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The Pivotal Right:

Commemorating the 150th Anniversary of the
Women's Rights Convention at Seneca Falls



Suffrage Procession on George and Albany Streets, New Brunswick, 1919 (Schumann Photo)
Courtesy Special Collections and University Archives, Rutgers University Libraries

ISSUED FORTH: THE LEGACY IN NEW JERSEY OF THE
WOMEN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION AT SENECA FALLS, 1840-1920

Mabel Smith Douglass Library (May 29-September 26, 1998)

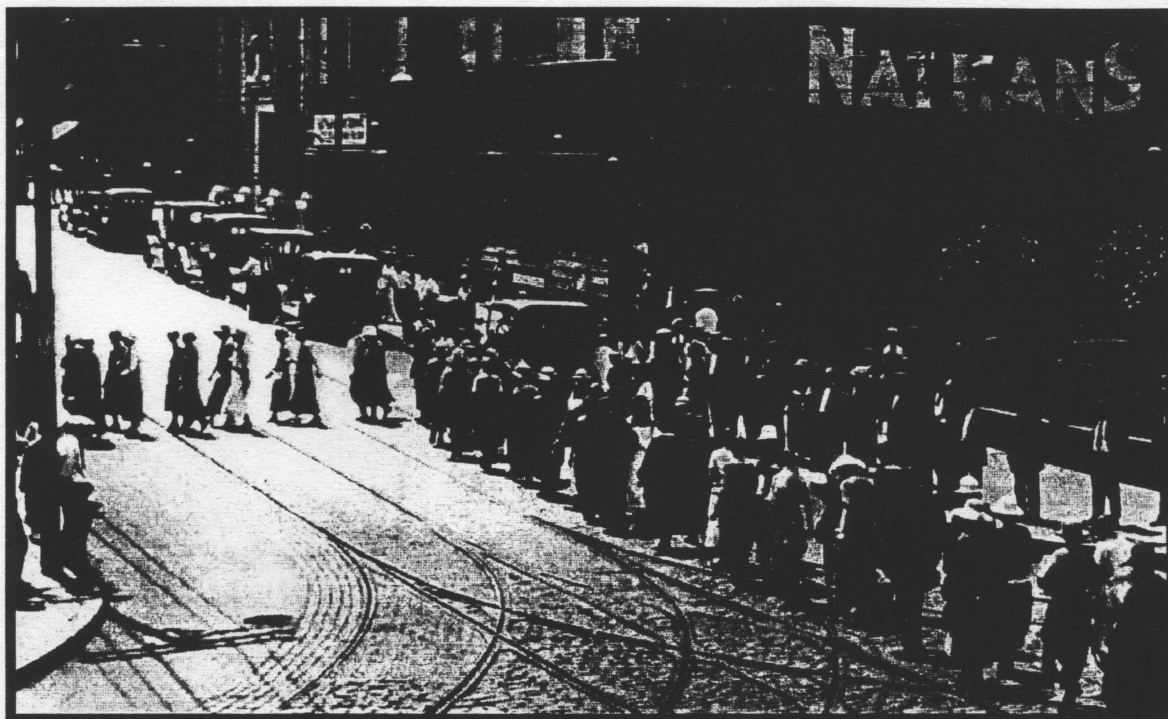


FROM SUFFRAGE TO LIBERATION: WOMEN IN THE PUBLIC SPHERE IN NEW JERSEY, 1920-1970

Special Collections and University Archives at Alexander Library
(July 29-November 1, 1998)

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Introduction

This year marks the 150th anniversary of the Women's Rights Convention at Seneca Falls, New York. The convention, the first of its kind, produced *The Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions*, which has been called the most important document in the history of American feminism and which inaugurated the women's suffrage movement in the United States. Rutgers University Libraries is joining in the countrywide celebration of this historic occasion with a series of events entitled "*The Pivotal Right*": *Commemorating the 150th Anniversary of the Women's Rights Convention at Seneca Falls*. The title is a quotation from Susan B. Anthony's "The Status of Women, Past, Present and Future," published in *The Arena* in 1897: "suffrage is the pivotal right...", meaning that the right to vote was the key which would unlock the doors to women's equality.

The Pivotal Right comprises a collaborative set of exhibitions of documents held by the Libraries and a panel discussion. The Mabel Smith Douglass Library at Douglass College is hosting an exhibition entitled *Issued Forth: The Legacy in New Jersey of the Women's Rights Convention at Seneca Falls, 1840-1920*, exploring the impact of this historic event specifically on the suffrage movement in New Jersey. Concurrently, Special Collections and University Archives in the Alexander Library is mounting an exhibition entitled *From Suffrage to Liberation: Women in the Public Sphere in New Jersey, 1920-1970*, which traces the continuing activism of New Jersey women's organizations and individuals in the years following the achievement of "the pivotal right."

Issued Forth focuses on prominent figures in the women's rights movement in New Jersey from the 1840s until the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment. Suffrage leaders Lucy Stone and Elizabeth Cady Stanton both lived in New Jersey for many years and had a significant impact on the women's rights movement in the state. Alice Paul, the founder of the National Woman's Party and author of the Equal Rights Amendment was a native of Moorestown, New Jersey. Among African-American women, Jersey City resident Florence Spearing Randolph worked tirelessly as a minister and social activist on behalf of women's issues, organizing the New Jersey Federation of Colored Women's Clubs and serving on the Board of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association. The exhibition features photographs, documents and artifacts from the Elizabeth Cady Stanton Memorial Collection, donated to the Mabel Smith Douglass Library in 1925, as well as from other Rutgers University Libraries collections. The exhibition is curated by Ferris Olin and Sarah Falls, with the assistance of Carla Hernandez, and will be on display at the Mabel Smith Douglass Library until September 26, 1998.

From Suffrage to Liberation consists of documents, photographs and artifacts drawn from Special Collections and University Archives' extensive manuscript and printed collections documenting the history of women in New Jersey, as well as from repositories and individuals throughout the state. Many items are taken from the records of the League of Women Voters of New Jersey, Consumers League of New Jersey, the Council for Human Services in New Jersey, and the papers of pioneering bank executive and philanthropist Mary Roebling. These four collections have recently been arranged and described through the Women in Public Life Archives Project, funded by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. As well as commemorating Seneca Falls, *From Suffrage to Liberation* will celebrate the significant enhancement of public access

to this rich historical resource. The exhibition is curated by Fernanda Perrone and will be on display at the Special Collections and University Archives Gallery and Gallery '50 in the Alexander Library until November 1, 1998.

The legacy of Seneca Falls in New Jersey, which originated in the nineteenth-century women's suffrage movement, culminated in the victory of 1920, and extended into the complex realities of women's position in the mid-twentieth century and the radical feminism of the early 1970s, continues today. New Jersey women continue to fight for the Equal Rights Amendment (originally written in 1923), and minority women, whose role in the state women's movement was long unrecognized, have finally been allowed to be heard. These issues will be illuminated by the panel discussion, which will be held in the Mabel Smith Douglass Library on September 23, 1998 at 7 p.m. Panelists include Dr. Ann Gordon, Editor, *Papers of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony*; Dr. Delight Dodyk of the Drew University History Department; Roberta Francis, former Director of the New Jersey Division on Women and head of ERA Summit; and Dr. Rosalyn Terborg-Penn of the Morgan State University English Department, author of *African American Women in the Struggle for the Vote, 1850-1920*. The panel is co-sponsored by the American Studies Department--FAS/New Brunswick, the Center for Historical Analysis, the Center for the American Woman and Politics, the Dean's Office--Douglass College, the Friends of the Rutgers University Libraries, the History Department--FAS/New Brunswick, the Institute for Research on Women, the Institute for Women's Leadership, the Mary H. Dana Women Artists Series and Mabel Smith Douglass Library, Special Collections and University Archives, and the Women's Studies Department--FAS/New Brunswick.

Ferris Olin would like to thank Keith Jones and Inta Sams of the Mabel Smith Douglass Library and Carla Hernandez (Douglass College, '99) for their assistance with the exhibition. Her co-curator, Sarah Falls (Art History Department/Museum Studies Program), smoothed the collaborative process effortlessly. In addition, Ferris Olin would like to acknowledge the support provided by her colleagues at the Douglass Library and in the New Brunswick Libraries. The Juliette Mittendorf Hill Fine Arts Endowment, the Associate Alumnae of Douglass College and the Mary H. Dana Women Artists Series provided funding for *Issued Forth*.

Fernanda Perrone would like to thank all her colleagues at Special Collections and University Archives for their help. Special thanks go to Janet Riemer, Michele Gisbert (Rutgers College '98), Carmen Godwin (Douglass College '99) and Lois Baldessari (Douglass College '00). In addition, Ron Becker, Bernadette Boucher, Luis Franco, Tom Frusciano, Bonita Grant, Sarah Harrington, Michael Joseph, Al King, Nancy Martin, Jim Quigel, Jim Robinson, Ed Skipworth, and Laura Sokolowski provided suggestions and assistance.

While most of the material in *From Suffrage to Liberation* comes from Special Collections and University Archives collections, the following individuals and institutions kindly loaned material:

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Finally, Ferris Olin and Fernanda Perrone would both like to thank Jeanne Boyle, Janie Fultz, Harry Glazer and Ken Kuehl from Rutgers University Libraries Administration. The curators are grateful to the Friends of the Rutgers University Libraries for making all of these events possible and to the co-sponsoring University departments for supporting the panel discussion.

Fernanda Perrone and Ferris Olin
Curators
July 1998

Issued Forth:
The Legacy in New Jersey of the Women's Rights Convention at Seneca Falls,
1840-1920

Wall Panels

Introduction

In commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the Women's Rights Convention at Seneca Falls, New York, the Mary H. Dana Women Artist Series presents *Issued Forth: the Legacy in New Jersey of the Women's Rights Convention at Seneca Falls, 1840-1920*. This exhibition was produced in coordination with Special Collections and University Archives at Alexander Library and the Mabel Smith Douglass Library. Materials from the collections of Rutgers University Libraries connect directly and indirectly to the Seneca Falls Convention and to the ensuing fight for women's suffrage in New Jersey and throughout the United States. This exhibition features material from Rutgers University Libraries' collections; particularly, the Elizabeth Cady Stanton Memorial Collection, which highlights New Jersey as a center of women's suffrage activism. Some of the most important leaders of the women's suffrage movement emerged from this state.

Although the Seneca Falls convention took place in New York, its influence quickly spread. Because New Jersey allowed women and minorities owning fifty pounds of property to vote in local elections between 1790 and 1807, the state is in many ways a logical inheritor of the spirit of Seneca Falls. A progression of activism emerging from Seneca Falls that found its rightful home in New Jersey can be traced through the materials displayed here. What Seneca Falls *Issued Forth* was carried on by New Jersey activists, who brought about major social change for women throughout the United States.

The Legacy of the Elizabeth Cady Stanton Memorial Collection

In 1925, the New Jersey College for Women received the gift of many books, photographs, letters, and ephemera related to Elizabeth Cady Stanton, organizer and speaker of the Seneca Falls Convention, and co-author of *the Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions*. These materials were donated by her son, Theodore S. Stanton, who collectively named them the Elizabeth Cady Stanton Memorial Collection. Through the Elizabeth Cady Stanton Memorial Collection, New Jersey and ultimately Rutgers itself, function as inheritors and transmitters of the changes begun at the 1848 Seneca Falls Convention.

