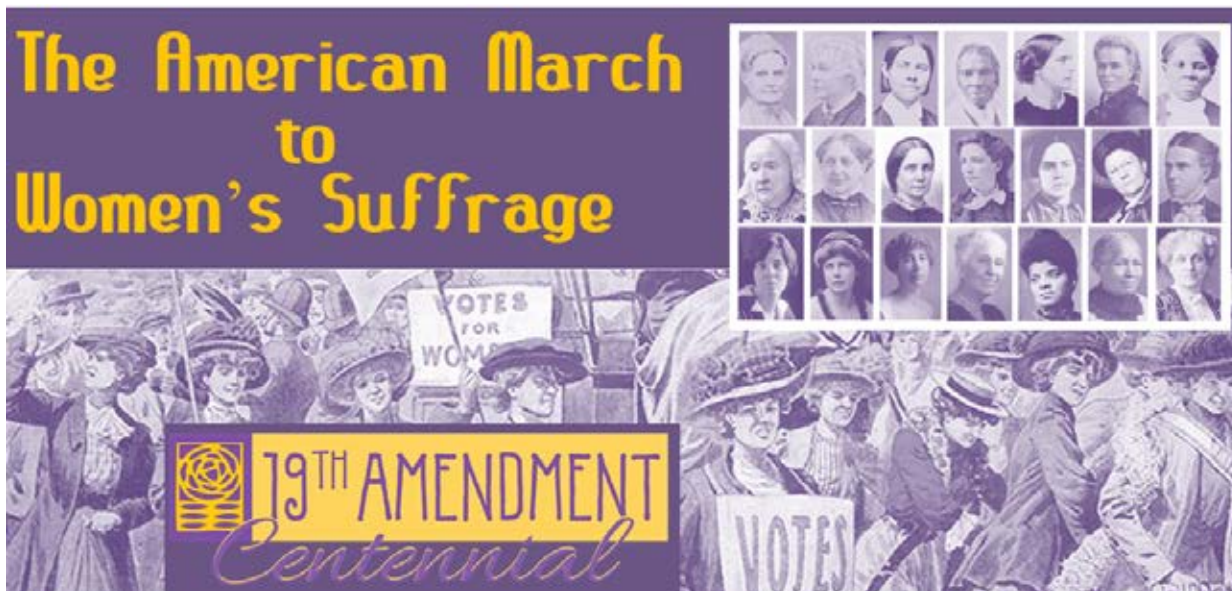


TheVOTER



In commemoration of the 100th anniversary of Women's Suffrage, a brief timeline of Women's Suffrage activities in the U.S., 1840–1920, can be found on pages 9-13 inside.

Descriptions of an opportunity for learning and collegiality in September as well as notice of a public forum on the Electoral College are found on page 3.

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President's Corner

WHAT DOES THE CENTENNIAL OF THE 19TH AMENDMENT MEAN FOR US TODAY?

Much of the focus of 19th Amendment Centennial articles, productions and events has been on celebrating the history, the role of black and indigenous women, or the women who have come afterwards, those who benefited from and answered the call for women to engage, exercise and assume political power. But there is another lens with which to look at the Centennial. It is the lens of responsibility and vulnerability, of not taking for granted rights hard won, of not taking for granted the democracy laid out in our Constitution.

Time and again over the years we have seen rollbacks of voting rights and challenges to democracy, through voter suppression, gerrymandering and even court decisions. Today, as we are honoring the 19th Amendment, we are also witnessing the undermining of public trust in the basic institutions of our democracy - our system of checks and balances, our free press, our justice, intelligence and postal systems, and our elections. This Centennial calls us to an awakening. It calls us to realize that our American Democracy was not guaranteed in perpetuity without any additional caretaking on the part of its citizens. And as we watch the partisan divide in Congress hamstringing itself, we wonder what can we do?

Most importantly right now is for citizens to stand up for our threatened elections by turning out en masse to vote in the fall General Election. Here in New York, signed legislation has made voting by absentee ballot available to all voters by checking "Temporary Illness" as their reason on the application. Whether a voter knows they want to vote absentee or prefers the surety of voting in person, we are recommending that all voters be prepared for unknown circumstances by requesting an absentee ballot. See the following **WHEN, WHERE, HOW to VOTE, Fall 2020**, for further information and advice.

Much of the electorate is unfamiliar with and uncertain about the Absentee and Early Voting processes and may not yet be registered to vote. League members can help by:

- Signing up to work on LWV-RMA Voter Registration and Get Out The Vote events and initiatives;
- Familiarizing yourself and sharing your knowledge with family, friends and networks;
- Encouraging young people to register and vote (reaching young people through schools and colleges has been greatly hampered this year);
- Advertising the Oct 9th voter registration deadline and the Monroe County Board of Elections website, monroecounty.gov/etc/voter, plus Vote411.org as sources for registration information and access to forms.

Another way to help is to promote the need for Election Inspectors and poll workers. Shortages of workers are expected due to COVID-19 and the senior age of many veteran poll workers. Younger workers are needed for these paid positions to ensure there is adequate staffing for polling sites on Election Day. Refer to the Board of Elections website for more information: <https://www2.monroecounty.gov/elections-index>.

