolff.com

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Since 2003, **Sheryl Faye** has masterfully brought to life important historical women to both children and adults. In her one-woman shows, she immerses the audience in a multimedia learning experience that captivates viewers and sparks their interest to explore more. Her latest show features Susan B Anthony! Sheryl also performs as Helen Keller, Clara Barton, Amelia Earhart, Laura Ingalls Wilder, Sally Ride, Anne Frank, Eleanor Roosevelt, Abigail Adams.



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The National Women's History Alliance

— Celebrating 40 Years of Writing Women Back into History —

Now, let's join together for the future. The NWA would like to encourage and organize the abundant energy released during 2020. The many people and groups that have appeared throughout the country have drawn new attention to local women and women's history.

We invite those whose interest has been sparked by the centennial to join with the NWA. Over the years, the Alliance, formerly the National Women's History Project, has been a catalyst that has aided a multitude of efforts – books, films, projects and more. It also offers the opportunity for individuals and groups to network, promote and build a stronger women's history movement together.

We continue to “write women back into history” because we know that **our history is our strength**. In every way we can, we use the power of women's stories, women's accomplishments and women's vision to build a positive future.

We will be publishing a special 40th Anniversary Women's History Booklet this summer. Please send us a few words that we can add to this volume to help testify to the importance of women's history in your life.

Please considering leaving a legacy to the Molly Murphy MacGregor endowment to ensure that the stories of women's lives continue to be recognized, honored, and celebrated. For more information email nwhp1980@gmail.com.



National Plans for the Centennial



A Rendering of the Turning Point Suffragist Memorial

The Turning Point Suffragist Memorial, a permanent tribute to the American women's suffrage movement, will be unveiled on August 26, 2020 in Lorton, Virginia. The outdoor Memorial, just south of Washington D.C., is located near the site of the Occoquan Workhouse where suffragists who picketed the White House were jailed over 100 years ago. This marked a critical turning point in suffrage history.

Spread over an acre, the park-like Memorial will allow visitors to stroll through landscaped gardens marked with 19 learning stations that tell the story of the suffrage movement. Three life-size statues will honor leaders Carrie Chapman Catt, Mary Church Terrell, and Alice Paul. Turning Point will become the only national memorial to all those who fought for the 19th Amendment. www.suffragistmemorial.org

NYC Central Park Statue



Meredith Bergmann's proposed Suffragist monument of Sojourner Truth, Susan B. Anthony, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Courtesy of New York City Public Design Commission

After seven years of effort, the all-volunteer non-profit Monumental Women has won approval of a Women's Rights Pioneers Monument in Central Park. This will finally break the “bronze ceiling” when it becomes the first statue of REAL women in the history of the Park. The Monument features Sojourner Truth, Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton and will be unveiled on August 26, 2020. Everyone is invited. Monumental Women is also initiating a city-wide Education Campaign and challenging municipalities across the country to re-imagine their public spaces to include women. Contact Pam Elam at www.monumentalwomen.org

19th Amendment: Women Vote



The Postal Service commemorates the centennial of the ratification of the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. The clothes and banners the women bear display the official colors of the National Woman's Party — purple, white and gold

Inspired by historic photographs, Art director Ethel Kessler designed the stamp with original art by Nancy Stahl.

Suffrage Week is being planned nationally for May 10-17, while schools are still in session, to encourage wider recognition – and not just in schools. In July, through Project 19, over 100 skydivers will meet in Chicago to set a world record: the largest all-female vertical formation while traveling to the Earth at up to 180 mph.



CELEBRATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF WOMEN WINNING THE RIGHT TO VOTE

The National Women's History Alliance serves as the clearinghouse for multicultural women's history. Discover the extraordinary expansion of new women's history resources - a wide array of celebration items, books, notecards, CD's, DVD's, posters, display sets, and curriculum.