The history of the collection is a notorious one, wrought with university politics and dubious reports concerning the benefactor, Theodore S. Stanton. After much consideration, the collection came to the newly formed New Jersey College for Women, now Douglass College. The collection is comprised of a wide range of objects, from speeches and photographs to historical objects and suffrage pamphlets. One such object is a small moquette representing a ballot box, presented to Elizabeth Cady Stanton by the women of Utah, whom she had helped in their fight for the vote. The small model was included in her funeral ceremony in 1902. The ballot box is a poignant testimony to the changes that this famous woman worked so diligently to bring about.

The Contributions of Lucy Stone

Lucy Stone often recalled the brief period in New Jersey history when women had voted, for it had inspired her to take action in the struggle for women's suffrage. She felt that it was her right to vote in the state some sixty years after suffrage had been denied. This belief led her to write *Reasons Why the Women of New Jersey Should Vote* in March 1868. Ten years before, Stone had refused to pay state taxes in protest against women's taxation without representation. Although she was not a native of New Jersey, Stone settled in Orange in 1857 after her marriage to women's suffrage activist and abolitionist Henry Blackwell.

Lucy Stone and Henry Blackwell were active members of the American Equal Rights Association (established in 1866), organizing several conventions in New Jersey in 1867 to discuss suffrage for women and African-Americans. In November of 1867, Stone assumed the helm of the newly formed New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association. After writing *Reasons Why the Women of New Jersey Should Vote*, Stone and her mother-in-law, Hannah Blackwell, tried to vote in the presidential elections citing their property possession and taxation as reasons. Lucy Stone and Henry Blackwell moved to Massachusetts in 1869, yet the impression they left on New Jersey activism and suffrage was profound. In 1900, their daughter Alice Stone Blackwell published *Objections Answered*, a pamphlet for mass distribution in support of suffrage, several copies of which are held in the Women's Suffrage Collection at the Mabel Smith Douglass Library.

Alice Paul and Women's Organizations in New Jersey

One of New Jersey's most notorious activists was Alice Paul, the founder of the National Woman's Party. Paul was a native of Moorestown. She became active in the American women's suffrage movement following a trip to England, where she became involved with the British women who were also fighting for suffrage. Between 1912 and 1920, Paul's militant activism included demonstrations in Washington and participation in the "Silent Sentinels," women who picketed daily in front of the Capitol while Congress was in session. In 1913, Paul had become head of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, the lobbying arm of the National American Woman Suffrage. The following year, under Paul's leadership, the Congressional Union became an independent entity. In 1916, the Congressional Union, renamed the Woman's Party formed a New Jersey branch which was headed by Alison Turnbull Hopkins. Morristown residents Hopkins and Julia Hurlbut were arrested in 1917 while protesting with other supporters of women's suffrage in front of the White House.

During this period, women's suffrage societies including the Women's Political Union, the Equal Franchise Society, and the Men's League for Equal Suffrage flourished in New Jersey. In September 1916, the convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association was held in Atlantic City. Many women's groups felt pressured to take a stand on women's suffrage and began to work with similar groups to form coalitions for and against it. The State Federation of Women's Clubs only endorsed women's suffrage in 1917. Yet, two years before, in 1915, Florence Spearing Randolph organized the New Jersey State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, which supported the effort to enfranchise women. Members of this group provided scholarships and enhanced educational opportunities for young African Americans; and many of the groups belonging to the New Jersey State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs evolved from social clubs into political organizations in which African American women actively participated in reform movements.

Captions

Utah Memorial Ballot Box. Presented to Elizabeth Cady Stanton by the women of Utah in gratitude for her efforts on behalf of women's suffrage, of which this is a symbolic representation. This marble model was included on her funeral casket of 1902. Elizabeth Cady Stanton Memorial Collection, Mabel Smith Douglass Library.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, *The Woman's Bible* (New York: European Publishing Company, 1898). This is her annotated personal copy. Elizabeth Cady Stanton Memorial Collection, Mabel Smith Douglass Library.

"Stanton's later years were not without controversy. Believing that Christianity was extremely degrading to women, in 1895 she published *The Woman's Bible*, a work organized as a series of commentaries on biblical passages that discuss women. Its publication created a national scandal and resulted in her censure by the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) in 1896. Undaunted, she published the second volume of the work in 1898, renouncing the 'religious bigotry' of the women who opposed it."

Quoted from Women's Project of New Jersey, Inc., *Past and Promise: Lives of New Jersey Women* (Metuchen: Scarecrow Press, 1990).

Funeral casket of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, New York City, October 26, 1902 (reproduction of original photograph). Elizabeth Cady Stanton Memorial Collection, Mabel Smith Douglass Library. Note that the Utah Memorial Ballot Box (bottom left) and a photograph of Susan B. Anthony, Stanton's friend and collaborator of fifty years, were placed among the tributes.

Woman Suffrage in New Jersey: An Address Delivered by Lucy Stone at a Hearing Before the New Jersey Legislature, 6 March 1867 (Boston: C.H. Simonds and Co., Printers). Courtesy, Special Collections and University Archives, Rutgers University Libraries and Elizabeth Cady Stanton Memorial Collection, Mabel Smith Douglass Library.

The Constitution of New Jersey of July, 1776, stated that "All inhabitants of full age who are worth 50 pounds Proclamation money, and have resided within the country for twelve months immediately preceding the election, shall be entitled to vote for all public officers who shall be elected by the people of the country at large." However, after a special election in 1807 (to decide the location of a courthouse and jail) in which fraud was practiced by all voting sides, an act was passed restricting suffrage to "White Male Citizens." This law remained intact until 1844 when it was amended to "male citizens." Women were wrongly accused of fraud in that election and lost the right to vote in New Jersey. Sixty years later, Lucy Stone asked the New Jersey Legislature on behalf of women to strike out "respectively the words 'white' and 'male' from Article 2, Section 1, thus enfranchising the women and the colored men."

Lucy Stone (1818-1893). Women's Project of New Jersey, Inc. *Past and Promise: Lives of New Jersey Women* (Metuchen: Scarecrow Press, 1990).

Lucy Stone, feminist, abolitionist, lecturer, and nineteenth-century pioneer in the American women's right movement, found her purpose in life as a spokesperson for the rights and suffrage of women. Having vowed never to marry, Stone had a change of heart after meeting Henry Blackwell, a prominent abolitionist who was supportive of her autonomy. The two married with Stone's intent to keep her maiden name, as well as to love, honor, but not obey her husband, and Blackwell became Stone's collaborator in fighting women's inequality. They moved from Massachusetts to Orange, New Jersey and had a daughter, Alice. Although Blackwell was perfectly willing to give the baby his wife's surname, Stone did not want to dismiss her husband, so they agreed that Alice's middle name would be Stone and her surname Blackwell. The family also resided in West Bloomfield (now Montclair) and the Roseville section of Newark.

Alice Stone Blackwell, *Objections Answered* (New York: National American Women Suffrage Association, 1900). Elizabeth Cady Stanton Memorial Collection, Mabel Smith Douglass Library.

Alice Stone Blackwell was the daughter of suffragists Lucy Stone and Henry Blackwell. In her pamphlet, she lists well-known objections to women's suffrage such as:

- "It will lead to family quarrels and increase divorce";
- "It will turn women into men";
- "Women are too emotional and sentimental to be trusted with the ballot"; and
- "It would double the ignorant vote."

She proceeds to refute these objections with answers and explanations that defeat the irrational arguments used against suffrage.

A Brief Synopsis of the Laws of the State of New Jersey Related to Women and Children. (New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association, 1910).

A description of New Jersey laws that apply to women and children, among which is the prohibition of women attending Rutgers and Princeton Universities (see middle of left page). Also included is a description of how women lost the vote in New Jersey in 1807 as a result of a fraudulent election in which a township of 300 legal voters polled over 1,800 votes.

The Real Menace of the Woman Suffrage Movement, a broadside published by an anti-suffrage group using the statement of one woman, Mrs. Francis M. Scott, from *The New York Times*. Courtesy, Special Collections and University Archives, Rutgers University Libraries.

Anti-suffragists (both men and women) made claims that women's suffrage would result in reforms such as prohibition, which would close down the lucrative state liquor industry and its related businesses. They further claimed that women's suffrage would encourage socialism and trade unionism, and would even endanger traditional family life and marriage. Anti-suffrage propaganda revolved around the rhetoric of "separate spheres." Women ruled at the home and did not need to extend their influence to either politics or business. From Carmela Ascolese Karnoutsos, *New Jersey Women: A History of Their Status, Roles and Images*. (Trenton: New Jersey Historical Commission, Department of State, 1997.)

The Soldier, the Woman (Liberty Loan Committee, U.S. Treasury Department, 1918). Courtesy, Special Collections and University Archives, Rutgers University Libraries.

The women's suffrage movement was affected greatly by World War I. This post card presents a piece of wartime propaganda exemplifying popular views toward women at the time. Common goals of suffrage groups, such as the National American Woman Suffrage Association and the National Woman's Party, turned to heated debates over support for the war.

National convention of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, Atlantic City, 1916. (Photograph from the *National Woman's Party Papers*.)

New Jersey women protesters marching in Washington, D.C., 1917. (Photograph from the *National Woman's Party Papers*.)

Suffragists marching down George Street and crossing Albany Street, New Brunswick, New Jersey, 1919. Schumann Photo, Courtesy, Special Collections and University Archives, Rutgers University Libraries.

Florence Spearing Randolph (1866-1951). Neale McGoldrick and Margaret Crocco, *Reclaiming Lost Ground: The Struggle for Woman Suffrage in New Jersey* (1993).

Florence Spearing Randolph was a prominent religious leader who maintained an active life in public service. She was born in South Carolina, but later resided in Jersey City. After serving as a delegate to the Third Methodist Ecumenical Conference in London in 1901, Randolph ministered to five congregations in New Jersey and New York. However, she is most associated with the Wallace Chapel in Summit, a church she organized and built. One of her priorities was the expansion of foreign missions, particularly in Africa, and between 1922 and 1924 she traveled throughout Liberia and the Gold Coast (now Ghana). Randolph founded the New Jersey State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs and served on the Executive Board of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association. She was a staunch supporter of suffrage and equal rights for all women.

Susan Pecker Fowler (1823-1911). Courtesy, Vineland Historical and Antiquarian Society and Women's Project of New Jersey, Inc. *Past and Promise: Lives of New Jersey Women* (Metuchen: Scarecrow Press, 1990).

A Vineland suffragist and tax protester, Fowler was an early advocate of dress reform for women. She said that the costume she adopted gave her "the sense of a bird uncaged," calling it the "American costume." She claimed that the mobility gained from the outfit made it easier on her to fulfill her strenuous tasks. Fowler was committed to gaining equal rights for women, working both locally and nationally for women's suffrage.

Mary Philbrook (1872-1958). Carmela Ascolese Karnoutsos, *New Jersey Women: A History of Their Status, Roles and Images* (Trenton: New Jersey Historical Commission, 1997).

