

Dear campus colleagues,



Thank you for choosing to present this “**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. The information presented was gathered by CME student staff from personal research unless stated otherwise. Past and future BBBs are posted on our Publications website: www.du.edu/cme/resources/publications.html

How to use

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

If available at the time of publication, we’ve also included information about relevant campus/ community events that you can post as well. You can always check our online calendar (right –most column of www.du.edu/cme), the relevant Joint Council student organization (www.du.edu/cme/programs-services/joint-council.html) and/or other sources to see what events and resources you can add to your Board. And, consider attending one/some of these events too!

Feedback

If you use the board, to help us know where our boards have been, and how audiences have responded to them, please email us (igr@du.edu) the following:

- Your name, hall and floor where the board is posted
- A photo or two of the board up
- A brief description of any reaction/feedback the board generated on your 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 audiences! www.du.edu/cme | www.facebook.com/DUCME

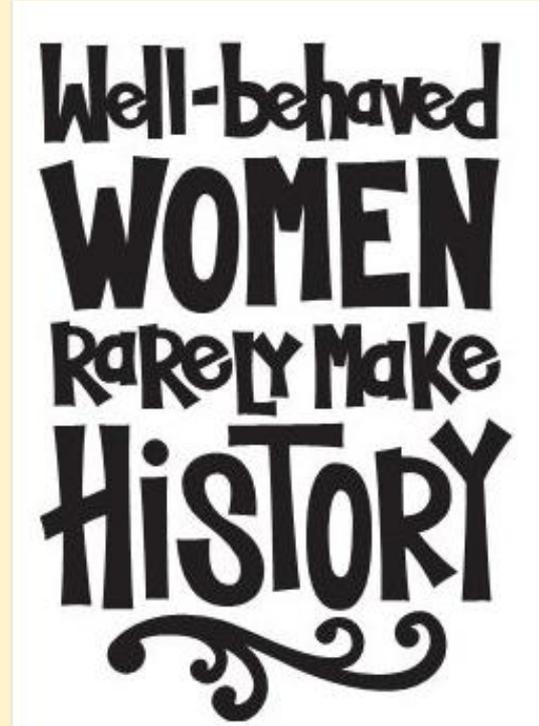
Women's History Month



When did Women's History Month Start?

Women's History Month had its origins as a national celebration in 1981 when Congress passed Pub. L. 97-28 which authorized and requested the President to proclaim the week beginning March 7, 1982 as "Women's History Week." Throughout the next five years, Congress continued to pass joint resolutions designating a week in March as "Women's History Week." In 1987 after being petitioned by the National Women's History Project, Congress passed Pub. L. 100-9 which designated the month of March 1987 as "Women's History Month." Between 1988 and 1994, Congress passed additional resolutions requesting and authorizing the President to proclaim March of each year as Women's History Month. Since 1995, Presidents Clinton, Bush and Obama have issued a series of annual proclamations designating the month of March

<http://www.infoplease.com/spot/womenstimeline3.html> as "Women's History Month."



What does the journey toward equality look like?

1848

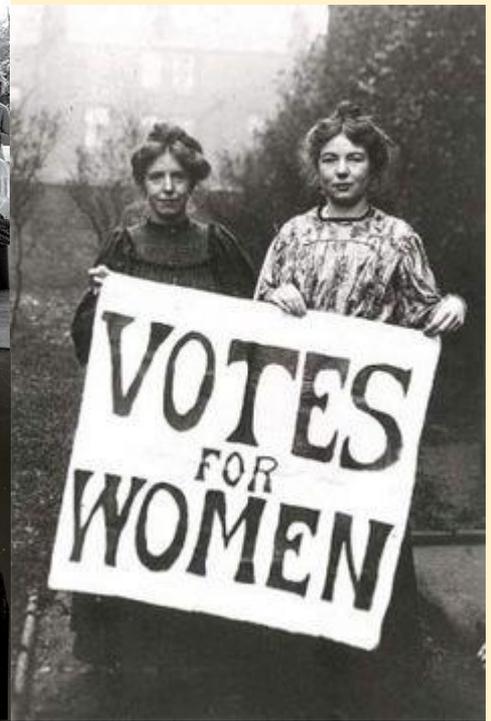
The first US women's rights convention is held in Seneca Falls, New York. After 2 days of discussion and debate, 68 women and 32 men sign a [Declaration of Sentiments](#), which outlines grievances and sets the agenda for the women's rights movement. A set of 12 resolutions is adopted calling for equal treatment of women and men under the law and voting rights for women.