In closing, we pay tribute to the women who were our forebears, the women who expanded our democracy and modeled bravery, fortitude and perseverance. We owe them a debt of gratitude and stand on their shoulders as we stand up in this pivotal time to strengthen, protect and expand our democracy.

In League,

Judy Sternberg

President, League of Women Voters-Rochester Metro Area





DON'T FORGET
Fall Member Update Meeting

PROGRAM FOR MEMBERS: DIVERSITY, EQUITY AND INCLUSION
COMMITTEE UPDATES

Monday, September 14, 2020
7:00 P.M. via Zoom

The first Member Update Meeting of the 2020-2021 program year will include a presentation on Diversity, Equity, Inclusion (DEI) as well as committee reports.

DEI has been identified as integral to the League's mission to empower voters and defend democracy, and it is critical to our ability to remain relevant and effective in our next 100 years. One LWV-RMA goal is to have a membership as diverse as the Rochester Metropolitan community. During our September meeting we will learn how and why DEI has risen to the top of the LWV agenda and articulate our commitment to meet our avowed goal. We will exchange thoughts and feelings about why it's important, what our experiences have been, what we've achieved, what we need to achieve, and what steps we can take to become more diverse and a better champion for equity.



If you have questions or comments, reach out to discussion leader Barbara Grosh, voterservices@lwv-rma.org or 415-8251.

A link to the Zoom session will be emailed before September 14.



Public Forum:
The Electoral College

Monday, October 19, 2020
7:00 P.M. via Zoom

Co-Sponsored with the National Council of Jewish Women, Greater Rochester Section

Dr. Sarah Liebschutz will lead a discussion of the Electoral College.

Look for more information online and in the next issue of Voter.



WHEN, WHERE, HOW to VOTE, Fall 2020

Are you Registered?

If uncertain, check your status at: monroecounty.gov/etc/voter

No? Get a Voter Registration Form:

- Print out a form from monroecounty.gov/etc/voter
- Call or email the Board of Elections (BOE) to have a form mailed to you
 - 585-753-1550 or mcboe@monroecounty.gov
- Pick up a form at the BOE office, 39 W. Main St, Rochester, or any public library or US post office (ask at counter).
- Register on-line if you have an account with the NY DMV.

Submit your Voter Registration Form by Oct 9th:

- Mail or deliver in person to BOE, 39 W. Main St, Rochester
- You can register in person at the BOE office

Re-register whenever you move, change your name, or want to change your party affiliation

Absentee Voting Process

(Provides Greatest Safety)

1st step: Complete an Absentee Ballot Application and return to the BOE as soon as possible (no later than Oct 27th).

- The BOE is mailing applications to all currently registered voters. If you have not received an application by early September check your registration status, and then contact the BOE to request an application (see above contact info) You can download the application from the BOE website.
- You can use "temporary illness" as your qualifying reason during COVID-19
- An Absentee Ballot will be sent to you in October.

2nd step: Carefully follow instructions for completion of the Ballot and envelopes. Ballots can be rejected if signatures are missing or don't match signatures on record. Do not seal envelopes with tape. Return ballots as soon as possible.

- Mail back at least a week before the Nov 3 deadline, - or -
- Deliver in-person to the BOE during business hours, 9-5 Monday-Friday through Nov 3, or to any Early Voting polling site during Early Voting days/times, or to your assigned polling site on Election Day, Nov 3rd. A trusted family member or friend can deliver the ballot for you.

Voting In Person

Be Assured Your Vote Will be Counted

Wear a Mask, Bring a Pen, Keep a Safe Distance

Vote Early. When:

Saturday, Oct 24, 9am-3pm	Tuesday, Oct 27, 11am-8pm	Saturday, Oct 31, 9am-3pm
Sunday, Oct 25, 9am-3pm	Thursday, Oct 29, 11am-8pm	Sunday, Nov 1, 9am-3pm
Monday, Oct 26, 9am-5pm	Friday, Oct 30, 9am-5pm	

Vote Early. Where: You can vote at any of these sites

- David F. Gantt Community Center - 700 North St, Rochester
- City of Rochester Recreation Bureau - 2nd Floor, 57 St Paul St, Rochester
- Roxie Ann Sinkler Recreation Center - 75 Grover St, Rochester
- Edgerton Recreation Center - 41 Backus St, Rochester
- SUNY Empire State College - 680 Westfall Rd, Rochester
- Town of Chili Senior Center - 3235 Chili Ave, Rochester
- North Greece Road Church of Christ - 1039 N Greece Rd, Rochester
- Marketplace Mall (North Entrance) - 1 Miracle Mile Dr, Rochester
- Irondequoit Public Library - 1290 Titus Ave, Rochester
- Harris-Whalen Park Lodge - 2126 Penfield Rd, Penfield
- Perinton Square Mall - 6720 Pittsford Palmyra Rd, Fairport
- Webster Recreation Center - 1350 Chiyoda Dr, Webster

Vote on Election Day, Nov 3rd. Where: Only at your assigned polling place
It may be different from last time. The BOE will send your polling site information to you by mail or find that at monroecounty.gov/etc/voter, but wait until a week before the election.

Committee Reports

Government Committee

In 2019, the Government Committee began looking into the plans for the reapportionment of the Monroe County Legislature following the 2020 Census. The Monroe County Charter calls for a Legislative District Revision Commission composed of the members of the County Board of Elections, the President of the County Legislature and one person selected by the legislative members of each legally constituted political party represented on the County Legislature.