Mary Philbrook was familiar with New Jersey laws as she had apprenticed herself in a local law office. When she applied to be admitted to the bar in 1894, her application was denied because New Jersey laws did not allow women to practice in the state. New Jersey suffragists lobbied the state legislature to pass a bill which eventually resulted in her admission to the bar in June, 1895. In 1906, Philbrook became the first woman to practice law before the United States Supreme Court. Mary Philbrook, who met Alice Paul during a suffrage demonstration, worked throughout her life for equal rights, social reform, and world peace.

Alice Paul (1885-1977). Women's Project of New Jersey, Inc., *Past and Promise: Lives of New Jersey Women* (Metuchen: Scarecrow Press, 1990).

Alice Paul of Moorestown, campaigner for equal rights for women, was possibly the most militant of New Jersey suffragists. In 1916, she broke with the National American Woman Suffrage Association to form an independent and more militant suffrage organization, the National Woman's Party. Rather than a state-by-state approach, she advocated a campaign directed at the President and Congress, which many suffragists felt was too radical. During one imprisonment in 1917 for a "silent sentinel" demonstration in front of the White House, Paul was placed in a psychiatric ward, but was released by a doctor who noted she had "a spirit... like Joan of Arc's, and it is useless to try to change it." Neale McGoldrick and Margaret Crocco, *Reclaiming Lost Ground: The Struggle for Woman Suffrage in New Jersey* (1993).

Portrait of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, oil on board, by Oliver H. Perry. Elizabeth Cady Stanton Memorial Collection, Mabel Smith Douglass Library.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815-1902) was an active and controversial feminist. Feeling the restraints of marriage and motherhood, she "produced resolutions, articles, and speeches on divorce, temperance, rights for blacks, women's property legislation, coeducation, and suffrage." Stanton, along with Susan B. Anthony, her friend and colleague for fifty years, formed the National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA). Stanton moved from New York City to Tenaflly, New Jersey in 1868, although she often spent time away lecturing. However, the town served as an important base for her; and it was in Tenaflly that she stirred up excitement over her attempt to vote in 1880. Stanton remained an active feminist until her death at the age of 87. Women's Project of New Jersey, Inc. *Past and Promise: Lives of New Jersey Women* (Metuchen: Scarecrow Press, 1990).

Campaign Textbook (National Woman's Party, 1916). Elizabeth Cady Stanton Memorial Collection, Mabel Smith Douglass Library.

In this replica of the original textbook, the National Woman's Party (NWP), formed by Alice Paul and headed by Alison Turnbull Hopkins in New Jersey, addresses President Wilson's hypocritical vote on suffrage in New Jersey. While he utilized this personal move to gain national support, he did not make an effort to pull support from Congress for suffrage. In fact, he opposed it, and the NWP saw this as an act of self-interest. The women of the NWP suggested that Wilson act as a representative of the nation, not as a former citizen of Princeton.

How New Jersey Laws Discriminate Against Women (National Woman's Party, 1926). Elizabeth Cady Stanton Memorial Collection, Mabel Smith Douglass Library.

This small piece of text distributed by the NWP lists the various ways in which women were not protected by the laws of their state, but are instead limited and regulated in their rights.

Nellie Morrow Parker. Courtesy, Women's Project of New Jersey, Inc. *Past and Promise: Lives of New Jersey Women*.

Nellie Morrow Parker (1902-) was the first African American public school teacher in Bergen County. Harassed by Ku Klux Klan demonstrations, discrimination, and community opposition, Parker fought hard for her position. She taught in the Hackensack school system from 1922 to 1964. Parker is representative of the many African-American women in New Jersey who struggled to receive a good education and to provide the same for future generations.

***From Suffrage to Liberation:
Women in the Public Sphere in New Jersey, 1920-1970***

Special Collections and University Archives Gallery Captions

Seneca Falls marked the beginning of the feminist movement in the United States. The Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions, which was adopted by the Convention, called for the enfranchisement of women, legal rights and equal access to employment for women, and the elimination of the double standard in morality. These demands defined the feminist movement for the remainder of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Although women were granted the all-important right to vote, “the pivotal right,” in 1920, many of the other demands issued forth by the Convention remained imperfectly realized until the advent of the contemporary women’s liberation movement.

This exhibition focuses on the period between the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920 and the advent of “second wave” feminism in the early 1970s. This period has been seen as one of quiescence, or even of retrenchment, by some historians of women. Using New Jersey as a case study, this exhibition will show that on the contrary, during these years women played an active role in the public sphere. They exercised their new political rights through running for Congress and the state legislature, participating in numerous clubs and organizations, advocating legislation ranging from restrictions on child labor to the protection of consumers, as well as gaining a foothold in the professions, trade unions and commerce. Rather than focusing on prominent individual women, of which there were many, this exhibition will focus on the eclectic activities of the myriad women’s clubs and organizations in the state. Representing women of diverse races, social backgrounds, geographic origins, educational levels, and political outlook, these groups shared an important characteristic: they brought women out of their homes and involved them in the society and issues of the day. Their contribution to New Jersey history is only just beginning to be recognized.

Carrie Chapman Catt

Carrie Chapman Catt (1859-1947) was the charismatic leader and outstanding organizer of the early twentieth century women’s suffrage movement. She served as president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) from 1900 to 1914, and again from 1915 until the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920. Foreseeing victory, Catt proposed the formation of the League of Women Voters at the NAWSA annual convention in March 1919. The goals of the League were to secure the final enfranchisement of women, to remove legal discrimination against women at the state level, and to safeguard democracy. Catt did not herself play an active role in the League, preferring to leave it to younger women. In her later years, she became increasingly active in the cause of international peace.

Women Gain Suffrage in New Jersey

In June 1919, over seventy years after the Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions called for women to be granted the right to vote, the United States Senate passed the Nineteenth Amendment. The following month, the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association, the State Federation of Women's Clubs, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and the State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, in cooperation with the National Woman's Party and other women's organizations formed the New Jersey Suffrage Ratification Committee. This coalition successfully lobbied the state legislature until, in February 1920, New Jersey became the 29th state to ratify the federal suffrage amendment. On April 23 and 24, 1920, the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association held a victory convention at the Robert Treat Hotel in Newark, where it formally dissolved itself and reorganized as the League of Women Voters of New Jersey.

Victory: How Women Won It

In November 1940, a Centennial Conference was held in New York City "to commemorate the Woman's Century (1840-1940) and to plan wisely and well for the People's Century to Come (1940-2040)". The Conference's organizers dated the origin of the women's movement to 1840, the year that the World Anti-Slavery Convention in London refused to seat its women delegates, leading Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton to plan the first women's rights convention at Seneca Falls. This book was presented by Carrie Chapman Catt to former suffragist and League of Women Voters of New Jersey President Lena Anthony Robbins (1879-1945) who was one of eighteen women from New Jersey invited to attend the Conference. Others included Mary Roebling, Florence Randolph, Olive Sanford and Elvira Fradkin, all of whom are represented in this exhibition.

Citizenship Education

One of the most important roles of the League of Women Voters is non-partisan political education. In 1920, after women received the vote, the League sought to educate women for their new role by setting up "citizenship schools," which were maintained throughout the decade. Many of these schools, such as the one advertised here, were held in cooperation with the State Federation of Women's Clubs. The League sponsored registration drives, conducted house-to-house canvassing, and distributed information to election workers and citizens. As shown by this questionnaire, the League also became concerned with the political education of recent immigrants, who thronged New Jersey's cities during this period.

Leaguesboro

Leaguesboro was a fictional town and the name of a series created by the Radio Committee of the League of Women Voters of New Jersey, which was broadcast from 1943 to 1945. In order to ensure continuity from different scriptwriters, an actual blueprint of the town and guidelines for characters were produced. Leaguesboro was supposed to be “any town” in the United States. The main characters’ histories go back to the settlement of the town in pre-Revolutionary America. The Goodwins are portrayed as progressive reliable citizens who feel responsible for their town. The Paines, who act as their foil, have “always been on the obstructionist or reactionary side,” acting politically only when it is in the interest of their own selfish and “narrow affairs.” There is a village radical who is presented as a sincere, but tactless and overzealous antagonist of the conservative elements of the town, who consider him a dangerous subversive. These characters are joined by two teachers, a newspaper publisher, a doctor, and a few minor characters who represent the working class Irish, Italians and African Americans who literally live across the tracks. The interaction of these characters served as a vehicle through which everything from the war effort to democracy and the responsibilities of a citizen could be explained. In accordance with the League’s mission of creating politically educated female voters, most of the main characters were women.

Service to Voters

Over the years, the League of Women Voters of New Jersey has provided many important services for voters. In the late 1920s, it inaugurated the “Know Your Towns and Counties” program, in which local leagues surveyed their communities and often published their findings. The arrival of motivated women researchers on the doorsteps of town halls occasionally provoked consternation. Today the surveys are rich sources of information about local history and institutions. In the 1930s, the League began to regularly compile and distribute non-partisan election information, such as the yearly *Date Book*, which began publication in 1933. In 1944, it reorganized and strengthened its Voters Service program, commencing the systematic administration of candidate questionnaires and the organization of debates. The photograph above depicts a window from Kresge’s department store in Newark, where the League maintained its headquarters for many years, urging citizens to register and vote.

Legal Status of Women

In 1927, the League of Women Voters of New Jersey established a Committee on the Legal Status of Women charged "to secure for women a larger freedom and a true equality with men before the law." The committee studied marriage and divorce laws, property rights, women's employment, the care of women offenders and many other issues. In the mid-1930s, Chairman Louise Steelman of Montclair (pictured) led a campaign to secure full equality for women in jury service. Although women were legally entitled to serve on all jury panels, a League survey revealed that a few counties (particularly Essex, Mrs. Steelman's home) did not include women on their jury lists. In conjunction with Federal Judge William Clark, Steelman arranged for jury schools to train citizens and promote women's participation in juries. In 1937, Clark appointed Steelman as the first woman Jury Commissioner in the country. In a letter to Lena Anthony Robbins (below), annotated "Judge Fake's dirty work," Steelman describes how upon Clark's promotion to the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in 1939, his successor, Judge Guy Leverne Fake, replaced her with Marie Katzenbach, an example of the partisan politics which the League abhorred.

Government Reform

During the late 1920s, reform of the state governmental structure and institutions emerged as an important item on the League's legislative agenda. In 1929, the League supported the establishment of the Bureau of Women and Children, with a woman as head, as part of the State Department of Labor. The League also worked for the revision of the New Jersey statutes, campaigned for permanent registration for elections, and in 1929 began to lobby for the optional use of mechanical voting machines, which became law in 1935. In the 1930s, the League launched an anti-patronage campaign and promoted a referendum which set up a Civil Service Commission. It also supported establishing a Bill Drafting Bureau, the registration of lobbyists, and the creation of a commission to study legislative procedures. In the 1940s, the League advocated reform of municipal government, leading to the passage of the Optional Charter Bill in 1950 (pictured). The League's various campaigns culminated in the drive to revise and ratify the New Jersey Constitution (1940-1947).

Lena Anthony Robbins

Lena Anthony Robbins (1879-1945) of Montclair was the perfect example of a middle-class woman who was able to devote herself full-time to volunteer advocacy. Born in Nebraska, she moved to New Jersey in the early 1900s with her husband Leonard Robbins, later a feature writer for the *New York Times*. As a member of the Women's Political Union of Newark, Robbins lobbied the state legislature for women's suffrage. From 1925 to 1928, she served as state legislative chairman of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and from 1935 to 1942 as President of the League of Women Voters of New Jersey. After her retirement from the presidency, Robbins served as Chairman of the Committee on the Economic and Legal Status of Women for the state branch of the American Association of University Women, where she led a campaign opposing discrimination against married women in the workplace. In her article "Could Women Rule New Jersey?" (below), Lena Anthony Robbins urges women to "make use of their spare time during the day to study public problems, to organize movements and to keep things going."

