It is an honor to serve as co-president of the CCWH. For my first column in this newsletter, I wish to reflect on some general issues concerning women in the historical profession over the last thirty-plus years—when I first became a member of the mother organization of the CCWH, the Coordinating Council on Women in the Historical Profession, and Claire Moses almost literally took me by the hand to a reception co-sponsored with Feminist Studies. As I reflect, I am heartened to know that women are still supporting one another and also initiating concrete measures to improve the status of women in the profession.

Thirty years ago, female professors advised women graduate students to submit articles to professional journals using only our first initials and last names to conceal our gender in order to thwart gender discrimination or risk editors not taking our work seriously. We wanted to be considered serious scholars and did not know how to integrate our personal and professional lives. We received often conflicting advice on whether to wear a wedding band and did not want potential employers to eliminate us because they did not want to find a job for a spouse or think that we were not really “serious” historians. Women with same-sex partners were reluctant to mention sexual orientation and would not mention partner accommodation. Women had difficulty getting panels or papers accepted at conferences, but women’s breakfasts, receptions, and informal gatherings helped support young women in the profession. Women may have received 25 percent of all PhDs in history, but we comprised far fewer than 25 percent of faculty members, even as assistant professors.

Now, women submit manuscripts to journal editors with our gender identity fully apparent—if we wish. Moreover, many mainstream journals have women editors, and recent presidents of the AHA have been women. Now, journal editors would probably not tell a female author that they could not publish her article because they published a “woman’s” article in the last issue, as an editor once wrote to me. Now, as for the past thirty-plus years, women historians still seek to be taken seriously, and combining our personal and professional lives remains an issue; the question that graduate students often ask senior women is when it is a good time to have a child. There is no one answer because motherhood, no matter how rewarding, often interferes with a woman’s scholarly productivity, job opportunities, and promotion. However, institutions now have parental-leave policies and many allow junior faculty to “stop the tenure clock” for childbirth. Now, women ask for partner accommodations, whether or not the partner is of the same sex. Now, women no longer need to insist on gender inclusion on conference sessions, thanks in large part to the CCWH. In fact, all-women sessions at conferences occur too frequently and we sometimes need reminders to include men. Now, there are many more female faculty members, as well as recipients of PhDs. (cont. page 10)
Thank you all for renewing your memberships and for your generous donations to the CCWH annual awards. Every dollar helps to keep these awards available each year. Thank you again for your generosity. This year the Executive Board has determined the Nupur Chaudhuri First Article Award should be the focus of our fundraising efforts to ensure that the CCWH can continue to encourage the work of junior scholars.

The AHA was again a great success. New Orleans is a wonderful city with fantastic restaurants! It was a great time to meet up with old and new friends as well as network over dinner or lunch. The CCWH co-sponsored or sponsored a variety of fascinating panels. Thank you to all who made these panels possible. In 2014, the CCWH will celebrate its forty-fifth year. Please plan on attending the CCWH celebration luncheon in Washington, DC, the city where the CCWH first began! Please add the CCWH as co-sponsor to any AHA panel proposals if there is at least one CCWH member and/or a CCWH affiliate member on the panel and send the proposal to me at execdir@theccwh.org.

The business meeting in New Orleans was a good time to get together and set goals for the coming year and celebrate the achievements of 2012. Under the leadership of Nupur Chaudhuri, the CCWH fundraising effort to re-endow the Joan Kelly Memorial Book Award was a complete success. The CCWH raised sufficient funds to bring the total of the endowment well over the $50,000 set by the AHA. Thank you so much for your donations! The website redesign has taken a little longer than we first thought, but please get ready to see a whole new look for the organization later this month! Our fundraising goal for this year is to raise $10,000 for the Nupur Chaudhuri First Article Award. If you have ideas for fundraising, please let me know at execdir@theccwh.org.

We enjoyed a lively reception, co-sponsored by the Committee for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender History and the Berkshire Conference on Women Historians. Next year, we hope to encourage many of our affiliates to co-sponsor the reception in honor of our forty-fifth anniversary. We sold 76 tickets to the annual awards luncheon and appreciated a superb keynote talk from Margaret Jacobs. The Ida B. Wells and the CCWH/Berks Graduate Student Awards as well as the Catharine Prelinger and the Nupur Chaudhuri First Article Awards went to four excellent candidates, two of whom were able to be present at the luncheon. Thank you to all the committees that worked so hard to select them.

One of the unknowns for 2013 is whether or not the CCWH will be able to give the Catharine Prelinger Memorial Award. As many of you know, this award is made possible by a generous and anonymous donor. At this time we do not yet know if the donor intends to continue this award. I will keep you all posted.

I would like to welcome our new Executive Board members: Rachel Fuchs joins us as co-president; Beth Hessel has joined us as one of the graduate student representatives; Diana Wright is the new chair of the Nupur Chaudhuri Award; and Lisa Donnelly has joined us as the new public history coordinator. Welcome!

