Dear campus colleagues,

Thank you for choosing to present the CME “Bulletin Board in a Bag”: Women’s History Month in your area this March!

In this packet, and any attached documents, you will find everything you need to begin a great bulletin board.

**How to use**

We’ve provided several flyer-sized pages of information, intended to get your board started; researching and adding additional information that would be of most interest to your particular residents (relevant communities in their home states/nations, campus/community activities that appeal to their majors and hobbies) can help expand the board and improve its impact.

For the most part, the Board is just print and post ready. Color is obviously most eye-catching, but most of the graphics should be fine in black and white/grayscale if necessary. If we had it available at the time of publication, we’ve also included or attached information about campus/community events observing this month, that you can post as well. If there isn’t any, you can check our calendar ([www.du.edu/cme/cme_calendar.html](http://www.du.edu/cme/cme_calendar.html)) and/or with the relevant Joint Council student organizations ([www.du.edu/cme/joint_council.html](http://www.du.edu/cme/joint_council.html)) to see what events they have scheduled, and add them to your Board. And, consider making attending one of these events a program for your floor!

**Feedback**

To help us know where our boards have been, and how residents have responded to them, please email us ([igr@du.edu](mailto:igr@du.edu)) any/all of the following:

- Your name, hall and floor where the board is posted
- A photo or two of the board up on your floor
- A brief description of any reaction/feedback the board generated on your floor community,
- And any feedback you have about this board or ideas for other Inclusive Excellence-related identities/issues/observances we could provide for the future.

(And in the unfortunate event there’s any defacement or other negative reaction to the board, please follow your hall’s reporting procedures, and let us know.)

THANKS for sharing this important, and interesting, info with your residents!

Sincerely,

Center for Multicultural Excellence
[www.du.edu/cme](http://www.du.edu/cme)
[facebook.com/DUCME](http://facebook.com/DUCME)
International Women’s Day was first observed in 1909, but it wasn’t until 1981 that Congress established National Women’s History Week to be commemorated the second week of March. In 1987, Congress expanded the week to a month.
President Jimmy Carter’s message to the nation designating March 2-8, 1980 as National Women’s History Week:

From the first settlers who came to our shores, from the first American Indian families who befriended them, men and women have worked together to build this nation. Too often the women were unsung and sometimes their contributions went unnoticed. But the achievements, leadership, courage, strength and love of the women who built America was as vital as that of the men whose names we know so well.

As Dr. Gerda Lerner has noted, "Women’s History is Women’s Right." It is an essential and indispensable heritage from which we can draw pride, comfort, courage, and long-range vision.

I ask my fellow Americans to recognize this heritage with appropriate activities during National Women’s History Week, March 2-8, 1980.

I urge libraries, schools, and community organizations to focus their observances on the leaders who struggled for equality -- Susan B. Anthony, Sojourner Truth, Lucy Stone, Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Harriet Tubman, and Alice Paul.

Understanding the true history of our country will help us to comprehend the need for full equality under the law for all our people.

This goal can be achieved by ratifying the 27th Amendment to the United States Constitution, which states that "Equality of Rights under the Law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

Source: National Women’s History Project
Timeline of Progress

January 12, 1915, the House of Representatives rejected a proposal to give women the right to vote.

August 26, 1920, the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, guaranteeing American women the right to vote, was declared in effect.

June 17, 1928, Amelia Earhart embarked on the first transatlantic flight by a woman. She flew from Newfoundland to Wales in about 21 hours.

March 4, 1933, the start of President Roosevelt’s first administration brought with it the first woman to serve in the Cabinet: Labor Secretary Frances Perkins.
January 22, 1973, in its *Roe vs. Wade* decision, the Supreme Court legalized abortions, using a trimester approach.

July 7, 1981, President Reagan announced he was nominating Arizona judge Sandra Day O’Connor to become the first female justice on the United States Supreme Court.
July 12, 1984, Democratic presidential candidate Walter F. Mondale named New York Congresswoman Geraldine A. Ferraro his running mate, making her the first woman to run a major party ticket.

1990, Dr. Antonia Novello becomes the first women (and first Latino/a) U.S. surgeon general.
2005, DU alumna Condoleezza Rice becomes the first Black female Secretary of State.

2009, Sonia Sotomayor becomes the first Latino/a appointed to serve on the U.S. Supreme Court.
Prominent Leaders

Source: National Women's History Project

Chipeta (1843-1924): Indian Rights Advocate and Diplomat. Born into the Kiowa Apache tribe in the 1840’s, Chipeta was raised by the Uncompahgre Ute tribe (western Colorado). She lived 45 years on a reservation in Utah, known as a wise elder and advisor to other Indian chiefs and an honored guest in the homes of settler families. Chipeta was a peacemaker, often giving food to starving white families.

Anna Julia Haywood Cooper (1958-1964): African American Educator and Author. Born into enslavement, she wrote “A Voice from the South,” widely considered one of the first articulation of Black feminism. She worked at Washington D.C.’s M Street (now Dunham High School), for nearly 40 years, focusing the all black high school on preparing students for higher education, successfully sending many students to prestigious universities.
Katharine Ryan Gibbs (1863-1934): Women’s Employment Pioneer. She founded Katharine Gibbs School in 1911 to provide women with high-level secretarial training and the opportunity to earn their own incomes, which made skilled office work a realistic career for women.

Carmen Delgado Votaw (1935-present): International Women’s Rights Activist. She served on the International Women’s Year Commission, collaborated with all United Nations Conferences on Women, and significantly influenced the advancement of women in Latin America. Votaw was born and raised in Puerto Rico and inspired to fight for social justice by Martin Luther King Jr. She worked for over 50 years for the betterment of women, children, Latino/as, and other minorities throughout the world.
**Jaida Im (1961-Present):** Advocate for Survivors of Human Trafficking. She founded the Freedom House, the first residential shelter for adult female survivors (now open to as young as 12) of human trafficking, in Northern California in 2010. The program offers holistic case management, counseling, educational resources, and job training for victims of abduction and enslavement.