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

2020 THEME: "VALIANT WOMEN OF THE VOTE"



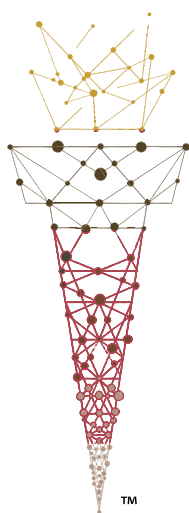
Our 2020 theme, **Valiant Women of the Vote**, celebrates the women who have fought for woman's right to vote in the United States. In recognition of the centennial of the 19th Amendment, we will honor women from the original suffrage movement as well as 20th and 21st-century women who have continued 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 U.S. Congress, after decades of rejection, finally passed the **19th Amendment to the Constitution** in early June 1919. Then, to secure final ratification, three-quarters of the states needed to approve it. This launched an intense, fifteen-month campaign from June 1919 to August 1920 that involved hundreds of thousands of active supporters, women and men, in every state. It is with awe that we remember suffragists' critical, nationwide drive in 1919 and 1920.

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

Use this day – and any other day – as a way to educate and inspire your community to celebrate women during the 2020 Women's Suffrage Centennial.

SYMBOLIC TORCH LIGHTS THE WAY TO EQUALITY



2020 torch was designed for the Women's Vote Centennial Initiative. The torch symbolizes the suffrage and civil rights movements lighting the way to equality. Use these items to show your support for 2020 and help spread the word.



2020 Centennial



The 2020 torch lights our way toward equality.
2020centennial.org
 2020centennial on Facebook/Twitter/Instagram
 Sponsored by the Women's Vote Centennial Initiative.

Bookmarks 2"x 8"
25/pkg) #0522 \$6.95

Magnet 2"x 3"
#0201 \$3.00
 Use this pin to show your support for 2020 and help us spread the word!

Button 2"x 3"
#0200 \$2.50

All products available for bulk discounts

FAILURE IS IMPOSSIBLE

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

Come Join the Celebrations



Celebrate the Centennial throughout 2020 at parties, teas, holidays, Women's Equality Day on August 26, and special fun hometown parades.

2020 CENTENNIAL ZIPPER TOTE



Your New Favorite Tote. Large 18" x 16" purple tote bag with top zipper. 50% recycled material: 6000D polyester. 25" handles. **WOMEN WIN THE VOTE** on one side. **#0545 \$19.99**



NEVERTHELESS FLEECE SCARF
10" x 60" Purple
Nevertheless She Persisted embroidered in gold.
#0548 \$22.00

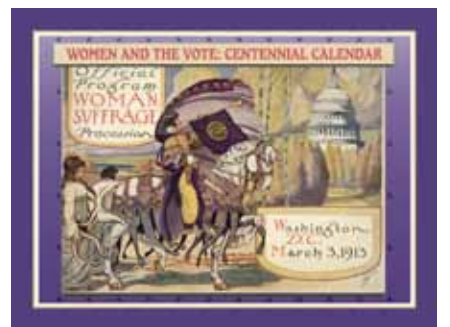


This elegant parasol comes with a ruffle on the 48" white canopy; plastic hook handle. Printed in purple to commemorate **WOMEN WIN THE VOTE CENTENNIAL 1920-2020 PARASOL**. Perfect for Centennial events – waterproof for rain or shine **#0544 \$30.00** - with ruffle
#0531 \$30.00 - no ruffle



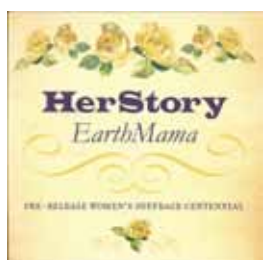
WOMEN WIN THE VOTE CENTENNIAL SASH
2-ply satin sash measuring 4" x 70" and printed in traditional purple, white and gold. Velcro closure **#0543 \$19.95**

WOMEN AND THE VOTE: CENTENNIAL CALENDAR



18-month calendar (July 2019 to Dec. 2020) celebrates the 100th anniversary of the 19th Amendment. Illustrated with historic photos and drawings of key actors and key dates in the struggle to gain the vote for all from 1776 to the present. 9" x 12" **#0532 \$20.00**

Songs of Women's Suffrage



HerStory - Earth Mama
Women's Suffrage Centennial Earth Mama's Latest CD "Her Story" is a lyrical collection of original songs

honoring the lives, loves and work of women. Includes a new recording of Standing on the Shoulders anthem, new songs for Mother's Day. Powerful and Empowering. **#0530 \$15.95**



Hurrah For Woman Suffrage!