Please take the time to read the minutes of the business meeting and let me know if you have any comments or questions at execdir@theccwh.org.

Finally, I have two requests; please consider sending articles to Brittany Ferry (newsletter@theccwh.org) for inclusion in our newsletter; secondly, please send our website coordinator Sara Kimble (web@theccwh.org) any photos you may have of historians in action—maybe pictures from the AHA or from another conference you attended, maybe from some field research you have undertaken, or some from the CCWH annual luncheon this year or in years past, or pictures of you teaching or with your new book cover. We want our members involved in the content of the new CCWH website!
Catherine Allgor is now the Nadine and Robert Skotheid Director of Education at the Huntington Library, Art Collections, and Botanical Gardens.


Hilary Hallett’s book, See Go West, Young Women: The Rise of Early Hollywood, just came out this month; an article she wrote related to its subject, “Based on a True Story: New Western Women and the Birth of Hollywood” (Pacific Historical Review, May 2011) won the Jensen-Miller award in the fall.


If you have a new book, article, or conference presentation, have recently graduated or won a recent promotion or teaching award, have completed professional service, or have other professional news to share, send it to newsletter@theccwh.org.

The CCWH newsletter will now be published four times a year with the following submission deadlines:

The February issue has a submission deadline of January 15.

The May issue has a submission deadline of April 15.

The August issue has a submission deadline of July 15.

The November issue has a submission deadline of October 15.

www.theccwh.org
Public history is, at its very root, local history. It’s a history of a specific people and a specific place. It’s a celebration of heritage and accomplishment—or a documentation of struggle and oppression. It’s a way to keep a connection to ancestral ties, whether local or immigrant. But too often we forget that nothing exists in a vacuum. This includes even the most localized histories. These micro-narratives are all threads in the larger narrative of human history, and they gain perspective when they are seen with some context. This larger picture informs and clarifies the local micro-narrative, if we allow it to.

Stories about how the British imported Hawaiian families to work at Fort Vancouver in the Pacific Northwest in the early nineteenth century will often focus on the local conditions that led to the importation of foreign workers. Or they will focus on the story of those families in the local area—perhaps unintentionally Orientalizing this group’s contribution to local history. Rarely is any time devoted to the consideration of what circumstances brought the British to the Hawaiian Islands in the first place, or what conditions made the Hawaiians willing to leave—if they were willing. And yet, even the briefest mention of this larger narrative can illuminate the local story while tying it to the bigger narrative.

Identity and ethnic heritage centers celebrating heritage are an essential part of our history. But these, again, are often exclusionary, focusing on a single group and culture, or solely on the migration (whether forced or willing) of the principal groups involved. Their focus is more generally on creating or maintaining a connection to an external culture, not necessarily showcasing how industrial-era migrations in Scotland and Ireland were echoed in China or Zhungaria. Do we devote a line or two in the narratives about the “Indian Wars” in the western United States to point out that during that same time period, the two rising industrial powers of the East, China and Russia, were fighting a very similar war on the Central Eurasian steppes? These two countries defeated the last great nomadic steppe empire, the Zhungars, and finally brought an end to a way of life that had been an integral part of human history for nearly two thousand years. It was a defeat at least as resonant as the destruction of the way of life of the Native Americans in the Great Plains and the Rockies. The parallels between events in these two areas can provide fascinating insights into both local and world history.

Modern historiography has shifted through the years from its focus on great men and great events to the current studies of marginalized groups, of microhistories and reading against the grain, finding the voices in the gaps of history. United States history, in particular, is often inward looking, focused on localized identities and events. We’ve created and are creating a history of the people, and by the people—and we find new and interesting ways to give life and voice to these groups of people every day. These varied histories are essential to building that more complex historical narrative of the United States, especially. But in today’s mobile world, we have people from Somalia, Shanghai, Russia, Guam, Guatemala, and more living in neighborhoods next to those who are descended from the primarily European and African descendants of the first three centuries of our nation’s existence. Placing our local history into global context, even if it is just a line or two in a sentence, provides not only greater illumination to our story, but also connections to these stories for other groups with different heritages to celebrate. And it gives our own local stories a greater resonance in their time and place even as it weaves us together as part of that larger narrative tapestry of the history of humankind.
Over twenty years ago, a reunion of friends, pioneers of 1960s feminism, resulted in the formation of the Veteran Feminists of America (VFA). Founder and President Jacqui Ceballos envisioned an organization that would empower these women to come together, to honor one another, and to preserve the history of the American women’s movement. Events throughout the country facilitate remembrance and memorialization as well as create a space for continued activism.

