

Auxiliary of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, which was organized in 1904. National conventions are held annually.

Until 1895 the work of the Association was carried on principally from the home of Miss Anthony, in Rochester, New York. In that year small headquarters were opened in the World Building, New York, and occupied by the newly-formed Organization Committee under the supervision of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. In the same year Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, corresponding secretary for twenty-one years, under instruction of the National Board, opened a National Headquarters in Philadelphia. In 1900 these two headquarters were combined and established in the American Tract Society Building in New York. In 1903 they were removed to Warren, Ohio, and placed in charge of Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, National treasurer. In 1909 headquarters were again established in New York.

From time to time branch headquarters have been conducted in the city of Washington. From 1913 a permanent branch headquarters has been maintained there. In 1916 a large house, formerly occupied by Senator Elihu Root, became branch headquarters of the National Association. State headquarters have been founded in all the better organized states, and in many of the states additional city and county headquarters are permanently maintained.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association, since the union of the two societies in 1890, has published and distributed millions of leaflets, has maintained a National Press Department, has assisted in organization work in various states and has held thousands of meetings under its own direct auspices.

From 1890 till 1914 there was no division of forces or difference of policy among the suffragists of the United States.

In 1913 the Congressional Committee formed the Congressional Union for the purpose of supporting the Committee in its work for the Federal Amendment, and the Congressional Union was admitted as an auxiliary of the National Association.

In 1914 a break with the National Association occurred because the Congressional Union refused to accede to certain established rules, and thereafter the Congressional Union became an independent body.

In 1916 the Congressional Union caused a convention to be assembled in Chicago and formed a Woman's Party. The National Woman's Party in its platform pledges itself "to use its united vote to secure the passage of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment irrespective of the interests of any national political party, and pledges its unceasing opposition to all who oppose this amendment."

A rift in the organized suffrage forces of the nation was thus brought about, the National Association continuing its policy of working for both federal and state amendments, the Congressional Union and its outgrowth, the Woman's Party, working for the federal amendment only. The National continues to work on strictly non-partisan lines, while the Congressional Union holds "the party in power responsible," and as that party this year is the Democratic party, it has been the object of a western campaign which aimed to defeat Mr. Wilson and Democratic Congressmen.

Primary Source Information

Title: The Woman suffrage year book 1917- ...

Created/Published: New York, N.Y., National woman suffrage publishing company, inc. [1917]-

Notes: Editor: 1917- Martha G. Stapler. Contains bibliography.

Subjects: Woman--Suffrage--United States.

Related Names: Stapler, Martha Gause, ed. Catt, Carrie Chapman, 1859-1947, former owner.

Medium: 1 v. front. (map) fold. tab. 23 cm.

Call Number: JK1880 .W5

Collection: National American Woman Suffrage Association Collection (Library of Congress)

Digital ID: rbnawsa n7468

URL: <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.rbc/rbnawsa.n7468>

Information about the Source from the Library of Congress

This book was originally produced for use by suffrage workers. It contains a lot of statistical information valuable for conducting a national suffrage campaign, such as a listing of the states and foreign nations in which either full or partial woman suffrage exists; a list of senators and representatives who both favor and oppose woman suffrage; and an analysis of various laws affecting women and children.

AMERICAN
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& PRESS



Primary Source Information

Title: Suffrage parade, New York City, May 4, 1912

Date Created/Published: 1912 May 4, c1912 May 6.

Medium: 1 photographic print.

Rights Advisory: No known restrictions on publication.

Call Number: SSF - Politics and Suffrage--1912 <item> [P&P] [P&P] [P&P]

Notes: J169339 U.S. Copyright Office.

Blind stamp: Copyright by American Press Association.

Published in: Eyes of the nation : a visual history of the United States / Vincent Virga and curators of the Library of Congress ; historical commentary by Alan Brinkley. New York : Knopf, 1997.