7 songs on CD. Forty minutes of historic songs from the Woman Suffrage Movement. By the Homespun Singers

Included is a 16-page pamphlet giving a history of the suffrage music along with song sheets for a sing-along. **#0721 \$12.00**



Here's To The Women

Music CD by Linda Allen
Twenty songs commemorating women's journey to justice, with an

emphasis on the battle for the vote. Songs of weavers and quilters, suffragists and farmers, labor leaders and politicians, Rosie the Riveters and domestic workers. Genre: Modern Folk. **# 0945 \$12.95**

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE CENTENNIAL CALENDAR



Original artwork, archival photos and graphics. This calendar amplifies the voices of women of color and working class women and acknowledges the ongoing campaign for true equality and liberation. 12"x12", 12months. Key dates in the continuing struggle to gain the vote for all from 1776 to the present. **#0527 \$15.95**

Sharing Suffrage Stories



American Woman Suffrage Postcards

American women's suffrage activists were fascinated

with suffrage themed postcards. They collected, exchanged, wrote about them, used them as fundraisers and organized "postcard day" campaigns. Cataloging approximately 700 examples, this study examines the "visual rhetoric" of suffrage. Paper 368 pages, 8.2" x 1" x 10.8". **#0542 \$39.95**



Votes For Women Notecards

This award-winning 1911 design was created by Bertha Boye

of a western woman posed before the Golden Gate as the sun sets. After California's victory, the poster design was used in woman suffrage campaigns. 6 cards with envelopes. **#0988 \$9.95**



Overlooked Sisters African American Suffragists

Leaders in the Woman Suffrage Movement

- Mary Church Terrell, Ida B. Wells-Barnett, Mary Ann Shadd Cary and Frances E. W. Harper - 3 of each design. 12 cards with envelopes. **#0528 \$ 19.95**



Women Suffrage Quote Notes

Series of notecards featuring inspirational quotes by

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Ernestine Rose, Susan B. Anthony, Sojourner Truth, Matilda Joselyn Gage, Inez Milholland. Brief bio & photo on the back. 5" x 7". 2 each of 6 designs 12 cards with envelopes. **#0475 \$19.95**

August 26th – Celebrate Women in the U.S. Winning the Right to Vote



Susan B. Anthony Suffrage Stamp Necklace

A silver-tone metal alloy bezel with glass dome and 24" nickel plated ball chain features a 1936 three cent Susan B. Anthony Suffrage for Women stamp. Approximately 1" x 1". Designed by Heritage Artisan **#0503 \$10.00**

NWHA Heritage Pin



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

2020 CENTENNIAL LAPEL PIN



2020 is 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**

Celebrating Women and Democracy Kit

#0535 \$39.95 All seven items included in kit; also available individually.

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** (sent via email)



2020 VALIANT WOMEN of the VOTE STICKERS

White, Black, Gold, Lt & Dk Purple Imprint. UV gloss.

LARGE OVAL STICKER 2.875" 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)

VOTES FOR WOMEN PUZZLE



Created by a woman-owned business, the 23" round puzzle is made of 90% post consumer recycled content. It is accompanied by a large informational poster. **#0550 \$25.00**



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 and over

#0551

Living the Legacy Poster



This 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**



Votes for Women

Upbeat 20-minute video with archival photos, newsreels, live action & music. Gr. 7 - Adult DVD **#0540 \$29.95**

A Fine and Long Tradition DVD

Lively 7-minute women's history music overview is a great way to introduce women's history to school, community, or workplace audiences. Historical images are set to an upbeat song that will touch your heart and linger in your memory. Gr. 5 - Adult. Produced 1996 **#0532 \$12.00**



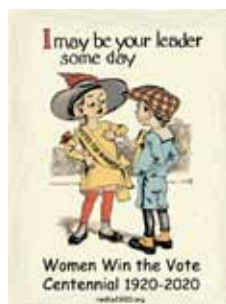
2020 SUFFRAGE CENTENNIAL BUTTON

\$2.00 each 1-9

\$1.50 each 10 or more

2.25" diameter. Purple and gold metallic pin-back button. **#0565**

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**

EXPANDING THE FOCUS OF SUFFRAGE HISTORY

Women Win the Vote Gazette

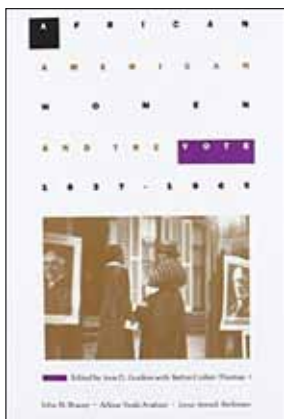


What's Inside

- 100 Suffragists
- State Celebrations
- Historic Sites to Visit
- African American Suffragists
- Suffrage Events