Feminist Speakers Bureau:
Pioneer Feminists at Your Fingertips
Chelsea Del Rio

The Feminist Point of View (POV) is the newest project of the VFA (www.vfa.us). It is the most recent of several endeavors to share veteran feminists’ experiences with new generations of activists. Feminist POV (www.feministpov.us) is a unique resource that allows anyone direct access to feminist pioneers. The goal is to make tangible the rich and groundbreaking history of women’s rights activism and to help current and future generations of activists develop a passion for change. Feminist POV is for everyone: students and researchers looking to interview those who established the women’s movement; organizations and schools searching for speakers from the movement, past and present; activist groups seeking mentoring in evaluating the status of women and how to create change.

Feminist POV includes feminists of all ages as a result of the Bridge Project, established in 2011. Through the Bridge Project (www.bridgeproject.us), we create unique and lasting relationships between women of different generations. We envision these friendships as a way to foster intergenerationalism within the feminist community. Bridge matches are about more than mentoring and each takes a distinct form with both individuals sharing equally. Together, these matches compose a new model of how we can bring past and present together.

The speakers of Feminist POV provide another opportunity for the curious and engaged to access the past. Jacqui Ceballos participated in the 1968 Miss America Protest, organized the 1970 Strike for Equality, and served as a longtime leader in NOW. Heather Booth, founder of the Midwest Academy, is a leading strategist of progressive issue campaigns. She created the underground abortion service JANE, worked as Director of the NAACP National Voter Fund, and is currently working to preserve Social Security. Author and activist Zoe Nicholson is a longtime ERA advocate who fasted for the justice in Illinois in 1982. Rising feminist Erin Matson is a national leader for women’s rights and reproductive justice. Erin was a founder of the national Young Feminist Task Force and was the youngest state NOW president and the youngest national executive officer in NOW. During her time on West Hollywood City Council, Lindsey Horvath successfully advocated full funding of the backlog of untested rape kits in Los Angeles. Currently, she is serving as the Regional Coordinator for the V-Day One Billion Rising Campaign. These women, and many more, are available to you, your organizations, and your students through Feminist POV.

The VFA invites you to join us in sharing in these rich new opportunities. Questions and inquiries can be directed to Bridge Project Co-Founder and publicist for POV Chelsea Del Rio at FeministPOV@gmail.com.
BOOK REVIEW: LOUISE CIALELLA,
NORTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY


In every version of what happened during the Spanish Civil War there resides a relativity intrinsic to the intensely partisan history of the period. For feminists, the milicianas (militiawomen) became symbolic of both the Republican fight against fascism and of the possibilities for advancement of women’s rights that were lost in the war. Lisa Lines’s book, therefore, is an intriguing addition to the cultural history of the period, inasmuch as it showcases and values these fighting women. There is a lot to be said in favor of the fervor with which the author argues her principal point, that there were considerably more milicianas than conventionally asserted.

Lines takes the side of the critics who affirm that these women numbered a thousand in direct combat and several thousand more at the “armed rearguard” (p. 1), and proposes a “grassroots history” (p. 7) of them. She uses information taken from some of the principal works on the period, including reporting of oral histories, and one interview of her own of a surviving miliciana. The author also studied a year’s worth of several leftwing-affiliated and other periodicals published in the Republican zone.

Lines divides the book into several chapters, the first two of which are “Women in Spain, 1800–1936” and “Women and the Social Revolution in the Republican Zone.” Both chapters, but especially the first, fail to take into account that by the end of the nineteenth century, socialists and anarchists had stopped supporting feminist agendas per se in order to concentrate on class-based political programs, some of which coincided with feminist goals. From the same era came the realistic evaluation that middle- and upper-class women voters would tend to vote conservatively, as later was argued, Lines notes, during the Republic (p. 26). That is, in order to understand how the “social revolution” failed during the war with respect to women, it helps to know that women were divided in terms of working-class “vs.” “angels in the home,” and that the leftwing parties historically had made decisions to de-emphasize feminist issues. Hence, I believe, the continuing emphasis by all but the anarchist groups (and the latter with reservations) to reduce women’s active participation in the war to the “home front.” Additionally, Lines speaks (from a Marxist standpoint) to the Communist Party (PCE)’s “regressive role” as a cause for the failure of the revolution and the resulting “reversal of women’s advancements” (p. 12). For these reasons and others, such as the generalized upper-class equation of working women with “working girls,” surviving milicianas could say in 1987 that both the Left and the Right had “denigrated their work and smeared their reputations without cause” (Shirley Mangini, Memories of Resistance [New Haven: Yale University Press, 1995], 84). These issues of ambivalence toward changes in gender roles carry throughout Lines’s chapters 3 and 4 (concerning militia formation and milicianas’ combat), in contradictory comments on women’s continuing limitations and the “change in accepted gender behavior” (95) in the Republic and the war.