Prior to the last reapportionment in 2011, LWV-RMA supported a nonpartisan, independent redistricting commission which would meet our four core goals for a redistricting commission: independence, diversity, transparency and standardization. We campaigned for such a commission by speaking at the Agenda/Charter Committee, writing a "Speaking Out" piece for the Democrat & Chronicle and giving interviews. After the legislature rejected our recommendations, we advocated for redistricting through a transparent process with public access to all maps and direct input into plans under consideration. We called for district lines to be convenient, contiguous and compact as far as possible. Additionally, the League used funds from the Bee Bibby Endowment to commission the Center for Governmental Research to draw maps that met the LWV criteria, present them at a forum and prepare a report, "Lessons in Redistricting: Mapping Monroe County Legislative Districts." The report can be found at <https://lww-rma.org/LessonsinRedistricting.pdf>.

Because of the recent schedule change in NYS primary elections from September to June, it will not be possible to reapportion the County Legislature in time for the 2021 County Legislature election. The pandemic has interfered with our efforts to learn reapportionment plans, both in terms of timing and composition of the Legislative District Revision Commission. Recently County Executive Adam Bello presented the Legislature with his plan for a Commission with eight members: the two Board of Elections Commissioners, two retired judges, two representatives recommended by a publicly recognized organization committed to voters' rights, and two representatives of a publicly recognized organization committed to the rights of racial or ethnic minorities, women, persons who identify as LGBTQ, or persons with disabilities. Elected officials, political party officials, lobbyists and relatives of those individuals would not be eligible to serve on the Commission. The Commission would be tasked with drawing compact, contiguous districts that seek to avoid dividing Towns, Villages, and neighborhoods within the City of Rochester. The League's expertise in reapportionment was recognized by WXXI which has invited us to appear on Connections to discuss the issue. We will be following the Legislature's response to the County Executive's plan and speaking out as appropriate.

Judy Weinstein, *Government Committee chair*

Candidate Forums

After our successful virtual candidate forums and collaboration with WROC-TV8 on candidate debates for the June primaries, we are planning similar events for the general election. Look for information about them in upcoming e-blasts. If you are interested in helping plan or manage the events (there's a lot of behind-the-scenes work in a virtual forum), please contact Judy Weinstein at candidate.events@lww-rma.org.

Judy Weinstein, *Candidate Events Director*

VOTE411

Vote411, the LWV voter information website, provides information on the candidates who will appear on your ballot including their positions on issues of importance to the League. Vote411 participation by candidates in the June primary was higher than in past years and we hope to repeat that in the general election. Because of the large number of people anticipated to vote by absentee ballot this year (perhaps as early as late September) and early voting, we aim to make our local elections live by September 15. Obtaining email addresses for candidates is always a challenge as is getting them to post their information. The Vote411 team can use additional volunteers. If you are interested, please contact Judy Weinstein at Vote411@lww-rma.org.

Judy Weinstein, *Vote411 Director*

Committee Reports *continued from page 5*

Election Services

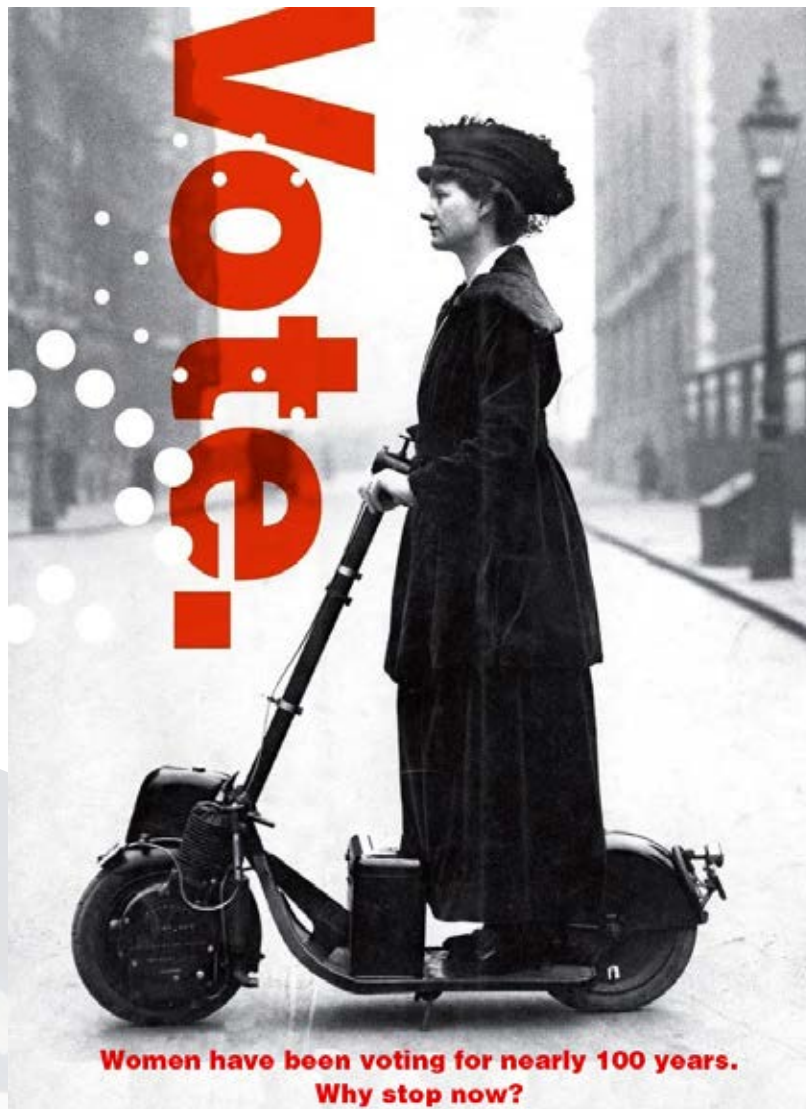
The New York State Legislature held a hearing on August 11 about "Elections in a Pandemic: A Review of the 2020 Primaries" to gather information about the June 23 Primary Election and its problems. LWVNYS provided oral testimony on its survey from counties around the state, including ours. A joint legislative committee is expected to address those problems prior to the November 3 General Election.