Women's Work in Industry

In 1920, 295,990 women were gainfully employed in New Jersey. Over 10,000 of these women worked in the woolen mills along the Passaic River. Mostly foreign-born and unskilled, these women worked at least ten hour days for between 800 and 1000 dollars a year. Many women worked at night on the condition that their husbands worked during the day. According to a National Consumers' League investigation, "all the work is exceedingly heavy, involving standing, lifting and constant walking. Complaints are general that the number of machine tenders has been reduced, thus increasing the strain....The noise and shriek of machinery, the oil-soaked floors, the close, humid air, and the strain of night work seem past belief." (*Labor*, October 16, 1926)

The Passaic Textile Strike of 1926

In late 1925, faced with increasing competition, the Passaic mill owners imposed a ten percent wage cut. It was an opportune moment for the Trade Union Educational League to send activist Albert Weisbord to organize the mill workers. On January 25, 1926, six thousand workers at the Botany Mill in Passaic walked out, and the strike soon spread to other mills in the neighboring towns of Garfield, Clifton and Lodi. The strikers' demands included abolition of the wage cut and an increase in wages, overtime pay, a 44 hour work week, decent working conditions, and recognition of their union. By March, over 15,000 workers were out. The strikers defied attempts by the Passaic City Council to prevent them from picketing, resulting in constant battles with the police and arrests. All commentators agreed that women played a key role in the strike, whether on the pickets or through relief efforts and caring for children. Sixteen-year old Martha Stone Asher, who was responsible for chairing daily strike meetings at the Garfield headquarters, recalled attempting to communicate with women who spoke a plethora of languages including Polish, Hungarian, German, Russian, and Italian. In late 1926 and early 1927, most of the mills came to terms with the strikers, who had won the right to organize in Passaic.

Juliet Cushing and the Consumers League of New Jersey

Juliet Cushing (1845-1934) of East Orange was a club woman, church woman, and progressive reformer. In 1900, Cushing founded the Consumers League of New Jersey in 1900, of which she served as president until 1930. The New Jersey league was an affiliate of the National Consumers' League, which had been founded by Florence Kelley in 1899. Its founders believed that consumers should be aware of the conditions under which the goods they buy were produced, leading them to crusade against unfair industrial practices and the exploitation of women and children. The Consumers League of New Jersey was a small organization of middle-class women who lived in the major cities and towns of northern New Jersey. These women believed that they had the responsibility of representing the interests of their working-class sisters, who did not have the resources to represent themselves. Melinda Scott, president of a small hat trimmers union in Newark and founder of the New Jersey Women's Trade Union League, was the only working-class woman on the League's board. Although men were also active in the Consumers League, women played a dominant role.

The Fight for Better Working Conditions

During the 1920s, the Consumers League of New Jersey, in conjunction with the State Federation of Women's Clubs, the Women in Industry Committee of the League of Women Voters, and other organizations, campaigned for legislation regulating the conditions under which women labored, attacking abuses such as those existing in the Passaic Valley woolen mills. In spite of some gains during this period, conditions worsened with the onset of the Depression in 1929. The Consumers League was particularly concerned by "fly-by-night" sweatshops which exploited the need for work by setting up sub-standard factories and then leaving the area when investigators appeared. In 1932, the Consumers League organized the Industrial Standards Committee, a statewide organization composed of more than thirty reform, labor and church groups to reverse the breakdown of industrial standards. Among the other women's organizations participating were the Newark Business and Professional Women's Club, the Newark YWCA and the Visiting Nurses' Association.

Alice Paul and the Equal Rights Amendment

Alice Stokes Paul (1885-1977), militant suffragette and founder of the National Woman's Party, devoted her entire life to the cause of women's rights. Rejecting the notion that women were more biologically fragile than men, Paul believed in using the vote to pursue complete equality. She was the author of the Equal Rights Amendment, which she first introduced at a National Woman's Party Convention held in July 1923 in honor of the 75th anniversary of Seneca Falls. The original Amendment, which was submitted to Congress in December, read simply "Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and the territories under its jurisdiction." Although Paul grew up and died in Moorestown, New Jersey, she was more active in the women's rights movement at the national and international than at the state level.

Mary Philbrook

Mary Philbrook (1892-1958) of Jersey City was a pioneering woman attorney, penal reformer and suffragist, who devoted the later years of her life to the passage of an Equal Rights Amendment in New Jersey. In 1921, she drafted a resolution, introduced into the New Jersey legislature by Assemblywoman Margaret Laird, calling for the appointment of a legislative commission to place women on an equal legal footing with men. Philbrook's unflinching support for the Equal Rights Amendment cost her friends, club memberships, and ultimately her job in the City of Newark legal department. She persisted, however, organizing in 1938 the New Jersey Committee to Eliminate Discrimination Against Women, which opposed protective legislation and discrimination against married women. The Committee also drafted an Equal Rights Amendment to the state constitution. At the 1947 Constitutional Convention, Philbrook organized a coalition of women's groups to lobby for an equal rights provision in the new constitution. Her delegation was able to secure changes in the language of the constitution which were cited by the New Jersey Supreme Court in 1979 as grounds to rule that sex discrimination was constitutionally prohibited in New Jersey. Barbara Petrick, "Mary Philbrook," in *Past and Promise: Lives of New Jersey Women*. The Women's Project of New Jersey, Inc., 1990.

The New Jersey Woman's Party

The New Jersey branch of the National Woman's Party was a small, centrally-organized group of middle-class and upper middle-class women with close ties to the parent organization. During the 1920s, the New Jersey Woman's Party sponsored a series of bills in the state legislature which improved women's legal status, particularly protecting the rights of married women and illegitimate children. In 1926, in conjunction with the National Woman's Party, the New Jersey branch published this pamphlet, *How New Jersey Laws Discriminate Against Women*, which was written by Mary Philbrook. In the early 1930s, the decision by the National Woman's Party to direct its energies towards the passage of the federal Equal Rights Amendment led to a decline of activity at the state level; the New Jersey Woman's Party disbanded in 1936 or 1937.

Protective Legislation

The Consumers League of New Jersey, the League of Women Voters and many working-class women believed that the exploitation of women workers in the factories menaced their health, that of their children, and the family structure. This belief led them to support a series of measures "protecting" women workers, including a bill reducing the maximum hours women could work in certain industries from twelve to ten; the Night Work Bill, which prohibited women from working in factories, laundries and bakeries between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.; and a minimum wage law (1933) which provided for wage boards to set rates in specific industries for women and children based on the cost of living. Appropriations for the first board, the Laundry Board (at right), were not made until 1937. Helena Simmons, former President and Executive Secretary of Consumers League served as chairman of the board, which recommended increased wages and eliminated distinctions between white and African American workers in the laundry industry.

Opposition to the Equal Rights Amendment

Fearing that it would invalidate the protective legislation for which they had worked so hard, the majority of women's organizations, including the Consumers League of New Jersey, the League of Women Voters of New Jersey, the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and the New Jersey Women's Trade Union League, opposed the Equal Rights Amendment. These groups argued pragmatically that because women workers were already at a disadvantage, protective legislation just made a bad situation a little better. Women's organizations supporting the Amendment included the State Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, the Women's State Republican Club, and the New Jersey Women Lawyers' Club. The two camps disagreed bitterly over the issue throughout the 1920s and 1930s.

Radium Necrosis

During the First World War, young women at the U.S. Radium Corporation in Orange were employed painting luminous dial watches with a radium material. Apparently, the women were directed to point up their brushes with their tongues, imbibing radioactive paint. After the war, it was discovered that these women were dying of anemia and a disease called radium necrosis (radium poisoning) which ate away their jawbones. The initial investigation was made by Katherine Wiley of the Consumers League of New Jersey, who was called in by the family of one of the women in 1924. The League campaigned successfully to have radium necrosis recognized as an occupational disease by the State Workmen's Compensation Board in 1926—too late, however, to benefit women who had suffered from radium poisoning before the law was passed. The League aided them with their lawsuits until 1935, when all proceedings for damages against U.S. Radium were stopped. The universal horror caused by this case contributed to the passage in 1949 of a bill making all industrial diseases compensable and extending the time during which workers could discover illness.

Women and World War II

During the Second World War, six million women entered the workforce for the first time. In New Jersey, which in 1943 ranked fifth in the country in federal war contracts, many women, including African Americans, found work in the manufacturing sector. Between 1940 and 1950, the number of women employed in manufacturing rose from 158,468 to 221,804. Women also contributed to the war effort by working as volunteers on farms, in bond drives, in civil defense, on ration boards, and for the Red Cross. Women's clubs and organizations raised millions of dollars; for example, the Bayonne Chapter of the National Council of Jewish Women purchased this bomber through the sale of war bonds. The State Federation of Women's Clubs, in addition to holding fund-raising campaigns, collected books and clothing, entertained soldiers and their families, and taught women how to cope with the wartime rationing of sugar, meat, gasoline, nylons and other products.

New Jersey Women and the American Red Cross

During World War II, millions of women volunteered at local Red Cross chapters. They made bandages, helped with the sick and wounded in civilian and army hospitals, made packets for prisoners-of-war, and ran the blood donor program. More adventurous women served overseas: in 1943, Peggy Wood of Bloomfield drove a Red Cross Clubmobile, which distributed coffee, doughnuts, candy, and cigarettes to soldiers stationed in towns near Cheltenham in England. Because of the "club girls," the ratio of women to men in the Red Cross was three to one.

Women and Party Politics

After women received the vote, both parties tried to cultivate the new women voters. In 1920, Lillian Feickert (1877-1945) of Plainfield, suffragist and treasurer of the League of Women Voters of New Jersey, was named vice-chairman of the Republican State Committee and assigned the task of organizing Republican women in the state. Florence Randolph, founder of the State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, was asked to organize African- American women. In 1922, Feickert became president of the New Jersey Women's Republican Club, which soon boasted 60,000 members. Although the Republican organization initially supported the Club, by the middle of the decade it was alienated by the women's independent stance, particularly in their support for the strict enforcement of prohibition. Feickert ran unsuccessfully for U.S. Senate as a prohibition candidate in the 1928 Republican primary. Other Republican women were able to work more successfully with the Party: Olive C. Sanford of Nutley (pictured at left), president of the League of Women Voters of New Jersey between 1928 and 1934, ran successfully for the New Jersey Assembly, where she served from 1935 to 1936 and from 1938 to 1942.

Rather than forming their own organizations, Democratic women were integrated into the party structure. At this time, the Democratic party in New Jersey was controlled by county bosses like Frank Hague of Hudson County. In 1920, Hague appointed Jersey City social worker Mary Norton (1875-1959) as the first woman member of the Democratic State Committee. In 1924, with Hague's backing, Norton was elected to the House of Representatives, the first Democratic woman elected to Congress without being preceded by her husband. Norton served thirteen successive terms in Congress. As Chairman of the Labor Committee, she guided the passage of Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and the Lanham Act (1943), which provided federal funding for day-care centers. Mary Norton (below center) is shown with her protegee Thelma Parkinson Sharp (1898-1983) of Vineland, who succeeded Norton as national Democratic Committeewoman in 1954.

