



AAUW-PA 86th Annual Meeting

April 10-11, 2015
State College, PA

Rights: By Women, For Women

Civil Rights—Voter Rights—Women's Rights



COVER PHOTOS, L-R:

MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT (1759-1797)

Mary Wollstonecraft was an eighteenth-century English writer, philosopher, and advocate of women's rights. She is best known for *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman* (1792), in which she argues that women are not naturally inferior to men, but appear to be only because they lack education. She suggests that both men and women should be treated as rational beings and imagines a social order founded on reason. Today, Wollstonecraft is regarded as one of the founding feminist philosophers.

SOJOURNER TRUTH (1797-1883)

Sojourner Truth was an African-American abolitionist and women's rights activist, born into slavery. She escaped with her infant daughter to freedom in 1826. Years later, she recovered her son from slavery, becoming the first black woman to win such a case against a white man. Her best-known extemporaneous speech on gender inequalities, *Ain't I a Woman?*, was delivered in 1851 at the Ohio Women's Rights Convention in Akron, Ohio. During the Civil War, Truth helped recruit black troops for the Union Army.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON (1815-1902) and SUSAN B. ANTHONY (1820-1906)

Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton worked closely together to define the American women's movement in the second half of the 19th century. They founded: the Women's Loyal National League, which conducted the largest petition drive in the nation's history up to that time, collecting nearly 400,000 signatures in support of the abolition of slavery; the American Equal Rights Association, which campaigned for equal rights for both women and African Americans; and the National Woman Suffrage, which merged with the rival American Woman Suffrage Association to form the National American Woman Suffrage Association. In 1876, Anthony and Stanton began work on the *History of Woman Suffrage* with Matilda Joslyn Gage, which took 40 years to complete, and ran 6,000 pages. In 1878, Anthony and Stanton presented to Congress an amendment giving women the right to vote, which became the Nineteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution in 1920.

HARRIET TUBMAN (1822-1913)

Harriet Tubman was an African-American abolitionist, humanitarian, and during the American Civil War, a Union spy. Born into slavery, Tubman escaped and subsequently made thirteen missions to rescue seventy enslaved family and friends, using the network of antislavery activists and safe houses known as the Underground Railroad. She later helped John Brown recruit men for his raid on Harpers Ferry, and in the post-war era fought for women's suffrage.

JANE ADDAMS (1860-1935)

Jane Addams was a pioneer American settlement social worker, philosopher, sociologist, author, and leader in women's suffrage and world peace. She helped turn America to issues of concern to mothers, such as the needs of children and local public health. Addams became a role model for middle-class women who volunteered to uplift their communities. In 1931 she became the first American woman to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

ROW 2:

MARGARET SANGER (1879-1966)

Margaret Sanger was an American birth control activist, sex educator, and nurse. Sanger popularized the term *birth control*, and in 1916 opened the first birth control clinic in the United States. She went on to establish organizations that evolved into the *Planned Parenthood Federation of America*. Her efforts contributed to several judicial cases that helped legalize contraception in the United States.

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT (1884-1962)

Eleanor Roosevelt was an American politician, diplomat, and activist. In her role as First Lady of the United States from 1933-1945, she advocated for expanded roles for women in the workplace, the civil rights of African Americans and Asian Americans, and the rights of World War II refugees. Following her husband's death, Eleanor remained active in politics, pressed the U.S. to join and support the United Nations, and became one of its first delegates. She served as the first chair of the UN Commission on Human Rights, and oversaw the drafting of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*. She also chaired John F. Kennedy administration's Presidential Commission on the Status of Women.

ROSA PARKS (1913-2005)

Rosa Parks was an African-American Civil Rights activist. In 1955, in Montgomery, Alabama, Parks refused to obey bus driver James F. Blake's order to give up her seat in the colored section to a white passenger, after the white section was filled. Parks' act of defiance and the Montgomery Bus Boycott became important symbols of the modern Civil Rights Movement, and she became an international icon of resistance to racial segregation.

(continued on back inside cover)

COVER PHOTOS (continued):

BETTY FRIEDAN (1921–2006)

Betty Friedan was an American writer, activist, and feminist, and a leading figure in the women's movement in the United States. Her 1963 book *The Feminine Mystique* is often credited with sparking the second wave of American feminism in the 20th century. In 1966, Friedan founded and was elected the first president of the National Organization for Women (NOW), which aimed to bring women into the mainstream of American society in equal partnership with men. In 1971, Friedan joined other leading feminists to establish the National Women's Political Caucus, and was a strong supporter of the Equal Rights Amendment.

MAYA ANGELOU (1928–2014)

Maya Angelou was an American author and poet who became a coordinator for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and a journalist in Egypt and Ghana during the decolonization of Africa. Active in the Civil Rights movement, she worked with Martin Luther King, Jr. and Malcolm X. She was a respected spokesperson for black people and women. In 1993, Angelou recited her poem, *On the Pulse of Morning*, at President Clinton's inauguration, the first poet to make an inaugural recitation since 1961.