As of the publication date of this newsletter, the Monroe County Board of Elections (MCBOE) does not have a confirmed Democratic Commissioner. Once a Commissioner is chosen, the focus will be on the upcoming General Election on November 3. Watch your local news/social media for updates on this crucial topic.

Sheila Abeling, sheiler162007@gmail.com

FEPC Update

The FEPC Hearing Committee will meet via Zoom in late August to decide how to conduct the hearings process for the general election. It was originally planned to use the conference room at WXXI headquarters for hearings. However, it is not available at this time due to COVID-19. Zoom hearings are the only option; the Hearing Committee is examining how best to do this. The certified slate of general election candidates should be available on September 10, after which candidates will be contacted with an invitation to sign the Fair Election Campaign Pledge. League members who are interested in the FEPC may contact Kris Rogers at 585-746-6157.



Sunshine Corner

MONROE COUNTY LEGISLATURE SPECIAL MEETING. JULY 30, 2020. OBSERVED BY ELAINE SCHMIDT



This Special Meeting of the Legislature authorized issues in committee to be moved to the “committee as a whole” so the entire Legislature could discuss committee issues and individual committees would not need to meet. The 2020-2021 budget for Monroe Community College was presented. The \$119,000,000 budget was reduced by \$2,800,000 per MCC’s Interim President Dr. Katherine P. Douglas. An audit by Bonadio Group gave the county a clean audit opinion with no significant concerns found in internal controls.

The proposed Diversity Action Plan (DAP) and the DAP Advisory Committee were discussed. Legislator Matthew Terp presented an amendment to the proposal to redefine the role of the Chief Diversity Officer and to have the President of the Legislature appoint an additional community member to the committee. The amendment was approved. Legislator Steve Brew requested reports from the Administration regarding the fiscal impact of the DAP proposal. Legislative President Dr. Joe Carbone referred the matter back to the administration.

(To view the full minutes from this and other meetings, please click here: <http://www2.monroecounty.gov>)

MONROE COUNTY LEGISLATURE MEETING. AUGUST 11, 2020. OBSERVED BY ELAINE SCHMIDT

Young residents from each Legislative District were awarded the prestigious Youth Citizen of the Year and Willie E. Lightfoot Youth Advocate of the Year awards for their outstanding service to others. The full list can be found on the County website in the Legislature meeting resolutions.

Many citizens wrote emails to the Legislature to be read during the Public Forum. Most of the letters demanded that the Sheriff’s Office charge the young man who drove into the crowd of citizens during a Black Lives Matter protest in Hilton. Their accounts of the incident described a much more serious incident than did the report of the Sheriff’s Office.

The 2020-2021 budget for Monroe Community College was approved unanimously.

The Diversity Action Plan proposal and the Diversity Action Plan Advisory Committee were passed unanimously. The Early Intervention Program received more money for its work.

The county airport was renamed The Frederick Douglas Greater Rochester International Airport.

The approval of Jackie Ortiz, Democratic Nominee for Elections Commissioner, was not considered.

Legislator Ernest Flagler-Mitchell objected to discussing the topic. He stated that there was a court order that had not been decided by the judge so the appointment could not be considered, a statement that several Democratic legislators denied. The President, quoting Robert’s Rules of Order, stated that no second to the motion was required and no debate allowed on an objection, but that a 2/3 vote was required. The objection was sustained by a 2/3 vote of the Legislature, so the appointment of Jackie Ortiz was not considered.

(To view the full minutes from this and other meetings, please click here: <http://www2.monroecounty.gov>)

LWV-RMA to Assist Research on Women and Politics

LWV-RMA was approached by Christina Xydias, Associate Political Science Professor at Bucknell University, to participate in her research on women and politics. Her work focuses on mechanisms for advancing women’s rights and interests. If her proposal is accepted and funded by the National Science Foundation, she intends to conduct two non-partisan workshops about running for office. One workshop would be for girls and the other for mature women. The workshops would be conducted in late 2021 or 2022 when the threat of the Coronavirus has (hopefully) passed. We look forward to working with her on this exciting project!