Sterilization

During the 1920s, the League of Women Voters of New Jersey supported a broad program of social legislation, including improved enforcement of prohibition, a venereal disease control bill, and in 1924, a bill to sterilize "the chronic feeble-minded, chronic insane or habitual criminals who are mentally defective." Led by Marian Stephenson Olden (1888-1981) of the Princeton League, League members argued that developmental disabilities resulted in crime and dependency, leading to the overcrowding of state institutions and a heavy tax burden. By the late 1930s, however, the League began to distance itself from Olden's crusade. She formed a separate organization, the Sterilization League of New Jersey, in 1937. In 1943, Olden founded a national organization, Birthright, Inc. By this time, however, the sterilization movement had become discredited because of its similarity to the eugenics policies of the Nazis.

Women and the Temperance Movement

The New Jersey Woman's Christian Temperance Union was founded in 1874. Its founders believed that the excessive consumption of alcohol was destructive to family life and particularly oppressive of women. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the NJWCTU was one of the most highly organized and active women's groups in the state. After 1920, it supported the legislative programs of the League of Women Voters and the Consumers League. In 1924, the NJWCTU, along with the State Federation of Women's Clubs, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the State Federation of Church Women and other women's organizations, formed the New Jersey Woman's Committee for Law Enforcement, the sole purpose of which was the enforcement and non-modification of the Prohibition laws. Its Board included many prominent club women such as Helena Simmons, Florence Randolph, Lillian Feickert, Lena Anthony Robbins, and Juliet Cushing. Prohibition was a divisive political issue in New Jersey, where the state Democratic Party opposed it and the Republicans were divided. Most of the women's organizations continued to support Prohibition until the end of the decade, when many people began to favor the legalization of beer and light wines. The Committee for Law Enforcement waged an increasingly futile campaign until the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment in 1933.

Women's Club Cookbooks

Hundreds of New Jersey women's clubs published cookbooks and sold them to raise money. Members supplied recipes and tips, while local merchants paid for advertising space. *Favorite Recipes of New Jersey*, published by a Montgomery, Alabama company, whose other titles include a book of military officers' wives recipes, emphasizes the fresh produce, dairy products and fish locally available in New Jersey. Recipes include Never-Fail Cheese Souffle, from the Roosevelt School PTA, Kearny; Tapioca Meat Loaf, from the Woman's Club of Boonton; Stuffed Shrimp, from the New Jersey Jaycee-ettes, Manasquan; and Spinach Timbales with Velveeta Egg Sauce, from the St. Francis de Sales Chapel Altar Society, Hamburg.

The Hebrew Ladies Benevolent and Free Loan Society

The Hebrew Ladies Benevolent and Free Loan Society was founded in 1910 by members of New Brunswick's thriving German-Jewish community. The Society maintained a home for transients, the Roger Smith Hotel, for which they raised money, as well as for other old age homes in the state. The Society endured into the 1950s, fund-raising for a variety of charities including a Hebrew School book fund, the Jewish Federation United Fund, the Middlesex Tuberculosis League, Hadassah, and Saint Peter's Hospital, as well as collecting clothes for the needy, until it finally closed its books in 1967. Today the Jewish Federation and Jewish Family Service have taken over the role of many of these small charities.

Women's Clubs

The State Federation of Women's Clubs, founded in 1894, brought together existing women's clubs under a single umbrella. By 1920, the Federation, with 20,000 members, was by far the largest women's organization in New Jersey. Through its committees, the Federation worked for many of the same legislative objectives as the League of Women Voters and the Consumers League. The Federation differed from these organizations, however, in its emphasis on cultural programming, preservation of the environment, and social events, as well as its focus on women's unique perspective as mothers and home makers.

A parallel organization, the State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, was founded in 1915 to bring together thirty African-American societies of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. By 1917, eighty-five clubs were affiliated. The SFCWC was founded by the Reverend Florence Randolph (1866-1951) of Jersey City, who served as its president for twelve years.

New Jersey possessed many other women's organizations not affiliated with the State Federation of Women's Clubs. Two statewide organizations, the New Jersey Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs and the Sorooptimists, represented professional women, especially women working in commerce and merchants. Some women belonged to patriotic societies like the Daughters of the American Revolution, or to auxiliaries of men's clubs, like the Order of the Eastern Star for the wives of Masons. It was not uncommon for women to belong to five or six organizations at once. During the 1920s and 1930s, women's clubs had a largely white, middle-class, native-born membership. Catholic and Jewish women, sometimes excluded from local organizations, tended to found their own religious or ethnically-based clubs.

Gallery '50 Captions

Women in Post-War Politics

After the Second World War, women's modest gains in New Jersey electoral politics eroded. Between 1947 and 1965, only 22 women served in the state Assembly, as compared to 44 between 1921 and 1947. The reasons for the decline were related to demographic shifts and the indifference of the major parties to women candidates, many of whom ran as "sacrificial lambs" in hopeless races. A few women, however, did have distinguished careers in state politics during this period. Republican Florence Dwyer (1902-1976) of Elizabeth was elected to the Assembly in 1949; she served three terms, advocating consumer protection and increased spending on education. In 1956, Dwyer was elected to the House of Representatives to become the second woman after Mary Norton to represent New Jersey in Congress. Dwyer's Assembly seat was won by Democrat Mildred Barry Hughes (1902-1995) of Union, who, after serving three terms, became the first woman elected to the New Jersey State Senate. Hughes, pictured at left, was cited during her final Assembly term as sponsoring the most bills that were enacted into laws. Many of these bills dealt with social issues such as billboard control, aid to the developmentally disabled and mentally ill, and revisions to the Division of Aging. In 1957, Madaline Williams (1894-1968) of East Orange became the first African-American woman elected to the Assembly. She served until 1959, when she was elected to county office. Women were increasingly active in local politics during this period. In 1947, Republican Mary Augusto (1901-1982), editor of an Italian-language newspaper in Paterson, took on the city's Democratic machine to be the first woman to run for mayor.

By 1970, redistricting, women's greater educational and employment opportunities, and the feminist movement were beginning to make an impact on New Jersey politics. Millicent Fenwick (1910-1992), New Jersey's most well-known woman politician apart from Governor Christine Todd Whitman, emerged during this period. Fenwick, who lived most of her life in Bernardsville, was a former model and writer for *Vogue* magazine, who first became involved in politics when she volunteered for the campaign of Republican Senator Clifford Case (with whom she is pictured above) in 1954. Fenwick subsequently served on the Bernardsville Borough Council from 1958 to 1964, and from 1958 to 1972 on the New Jersey Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, where she became aware of the concerns of African-American and Hispanic voters. Millicent Fenwick was elected to the New Jersey Assembly in 1969, and in 1974, to the U.S. House of Representatives.

Child Labor

The Consumers League of New Jersey investigated child labor in New Jersey as early as 1905. In 1925, the Consumers League conducted a major study of migratory children, mainly from New Jersey and Pennsylvania, who worked in the cranberry bogs and truck farms of southern New Jersey. They found that these children, shown in the photographs, were missing and consequently falling behind in school, and often worked in unsafe and unsanitary conditions. In 1927, the League sponsored a bill to prohibit the employment of children while school was in session. Years of effort by the Consumers League and other groups including the League of Women Voters eventually led to the passage of the comprehensive Child Labor Law of 1940, which restricted hours, prohibited night work, and raised the age limit for young workers. Governor A. Harry Moore is shown signing the bill, accompanied by leaders of women's organizations, including Mary Dyckman of the Consumers League, fourth from right.

The Fair Study

The Laura Fair study, *Migrants as a Social and Educational Problem in New Jersey*, came to the attention of the Consumers League of New Jersey in 1941 when quoted by farmers opposing legislation restricting the use of immigrant child labor. The study sought to compare "retardation" in Italian immigrant child laborers and non-immigrant children, finding that the immigrant's absence from school in order to work had no effect; that is, any retardation in school seemed to come from such factors as culture and "lack of innate ability." The League hunted for the little known 1932 study, and, after reviewing it, uncovered several problems in the research methods used and in the presentation of information. The League found that there were many statistical errors in the work, and that the findings of the mental tests upon which the study was based were misrepresented. The League also discovered that the study was done at the impetus of the pioneering cranberry and blueberry grower Elizabeth White (1871-1954) of Whitesbog, who raised \$2000 for a fellowship for Laura Fair, employed by the Council for Home Missions at Whitesbog, to attend the School of Education at Rutgers University. In 1942, Dean C.E. Partch, who had originally written a brief introduction to the study, agreed to remove the publication from circulation after the League brought its flaws to his attention.

Mary Dyckman

Mary Dyckman (1886-1984) began her efforts for the improvement of working and living conditions in New Jersey as a visiting caseworker in Orange. She became a mobilizer, fundraiser, organizational leader and political activist addressing social problems in both urban and rural areas of the state. Elected to the Executive Board of the Consumers League of New Jersey in 1938, Dyckman later served as president from 1944 to 1956. Her concern for human welfare involved her in various issues including income tax, worker's compensation, and the plight of migrant agricultural laborers. In 1944-1945, Dyckman compiled a brief of recommendations and submitted it to Governor Walter E. Edge, which led directly to the New Jersey Migrant Law of 1945—the first migrant law of its kind in the United States

Legislative Caravan

In the 1960s, the Consumers League of New Jersey continued to advocate and lobby for migrant workers, many of whom came from Puerto Rico, Mexico, and the British West Indies. New Jersey Assembly Bill 957, introduced in November 1967, sought to improve the housing of migrant laborers, ensure that they had potable water, rid the state of cramped migrant lodgings which tended to foster disease, and create a Bureau of Migrant Labor within the Department of Labor and Industry to enforce these regulations. The bill passed due to the efforts of many groups. The Consumers League of New Jersey sponsored the "Legislative Caravan" (above), a demonstration at the State House which included representatives of the Church Women United, the National Council of Catholic Women, the New Jersey Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, and migrant workers.

Alberta Gonzalez

In 1950, Alberta Gonzalez (1914-1996) migrated from Puerto Rico to Mullica Hill, New Jersey, where she worked on a large farm. Her days began at 4:00 a.m. cooking breakfast for the migrant men. She spent the rest of the day alternately working in the packing house, in the fields, and cooking lunch and dinner until 6:00 p.m. She spent evenings mending clothing and doing other chores. Her wage was 60 cents an hour. In 1951, she struck a deal with John Lernner, the farm owner, whereby he would supply better water facilities, kitchen utensils, a cooking stove and heat, and better working conditions, if, in exchange, Gonzalez and her husband guaranteed him fifty men each summer. In 1954, she became the first Puerto Rican woman crew leader to supervise a labor camp. Lacking a phone and a nearby doctor, Gonzalez also took care of the sick, read and wrote letters for many migrants, and introduced the first informal savings bank for migrant farm workers at the camp. In 1979, when Lernner retired, Gonzalez and the other workers transferred to another farm, where she was appalled at the conditions. On August 13, 1980, Gonzalez and other workers staged the first Puerto Rican migrant workers strike in New Jersey. Gonzalez spent the last years of her life tending her garden and collecting emergency food for migrants, as her husband continued to work as a migrant six months of the year. Gloria Bonilla-Santiago, "Alberta Gonzalez," in *Past and Promise: Lives of New Jersey Women*. The Women's Project of New Jersey, 1990.

