

Women's Equality Day

August 2012

**AMERICAN
WOMAN SUFFRAGE
ASSOCIATION.**

**SEVENTEENTH
ANNUAL MEETING**

— AT THE —
CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER
SECOND AVE. SOUTH AND EIGHTH ST., MINNEAPOLIS, MN

**Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday,
OCTOBER 13, 14 AND 15**
At 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Beginning Tuesday, Oct. 13, at 2:30 P. M.

SPEAKERS

Hon. WM. D. FOULKE, of Indiana	Rev. ADA C. BOWLES,
Mrs. LUCY STONE, of Boston.	Dr. KATE I. KELSEY,
Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE "	Rev. J. H. TUTTLE,
HENRY B. BLACKWELL, "	Mrs. SARAH BURGER STEARNS
Mrs. ABIGAIL SCOTT DUNIWAY.	Mrs. MARGARET W. CAMPBELL
Major J. A. PICKLER.	AND OTHERS.

SUFFRAGE : SONGS : AND : MUSIC !
Admission FREE ! All are Invited.

Tribune Job Printing Co.

History

Women's Equality Day is an annual event in the United States, observed on August 26 since its inception in 1971, marking American women's advancements toward equality with men. Many organizations, libraries, workplaces, and other institutions have observed the day by participating in events and programs that recognize women's progress toward equality.



Women's Equality Day

August 26, 1970, marked the 50th anniversary of the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which granted full woman suffrage. On that anniversary, the National Organization for Women (NOW) called upon women to demonstrate for equal rights in a nationwide "strike for equality." Several demonstrators hung two 40-foot banners from the crown of the Statue of Liberty, while others drew attention to the strike by stopping the ticker at the American Stock Exchange. More than 100,000 other women participated in demonstrations and rallies in more than 90

major cities and towns across the country, making the strike the largest gender-equality protest in the history of the United States. The women demanded equal opportunities in education and employment, as well as access to 24-hour child-care centers.

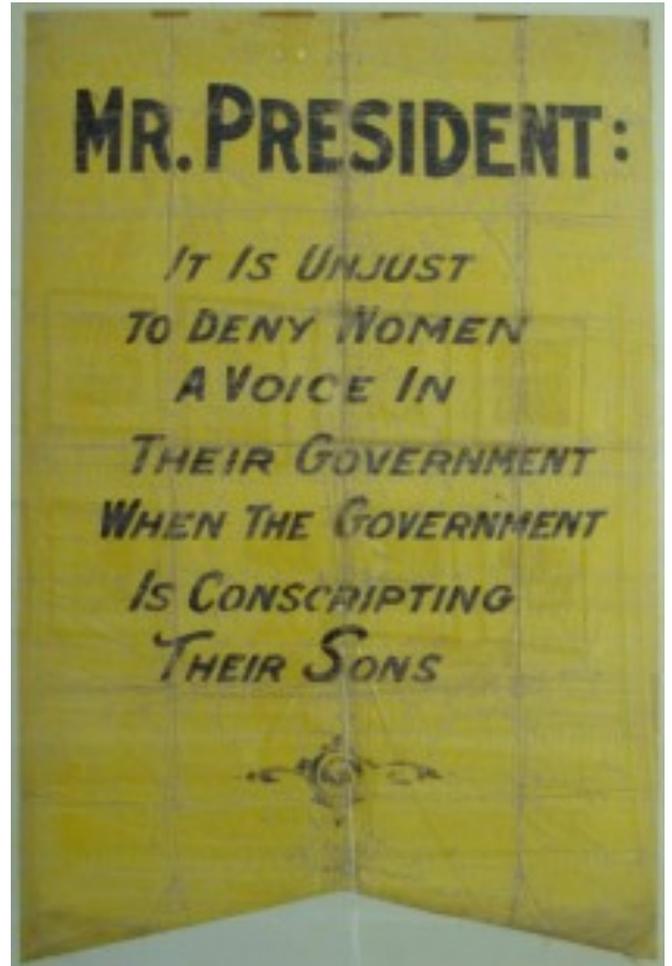
Although the strike did not bring about immediate change, it was extraordinarily successful in demonstrating the breadth of support for women's rights, and the press coverage it received drew significant attention to the feminist movement.

Mr. President Banner

Date(s): 1917-1920

By 1917 Alice Paul and the NWP felt that they had exhausted all options for negotiating with President Wilson and began picketing the White House as a final, public lobbying act – hoping to change his opinion on suffrage.

This banner, stating “Mr. President, What Will You Do for Woman’s Suffrage?”, plainly asked their primary question. The pickets, dubbed “silent sentinels” as they used their banners to speak, stood in front of the White House six days a week, from sunrise to sunset, raising public awareness and representing an ever present symbol of women’s lasting determination for suffrage



The Great Demand Banner

Date(s): 1913-1920

Boldly stating “We Demand an Amendment to the United States Constitution Enfranchising Women,” this gold and purple banner became known as the “Great Demand” banner of the National Woman’s Party. Proudly announcing its goals, the National Woman’s Party displayed this banner in a number of parades and events throughout the years.