A second concern, which arises especially in chapters 5 and 6, is the contrast that Lines makes between party publications and “independent and mainstream Republican newspapers” (p. 189). No publication could be truly independent of party politics during the period Lines studies, July 1936–July 1937. A principal case...
in point is the newspaper ABC, which did not support the Republican government before the uprising. The Madrid version of ABC was taken over at the beginning of the war by the Unión Republicana. Also, this ABC did not have the widespread readership that it had prior to the war, for various reasons. The other periodicals in this category, Estampa and La Voz, also were used to express Republican sentiments, which relativizes Lines’s conclusions about all three newspapers’ non-political representation of the milicianas (p. 120). One conclusion would appear to be that the party publications could not be as flexible ideologically as the “independent” press.

Stylistically, the book appears to have been edited hastily. There are various repeated quotations, that, given their pithy nature, are easily recognized; also, phrases are repeated with hardly any variation (for example, the last sentence of the introduction and the first of chapter 1). A “Note on the Sources” at the end of the work contains information that would be more useful at the beginning. The term miliciana is not defined until page 73.

Milicianas, however, is a good introduction in English to the complex history of the milicianas in the Spanish Civil War, in that Lines’s considerable effort consolidates information from many other English- and Spanish-language sources and adds her own archival work to create the only monograph I know of dedicated entirely to this topic. The author’s enthusiasm in presenting a grassroots feminist viewpoint and in re-vindicating the militiawomen is entirely contagious. It is a valuable addition to the preservation of their memory and a valiant defense of their lives and works.


In Dangerous Gifts: Gender and Exchange in Ancient Greece, Deborah Lyons argues that there was a lack of true reciprocity between men and women in ancient Greece. She supports this conclusion by examining the role of women as agents and objects of exchange, in particular within marriage. Her analysis depends on the work of anthropologists like Levi-Strauss, who argued that marriage was the original exchange and woman the original exchange object. Indeed, her goal is to show that in archaic and classical Greek culture, the anxiety connected with exchange is focused to an extraordinary degree on women in their roles as wives (20).

Lyons also emphasizes the importance of the gendered division of labor. Traditionally, women were the makers and the givers of textile gifts, while men gave gifts of metal. Gifts become dangerous when they transgress these traditional categories (25). She examines these transgressions in Homeric epics and Greek tragedies. In the Iliad women are predominantly objects of exchange. This is evident in the theft of Helen by Paris and Agamemnon’s refusal to ransom Chryseis. Lyons argues that because these women are seen as objects, they cannot be seen as agents of exchange. However, Homer provides examples of women who do act as agents of exchange. Indeed in the case of Penelope, as an agent of good exchange. Lyons suggests that the change in status for women, from objects to agents of exchange, is not the result of change over time historically speaking but rather a condition of the narrative world of the Odyssey (65).

Dangerous gifts are most evident in Greek tragedy. For Lyons, dangerous gifts result any time the gen-
Book Review: Elizabeth LaFray, Mott Community College (cont.)

dered code of exchange is overturned. Thus, when Deianeira uses textiles destructively, she and her husband are doomed (77). In Greek tragedy, women are not portrayed as having ongoing economic power. Rather, they oscillate between commodity and actor, between agent and object of exchange. The lack of women’s ongoing economic power is evidence of the fear of female reciprocity, which Lyons equates with the fear of female agency (90).

The majority of Lyons’s study deals with the kinds of relationships between men and women that in Greek myth tend to be characterized by risk, hostility, and danger. It is the penultimate chapter that presents the most interesting aspect of gender and gift exchange: the role of relationships between siblings. Sibling relationships are not fraught with danger. Indeed, they are safer than those between husbands and wives, even between mothers and children. While the allegiances of women are almost always constructed as a zero-sum game, with female affective choices cast in an impossible either/or construction with fatal results for someone, it is the cooperative relationship of brother and sister that can be the exception to the rule. Indeed, a hallmark of the generally cooperative relations between brothers and sisters is the benign use of textiles deployed by sisters on behalf of brothers. Thus, in terms of the gendered code of exchange, these uses of textiles are compliant.

However, Lyons is keen to note that in exchanges in which textiles do not play a part, the allegiance of a sister to a brother means the death of a son or a husband (96). Such is the case in the story of Meleager and the firebrand. When his mother Althaia hears that Meleager has killed her brother in a dispute over the Kalydonian boar, she puts back in the fire the magic brand that will determine his lifespan (98). Lyons’s argument is not that sibling relations are the solution to the problem of gender antagonism in ancient Greece. Rather, marriage is the factor that makes the difference because while wives and husbands are often engaged in relationships that objectify women, brothers do not take part in the marriage market of their sisters (112).

Lyons’ study on gender and exchange engages anew with ancient texts by employing valuable insights from anthropology. It is not simply gender that makes an exchange dangerous, but rather a complex web of interactions between givers, gifts, and those who receive them within or from the bonds of marriage that can make reciprocity dangerous. It is this argument that makes her work truly unique and interesting.

Published a Book? Have It Reviewed!