Submitted by **Elaine Schmidt**

LWV-RMA Book Club Selects 2020-2021 Books

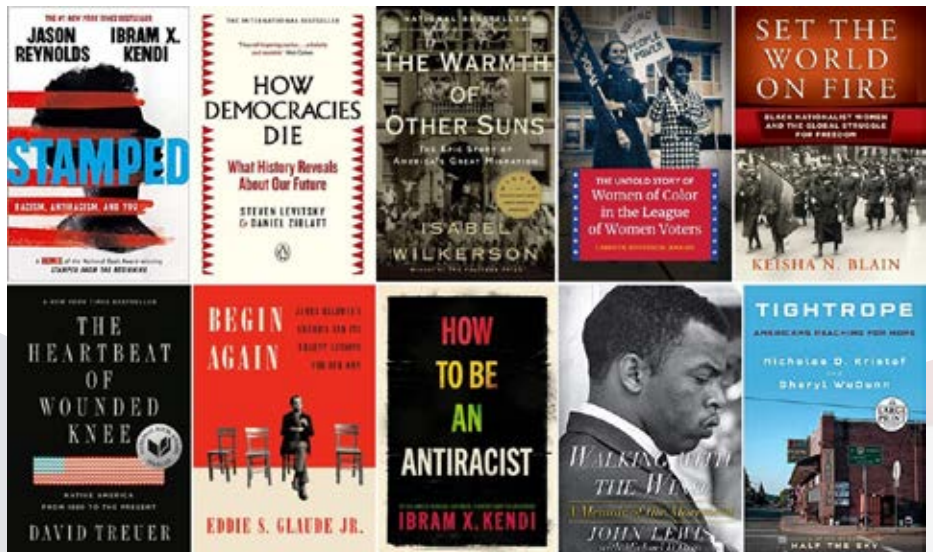


Book club members meeting via Zoom on August 6. Judy Weinstein is shown in bottom row sporting a face mask which is being sold to raise funds for LWV-RMA. Contact Barbara Grosh at barbara@grosh.net to learn more.

Meetings of the LWV-RMA book club will meet via Zoom for the 2020-2021 season. All meetings will be held at 4:30 P.M. on the third Thursday of the month. A link will be sent to everyone who expresses an interest to Judy Weinstein (vote411@lww-rma.org), who serves as the group's Zoom techie.

LWV Book Club 2020 - 2021

- September 17 *Stamped: Racism, Antiracism, and You (2020)* by Jason Reynolds & Ibram X. Kendi – Jane Romal
- October 15 *How Democracies Die* by Steven Levitsky and Daniel Ziblatt – Chris Pryor
- November 19 *The Warmth of Other Suns, The Epic story of America's Great Migration* by Isabel Wilkerson (640 pages) – Elaine Schmidt
- December 17 *The Untold Story of Women of Color in the League of Women Voters* by Carolyn Jefferson Jenkins – Barbara Grosh
- January 21 *Set the World on Fire: Black Nationalist Women and the Global Struggle for Freedom* by Keishan N. Blain – Georgia DeGregorio
- February 18 *The Heartbeat of Wounded Knee: Native America from 1890 to the Present* by David Treuer - Elaine Schmidt (Elaine will also discuss *Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee: An Indian History of the American West* by Dee Brown)
- March 18 *Begin Again* by Eddie S. Glaude Jr.- Georgia DeGregorio
- April 15 *How To Be An Antiracist* by Ibram X. Kendi – Jane Romal
- May 20 *Walking with the Wind: A Memoir of the Movement* by John Lewis – Judy Wadsworth
- June 17 *Tightrope: Americans Reaching for Hope* by Nicholas D. Kristof and Sheryl WuDunn – Judy Weinstein



The American March to Women's Suffrage



1800 through the Civil War

1840 - Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton were barred from attending the World Anti-Slavery Convention in London, prompting them to plan a Women's Convention in the U.S.

1848 - Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott organized the first women's rights convention in Seneca Falls on July 19. Elizabeth Cady Stanton wrote "The Declaration of Sentiments", the agenda of women's activism.

1850 - The first National Women's Rights Convention was held in Worcester, Massachusetts. Frederick Douglass, William Lloyd Garrison, Lucy Stone, and Sojourner Truth attended. An alliance was formed with the Abolitionist Movement.

1851 - The second National Women's Rights Convention was held in Worcester, Massachusetts. At a women's rights convention in Akron, Ohio, former slave Sojourner Truth delivered her memorable speech, "Ain't I a woman?"

Susan B. Anthony met Elizabeth Cady Stanton, beginning a cooperative fight for suffrage that lasted more than 50 years.

1852 - The 3rd National Women's Rights Convention was held in Syracuse. Matilda Joslyn Gage joined Stanton and Mott as women's rights primary theoretician and writer. They were influenced by contemporary Haudenosaunee women who demonstrated that women's oppression was neither natural or divinely ordained. Harriet Tubman, Underground Railroad conductor and Civil War soldier and spy, for many years spoke for women's suffrage as well as an end to slavery.



Lucretia Mott



Elizabeth Cady Stanton



Lucy Stone



Sojourner Truth



Susan B. Anthony



Matilda Joslyn Gage



Harriet Tubman

The American March to Women's Suffrage



1866 through 1900

1866 - Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony formed the American Equal Rights Association which was dedicated to suffrage for all regardless of gender or race.