1850

The first National Women's Rights Convention takes place in [Worcester, Mass.](#), attracting more than 1,000 participants. National conventions are held yearly (except for 1857) through 1860.

1869

[Susan B. Anthony](#) and [Elizabeth Cady Stanton](#) form the National Woman Suffrage Association. The primary goal of the organization is to achieve voting rights for women by means of a Congressional [amendment](#) to the [Constitution](#).



All timeline text from:

www.infoplease.com/spot/womenstimeline3.html

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1893

[Colorado](#) is the first state to adopt an amendment granting women the right to vote. [Utah](#) and [Idaho](#) follow suit in 1896, [Washington](#) State in 1910, [California](#) in 1911, [Oregon](#), [Kansas](#), and [Arizona](#) in 1912, [Alaska](#) and [Illinois](#) in 1913, [Montana](#) and [Nevada](#) in 1914, [New York](#) in 1917; [Michigan](#), [South Dakota](#), and [Oklahoma](#) in 1918.

1896

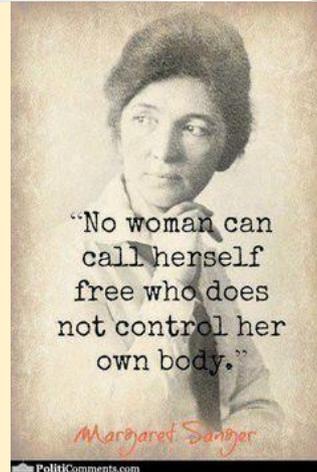
The National Association of Colored Women is formed, bringing together more than 100 black women's clubs. Leaders in the black women's club movement include Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin, [Mary Church Terrell](#), and Anna Julia Cooper.

1903

The National Women's Trade Union League (WTUL) is established to advocate for improved wages and working conditions for women.

1916

[Margaret Sanger](#) opens the first U.S. birth-control clinic in Brooklyn, N.Y. Although the clinic is shut down 10 days later and Sanger is arrested, she eventually wins support through the courts and opens another clinic in [New York City](#) in 1923.



What does the journey toward equality look like?

1919

The federal woman suffrage amendment, originally written by [Susan B. Anthony](#) and introduced in [Congress](#) in 1878, is passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate. It is then sent to the states for ratification.

1920

The 19th [Amendment to the Constitution](#), granting women the right to vote, is signed into law by Secretary of State [Bainbridge Colby](#).

1935

[Mary McLeod Bethune](#) organizes the National Council of Negro Women, a coalition of black women's groups that lobbies against job discrimination, racism, and sexism.

1936

The federal law prohibiting the dissemination of contraceptive information through the mail is modified and [birth control](#) information is no longer classified as obscene. Throughout the 1940s and 50s, birth control advocates are engaged in numerous legal suits.



What does the journey toward equality look like?

1955

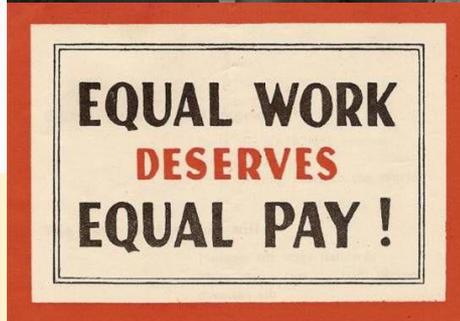
The Daughters of Bilitis (DOB), the first lesbian organization in the United States, is founded. Although DOB originated as a social group, it later developed into a political organization to win basic acceptance for lesbians in the United States.