If you have recently authored, co-authored, or edited a book, please let Whitney Leeson (CCWH book review editor) know, as we would like to have it reviewed for the newsletter. Whitney’s email is wleeson@roanoke.edu.
The University of Virginia Press’s Rotunda has now launched the Papers of Eliza Lucas Pinckney and Harriott Pinckney Horry in its “American Founding Era Collection.” It is available by a purchased license (on a sliding scale ranging from $60 for an individual to $595 for the largest of academic institutions) for researchers to discover the worlds of the lifetimes of two articulate and active eighteenth-century South Carolina widowed women planters. The edition includes all of Pinckney’s well-known “Letterbook” in a new transcription, now thoroughly annotated with identifications of people, as well as nearly 500 additional documents. Please urge your university or historical organization to buy it! Rotunda has a feature that allows someone interested in previewing their digital publications, or having only short-time research needs, to sign on for an initial 48 hours as a guest without purchasing a license.

The URLs to access the information promoting it are:
- http://rotunda.upress.virginia.edu/ [link to news item]
- http://rotunda.upress.virginia.edu/entrance.xqy [listed under American Founding Era]

**Call for Papers: Frontiers Special Issue**

**Anita Tijerina Revilla and Wendy F. Smooth, guest editors**

Due date for receipt of papers: May 15, 2013

*Frontiers* invites submissions for a special issue on women of color and gender equity. With this special issue, we commemorate the fortieth anniversary of the 1974 Women’s Educational Equity Act, which provided funds for Title IX and codified women’s equality under the law in the U.S., setting forth a foundation for antidiscrimination policies and remedies as well as cultivating a language for gender equity. For this issue we will explore the nexus between the enactment of gender equity policies, rhetorical/discursive and political strategies for empowerment, and the lives of women of color.

We encourage submissions that explore feminist commitments to the sociopolitical understandings of equality under the law but also conceptualize equity issues in broad terms. For example, we are interested in analyses of gender equity that both expand and challenge notions of women’s equality in formal and informal politics across educational, political, and legal institutions.

We especially encourage submissions that further the journal’s commitment to scholarship on women of color, third-world, transnational, LGBT, and queer movements in local, national, or transnational contexts. Foremost, we are interested in those papers that situate women as racialized, classed, and/or sexualized subjects, and explore the collateral effects of their experiences with equality, inequality, and the varied sociopolitical roads necessary to attempt to realize and/or preserve that equity.

All special-issue submissions and questions should be directed to frontiers@osu.edu. For submission guidelines, please consult the Ohio State University *Frontiers* website: http://frontiers.osu.edu/submissions.

www.theccwh.org
The 2012–2013 winner of the CCWH Berkshire Conference of Women Historians Award is Einav Rabinovitch-Fox. Her dissertation is titled “This is What a Feminist Looks Like: The Construction of the New Woman Imagery through Fashion and the Political Culture of American Feminism, 1890–1940.”

The dissertation examines feminists’ use of fashion in negotiating and constructing gendered political identities, as well as in advancing feminist agendas during the early decades of the twentieth century. Rabinovitch-Fox claims that early twentieth-century feminists saw in wearing fashionable and comfortable clothes a useful means in promoting their independence and visibility in the public sphere, constructing new forms of sexual and bodily expressions. While the focus of the dissertation is on self-identified feminists who were active in reform or political organizations, it also examines women who represented the image of the New Woman, a term referring to a generation of women who came of age between 1890 and 1920, and challenged, through their attitudes and appearance, Victorian values and gender norms. In examining how these women employed dress styles to advance their political agenda of freedom and equality, the dissertation illuminates the important role fashion and appearance played in early twentieth-century feminism, and how fashion became a realm where women could exert a degree of agency and influence. Thus, her dissertation suggests a new understanding of the New Woman as feminist, and a re-periodization of early twentieth-century feminism. By showing that the rise of consumer culture did not symbolize the demise of feminism, but offered women an opportunity to define it in new ways, her project suggests we rethink and broaden the story of the development of feminism in the early twentieth century.

Through the efforts of the CCWH, women have made great progress toward academic equity, but problems remain, often more subtle or insidious than thirty years ago. Many of us have heard a male administrator call a woman who questioned him “hostile” and “aggressive,” or refer to another as “emotional” and “irrational.” It was hearing one such exclamation that convinced me to devote more time and energy to the CCWH. The achievement of gender inclusion means that every university and college committee needs a woman, and minority women are tapped doubly for service. Moreover, anecdotal evidence indicates that women perform service differently than men; for the most part, but not always, women pay more attention to detail and to completing the job thoroughly—and on time. Furthermore, at many institutions there may still be salary inequities based on gender; women still do not always know how to negotiate salary successfully. Perhaps this calls for a CCWH-sponsored session at the AHA or the Berks. Finally, adjunct and part-time faculty, men as well as women, are increasing in numbers and are still overworked and underpaid—and uninsured. They are often ineligible for research grants, are excluded from faculty research seminars, and cannot afford the time to turn their dissertation into a book or write the article necessary to be competitive on the job market. It is important for the CCWH to continue to seek support for adjunct faculty as we continue to support junior faculty. At the AHA meeting in January 2013, I heard talk of the “crisis in history.” As women in history we have gained much over thirty years, but in the current crisis situation, there remains much more for the CCWH to do.
Catherine Prelinger Award Winner: Julie R. Enszer
Stephanie C. Moore, Committee Chair