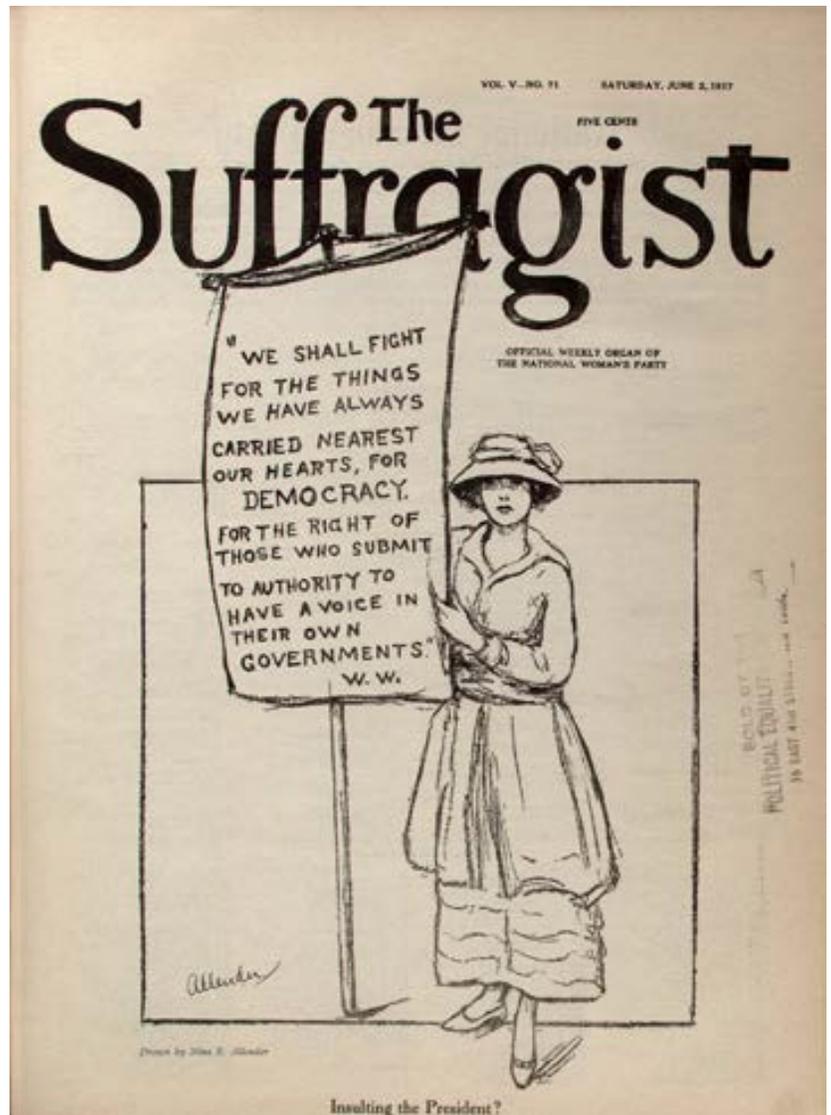
Made in the late 1910s, it was first used in the 1917 suffrage parade on Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington DC. At more than six feet tall and nearly six feet wide, the banner is too large to be carried by a single individual. Because of this, it was used for parade floats and event booths and not for actual picketing.

This banner, used during the DC Draft Day picket, emphasized the NWP view of President Wilson’s hypocrisy in not supporting suffrage. Carried by Dorothy Putnam and others, the picket resulted in thirteen women arrested and sentenced to sixty days in prison. The banner is one of only a handful that