Women's Organizations and the Peace Movement before the Second World War

During the 1920s and 1930s, many women's organizations believed that women could act as a moral force to convince nations to outlaw war. New Jersey women worked for this objective through the International Relations Committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, the Committee on International Cooperation to Prevent War of the League of Women Voters, and through the state branches of two national organizations, the New Jersey Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and the New Jersey Committee on the Cause and Cure of War. These groups favored convening an international conference on the limitation of armaments, the entrance of the United States into the World Court, and cooperation with League of Nation committees. Elvira Fradkin of Montclair, at right, served as Chairman of the Committee on International Cooperation to Prevent War, as well as President of the New Jersey Council on International Relations. During the 1930s, these groups sought ways to counter the growing threat from Germany, Japan and Italy.

The League of Women Voters of New Jersey and Internationalism

As early as 1940, the League of Women Voters of the United States came out in favor of a post-war peace organization. In 1945, the New Jersey League joined other state leagues in a major education, publicity, and lobbying campaign to win support for the United Nations. In subsequent years, the League supported foreign economic assistance and a liberal trade policy. In 1954, local leagues conducted studies of how foreign trade affected their communities. The League's commitment to internationalism was further demonstrated in 1947 by the foundation of the Carrie Chapman Catt Memorial Fund (later known as the Overseas Education Fund) "established to encourage and assist the development of citizen initiative, participation and action" within the cultural framework of other countries.

Dorothy Eldridge

The career of Dorothy Eldridge of Nutley (1903-1986) followed a trajectory which led her from membership in women's organizations to full-scale peace activism. During the 1940s, Eldridge served as president of the Nutley chapters of the American Association of University Women and the League of Women Voters, and was the organizer of the Nutley Dumbarton Oaks Committee to support the newly-formed United Nations. In the 1950s, she joined the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. In 1958, Eldridge helped found the New Jersey Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy (SANE) and eventually became the state director. Under her leadership, the Committee fought against the atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons and exposed the fallacy of civil defense. During the 1960s, Eldridge was an outspoken opponent of American military involvement in Vietnam. Walter Cummins, "Dorothy Eldridge," in *Past and Promise: Lives of New Jersey Women*. Women's Project of New Jersey, Inc., 1990.

Women and the Labor Movement

After the Second World War, women increasingly participated in labor unions, although only a few achieved leadership positions. During strikes, women workers picketed, while they continued to help strikers through auxiliaries. In 1947, 12,000 women operators from the National Federation of Telephone Workers defied a New Jersey state law providing for jail sentences and fines for strikers, ultimately leading to the modification of the law. In the 1950s, women members of the International Union of Electronic, Electrical, Salaried, Machine & Furniture Workers, AFL-CIO (IUE) participated in several strikes at the Westinghouse plant in Metuchen. The woman sitting on the ground (above) was "knocked down by an auto driven by a Westinghouse department manager." During the 1950s and 1960s, the IUE sponsored Summer Labor Institutes giving women trade unionists like those pictured (above center) leadership training. During this period, African-American trade unionists began to connect the struggle for workers' rights with the civil rights movement, and ultimately with feminism. Mae Massie (pictured above left), President of Local 415 at Kuthe Laboratories in Newark became a liaison for civil rights issues for District 3, which covered New Jersey. In 1974, this movement culminated in the foundation of the Coalition of Labor Union Women, which addressed basic issues affecting women workers.

Mary Nagao

Mary Nagao (1920-1985), an advocate of minority rights and a leader in Japanese-American affairs, also had a career as a union organizer. She was born in San Bernardino, California, the daughter of Japanese immigrants. Nagao married at the age of nineteen and had two daughters. In the spring of 1942, Nagao and her family were relocated to the Manzanar Relocation Center in Owens Valley, California, where three generations occupied a single room. As can be seen, Nagao found employment as a seamstress in the industrial division of the camp garment factory, which produced work clothing for evacuees. In December 1944, the family relocated to Upper Deerfield Township in Cumberland County, where C. F. Seabrook had obtained government permission to recruit workers from the internment camps for his frozen food company. At Seabrook Farms, Nagao rose to the position of production forewoman and became a union representative for the Amalgamated Food and Meat Cutters' Union Local No. 56, representing frozen food and cannery workers in southern New Jersey, many of whom were immigrants. Kirsten Jensen Cais, "Mary Nagao," in *Past and Promise: Lives of New Jersey Women*. Women's Project of New Jersey, Inc., 1990.

The League of Women Voters and Civil Rights

In 1944, the League began to support legislation to enforce New Jersey's civil rights laws. It sought to incorporate civil rights into the New Jersey Constitution through what became Article 1, Section 5: "No person shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil or military right...nor be segregated in the militia or in the public schools, because of religious principles, race, color, ancestry or national origin." After the ratification of the Constitution, the League continued to support legislation to enforce this principle, particularly as applied to public housing and education. However, sometimes the issue hit closer to home. In this letter, dated May 1944, local league president Jessamine Merrill asks State President Jane Barus for advice when two African-American women apply to join the Trenton League. Barus replies that while the League is officially open to all women citizens, the Trenton Board must decide the issue itself. Barus clearly hopes that the Board will take a stand against race prejudice by admitting the applicants and encouraging other African-American women to join.

The League of Women Voters in the McCarthy Era

In 1954, the president of the League of Women Voters of the United States launched a nationwide discussion program on individual liberties, known as the Freedom Agenda. As part of this program, local leagues prepared pamphlets on the Bill of Rights, freedom of speech, and other topics. The League conceived this program in response to the Congressional investigations of the period, which it feared were compromising the principles of freedom of expression and freedom of education. The Freedom Agenda itself was criticized by the Un-American Activities Committee of the Westchester, New York American Legion, who accused the League of attempting to show that communism was non-existent. The State and a few local leagues in New Jersey were also attacked during this period. In 1949, Felix Wittmer, a history professor at Montclair State College, claimed that the League was being infiltrated by communists. However, as had been the case with similar attacks during the Red Scare of the 1920s, these accusations seemed to have little impact.

Legislative Goals in the Post-War Era

During the 1950s, the League became absorbed with the implications of the “baby boom” on the state’s infrastructure and resources. In 1955, concerned with the effects of low rainfall combined with the growth of population and industry, the League began to study how to develop an adequate water supply for all New Jersey residents, working for the passage of the Water Bond Referendum in 1958. The Inter-League Council of the Delaware, in which New Jersey played an important role, was also established in this year. In 1952, the League supported a bond issue for expansion of the state colleges, and in 1956, supported the Capital Foundation Program for the state-local sharing of the cost of school construction. Beginning in 1945, the League endorsed equalization of the tax burden, proposing a broad-based tax system, while opposing piecemeal taxation and excessive property taxes.

Consumers League of New Jersey in the 1960s

During the 1960s, the agenda of the Consumers League of New Jersey shifted towards issues related to personal consumption and the environment, such as the inspection of food, the use of pesticides, pollution, consumer fraud, food additives, and packaging requirements, as well as a major campaign to protect consumers from extortionate credit schemes. At this time, there were few laws regulating advertising and credit. In 1963, the Board of Consumers League formed a special Consumer Credit Committee which was chaired by President Susanna Zwemer’s brother George A. Peirce, a retired engineer and mathematician. The Committee adopted a list of objectives including full disclosure of finance charges, reasonable interest rates, abolition of wage assignments and a limit on wage garnishment, establishment of a “cooling off period” on door-to-door sales contracts, and regulation of installment contracts. Peirce and the Committee worked tirelessly, attending every session of the Legislature and constantly drafting and redrafting bills and amendments. With the help of a sympathetic governor, Richard J. Hughes, all the objectives were achieved by 1970.

Challenges of the 1960s

During the 1960s, the League of Women Voters and other women’s organizations addressed the deepening social problems of the era. The League had actually been advocating various social welfare measures since the 1920s, but the riots and general unrest of the mid-1960s lent greater urgency to these efforts. In 1964, the national league convention added a new area, Human Resources, to its program. Following the national league’s lead, the New Jersey League supported the programs of the Office of Economic Opportunity and the creation of the State Division on Civil Rights. In 1968, Human Resources was enlarged to encompass support for equal access to housing. At the local level, leagues in New Jersey’s cities struggled as their members fled for the suburbs. Meanwhile New Jersey’s social welfare organizations, like the Council for Human Services, which had been fighting the problems of poverty for years, tried to cope with the spread of drugs, violent crime, and juvenile delinquency.

The Role of Women in Social Welfare

Between 1920 and 1970, millions of New Jersey women have worked as volunteers in charitable organizations, both religious and secular. The Daughters of Miriam Home for the Aged (left) was founded in 1921 in a converted house in Paterson to give care and shelter to the aged and orphaned children. Initially run by volunteers, the Home developed into a Center for the Aged operated by nurses and professional caseworkers. Women were the primary force behind local charities, uniting themselves into the community chests and councils which became what is today the United Way. Women's organizations like the American Association of University Women, which published this pamphlet on legislation affecting children, have also devoted themselves to studying policy, developing social welfare programs and raising money.

The Council for Human Services in New Jersey

During the interwar period, many feminists believed that women, because of their greater sensitivity and knowledge of the concerns of women and children, had a special role to play in social welfare. Indeed many women participated in the emerging social work profession during this period. The Council for Human Services in New Jersey, originally known as the New Jersey Conference of Social Work, represented this new profession in the state. In the early 1930s, in conjunction with the State Department of Institutions and Agencies, the Council produced a landmark study of African-Americans, *The Negro in New Jersey*, a brochure for which is displayed here. The committee members, a majority of whom were women, surveyed communities throughout the state, documenting the history, demographics, employment patterns, education, housing, health, and provision of social services for their African-American residents.

Ellen Potter

Ellen Potter (1871-1958) of Trenton was a pioneering woman physician and public administrator. An early graduate and faculty member of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, she was appointed head of the Division of Child Health in the Pennsylvania Department of Health in 1920. In 1927, Potter became the director of medicine at the New Jersey Department of Institutions and Agencies, where she proved to be a vital link between the department and the state's charitable organizations. In fact, Potter herself served as president of the Council for Human Services in New Jersey in 1935. Potter's achievements included helping develop the North New Jersey Training School for Feeble Minded Females in Totowa and instituting much-needed reforms at the state's correctional institutions for women. Potter (seated at right in photograph), was also instrumental in founding the School of Social Work at Rutgers University.

Women's Organizations and Education in New Jersey

Throughout this century, New Jersey women's clubs and organizations have actively supported education at all levels. In 1918, the State Federation of Women's Clubs was the primary force behind the founding of Douglass College (at right), with which it still maintains close ties. The New Jersey Congress of Parents and Teachers (P.T.A.) was founded in Riverton in 1900 "to promote the welfare of children and youth in home, school, church, and community." In the 1920s, the Congress joined the Consumers League and other groups in promoting social legislation which benefitted women and children. In the 1950s, the Congress' activities included sponsoring leadership conferences for parents, lobbying for educational television, and backing legislation preventing the sale of "indecent literature," as well as conducting fund-raising drives for local schools. The cover of the Congress' organ *New Jersey Parent-Teacher* (left) shows a Ewing High School production of *The Man Who Came to Dinner*. A committee of parents reviewed the play which reputedly had some "risque dialogue."