Julie R. Enszer is the recipient of the 2013 Catherine Prelinger Award, a $20,000 scholarship awarded to a scholar of excellence whose academic career has followed a nontraditional path. The award is named to honor Catherine Prelinger, a former CCWH president and nontraditional historian, and supports scholars dedicated to exploring women’s history or supporting professional opportunities for women in history. In both Ms. Enszer’s scholarship and her activism on behalf of women, the Prelinger Committee has found an exemplary representative of Dr. Prelinger’s legacy.

In both Ms. Enszer’s scholarship and her activism on behalf of women, the Prelinger Committee has found an exemplary representative of Dr. Prelinger’s legacy.

After obtaining her B.A. in Women’s Studies in 1990, Ms. Enszer spent the next fifteen years working in a variety of nonprofit organizations that advocated for equality and inclusion of women, the LG-BTQ community, and communities of color. In 2005, Ms. Enszer began a MFA (awarded 2008) in Creative Writing/Poetry at the University of Maryland, College Park (UMCP), and quickly became a successful poet, publishing Handmade Love (2010), Sisterhood (chapbook 2010; under contract, November 2013), and Milk and Honey: Jewish Lesbian Poetry (ed., 2011). Ms. Enszer’s experiences as a feminist and lesbian activist in the world of publishing, however, prompted her to want to dig deeper into the history of the presses that narrated the women’s liberation movement and the LGBT movement. Ms. Enszer soon enrolled in UMCP’s PhD program in Women’s Studies, under the tutelage of Claire Moses, and began working on her dissertation, “The Whole Naked Truth of Our Lives: Lesbian Print Culture in the United States from 1969 to 1989.” Ms. Enszer is scheduled to receive her PhD in May 2013 and will use the Prelinger Award to transform her dissertation into a book manuscript.

“The Whole Naked Truth” constructs and analyzes historical narratives of United States lesbian-feminist publishers, highlighting, in the words of Ms. Enszer, the “exuberant possibilities for a feminist revolution” that the presses exhibited during the three decades under study. Ms. Enszer’s work argues that many of the divisions within the lesbian-feminist movement expressed positions that were “not antagonistic to radical feminism or liberal feminism but rather complementary and overlapping.” In this way, “The Whole Naked Truth” intervenes in the broader history of the Women’s Liberation Movement, as well as that of the gay liberation movement, in its exploration of the lesbian print culture’s role in the “evolving expressions of lesbian, lesbian-feminist, lesbian of color, and queer identities.” Enszer also unpacks how economic restructuring during this period, including reduced governmental support for the arts, “tempered visions for a lesbian-feminist revolution.” Impressed by Ms. Enszer’s elegant prose and theoretically nuanced proposal, the Prelinger Committee is confident that Ms. Enszer’s “The Whole Naked Truth” will soon find its own publisher.

Vacancy: Membership Coordinator

The membership coordinator is an Executive Board member and serves for three years. The membership coordinator works closely with the Executive Director and the newsletter editor and maintains records of members and their contact information. If you are interested in applying for the position, please contact Sandra Trudgen Dawson at execdir@theccwh.org for more details.

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The CCWH Newsletter

Conference: Association of Personal Historians

Washington DC: Worldwide members of the Association of Personal Historians (APH) will gather inside the Capital Beltway for their 19th annual conference in Bethesda, Maryland, November 8–12, 2013, for Capital Reflections. APH Conference Program Chair Ronda Barrett is planning a stimulating and educational program for experienced and beginning personal historians. The APH annual conference is a magnet for members wanting to explore ways to enhance their businesses of documenting personal and family histories.

Recent results from the 2010 Census reveal that the U.S. population 65 and older is now the largest in terms of size and percent of the population, compared to any previous census. This elder population grew at a faster rate than the total population between 2000 and 2010. The longevity of this age group has also increased. This has created a sense of urgency to document personal and family histories for our future generations before it’s too late.

Founded in 1995, the Association of Personal Historians has 625 members representing eleven countries, including the U.S. For more information about the organization and their 2013 conference, please visit http://www.personalhistorians.org. To contact the conference program chair, Ronda Barrett, please call 301-395-5989 or email conferenceprogram@personalhistorians.org.

Affiliate News: Winter 2013

The Coalition for Western Women’s History met in October at the Western History Association annual meeting. Matt Basso, University of Utah, was elected to the Steering Committee. At the CWWH breakfast, Sarah Carter and Patricia McCormick received the Armitage-Jameson Prize for their edited collection, Recollecting: Lives of Aboriginal Women of the Canadian Northwest and Borderlands, published by Athabasca University Press in 2011. Graduate student Katherine Massoth, University of Iowa, was awarded the Irene Ledesma Prize to conduct dissertation research.