Subjects: Parades & processions--New York (State)--New York--1910-1920. Suffragists--1910-1920.

URL: <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/97500068/>

Information about the Source from the Library of Congress

Women have been at the forefront of many social justice movements in America. One successful movement was the campaign to gain suffrage, or the right to vote, for women in the United States. The first convention ever called to discuss the civil and political rights of women was held on July 19 and 20, 1848, in Seneca Falls, New York.

On August 26, 1920, after a 70 year struggle, the Nineteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution granted suffrage to American women. During this period of time there were several organizations formed to work for suffrage. One prominent group that fought for the vote was the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA), led by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony.

Votes for Women, 1848-1921 consists of pamphlets, books, and other documents from the NAWSA collection at the Library of Congress. Search on suffrage and politics, or search on the names of specific leaders, such as Alice Stone Blackwell, Carrie Chapman Catt, and Lucretia Coffin Mott, to find writings and speeches in support of women's voting rights.

JAN 21 1909

VOTES
for
WOMEN



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Election Day!



Primary Source Information

Title: Election Day!

Date Created/Published: c1909.

Medium: 1 photomechanical print : photogravure.

Reproduction Number: LC-USZ62-51821 (b&w film copy neg.)

Call Number: LOT 4404 <item> [P&P] [P&P]

Notes: J72583 U.S. Copyright Office. Copyright by E.W. Gustin.

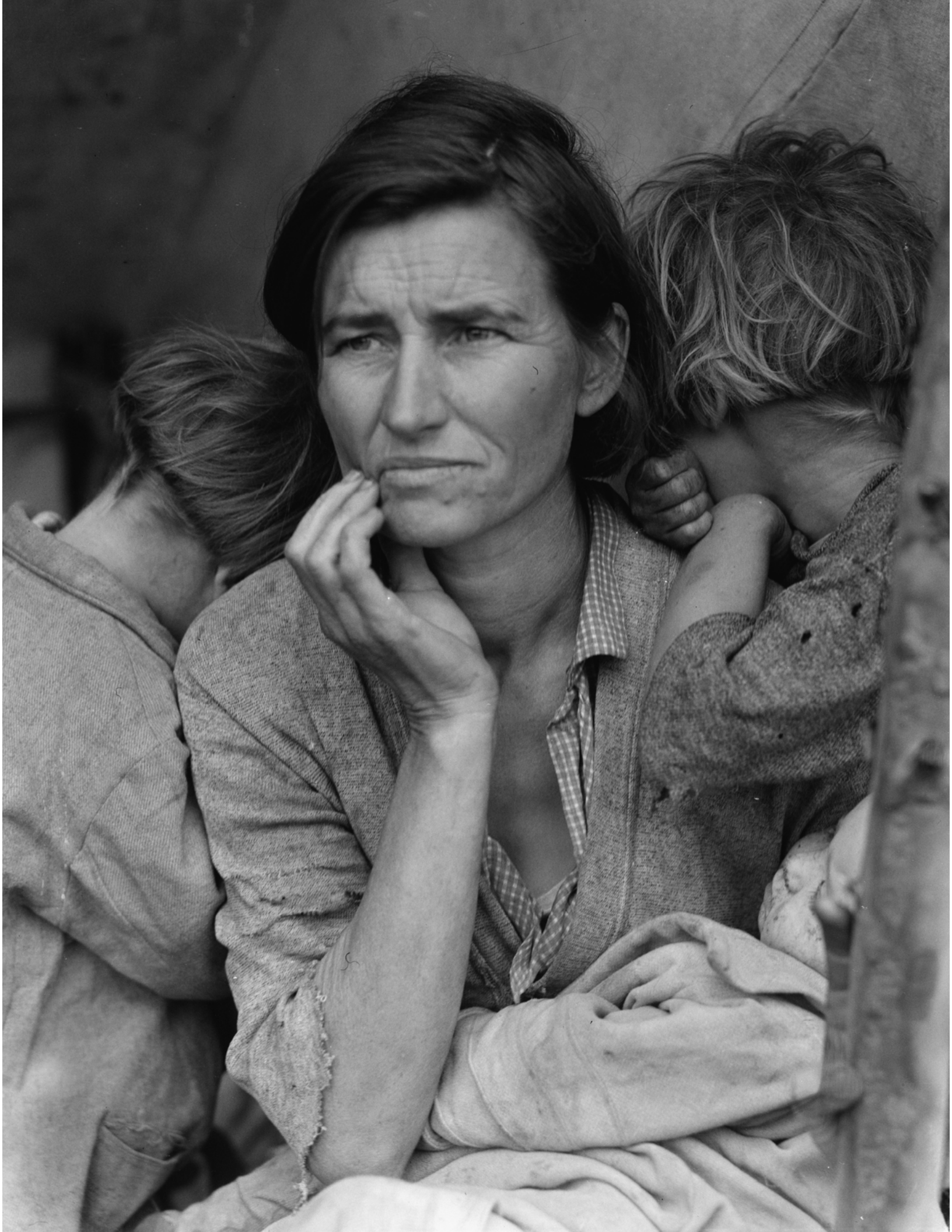
Subjects: Families--1900-1910. Women's suffrage--1900-1910.