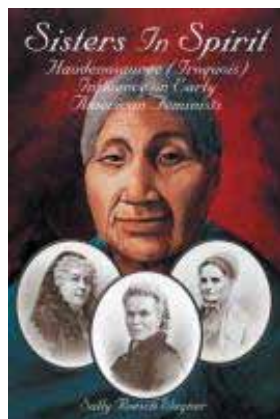
Women Win the Vote Gazette

This 28 page special commemorative edition of "Women Win the Vote" is filled with news of 2020 events and special features including updates on state centennial activities, dispatches about national plans in the capital. Also included are 100 brief profiles of suffragists, a special salute to African American suffragists and multiple resources and celebration ideas. #0202 \$15 (25) copies



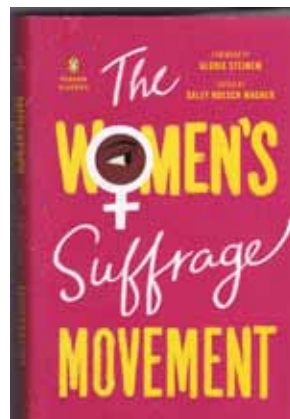
African American Women and the Vote 1837-1965

Written by leading scholars of African American and women's history, the essays in this volume seek to re-conceptualize the political history of black women in the United States by placing them "at the center of our thinking." Paper, 232 pages. #0545 \$24.95



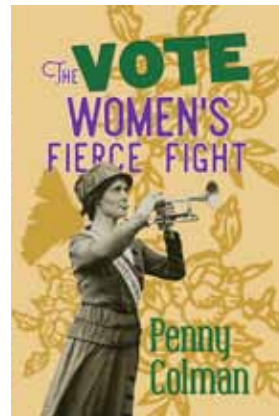
Sisters in Spirit

Author Sally Roesch Wagner recounts the compelling history of women's struggle for freedom and equality in the USA and documents the Iroquois influence on this broad social movement. Paper, 123 pages. #0872 \$11.95



The Women's Suffrage Movement

This one-of-a-kind intersectional anthology is comprised of historical texts spanning two centuries. It is a comprehensive and singular volume with a distinctive focus on incorporating race, class, and gender, and illuminating minority voices. Paper, 515 pages. #0526 \$18.00

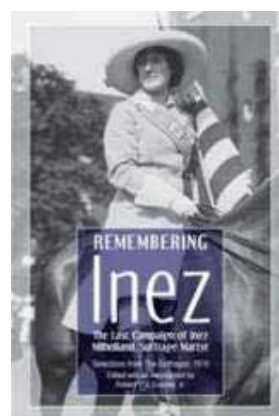


The Vote: Women's Fierce Fight

tells the gripping story of women's battle for the vote, replete with political intrigues and betrayals, pageantry and parades, pickets, violent mobs and forced-feeding. Infused with women's words and vivid personalities, The Vote resonates with key current issues including voting rights and women's participation in the governance of America.

Paper, 475 pages. #0536 \$16.99

Visit www.pennycolman.com for \$13.99 ebook and audio versions as well as a guide to landmarks mentioned in the book.



Remembering Inez: The Last Campaign of Inez Milholland, 96 pgs. 6"x9" Paperback 24 photographs \$14.95 #1520

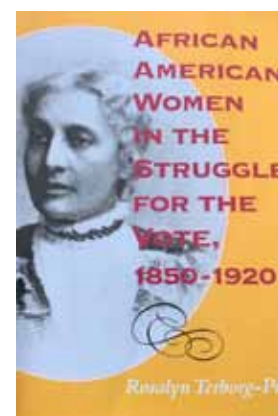
Using Inez's own words, the book presents intimate first-person articles, speeches, and emotional memorials.

Inez Mulholland Forward Into Light-DVD #1995

15-minute of an American icon who became the voice of women's suffrage.