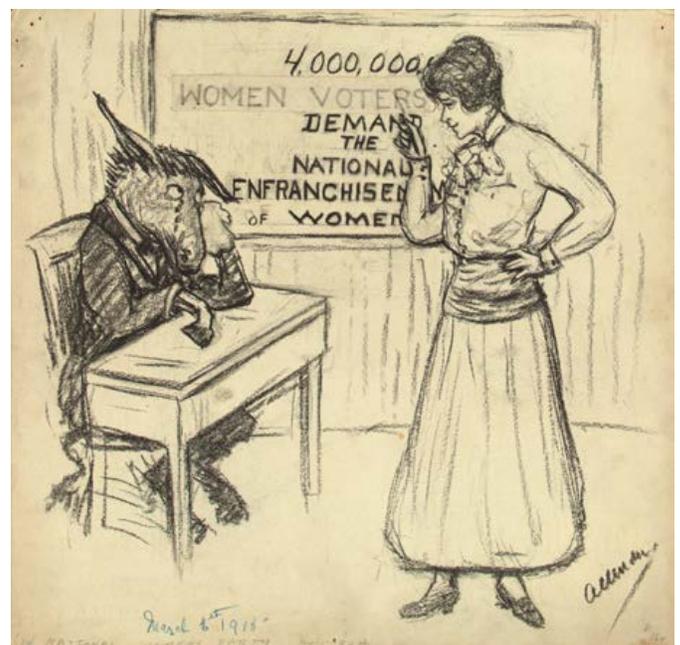
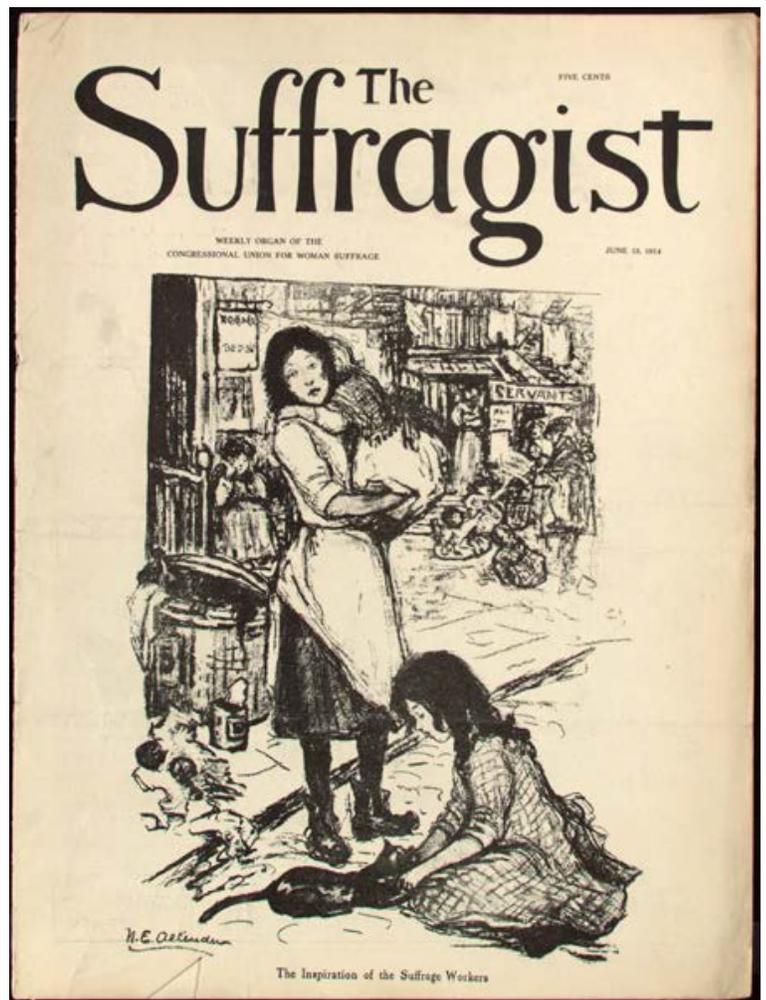
American Woman Suffrage Association

The **American Woman Suffrage Association** was formed in November 1869 in response to a split in the American Equal Rights Association over the Fifteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. Its founders, who supported the Fifteenth Amendment, included Lucy Stone and Henry Blackwell. The AWSA founders were staunch abolitionists and strongly supported securing the right to vote for the Negro. They believed that the Fifteenth Amendment would be in danger of failing to pass in Congress if it included the vote for women. On the other side of the split in the American Equal Rights Association, opposing the Fifteenth Amendment, were "irreconcilables" Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, who formed the National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA) to secure women's enfranchisement through a federal constitutional amendment. AWSA believed success could be more easily achieved through state-by-state campaigns.



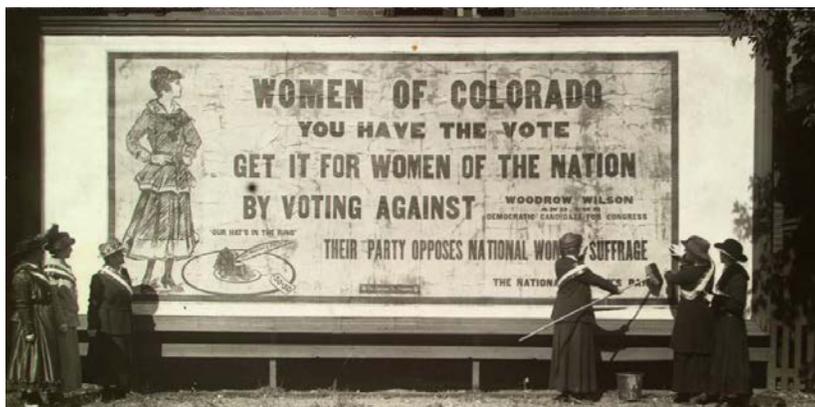
By 1914, the Congressional Union for Women's Suffrage had a membership of 4,500 and had raised more than \$50,000 for its campaign. The CUWS also had its own magazine, the *Suffragist*, and published articles by leading members such as Alice Paul, Lucy Burns and Inez Milholland. Its first editor was the veteran muckracking journalist, Rheta Childe Orr. It's main cartoonist was Nina Allender.