NAWAL EL SAADAWI (1931-)

Nawal El Saadawi is an Egyptian Muslim feminist writer, activist, physician and psychiatrist. She has written many books on the subject of women in Islam, paying particular attention to the practice of female genital mutilation in her society. She is founder and president of the Arab Women's Solidarity Association and co-founder of the Arab Association for Human Rights. She has been awarded honorary degrees on three continents.

ROW 3:

GLORIA STEINEM (1935-)

Gloria Steinem is an American feminist, journalist, and social and political activist who became nationally recognized as a leader of the feminist movement in the late 1960s and 1970s. She was a founder of *Ms. Magazine*, and in 2005 she co-founded the Women's Media Center, an organization that works "to make women visible and powerful in the media." Steinem currently travels internationally as an organizer and lecturer and is a media spokeswoman on issues of equality.

AUNG SAN SUU KYI (1945-)

Aung San Suu Kyi is a Burmese opposition politician and chairperson of the National League for Democracy (NLD) in Burma. In the 1990 general election, the NLD won 59% of the national votes and 81% (392 of 485) of the seats in Parliament. She was detained under house arrest before the elections, and remained there for fifteen years until her release in 2010. Among many other international awards, Suu Kyi received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1991. She wants to run for the presidency in Myanmar's 2015 elections, but is prohibited from becoming president within the current constitution.

IGOBERTA MENCHU (1959 -)

Igoberta Menchu is an indigenous Guatemalan woman. She has dedicated her life publicizing the rights of Guatemala's indigenous peoples during and after the Guatemalan Civil War (1960–1996), and to promote indigenous rights in the country. She received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1992.

LEYMAH GBOWEE (1972-)

Leymah Gbowee is a Liberian peace activist responsible for leading a women's peace movement that helped bring an end to the Second Liberian Civil War in 2003. Her efforts to end the war ushered in a period of peace and enabled a free election in 2005, making Liberia the first African nation to have a female president. She received the 2011 Nobel Peace Prize along with Ellen Johnson Sirleaf and Tawakkol Karman for their non-violent struggle for the safety of women and for women's rights to full participation in peace-building work.

TAWAKKOL KARMAN (1979-)

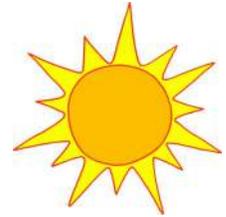
Tawakkol Karman is a Yemeni journalist, politician and human rights activist. She leads the group *Women Journalists Without Chains*, which she co-founded in 2005. She became the international public face of the 2011 Yemeni uprising that is part of the Arab Spring uprisings. She is a co-recipient of the 2011 Nobel Peace Prize, becoming the first Yemeni and the first Arab woman to receive the prize.

MALALA YOUSAFZAI (1997-)

Malala Yousafzai is a Pakistani activist for female education and the youngest-ever Nobel Prize laureate. She is known mainly for human rights advocacy for education and for women in Pakistan, where the local Taliban has at times banned girls from attending school. Yousafzai's advocacy has since grown into an international movement. In 2012, Yousafzai was brutally attacked by a Taliban assassin, but survived to lead a movement demanding that all children worldwide be in school by the end of 2015. In 2014, Yousafzai was named co-recipient of the 2014 Nobel Peace Prize for her struggle against the suppression of children and young people and for the right of all children to education.

Save The Date

2015 AAUW-PA SUMMER RETREAT
Saturday, July 11th, 10:00 a.m.—3:00 p.m.
Best Western Plus Country Cupboard Inn, Lewisburg



To register for the retreat, please sign up at <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/2015julyregistration> on or after **May 1**. All interested members are welcome. **AAUW-PA will pay all meeting costs for the first two members of every PA branch.** Additional branch members and other AAUW-PA members will be charged \$20 to cover expenses. College AAUW-PA SAF and eSAF members can attend at no cost. **The conference registration deadline is Friday, July 3rd.** For those planning to arrive on **Friday, July 10th**, we have reserved several non-smoking rooms that are guaranteed **until June 19th**. Please contact the hotel directly to book your room, and mention the AAUW-PA meeting when you book it. Attendees are responsible for the cost of their room.

<http://bestwesternpa.com/hotels/best-western-plus-country-cupboard-inn>

Additional information on the summer retreat will be provided in the May issue of the *AAUW-PA Keystoner*, and on our website: <http://aauw-pa.aauw.net/>.



2016 AAUW-PA Annual Meeting **Friday—Sunday, April 22—24, 2016**

Chateau Resort and Conference Center, Tannersville

Please plan to join AAUW-PA for the 2016 Annual Meeting and Convention at the Chateau Resort and Conference Center located at 300 Camelback Road, Tannersville, PA. Experience the Pocono Mountains at the base of Camelback Mountain. Enjoy an incomparable setting, stunning views of Big Pocono State Park, a full range of amenities featuring indoor and outdoor pools, a fitness center, whirlpool and sauna, spa services, and free WiFi. www.chateaurort.com

Stay tuned for programming, pricing, and other details early next year.



<http://aauw-pa.aauw.net/>