Honor Inez Button 2.25" \$2.50 #1521

Honor Inez Stickers 2.25" peel-off stickers \$1.00 #2250 Both available in bulk



African American Women in the Struggle for the Vote 1850-1920

by Rosalyn Terborg-Penn

This comprehensive look at the African American women who fought for the right to vote analyzes the women's own stories and examines why they joined and how they participated in the U.S. women's suffrage movement. Paper, 208 pages. #0546 \$20.00



Marching with Aunt Susan: Susan B. Anthony and the Fight for Women's Suffrage

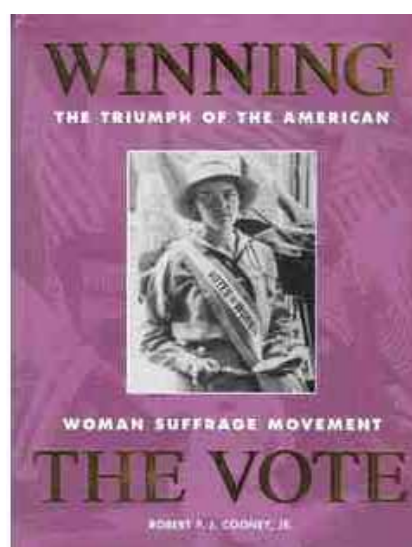
Beautifully illustrated with full-color gouache paintings. Excellent introduction to the women's movement in general and Susan B. Anthony in particular. 38 pages. Oversized Format. Gr. K-3 #1483 \$16.95



Lillian's Right to Vote

An elderly African American woman, en route to vote, remembers her family's tumultuous voting history in this beautiful picture book 34 pages, Oversized Format, Gr. K-3 #0554 \$17.99

Put This Books About Women's Suffrage in Your Library!



Dear Supporters of Womens History,
The Orange County Chapter of the National Organization for Women challenges other organizations, clubs, and groups to take action. In 2013, OC NOW made a decision to purchase the book, **Winning the Vote: The Triumph of the American Woman Suffrage Movement** by Robert P.J. Cooney, Jr. The original goal was to put one book in every Public High School in Orange County.

This year, 2020 and the 100th anniversary of the 19th Amendment, that goal is being realized. All 76 public high schools in Orange County, CA now have this phenomenal resource book in their library. Now many more high school students will have the opportunity to begin to understand the

importance of women winning the vote AND the power of using their voices. Here's hoping our action inspires others to spread the word!

SPECIAL CENTENNIAL SALE

Winning the Vote: The Triumph of the American Woman Suffrage Movement is a remarkable book that chronicles the 72-year campaign to win the right vote for America women. Gorgeous 500-page hardback. Stunning and Oversized #0602

\$49.95 each or \$30.00 for 4 or more.

Honor A Suffragist Kit



16-page resource guide to help you research and record local heroes of the Suffrage Movement. #0552 \$8.99

TENNESSEE WOMAN SUFFRAGE MONUMENT



In August 1920, the national drama to ratify the 19th Amendment brought it finally and most spectacular act to Nashville, Tennessee. The Amendment was only one state shy of ratification. What ensued in Nashville was called the "War of Roses." Those for ratification wore yellow roses and those against wore red roses. Even the legislators showed their colors by wearing the roses in their lapels.

Rep. Joe Hanover from Memphis accepted Carrie Chapman Catt's request to serve as the Amendment floor leader because the vote appeared to be close. The dramatic showdown played out in the Tennessee State Capitol. The Senate approved, but the House was split. The first vote was deadlocked 48-48 when Rep. Banks Turner came over to the Suffragists' side. The second vote was taken and it was still a tie, 48-48. Despite the red rose on his lapel, Rep. Harry Burn broke the tie and voted

"yes." Universal suffrage was granted by the Amendment to all American women!

Members of the Tennessee Woman Suffrage Monument Board are Yvonne Wood, President from Lebanon; Adrienne Pakis-Gillon, Vice President from Germantown; Alma Sanford, Secretary from Nashville, Patricia Pierce, Treasurer from Harriman, Paula Casey, Immediate Past President; Jacque Hillman from Jackson; Linda Knight from Nashville; Rosetta Miller Perry from Nashville, and Janis Sontany from Nashville. Established in 2012, the Tennessee Woman Suffrage Monument, Inc. initiated the plan and raised private funds to commission the Tennessee Woman Suffrage Monument memorializing the Tennessee Suffragists who played a vital role in 1920 for all women to gain the right to vote. The figures on the monument include Carrie Chapman Catt from N.Y., Anne Dallas Dudley from Nashville, J. Frankie Pierce from Nashville, Sue Shelton White from Jackson, and Abby Crawford Milton from Chattanooga. The monument sits in Centennial Park in Nashville. A state celebration will be held on August 18, 2020, to commemorate the move of the monument to its permanent location in the park. It was erected in 2016 at a temporary location in order for tourists to read about Tennessee's role in ratifying the 19th Amendment.