Format: Caricatures--1900-1910.

Photogravures--1900-1910.

Political cartoons--American--1900-1910.

URL: <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/97500226/>



Primary Source Information

Title: Destitute pea pickers in California. Mother of seven children. Age thirty-two. Nipomo, California

Other Title: Migrant mother.

Creator(s): Dorothea Lange, photographer

Date Created/Published: 1936 Feb. or Mar.

Medium: 1 negative : nitrate ; 4 x 5 in.

Summary: Photograph shows Florence Thompson with three of her children in a photograph known as "Migrant Mother." For background information, see "Dorothea Lange's Migrant Mother' photographs ..." http://www.loc.gov/rr/print/list/128_migm.html

Call Number: LC-USF34- 009058-C [P&P] LC-USF346-009058-C b&w film transparency LC-USF347-009058-C b&w film safety neg.

Notes: A copy transparency (LC-USF346-009058-C) and a copy safety negative (LC-USF347-009058-C) are also in the collection.

Subjects: Migrant agricultural laborers. Mothers. Poor persons.

Collections: Farm Security Administration/Office of War Information Black-and-White Negatives

URL: <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/fsa1998021539/PP/>

Information about the Source from the Library of Congress

The photograph that has become known as "Migrant Mother" is one of a series of photographs that Dorothea Lange made of Florence Owens Thompson and her children in February or March of 1936 in Nipomo, California. Lange was concluding a month's trip photographing migratory farm labor around the state for what was then the Resettlement Administration. In 1960, Lange gave this account of the experience:

I saw and approached the hungry and desperate mother, as if drawn by a magnet. I do not remember how I explained my presence or my camera to her, but I do remember she asked me no questions. I made five exposures, working closer and closer from the same direction. I did not ask her name or her history. She told me her age, that she was thirty-two. She said that they had been living on frozen vegetables from the surrounding fields, and birds that the children killed. She had just sold the tires from her car to buy food. There she sat in that lean-to tent with her children huddled around her, and seemed to know that my pictures might help her, and so she helped me. There was a sort of equality about it. (From: *Popular Photography*, Feb. 1960).

The images were made using a Graflex camera. The original negatives are 4x5" film. It is not possible to determine on the basis of the negative numbers (which were assigned later at the Resettlement Administration) the order in which the photographs were taken.

More Information

Florence Thompson was interviewed before her passing in 1983. The audio file is available online as well as the transcription and a short biography of Ms. Thompson. The link is listed below.

http://www.livinghistoryfarm.org/farminginthe30s/movies/thompson_water_06.html