1867 - On July 9, The Fourteenth Amendment was adopted, stating that everyone born or naturalized in the U.S. is a citizen. Suffragists then argued that, as citizens, suffrage was their right and responsibility. In November, the New England Woman Suffrage Association was founded, with Julia Ward Howe (composer of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic") as president. Lucy Stone served on the executive committee, and later became president.

1868 - Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, and Parker Pillsbury published the first edition of *The Revolution*. Caroline Seymour Severance established the New England Woman's Club, which sparked the club movement which became popular by the late nineteenth century and which helped women nationwide organize for suffrage. The Fourteenth Amendment was ratified. "Citizens" and "voters" are defined exclusively as male.

1869 - The American Equal Rights Association was divided over the proposed Fifteenth Amendment which would enfranchise Black American males but not women. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony founded the National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA) to achieve the vote through a Constitutional amendment. Lucy Stone and Julia Ward Howe helped to found the American Woman Suffrage Association (AWSA) to work for woman suffrage through amending individual state constitutions. Wyoming Territory granted suffrage to women.

1870 - The Fifteenth Amendment gave Black men the right to vote. NWSA refused to work for its ratification since it restricted voting rights to males, and instead advocated for a Sixteenth Amendment that would dictate universal suffrage. Frederick Douglass broke with Stanton and Anthony over NWSA's position. *The Woman's Journal* was founded and edited by Mary Livermore, Lucy Stone, and her husband Henry Blackwell.

1871 - Victoria Woodhull addressed the House Judiciary Committee, arguing women's right to vote under the Fourteenth Amendment, but the Committee issued a negative report. The Anti-Suffrage Party was founded.

1872 - Susan B. Anthony was arrested for voting on November 5 and was brought to trial in Canandaigua. Fifteen other women were also arrested but not charged, but the election inspectors who allowed them to vote were arrested and found guilty. President Grant pardoned them after they were jailed for refusing to pay their fines. Sojourner Truth attempted to vote in Battle Creek, Michigan, but was turned away.

1873 - In *United States v. Susan B. Anthony*, the court concluded that citizenship does not automatically confer the right to vote. Anthony was convicted of voting and fined \$100 which she never paid. Because the judge ruled that she would not be jailed for failure to pay, her case could not move to the US Supreme Court.

1874 - The Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) was founded and became a proponent for women's suffrage and suffrage for only those who could pass a test. The liquor lobby, fearing that women might vote to prohibit liquor, became one of the strongest opponents to women's suffrage. In *Minor v. Happersett*, the Supreme Court ruled that women's political rights were under the jurisdiction of individual states.

1876 – Stanton wrote a Declaration and Protest of the Women of the United States to be read at the US centennial celebration in Philadelphia. When the request to present the Declaration was denied, Susan B. Anthony, Matilda Joslyn Gage and two others disrupted the program and thrust the document at Vice-President Thomas W. Ferry.

1878 – A Woman Suffrage Amendment was proposed in Congress but not approved. When the 19th Amendment passed 41 years later, it was worded exactly the same as this 1878 Amendment.

1880 – NYS women gained the right to vote in school elections. Mary Ann Shadd Cary established the Colored Women's Franchise Association which linked suffrage to political rights, education, and labor issues.

1881 - The first volume of The History of Woman Suffrage was published by Susan B. Anthony, Matilda Joslyn Gage, Ida Husted Harper, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. It excluded women of color from what became the popular history of woman suffrage. Five more volumes were published through 1922.

1884 – On November 3, the US Supreme Court ruled in Elk v. Wilkins that Native Americans were not eligible to vote in US elections, even if they owned property and paid taxes, since they were citizens of Indian nations, not of the US – even if, like John Elk, they had given up their tribal affiliation and culture.

1887 – The first vote on woman suffrage was taken in the Senate and defeated. On February 8, the Dawes Act granted US citizenship to any Native Americans willing to give up their tribal membership, lands, and culture.

1890 - NWSA and AWSA merged to form the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) to focus on securing suffrage at the state level. Elizabeth Cady Stanton was the first president. Susan B. Anthony and Lucy Stone were also officers. Wyoming was admitted to the Union with a state constitution granting women's suffrage.

The American Federation of Labor declared support for women's suffrage.

1892 - Olympia Brown founded the Federal Suffrage Association to campaign for woman's suffrage. S.B. Anthony became president of the NAWSA.

1893 - Colorado adopted women's suffrage.

1894 - 600,000 signatures were presented to the New York State Constitutional Convention in a failed effort to bring a women's suffrage amendment to voters there.

1895 - Elizabeth Cady Stanton published The Woman's Bible, a critical examination of the Bible's teachings about women, leading NAWSA to distance itself from her because her views might damage the suffrage campaign.

1896 - Mary Church Terrell, Ida B. Wells-Barnett, and Frances E.W. Harper, among others, founded the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs. Utah and Idaho adopted woman suffrage. The Federation of African-American Women, the forerunner of the National Association of Colored Women, was also founded.

1900 – Anthony resigned as president of NAWSA and was succeeded by Carrie Chapman Catt.