One of the most important images Nina Allender created became known as the "Allender girl." This suffragist was young, vibrant, energetic and competent. She would often have her hands on her hips, emanating authority, strength, and control. She was slender and fashionably attired, unlike the mannish old-fashioned figures that dominated the popular press for years. The artist's overall goal with the Allender Girl was to impress upon audiences that the suffragists of the present day were not unattractive spinsters who hated men, nor were they abandoning traditional family values rather, they were modern women who were intelligent enough to make their own choices. Allender gave these women youth without rendering them ignorant, naïve, or frivolous like so many of the conventional images. Notice her style of dress. She is generally a wholesome, confident, and modern woman, rather than the impossible feminine ideal as you saw in the Gibson Girl. On top of that, the image reflects a new



attitude—confident, with a determined look on her face, ready to declare her right to vote.

Written in *The Suffragist*:
“The Allender girl, whether she is spurring the Democratic donkey to motion; whether she is throwing her modern and youthful hat into the political ring; whether she is being set upon by Government mobs, or whether she is looking out from behind prison bars, has always expressed the new spirit that came into the suffrage movement when Alice Paul and Lucy Burns came to the National Capital in 1913 and opened their little basement headquarters—after deciding that the women of this nation had waited long enough for liberty. It is the spirit of youth, rebelling under the load of injustice that for half a century had been meted out to women that Mrs. Allender has been able to express. No other American cartoonist has been able even to reproduce it.”



A parade for suffrage is seen in New York City, October 23, 1915, in which 20,000 women marched. Improvements in American life, such as women's suffrage, would not have happened without the pioneering ideas of early progressives.



"Rallying for Tea" Afternoon tea was served in a grand style. The affairs were supervised by women and viewed as an expression of their refinement and social status. Mrs. Alva Vanderbilt Belmont had a special Chinese tea house built on the grounds of Marble House in 1913. The building eventually served as a setting where the elegant act of serving tea was used as a vehicle for women's suffrage meeting on July 8th, 1914. The tea party was actually a militant rally for women's rights. Mrs. Belmont also served as the President of the Political Equality Association of New York, a position she used to further the cause of "Votes for Women". This served as the motto of the suffrage movement and it appeared on a special service of Minton china she ordered in 1909, which is currently displayed at Marble House.



This voting machine from Jamestown, New York, was used in a state and local election circa 1890 to 1900. New York was the first state to allow the use of automatic voting machines. This particular machine contains the original paper label inserts with the question "Should women be allowed to vote?" Voters rejected the proposition and women were not permitted to vote in New York until 1917.



White House picketers hung their suffrage banners on these poles. When crowds and police attacked the women, these thin wooden poles were often the only defense. Banners were torn away, but the picketers proudly bore the banner poles as a symbol of their fight for equality.



President Obama signed his first bill into law on January 29, 2009, approving the Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act, a law named for Ms. Ledbetter, fourth from left, an Alabama woman who at the end of a 19-year career as a supervisor in a tire factory complained that she had been paid less than men.



1. AUGUST 26TH IS CELEBRATED AS WOMEN'S EQUALITY DAY TO COMMEMORATE ?

- a. the work women did during the Second World War
- b. the anniversary of women winning the right to vote
- c. the flappers of the 1920s
- d. the contemporary women's rights movement

2. IN WHAT YEAR DID WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES WIN THE RIGHT TO VOTE?

- a. 1776
- b. 1848
- c. 1920
- d. 1946

3. HOW MANY YEARS DID IT TAKE FOR WOMEN TO WIN THE RIGHT TO VOTE IN THE U.S.?

- a. 72 years
- b. 120 years
- c. 20 years
- d. 51 years

4. WHAT WAS THE NAME GIVEN TO THE 19TH AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION WHICH GUARANTEED WOMEN'S RIGHT TO VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES?

- a. Abigail Adams Amendment
- b. Sojourner Truth Amendment
- c. Susan B. Anthony Amendment
- d. Gloria Steinem Amendment

5. WOMEN WHO WORKED FOR WOMEN'S RIGHT TO VOTE WERE CALLED

- a. radical
- b. immoral
- c. suffragist
- d. all of the above

ANSWERS:

- 1. b
- 2. C
- 3. A
- 4. C
- 5. d