The American Association of University Women

The American Association of University Women (A.A.U.W.), originally known as the Association of Collegiate Alumnae was founded in 1882 for women graduates of "colleges of the highest rank." For many years, the A.A.U.W. acted as a type of accrediting agent for women's colleges. The New Jersey Division of A.A.U.W. was founded in 1927 in Newark. The Association's early activities included forming study groups, lobbying for legislation benefitting the children of the state, and raising money for fellowships. During the 1930s, the A.A.U.W. was one of the constituent organizations of the New Jersey Committee on the Cause and Cure of War. The A.A.U.W. has always been extremely supportive of New Jersey's state universities and colleges. At right, the Rancocas Valley Branch discusses the founding of Burlington County College in Pemberton.

Mary G. Roebling

Mary G. Roebling (1905-1994) of Trenton was the first woman in the United States to serve as chief executive officer of a major banking institution. She became president of the Trenton Trust Company, the Roebling family bank, after the death of her husband in 1936. Under her leadership, the bank's assets increased from \$17 to over \$200 million, and she introduced innovations such as drive-in banking, charge accounts, and a railroad branch for Trenton commuters. Roebling often wrote and spoke on the necessity of eliminating barriers for women in business and was a strong supporter of equal pay for equal work. This book of investment advice for women was partly based on Roebling's lectures. Roebling was active in numerous women's clubs and organizations including the National Woman's Party and the State Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, the primary organization in New Jersey for businesswomen. Founded in 1919, the New Jersey Federation was an early supporter of the Equal Rights Amendment. The National Federation's journal, *Independent Women*, is shown at far left.

The Soroptimists

In 1921, eighty professional and business women founded the first Soroptimist Club in Oakland, California. The name of the group was coined from the Latin terms “soror” and “optima,” (the best for women), as the underlying goal of the club was to improve the status of women through community, national and international service. The first New Jersey Soroptimist Club was organized in 1930. The Soroptimists’ main commitments are to economic and social development, health, education, the environment, international goodwill and the status of women. They continuously sponsor local, regional and national programs for children, women and the elderly. They have also shown interest in the world community, with an emphasis on China and the United Nations. Hazel Hackett (b. 1893) of Merchantville served as president of the American Federation of Soroptimist Clubs from 1946 to 1948, during which time 109 new clubs were founded. In addition, she served as Governor of the North Atlantic Region from 1936 to 1938, and as President of the Camden Club from 1934 to 1936. Hackett, pictured at right, was part-owner and manager of the Arlington Cemetery in Pennsauken from 1943 to 1977.

Women’s Clubs in the 1950s

After the Second World War, women’s clubs flourished in New Jersey, particularly in the growing suburbs. The State Federation of Women’s Clubs was led from 1950 to 1953 by Marian S. (Mrs. Batt L.) Spain (pictured) of the Woman’s Club of Maplewood. In the aftermath of war, the Federation focused on international affairs, raising money to help refugees, supporting Civil Defense and a “Bond a Month Campaign.” The Federation also emphasized the concerns of young people, adding several new scholarships. Legislative campaigns included support for measures “to control the sale of lurid literature, continued interest in roadside planting, and the endorsement of a ‘Program for Exploration of the Crime Situation in New Jersey’.” The Junior Membership Department, for younger women, and the Evening Membership Department, for women who worked during the day, were thriving during these years, raising money for scholarships, to support state institutions and for the New Jersey Division of the American Cancer Society.

Entertaining

Refreshments were an expected part of the meetings of women’s clubs and organizations. Some groups, like the Contemporary in Trenton, were lucky enough to have their own clubhouses, while others held meetings in members’ homes. Marguerite Perrone recalled that at meetings of the International Relations Committee of the American Association of University Women—Rancocas Valley Branch in the early 1970s, the hostess usually served coffee, tea and dessert on her best silver. The Women’s League of Rutgers University, the club for faculty wives and women staff members, donated its silver to the University Archives along with its records. Displayed here is a Victorian silver tea set used by Emma Zipler Headley of Bridgeton.

Checklist

Special Collections and University Archives Gallery

The Winning of the Vote

Ballot Box, Piscataway Township, 19th Century

Photograph, Carrie Chapman Catt, ca. 1920 *LWVNJ Collection*

National American Woman Suffrage Association, Victory How Women Won It: A Centennial Symposium 1840-1940. Honor Edition, No. 264 of 300 (New York, 1940)

Convention Program, National American Woman Suffrage Association (Chicago, 1920) *LWVNJ Collection*

Citizen Education

Photograph, Grace Hopkins handing gavel to Jessamine Merrill, 1951 *LWVNJ Collection*

Leaguesboro, blueprint, undated *LWVNJ Collection*

Leaguesboro on the Air, Radio Program, ca. 1944 *LWVNJ Collection*

Photograph, "Will You be Allowed to Vote?" ca. 1946 *LWVNJ Collection*

This is Wayne Township (League of Women Voters of Wayne Township, 1954) *Sinclair New Jersey Collection*

Date Book, 1945 *Courtesy of the League of Women Voters of New Jersey*

Now That You Are a Citizen, 1951 *LWVNJ Collection*

Broadside, We Urge You to Register to Vote, undated *LWVNJ Collection*

Leaflet, New Jersey League of Women Voters Constitution and By-Laws, 1920s *LWVNJ Collection*

Gavel and copy of Roberts Rules of Order, 1915 *Courtesy of the League of Women Voters of New Jersey*

Questionnaire for the Department of Americanization, 1922 *LWVNJ Collection*

Program, First Convention, 1921 *Courtesy of the League of Women Voters of New Jersey*

Broadside, Be an Intelligent Voter, 1920 *LWVNJ Collection*

Legislative Goals

Summons to Serve on Federal Jury, 1937 *LWVNJ Collection*

Portrait, Louise Steelman, undated. *LWVNJ Collection*

Broadside, Voting Machine Demonstration at M.E. Blatt Company, ca. 1935 *LWVNJ Collection*

"Can Women Run the State?" *New Jersey Voter* 2 (12) (June 1940). *Lena Anthony Robbins Papers*

Louise Steelman, Handbook for Jurors (League of Women Voters of New Jersey, 1937) *LWVNJ Collection*

Letter, Louise Steelman to Lena Anthony Robbins (July 26, 1938), *LWVNJ Collection*

Photograph, Governor Driscoll Signing the Optional Charter Bill (June 8, 1950) Francis A. Leigh

Photographs *LWVNJ Collection*

Photograph, Lena Anthony Robbins *LWVNJ Collection*

Women's Industrial Work

Poster, The Price of Cloth (General Relief Committee Textile Strikers, Passaic, 1926) *Sinclair New Jersey Collection*

Policeman and Strikers, Passaic, 1926 *American Labor Museum, Courtesy of Martha Stone Asher*
Singing Solidarity, Passaic Strike of 1926 *American Labor Museum, Courtesy of Martha Stone Asher*

United Council of Working Class Housewives, Passaic, 1926 *American Labor Museum, Courtesy of Martha Stone Asher*

Florence Kelley, "Wage-Earning Women In War Time: The Textile Industry," *The Journal of Industrial Hygiene* 1 (October 1919) *CLNJ Collection*

Portrait, Juliet Cushing, ca. 1920 *CLNJ Collection*.

Sign, Consumers' League of New Jersey: An Organization for Fair Working Conditions *CLNJ Collection*

"Girls and Women Industrial Slaves in 'Fly-By-Night' Sweatshops," *The Newark Ledger* (March 19, 1933) *CLNJ Collection*

A Historical Souvenir of the Consumers' League of New Jersey, 1926 *CLNJ Collection*

Consumers and Good Working Conditions! Leaflet, ca. 1945 *CLNJ Collection*

Do You Know How Your Candy is Made, 1931 *CLNJ Collection*

Protective Legislation and the Equal Rights Amendment

How New Jersey Laws Discriminate Against Women (National Woman's Party—New Jersey, 1926) *Sinclair New Jersey Collection*

Photograph, Alice Paul *From the Collections of the New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, New Jersey*

Photograph, Alice Paul writing at desk, National Woman's Party Headquarters, Washington D.C., 1922, © Harris & Ewing *From the Collections of the New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, New Jersey*

Portrait, Mary Philbrook, Scannell's New Jersey's First Citizens (Paterson, 1917) *Rutgers University Libraries*

"The Governor Congratulates Mrs. Cushing on the End of her Long Fight for the Night Work Bill," *The New Jersey Republican* 3(1) (April 1923) *CLNJ Collection*

Photograph, Minimum Wage Board, 1946 *CLNJ Collection*.

Alice Hamilton, Why I am Against the Equal Rights Amendment, 1945 *Mary Dyckman Papers*

Broadside, Warning! Look out for the So-Called Equal Rights Amendment, undated, *Mary Dyckman Papers*

Telegram, "Equal Rights Amendment Hearing," 1937 *LWVNJ Collection*

Radium Necrosis

Pamphlet, Women and Children First (Consumers League of New Jersey, undated) *CLNJ Collection*

Katherine Schaub, "Radium," 1932, Reprint *CLNJ Collection*

Photograph, Governor Driscoll Signing the Occupational Diseases Bill, 1949 *CLNJ Collection*

Claudia Clark, Radium Girls (Chapel Hill, 1997) *Sinclair New Jersey Collection*

Photograph, Radium Dial Painters, Orange, New Jersey, ca. 1922-1923 *Collection of the University of Medicine & Dentistry of New Jersey Libraries, Special Collections Department*

Women and the Red Cross

Red Cross Uniform, Somerset Hills Chapter, undated *Beekman Collection*

Log of Clubmobile No. 1, Base No. 1 1943 *Janet Margaret Wood Papers*

International Drivers License, 1935 *Janet Margaret Wood Papers*

Give that He May Live, Teaneck War Fund, undated *E.H. Tepper Collection*

Red Cross Stickers and Teaneck War Fund Receipt *Sinclair New Jersey Collection*

Women and World War II

Wanted Now: 10,000 Men and Women to be Given Free Training for Industry, undated *Sinclair New Jersey Collection*

Photograph, Victory Farm Volunteers, mostly from Newark and Jersey City, 1945 *Mary Dyckman Papers*

Photograph, Bomber--Bayonne Council of Jewish Women *Women's Project of New Jersey, Inc.*

Photograph, Women of the New Brunswick Business and Professional Women's Club *New Brunswick Business and Professional Women's Club Records*

Victory Loan Stickers, Ration Books and Application *Sinclair New Jersey Collection*

Broadside, How to Shop with Ration Tokens, undated *Sinclair New Jersey Collection*

On Wall

I'll Carry Mine Too! Trucks and Tires Must Last Till Victory, 1943 *E.H. Tepper Collection*

Pitch in and Help! Join the Women's Land Army, 1944 *E.H. Tepper Collection*

Women and Politics

With best wishes for yourself and 'the party,' Woman's Democratic Civic Club, Vineland, ca. 1930 *Thelma Sharp Papers*

Broadside, Lilian Feickert, 1928 *Sinclair New Jersey Collection*

Broadside, New Jersey Colored Republican Women Voters, 1929 *Sinclair New Jersey Collection*