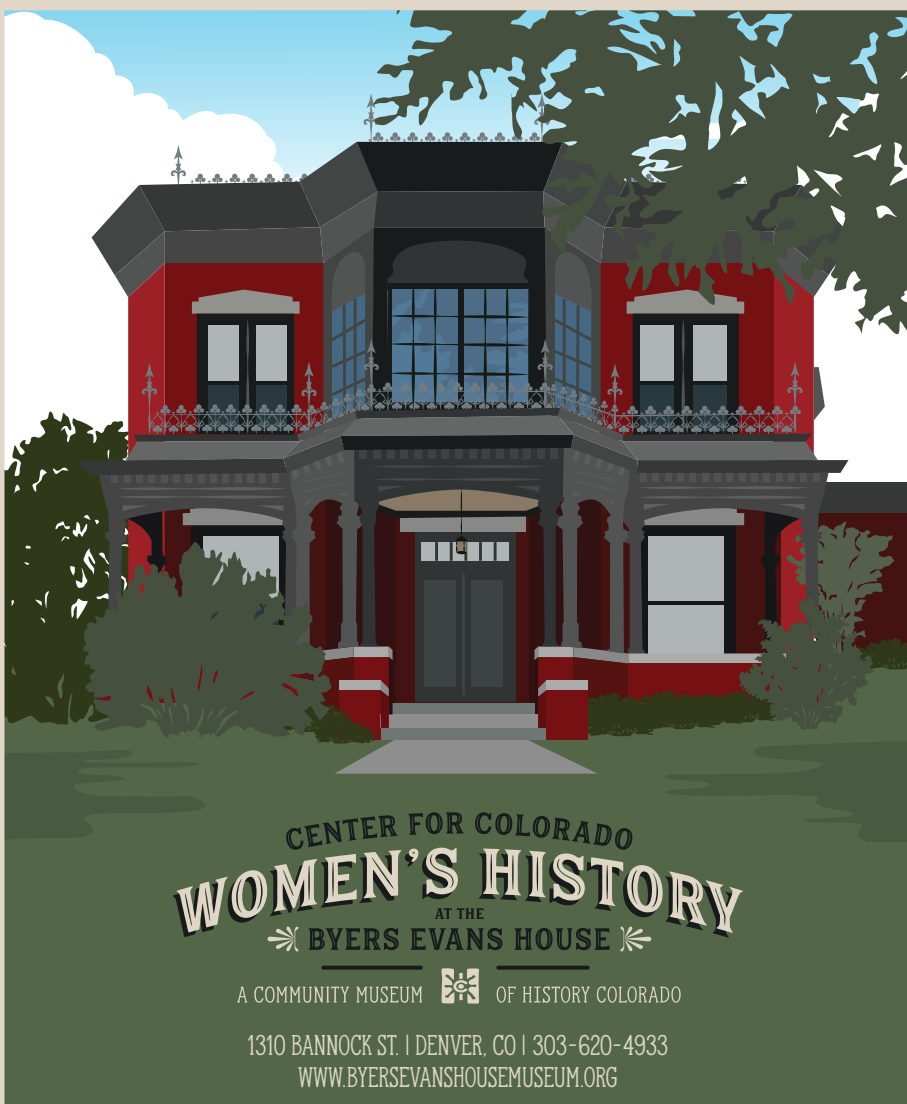
Happy 200th Birthday, Susan B!



In 2020, celebrate the 19th Amendment Centennial, Susan B. Anthony's 200th birthday, *and* the Anthony Museum's 75th anniversary. Come visit the National Historic Landmark where we inspire visitors to continue the fight until we are "a Union in fact, a Union in spirit, not a sham."

susanb.org

THE NATIONAL
SUSAN B. ANTHONY
MUSEUM & HOUSE
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK



The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs (NFBPWC) has been a strong voice for women's equality for over **100 years!**

Join this incredible group as we embark upon a second historical century of improving the lives of all women in social, economic, community, and political terms.

NFBPWC is an internationally affiliated organization with opportunities to participate nationally and locally as we continue stand the test of time.