Julia Ward Howe

Caroline Seymour
Severance

Mary Livermore



Victoria Woodhull

Mary Ann Shadd
Cary

Ida Husted Harper



Olympia Brown

Mary Church
TerrellIda B. Wells-
BarnettFrances E. W.
Harper

Carrie Chapman Catt

The American March to Women's Suffrage



1900 through 1920

1903 - Mary Dreier, Rheta Childe Dorr, Leonora O'Reilly helped to form the Women's Trade Union League of New York, an organization dedicated to unionization and suffrage for working women. Catt resigned as NAWSA president and was succeeded by Anna Howard Shaw. In November, at the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, the Women's Trade Union League (WTUL) was established to seek suffrage as a means of improving working conditions; they were instrumental in fostering the support of working men for woman suffrage.

1907 - Harriet Stanton Blatch, daughter of E.C. Stanton, founded the Equality League of Self-Supporting Women, later known as the Women's Political Union.

1910 - Washington State adopted woman suffrage. The Women's Political Union organized the first suffrage parade in New York City.

1911 - The National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage (NAOWS) was organized. Its members included wealthy, influential women, some Catholic clergymen, distillers and brewers, urban political machines, Southern congressmen, and corporate capitalists. The California suffrage campaign succeeded by a small margin.

1912 - Woman Suffrage was supported for the first time at the national level by a major political party - Theodore Roosevelt's Bull Moose Party. Twenty thousand suffrage supporters joined a New York City suffrage parade. Oregon, Kansas, and Arizona adopted woman suffrage.

1913 - On January 30, Ida B. Wells-Barnett established the Alpha Suffrage Club, the first Black women's suffrage organization in Illinois. On March 3, the Woman Suffrage Procession, organized by Alice Paul and the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA), marched down Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, DC, on the eve of Woodrow Wilson's presidential inauguration. The parade drew about half a million people to watch. Marchers were attacked by mobs; Boy Scouts provided some protection and first aid to some of the hundreds of women who were injured. No arrests were made. In April, Alice Paul and Lucy Burns took control of the Congressional Union, formerly a committee of NAWSA. New York passed a law granting women the vote regarding taxation, but only in towns and villages (not in cities).

1914 - Nevada and Montana adopted woman suffrage. The National Federation of Women's Clubs, with more than two million women members throughout the U.S., formally endorsed the suffrage campaign.

1915 - Forty thousand marched in a New York City suffrage parade. Many women dressed in white and carried placards with the names of the states they represented. Carrie Chapman Catt was elected president of NAWSA.

1916 - Jeannette Rankin of Montana was the first woman elected to the House of Representatives. Woodrow Wilson stated that the Democratic Party would support suffrage. On June 5, Alice Paul and the Congressional Union broke with the National American Woman Suffrage Association to form the National Woman's Party.

1917 - Women gained suffrage in New York, Arkansas, Indiana, Michigan, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, and Rhode Island. The National Woman's Party organized 'Silent Sentinel' picketers in front of the White House holding two banners, "Mr. President, What Will You Do For Woman Suffrage?" and "How Long Must Women Wait for Liberty?" In June, police began arresting Silent Sentinels for obstructing sidewalk traffic. Over the next two years, more than 500 women were arrested and 168 of them sentenced to up to six months in jail. Many of those jailed at Occoquan Workhouse in Virginia went on hunger strikes and were force-fed. Alice Paul was put in

solitary confinement to break her will and undermine her credibility. On November 14, the “Night of Terror” at the Occoquan Workhouse, Silent Sentinels were beaten, chained in stress positions, and rendered unconscious. A week later, the government unconditionally released the picketers in response to public outcry.

1918 - Representative Jeanette Rankin introduced the 19th Amendment and opened debate on suffrage in the House of Representatives. The amendment passed. The amendment failed to win the required two thirds majority in the Senate. Michigan, South Dakota, and Oklahoma adopted woman suffrage. President Woodrow Wilson stated his support for a federal woman suffrage amendment as a war measure.

1919 - The Senate finally passed the Nineteenth Amendment and a joint resolution of Congress was sent to the states for ratification.

1920 - The League of Women Voters was officially founded in Chicago, six months before the 19th Amendment was ratified and women won the vote. On August 18, Tennessee ratified the 19th Amendment, reaching the three-quarters-of-states ratification threshold for approval. On August 26, the 19th Amendment was certified by the Secretary of State and was officially added to the Constitution (adopted).



Anna Howard Shaw

Harriet Stanton
Blatch

Alice Paul



Lucy Burns

The Hon. Jeanette
Rankin

TIMELINE RESOURCES: CHECK OUT THESE LINKS TO LEARN MORE:

Kimberly Hamlin. “*The Forgotten Suffragists*.” National Endowment for the Humanities. May 31, 2019

<https://www.neh.gov/article/forgotten-suffragists>

Mary M. Huth. “*Women’s Suffrage Timeline 1792-1920*.” Department of Rare Books and Special Collections, University of Rochester Libraries, February 1995.