The Organization of American Historians will hold its annual conference in San Francisco, April 11–14, 2013. This year’s theme is “Entangled Histories: Connections, Crossings, and Constraints in U.S. History.” Among the meeting’s highlights, the OAH Committee on the Status of Women in the Historical Profession will host its annual networking luncheon on Friday, April 12. The featured speakers will be Nancy F. Cott and George Chauncy on the topic of “Historians Go to Court: Marriage on Trial.” Check their website at http://annualmeeting.oah.org for further information on the conference as it becomes available. Online preregistration began in December.

New Board Members: Introductions

Because the best stories start with good history, **Lisa Donnelly** graduated summa cum laude from Portland State University in 2009 with a BA in history. She received her MA in history from PSU in 2012, focusing on Public History and Medieval Mongolian and Central Eurasian history. Currently, she is primary content writer for FilmStory, an interactive history and film website, and a part-time historian for her local county museum.

**Beth Hessel** is a PhD candidate at Texas Christian University, where she is writing, under the direction of Todd Kerstetter and Rebecca Sharpless, a dissertation on religion and empire in WWII Japanese American incarceration camps. Beth received her MA at SUNY Binghamton under Kitty Sklar and spent a number of years parenting and pastoring before returning to her studies. She looks forward to bringing her experience as a second-career grad student to her work with CCWH.

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BUSINESS MEETING MINUTES
JANUARY 3, 2013, SHERATON HOTEL, NEW ORLEANS

I. Executive Director Sandra Dawson called the meeting to order at 3:10PM.


III. The minutes from the 2012 business meeting were unanimously approved with corrections (spelling of Camesha Scruggs’s last name).

IV. The Board received board member annual reports.

   A. Susan Wladaver-Morgan, Co-President
      i. Discussion arose about the need to distinguish between national and international funds in the plan to serve as a fiduciary agent for unaffiliated scholars. Both the cost of converting foreign monies and possible legal ramifications for a 501(c) need to be considered. The Board expressed desire to limit this to domestic membership, and noted that such a plan would need to be approved by the membership to be legal. The Board agreed to wait for a motion on this issue as it appears in “New Business.”

   B. Kathleen Nutter, Treasurer
      i. CCWH is in sound fiscal state.
      ii. Union Partnership Bank, Chicago MMA is doing well.
      iii. Need to decide what to do with the smaller CD (Ida B. Wells) which is set to mature February 16, 2013. Kathleen added money from the MMA to the larger one to bump it up to $30,000 and renewed it when it matured in July 2012.
      iv. MOTION: Sandra moved to round up the Ida B. Wells CD to $22,000 with funds from the MMA graduate student account (adding about $18,000) when it matures in February and reinvest it in a short-term CD. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.
      v. Kathleen agreed to have the bank change the names of the CDs so that the titles will designate what purpose each is for.
      vi. Expressed hopes that the Prelinger fund can continue. Peggy Renner is waiting to hear from the donor’s attorney, as the funds come from the donor’s capital gains, and their gift this year may depend on how it affects their taxes. Susan asked if we could request the donor to consider restoring the Prelinger fund by $10,000–$15,000.
      vii. Kathleen gave a pat on the back to all who worked on re-endowing the Joan Kelly fund.

   C. Amy Essington, Membership Coordinator
      i. 168 people renewed membership for next year and beyond. This is consistent with the last few years.
      ii. Amy suggested sending out reminders and invites to people with lapsed memberships. She has the records back to 1998.

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D. Carolyn Herbst-Lewis, Outreach Coordinator (report received in absentia)
   i. We have 15 affiliates. She is trying to get more to co-sponsor the AHA and the Berkshire receptions.
   ii. Amy noted that seventeen individuals receive complimentary memberships because they serve as the liaison between an affiliate organization and the CCWH.
   iii. MOTION: Amy moved that the affiliate member representative not count as a CCWH member for the purpose of sponsored panels; only full dues-paying members would qualify. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

E. Brittany Ferry, Newsletter Coordinator (report received in absentia)
   i. Brittany suggested bringing a second person on to help with the newsletter as a co-editor or assistant. The Board prefers to let Brittany and the second person decide how to split the editorial work, and to see this coming year as a transition before Brittany steps off the Board, in order to try to keep Brittany on board and for continuity. No motions resulted, but would email Brittany to verify.

F. Brandi C. Brimmer, CCWH Ida B. Wells Graduate Award Chair (report received in absentia)
   i. Winner of the award, Nicolette Kostin, unable to attend luncheon because of health issues.
   ii. Regarding concerns about new method of distributing applications, the Board recommended we continue with the procedure for one more year, as information has been online for more than a year, so the procedure should now be clear to applicants.