Photograph, Olive C. Sanford *LWVNJ Collection*

Photograph, Mary Norton and Thelma Sharp, ca. 1950 *Thelma Sharp Papers*

Congratulations and Greetings from your State Committeewoman, undated card *Thelma Sharp Papers*

Women's Club Cookbooks

Favorite Recipes of New Jersey: Recipes from Women's Club Leaders in New Jersey (Montgomery, Alabama, 1975) *Sinclair New Jersey Collection*

The Kalmia Club of Lambertville, New Jersey. Cooking Favorites of Kalmia Club (Lambertville, New Jersey, 1980) *Sinclair New Jersey Collection*

Linden Chapter of Hadassah Women's Zionist Organization of America. Recipes I Treasure (Linden, New Jersey, 1962) *Sinclair New Jersey Collection*

Social Hygiene

Constitution and Platform of the Sterilization League of New Jersey, 1937 *LWVNJ Collection*
Selective Sterilization in Primer Form (Princeton, 1937) *Sinclair New Jersey Collection*
Sterilization Bill for New Jersey. Reprint from *Montclair League of Women Voters Bulletin*, 1937
LWVNJ Collection
Song Sheet, Woman's Christian Temperance Union. State of New Jersey, undated *Sinclair New Jersey Collection*

Pre-World War II Women's Clubs and Organizations

Events, Roster and Bylaws, Soroptimist Club of Camden, undated *Hazel Hackett Papers*
Soroptimist Songs, ca. 1942 *Hazel Hackett Papers*
Ribbon, New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs, undated *Lena Anthony Robbins Papers*
Button and Ribbons, General Federation of Women's Clubs, 1926 *Lena Anthony Robbins Papers*
The Civic Pilot (June 1926) *Sinclair New Jersey Collection*
The New Jersey Club Woman 10 (February 1936) *Lena Anthony Robbins Papers*
Portrait, Florence Randolph in *The New Jersey State Federation News* 1 (September 1927) *From the Collections of the New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, New Jersey*
New Jersey State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, Convention Programs, 1942 and 1947
From the Collections of the New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, New Jersey
Cookbook dedicated to the New Jersey State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, 1928 *From the Collections of the New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, New Jersey*
Christmas Card, 192?. *Courtesy of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Camp Middlebrook Chapter*
Newsletter, Oaklyn Chapter No. 235, Eastern Star (September 1, 1939) *Hazel Hackett Papers*
Photograph, Jersey Junior aids children, 1941 *New Brunswick Business and Professional Women's Club Records*

Hebrew Ladies Benevolent and Free Loan Society

Photograph in glass frame, Hebrew Ladies Benevolent and Free Loan Society, New Brunswick
Jewish Historical Society of Central Jersey
Minute Book, Hebrew Ladies Benevolent and Free Loan Society, New Brunswick, 1926 *Jewish Historical Society of Central Jersey*

Gallery '50

Women and Politics

Photograph, NBC Broadcast, Mary Norton, bottom left *Mary Norton Papers*
Photograph, Women at the Democratic National Convention, 195? *Thelma Sharp Papers*
Photograph, Vote Mary Augusto Mayor, 1947 *Women's Project of New Jersey, Inc.*
Photograph, Mildred Hughes, 1957 *Women's Project of New Jersey, Inc.*
Photograph, Millicent Fenwick and Clifford Case, *Millicent Fenwick Papers*

Women and Internationalism

Photograph, Elvira Fradkin, undated *LWNJ Collection*
New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs, Department of International Relations, Manual for Study and Work, 1937-1938 *Vera Beggs Papers*
Conference Program, New Jersey Committee for the Cause and Cure of War, 1939 *Vera Beggs Papers*
Which Way to Stability? Forum Sponsored by the Paterson Women's Civic Council, 193?, *Vera Beggs Papers*
"The World Court—Shall We Go In?" *The Civic Pilot* (January 1930) *Sinclair New Jersey Collection*
Photograph, Today women are working for international organization towards a lasting peace, 1945 *LWVNJ Collection*
Photograph, League of Women Voters visiting the Congolese, 1962 *LWVNJ Collection*
Leaflet, Is Twenty Cents a Year Too Much, 1961 *LWVNJ Collection*
Leaflet, The Carrie Chapman Catt Memorial Fund, 1949 *LWVNJ Collection*
Pamphlet, Decade for Peace (New Jersey SANE, 1970) *Orlie Pell Papers*

Women and Trade Unions

Photograph, Women Trade Unionists at Educational Institute, Rutgers University, 1959 *IUE Records*
Photograph, Picket line, National Union Radio Corporation, Newark, 1949 *IUE Records*
Photograph, Distributing food to Westinghouse strikers, Metuchen, 1956 *IUE Records*
Photograph, Striking Westinghouse worker struck down by an auto, Metuchen, 1959 *IUE Records*
Photograph, Mae Massie, District 3 Human Relations Chairman, 1967 *IUE Records*
Photograph, Mary Nagao, ca. 1942 *Women's Project of New Jersey, Inc., Courtesy Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley*
UE and IUE Buttons *Robert Immordino Collection*

Child Labor and Migrant Labor

Leaflet, Shall Children be Exploited in New Jersey? 1929 *CLNJ Collection*

Broadside, A Bill to Protect New Jersey's Child Workers, 1940 *Mary Dyckman Papers*
 Photograph, Governor Moore signing Child Labor and Education Laws (June 25, 1940) *CLNJ Collection*
 Photographs, Child farm laborers, undated *CLNJ Collection*
 Photograph, Mary Dyckman, undated *CLNJ Collection*
 Laura Fair, Migrants as a Social and Educational Problem in New Jersey *Rutgers University Bulletin Studies in Education* (May 1932) *Mary Dyckman Papers*
 Photograph, Caravan to Legislature (December 4, 1967) *CLNJ Collection*
 Photograph, Alberta Gonzalez *Women's Project of New Jersey, Inc.*
 Blueberry Scoop, ca. 1885 *Courtesy of the New Jersey State Museum, Robert J. Siin Collection*

Legislative Goals

Cartoon, Propaganda for a State Income Tax, Crawford, ca. 1960 *Courtesy, League of Women Voters of New Jersey*
 Photograph, Leaving Newark for the National Convention, 1960 *LWVNJ Collection*
 Letter, Jessamine Merrill to Jane Barus (May 16, 1944), facsimile *LWVNJ Collection*
 Broadside, The Freedom Agenda in Brief, undated *LWVNJ Collection*
 Felix Wittmer, "How Far to the Left is the League of Women Voters?" *National Republic* 42(4) (August 1954), reprint *LWVNJ Collection*
 Broadside, The Farmer in the Dell, 1965 *LWVNJ Collection*
 Broadside, Buy a Better New Jersey, 1965 *LWVNJ Collection*
 Photograph, Office of Consumers League of New Jersey, Montclair, 1969 *CLNJ Collection*
Current Review Human Resources 8 (November 1969) *LWVNJ Collection*
New Jersey Consumer Protection Laws (Montclair, 1964) *CLNJ Collection*
 Mary K. Farinholt, The New Masked Man in Agriculture (National Consumers Committee for Research and Education, 1962) *CLNJ Collection*
 Audrey A. Fecht, The Law—Get With It! (Social Welfare Research Foundation of New Jersey, 1967) *Council for Human Services in New Jersey Collection*

Social Welfare

Leaflet, Focusing Common Sense for Common Welfare, 1937 *Council for Human Services in New Jersey Collection*
 Negro Life in New Jersey. A Social Survey (New Jersey Conference of Social Work, 1931) *Council for Human Services in New Jersey Collection*
 Pamphlet, A Dozen Jersey Children (American Association of University Women, 1936) AAUW New Jersey Division Records
Daughters of Miriam Home for the Aged: Our First Fifty Years (Daughters of Miriam of Clifton-Passaic, 1971) *New Jersey Synagogue Archives*
1937 In Review. First Annual Report, Trenton Community Chests and Council, Inc., 1937 *Sinclair New Jersey Collection*
 Photograph, Dr. Eva Fernandez-Fox and Dr. Ellen C. Potter, 1950 *Courtesy Archives & Special Collections, Allegheny University of Health Sciences*

Education

Twenty-Fifth Annual Meeting: New Jersey State Division. American Association of University Women. State Teachers College. Trenton, N.J. (May 3, 1952) *AAUW New Jersey Division Records*
Photograph, Yearbook Staff, 1954, Douglass College Records *Rutgers University Archives*
New Jersey Parent Teacher 39 (December 1954-November 1955) *Sinclair New Jersey Collection*
Minutes, American Association of University Women--Rancocas Valley Branch (September 27, 1966) *AAUW--Rancocas Valley Branch Records*

Women and Business

Invitation, A Woman Banker Invites You, undated *Mary Roebling Papers*
Edgar Scott, How to Lay a Nest Egg: Financial Facts of Life for the Average Girl (Philadelphia, 1950) *Mary Roebling Papers*
Photograph, Soroptimist International Dinner, Atlantic City, 1938 *Hazel Hackett Papers*
Photograph, Hazel Hackett with Monument, undated *Hazel Hackett Papers*
"Equal Rights for Women Cemeterians," *The Cemeterian* 37(6) (August 1973) *Hazel Hackett Papers*
Independent Women: A Magazine for Business and Professional Women 8(8) (August 1929) *New Jersey Business and Professional Women's Club Records*

Post-World War II Women's Clubs and Organizations

Photograph, Marion Spain, President, New Jersey Federation of Women's Clubs 1950-1953, Douglass College Records, *Rutgers University Archives*
We Women, The Women's Magazine of Bridgeton, New Jersey, 7 (May 1945) *Sinclair New Jersey Collection*
Women's League of Rutgers, Program, 1953 *Rutgers University Archives*
Invitation, Contemporary Club of Trenton, 1969 *Jessamine Merrill Papers*

Abbreviations:

LWVNJ	League of Women Voters of New Jersey
CLNJ	Consumers League of New Jersey
IUE	International Union of Electronic, Electrical, Salaried, Machine & Furniture Workers, AFL-CIO
AAUW	American Association of University Women

All items are from Special Collections and University Archives, Rutgers University Libraries, unless otherwise noted.

Hats courtesy of Janet Riemer and Carmen Godwin.

China tea strainer and ashtrays courtesy of Bonita Grant.

Cigarette holder and lace doilies courtesy of Carmen Godwin.

Gloves courtesy of Janet Riemer.

Silver courtesy of Marguerite Perrone.

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INTERNET RESOURCES

Anniversary Celebration, Seneca Falls <http://www.celebrate98.com/>

National American Woman Suffrage Association Collection, Library of Congress
<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem/naw>

National Women's History Project: <http://www.nwhp.org/>

National Organization for Women <http://www.now.org/now/general.html>

Rutgers University Libraries <http://www.libraries.rutgers.edu/rulib>

Stanton and Anthony Papers <http://mep.cla.sc.edu/Stanton/StanBase.htm>

Women in Politics <http://www.glue.umd.edu/~cliswp>

Women's Project of New Jersey, Inc. (Currently under construction for Fall 1998):
<http://scc01.rutgers.edu/njwomenshistory>

Women's Rights National Historical Park, Seneca Falls <http://www.nps.gov/wori/>

Women's Studies Manuscript Collections from the Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe College:
<http://www.us.net/upa/guides/schlesla.htm>