**Lisa Taylor (1974-Present):** Civil Rights Attorney. A leading civil rights attorney who has worked for over twelve years. While working with the Department of Justice, Taylor focuses primarily on educational and disability law and showed a commitment to ending discrimination and promoting equality and justice.
Mary Anderson invented windshield wipers in 1903.
Susan B. Anthony was the first woman to be featured on United States coinage?
In 1921, American novelist Edith Wharton was the first woman to receive a Pulitzer Prize for fiction? She won the award for her novel *The Age of Innocence*.
Maria Curie was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize? She won it for Physics in 1903.
Ruth Graves Wakefield was the inventor of the Toll House Cookie, which was the first chocolate-chip cookie? Her original recipe is still printed on the back of all Nestle chocolate bars today.
Sandra Day O’Connor was the first female Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. She served until her retirement in 2006.
Elizabeth Blackwell was the first woman in the U.S. to receive a medical degree? She received her MD from the Medical Institution of Geneva, New York, in 1849.
Women currently hold 17% of Congressional and Senate seats and 18% of gubernatorial positions in the U.S.
In almost every country in the world, the life expectancy for women is higher than men. For nearly all causes of death, mortality rates are higher for men.
Approximately 14% of active members in the U.S. armed forces today are women. In 1950, women comprised less than 2% of the U.S. military. In the past they would disguise themselves as men in order to gain access to the battlefield such as Frances Clayton in the American Civil War.
Over 60% of college degrees awarded in the U.S. every year are earned by women. They’re also more likely to get a high school diploma.
More American women work in the education, health services, and social assistance industries than any other field.
Pretty women wonder where my secret lies.
I’m not cute or built to suit a fashion model’s size
But when I start to tell them,
They think I’m telling lies.
I say,
It’s in the reach of my arms,
The span of my hips,
The stride of my step,
The curl of my lips.
I’m a woman
Phenomenally.
Phenomenal woman,
That’s me.

I walk into a room
Just as cool as you please,
And to a man,
The fellows stand or
Fall down on their knees.
Then they swarm around me,
A hive of honey bees.
I say,
It’s the fire in my eyes,
And the flash of my teeth,
The swing in my waist,
And the joy in my feet.
I’m a woman
Phenomenally.

Men themselves have wondered
What they see in me.
They try so much
But they can’t touch
My inner mystery.
When I try to show them,
They say they still can’t see.
I say,
It’s in the arch of my back,
The sun of my smile,
The ride of my breasts,
The grace of my style.
I’m a woman
Phenomenally.
Phenomenal woman,
That’s me.

Now you understand
Just why my head’s not bowed.
I don’t shout or jump about
Or have to talk real loud.
When you see me passing,
It ought to make you proud.
I say,
It’s in the click of my heels,
The bend of my hair,
The palm of my hand,
The need for my care.
’Cause I’m a woman
Phenomenally.
Phenomenal woman,
That’s me.
Contributors to the DU Community

Women's Leadership Council (WLC)
The Women's Leadership Council includes women serving on the Dean's Council, in the Provost's Office and in executive roles at the University of Denver.

For more information, contact Shelly Smith-Acuña, Dean of the Graduate School of Professional Psychology, at shelly.smith-acuna@du.edu.

Women's Staff Alliance for Networking and Development (WAND)
WAND is an organization committed to helping staff women at the University of Denver achieve their highest potential as employees by means of advocacy, education, development and leadership. WAND provides a safe forum for communicating concerns and ideas while maintaining the maximum level of support for the University mission.

For more information, contact Kathy Sandoval at Katherine.Sandoval@du.edu or Andrea Sullivan at Andrea.Sullivan@du.edu.

For more information, contact Nashwa Bolling at nbolling@du.edu or Natley Farris at Natley.Farris@du.edu.

Association of Sisters in Higher Education (ASHE)
The mission of the ASHE is to support, empower, and mentor Black women at the University of Denver by honoring who we are through cultural fellowship, enrichment, and an exchange of ideas. The group is not exclusive to black women; therefore we value and welcome all women faculty and staff at the University of Denver. However, the core focus of group discussions, activities, and initiatives will be issues that are germane to black women.

Graduate Women's Council (GWC)
The Graduate Women's Council fosters connections across departments through discussions of issues of importance to graduate women.

Undergraduate Women's Council (UWC)
The Undergraduate Women's Council provides a medium for discussion and support in areas that affect DU undergraduate women.

For more information, contact Nayeli Retana at yeli.retana@du.edu.

Faculty Women's Association (FWA)
The FWA extends members to all faculty, tenured, tenure-track, non-tenure track and adjunct.
The University of Denver is proud to convene its 19th annual University of Denver Women's Conference, "Defining Leadership: Forging a Personal Path." The conference, scheduled for Friday March 28, 2014, seeks to connect students, staff, faculty women, and men allies to learn and share in the spirit of unity to advance the success of women at DU.

Programming will include workshops and presentations that reflect and support the concept of women's leadership, particularly related to:

- Identifying and developing leadership strengths
- Overcoming obstacles to leadership
- Showcasing diverse models of women's leadership
- Connecting DU staff, faculty, and students in dialog (or: Cultivating dialog between DU staff, faculty, and students)
- Learning negotiation strategies

The Keynote Speaker this year is Johanna Leyba, Assistant Provost for Campus and Community Partnerships at DU's Center for Multicultural Excellence.

For more information and Registration: http://www.du.edu/duwomen/conference/index.html