Jone Johnson Lewis. “*Top 10 Women’s Suffrage Activists*.” ThoughtCo. December 12, 2019

<https://www.thoughtco.com/womens-suffrage-activists-3530534>

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WOMEN’S SUFFRAGE VIDEOS

On to Washington, <https://youtu.be/D8B8Zh48938>, (actually started in NYC)

Press coverage- 1913 Suffrage Parade in Washington, DC , <https://youtu.be/bi3mxt1Xhyk>

Eastman Museum webinar “*A History of Photography Commemorating Ratification of the 19th Amendment*”

<https://www.eastman.org/event/talks/online-focus-45-history-photography-commemorating-ratification-19th-amendment>

Calendar



September

- 4 First Friday (11:00 A.M. - 1:00 P.M.) via Zoom; Directions and a link provided via email.
- 9 LWV-RMA Board Meeting (6:30 P.M. - 8:30 P.M.) via Zoom. Contact Judy Sternberg for link.
- 12 Suffrage City Parade, virtual live streamed beginning at 10:30 A.M. Details to follow.
- 14 Member Update Meeting featuring DEI Training (7:00 P.M.) via Zoom, link to be provided.
- 17 Book Club (4:30 P.M. – 5:30 P.M.) via Zoom; *Stamped: Racism, Anti-racism and You* by Jason Reynolds and Ibram X. Kendi; Contact Judy Weinstein at vote411@lww-rma.org for link.
- 22 National Voter Registration Day

October

- 2 First Friday (11:00 A.M. - 1:00 P.M.) via Zoom; Directions and a link provided via email.
- 14 LWV-RMA Board Meeting (6:30 P.M. - 8:30 P.M.) via Zoom. Contact Judy Sternberg for link.
- 15 Book Club (4:30 P.M. – 5:30 P.M.) via Zoom; *How Democracies Die* by Steven Levitsky and Daniel Ziblatt; Contact Judy Weinstein at vote411@lww-rma.org for link.
- 19 Public Forum on the Electoral College, (7:00 P.M.) via Zoom, details to follow
- 24 Early Voting begins – Opening Day events, details to follow.

*** All Naturalization Ceremonies are cancelled in Monroe County until further notice.**

Be sure to check your email and our website for other events as they are scheduled!

SOME SUGGESTED READING WHILE WAITING FOR NORMAL SCHEDULES TO RETURN

* www.lww.org - Explore the LWVUS website, particularly the League Management section, and take a look at the variety of workshops and caucuses that were offered during Convention 2020. The video of many of these virtual sessions are on the website along with materials that were shared.

* <https://my.lww.org/new-york-state> - Explore all its features and the latest legislative advocacy.

First Friday Goes Electronic

Because of the pandemic, First Friday convenes via Zoom. Shown are some of the participants in the August 7 session. Join the group on any or all of these dates:

Join the group on any or all of these dates:

- September 4
- October 2
- November 6
- December 4



Board of Directors meetings are currently via Zoom. Board meetings are open to all members. See calendar for dates and times and contact Judy Sternberg for link.

Forums are open to the public. Calendar information is subject to change.

For more complete information, consult our website at www.LWV-RMA.org, call 262-3730 or e-mail us at info@lww-rma.org

PO Box 10573
Rochester, NY 14610
585-262-3730
www.LWV-RMA.org

A Monthly Publication of the
League of Women Voters/Rochester Metropolitan Area

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Director Barbara Grosh (2020-2022)
Director Mary Hussong-Kallen (2020-2022)
Director Sarah Sandler (2020-2022)

COMMITTEE CONTACTS

Looking for info on a League committee or activity? Look no further!

Advocacy, Kimberly Byers
lwv.roc.volunteer@gmail.com

Book Club: Judy Weinstein
vote411@lwv-rma.org

Communication/PR, Mary Hussong-Kallen
communications@lwv-rma.org

Election Services/Naturalization, Sheila Abeling
Sheiler162007@gmail.com

Fair Election Practices Campaign, Kris Rogers
krogers8@rochester.rr.com

Government: Judy Weinstein
vote411@lwv-rma.org

Membership, Sarah Sandler
membership@lwv-rma.org

Nominating, Mary Hussong-Kallen
nominations@lwv-rma.org

Programs, Elaine Schmidt
e.schmidt8@frontier.com

VOTE411, Judy Weinstein
vote411@lwv-rma.org

Voter Services Barbara Grosh
voterservices@lwv-rma.org

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Editor,
Judy Wadsworth

Layout/Design,
Chris Burleigh*

**OCTOBER VOTER
DEADLINE IS SEPTEMBER 15!**

**League of Women Voters-Rochester Metro Area
Mission Statement**

The League of Women Voters, a nonpartisan political organization, encourages informed and active participation in government, works to increase understanding of major public policy issues, and influences public policy through education and advocacy.

Voter education is one of the League's most important functions, and the League encourages all citizens to register and to cast an informed vote.

The League does not support political parties or candidates, but does take stands on important issues after careful study and research.

Membership in the League is open to all persons who are at least 16 years of age.

Those under 16 can be associate members.

Goals of the League of Women Voters:

- To encourage informed citizen participation in government and politics
- To influence public policy through education and advocacy

Join the League Today!



Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Telephone: _____ E-Mail: _____

Check Amount: _____

Level of Membership: _____

Please send this form and your check payable to
League of Women Voters/RMA to:

LWV-RMA
PO Box 10573
Rochester, NY 14610

or join us online at: www.lwv-rma.org/join.php

MEMBERSHIP LEVELS:

Individual/Associate	.....	\$75
Household	.....	\$105
Susan B. Anthony/Frederick Douglass	.....	\$150
Carrie Chapman Catt	.....	\$200
Student (full or part time at an accredited institution)	.....	FREE
Low income, call office at 262-3730	.....	\$sliding \$scale
or send an email to: info@lwv-rma.org		