Be part of one of the original networks for working women:

www.NFBPWC.org/join-us



DEVELOPING THE BUSINESS, PROFESSIONAL, AND LEADERSHIP POTENTIAL OF WOMEN SINCE 1919



Thousand Oaks (CA) Branch

Celebrate the 100th Anniversary of the Women's Vote!

Suffragists and Activists

a digital collection of original monologues of the women who made suffrage happen.

Other suffrage education items at

aauwto-ca.aauw.net/suffragists

or at smashwords.com, Teacherspayteachers.com,

or Barnes&Noble



A Tribute To Our Grandmother: Alina Theodora Vig Snortland Brakke

Ancestors are due more respect, and it benefits all of us to share the personal stories of those on whose shoulders we stand. We can all help by writing more women into our histories, starting at the family level. This piece focuses on our Grandmother, Alina Theodora Vig Snortland Brakke. Although born in the U.S., she was the daughter of Norwegian immigrants and, from birth, was immersed in a Norwegian-American community and spoke Norwegian as well as English.

Grandma was an ardent voter her entire life. She wouldn't *dream* of missing a vote. She was married with three sons by the time U.S. women won the right to vote in 1920. (In contrast, Norway gained women's suffrage in 1909.) Grandma never had daughters but was able to dote on many granddaughters and grandsons.

Alina Theodora Vig was born in a sod and log house on a homestead in Steele County, North Dakota. Teen Alina married our paternal grandfather, Torres (Thom) Sigurd Snortland, who had come through Ellis Island when he was 10 and ended up in North Dakota.



Alina & Thom's wedding in 1911: Grandma couldn't look at this picture without cringing. Her dress is wrinkled because they had to ride to the church in a horse-drawn sleigh and the blankets creased her dress

Much older Thom and Alina started their arranged marriage around what is now called Devil's Lake, North Dakota. One of the relatives had a trading post at Devil's Lake, with the local Native Americans bringing in beaded and quilted handcrafts to survive.

Alina was talkative and friendly with everyone, including women who were part of the Sisseton-Wahpeton, Turtle Mt. Band of Chippewa, and Spirit Lake Nations. Where many people at the time regarded indigenous people as "savages," Alina knew otherwise. We grandkids never knew the name of Alina's Native American friend, but posthumously we'll name her "Kindness."

Alina noticed that every time Kindness visited, something tiny would go missing; a burned match; a small sliver of soap; a button; a pin. Why, why, why was Kindness stealing these insignificant items that Alina would have happily given her? She finally worked up the courage and asked Kindness why she had taken these things.

"It is our custom that whenever someone comes to visit, we send them home with a gift," Kindness said. "I'm afraid for your spirit if you do not give me a gift when I visit, so I take these things so you will stay well."

Grandma never forgot Kindness's help and, from then on, was very careful to give every visitor a gift, indigenous or not. And by the way, as most of the readers of the Gazette know, the 1920 vote for women

excluded most women of color, including Kindness. It's a good practice — if you don't already — to know whose land you occupy. At the very least, we can give honor to the people who gave up their land for our benefit.

Grandma was widowed twice; her two marriages lasted 25 years each. She traveled, entertained, and stayed informed on a variety of issues, even with very little formal education. Although her first marriage was arranged, she grew to love Thom but reserved "love of her life" status for Helmer Brakke.

Laura Snortland Fairfield recalls, "I remember a perfect Grandma story. She loved having company and had invited people to come for dinner on a Saturday night, yet she set the table on Thursday! She then put another tablecloth on top of the dishes. She always wanted to be ready."

A reminiscence from Granddaughter-in-Law Julie Snortland: "Alina was a leader in starting a new Lutheran church in Grand Forks, ND when she lived there. The church was named Sharon Lutheran Church, after her hometown in Sharon, North Dakota! Alina was a true matriarch for the Snortland Family, held in high regard throughout her community."

Yes, Grandma was a natural leader and made life better for everyone. As her family, we follow in her footsteps as we support our various communities with great pride, due in large part to her example.



This typical Norwegian homestead was very much like the one my family had



Grandma in her 80s





WEAR THE HISTORY



the suff shop

shop the official gear of the women's vote centennial at www.womensvotelOO.shop



Free shipping on
orders over \$50
&
Use promo code
"Suff10" for 10%
off at checkout!