1961

President [John Kennedy](#) establishes the President's Commission on the Status of Women and appoints [Eleanor Roosevelt](#) as chairwoman. The report issued by the Commission in 1963 documents substantial discrimination against women in the workplace and makes specific recommendations for improvement, including fair hiring practices, paid maternity leave, and affordable child care.

1963

Congress passes the [Equal Pay Act](#), making it illegal for employers to pay a woman less than what a man would receive for the same job.



What does the journey toward equality look like?

1967

Executive Order 11375 expands President [Lyndon Johnson's affirmative action](#) policy of 1965 to cover discrimination based on gender. As a result, federal agencies and contractors must take active measures to ensure that women as well as minorities enjoy the same educational and employment opportunities as white males.

1969

California becomes the first state to adopt a "no fault" divorce law, which allows couples to divorce by mutual consent. By 1985 every state has adopted a similar law. Laws are also passed regarding the equal division of common property.

1971

Ms. Magazine is first published as a sample insert in *New York* magazine; 300,000 copies are sold out in 8 days. The first regular issue is published in July 1972. The magazine becomes the major forum for feminist voices, and co founder and editor [Gloria Steinem](#) is launched as an icon of the modern feminist movement.



What does the journey toward equality look like?

1972

The Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) is passed by [Congress](#) and sent to the states for ratification. Originally drafted by Alice Paul in 1923, the amendment reads: "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex." The amendment died in 1982 when it failed to achieve ratification by a minimum of 38 states.

1973

As a result of [Roe v. Wade](#), the Supreme Court establishes a woman's right to safe and legal abortion, overriding the anti-abortion laws of many states.

1976

The first marital rape law is enacted in [Nebraska](#), making it illegal for a husband to rape his wife.

1986

Meritor Savings Bank v. Vinson, the Supreme Court finds that sexual harassment is a form of illegal job discrimination.



What does the journey toward equality look like?

1994

The Violence Against Women Act tightens federal penalties for sex offenders, funds services for victims of rape and domestic violence, and provides for special training of police officers.



2005

In *Jackson v. Birmingham Board of Education*, the Supreme Court rules that Title IX, which prohibits discrimination based on sex, also inherently prohibits disciplining someone for complaining about sex-based discrimination. It further holds that this is the case even when the person complaining is not among those being discriminated against.



2013

In Jan. 2013, Defense Secretary Leon Panetta announced that the ban on women serving in combat roles would be lifted. In a Jan. 9 letter to Panetta urging the change Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman Gen. Martin Dempsey said, "The time has come to rescind the direct combat exclusion rule for women and to eliminate all unnecessary gender-based barriers to service." The move reverses the 1994 rule that prohibited women from serving in combat. The change will be gradual; some positions will be available to women immediately but each branch of the military has until 2016 to request exceptions to the new rule.



Let's keep fighting!!!

Equality between all genders still has not been reached; women remain the oppressed group because the patriarchy is embedded into the natural mindset of the dominant culture, it is reinforced through all institutions of society, and an imbalance of political, economic, and social power between genders prevails. We have to work together to eliminate the ideals the patriarchy has put in place!



http://www.huffingtonpost.com/janelle-ann-mccarthy/feminism-exposed_b_6781340.html

How can I get involved in 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.

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 on all of these groups:

<http://www.du.edu/duwomen/>

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.

Faculty Women's Association (FWA) The FWA extends members to all faculty, tenured, tenure-track, non-tenure track and adjunct.



What are some events that I can attend?

Sexual Assault Awareness Summit: Beyond the Single Story: Strengthening our Understanding of Gender, Sexuality, and Violence:

4/7- Keynote: Andrea Gibson, @7PM in the Davis Auditorium

4/8- Summit Workshops: @9AM+ @ Chambers Center

For more info: www.du.edu/SAAM

21st Annual Women's Conference:

4/1 - Keynote: Lauren Y. Casteel

For more info:

www.du.edu/duwomen/conference