G. Whitney Leeson, CCWH/Berks Award Committee Chair (report received in absentia)
   i. Award winter: Einav Rabinovitch Fox from NYU.

H. Kathleen Kennedy, Nupur Chaudhuri Award Committee Chair (report received in absentia)
   i. Monica D. Fitzgerald was chosen as recipient for an article published in Church history. She will be at the luncheon.

I. Stephanie Moore, Catherine Prelinger Award Committee Chair (report received in absentia)
   i. Julie R. Enszer of the University of Maryland chosen as recipient. She will be at the luncheon to receive her award.

J. Barbara Ramusack, Co-President
   i. She has noticed that women historians are becoming stuck at the level of associate professor in part at least because of the challenge of balancing personal and professional life. She noted that there is discussion of this in the AHA.
   ii. She started working in January to reconfigure the awards committees and to increase the diversity of representation (race/ethnicity, stage in career).
   iii. She worked on revising the bylaws and doing fundraising for the Joan Kelly award.
   iv. Barbara argued that we need to prioritize our goal to endow the Nupur Chaudhuri award.
   v. She put in a lot of effort to recruit new members this past year.
K. Sandra Trudgen Dawson, Executive Director

i. Sandra expressed thanks to the board, introduced new members: Rachel Fuchs (co-president), Beth Hessel (graduate student representative, Texas Christian University), and Lisa Donnelly (public history coordinator), and expressed appreciation for outgoing members Barbara Ramusack, Amy Essington, and Lara Godbille.

ii. Sandra led a discussion on the need to emphasize CCWH’s forty-fifth anniversary this year, especially by recruiting former members (292 individuals). She enlisted the help of the graduate student representatives, Camesha, Melissa, and Beth, to help in that effort.

iii. Sandra discussed the idea of producing a published history of the CCWH to celebrate the forty-fifth anniversary. She suggested the theme of “Kinships and Community.” Sandra has a list of people to contact to participate on the project. She has talked with University of Illinois, Indiana University Press, and Rutledge about publishing it.

iv. Sandra also emphasized the need to play up CCWH’s anniversary at the next AHA, which will be in Washington DC, where the first meeting was held 45 years ago.

L. Nupur Chaudhuri, Fundraising Coordinator (informal report)

i. Nupur has a list of the original donors to the Joan Kelly prize and has been following up with them in an effort to endow the Kelly award. She has also contacted previous recipients of the award, but only 4–5 actually responded with a donation to the fund. She was surprised that graduate students were the most likely to give funds, and professors were less likely.

ii. She also contacted former officers of the CCWH, and many of them donated graciously within their means.

M. Sara Kimble, Website Coordinator

i. Sara reported that links to the website are under development.

ii. The redesign is on its way and will be live in another month or so.

iii. Outstanding issues:

1. She suggested that we look into setting up a PayPal account on the website to allow advertisers to pay that way, and also for members to pay their dues or give donations. She doesn’t know the legal issues for non-profit organizations which use PayPal. Amy suggested we investigate the venue used by WAWH.

2. Sandra applied for Google group status for email purposes. She is still waiting to hear (Google stipulates that it can take up to 30 business days), but she should hear by mid-January. This will enable us to have email addresses that are separate from the website host company (an issue should we decide to change website hosts at any time).

3. Sara reminded us that the website will only be as interesting and dynamic as we make it. She asked us to send news, images, etc., to her for posting.

4. As not everyone received her report, which includes a link to the new website, she will resend the report to everyone.

5. Kathleen Nutter reminded us that we need to credit images on the website to the appropriate sources.

6. Sandra suggested that Sara give the website developer a deadline for going live.

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N. Camesha Scruggs and Melissa Johnson, Graduate Student Representatives

i. Camesha reported that the graduate student panel at the 2012 AHA was well-received.

ii. Camesha reported on the Facebook survey. She only had three responses, but she and Melissa will proceed with a Facebook page to launch in March during Women’s History Month. The Board decided that it will be a closed group, unless we want to use it to recruit members, in which case it would need to be monitored.

iii. Camesha and Melissa both have networked with other graduate students at organizational events and connected with the graduate student representatives of other organizations.

iv. In 2013, graduate student representatives (GSRs) will submit more articles to the newsletter and website. Sandra suggested a “letters to the editor” type of forum for graduate students in the newsletter. GSRs can pose a specific question and get responses from members. Amy suggested an “Ask the Historian” column; again, GSRs would pose a specific question, and then solicit answers from established scholars. The board noted that social media provides safe spaces for graduate students to seek help and answers to their questions.

v. The graduate student representatives asked the Board to clarify the role and responsibilities of graduate student representatives.

O. Outgoing Board Members were noted and new members were welcomed.

i. Outgoing members
   1. Barbara Ramusack, co-president
   2. Amy Essington, membership coordinator
   3. Kathleen Kennedy, Nupur Chaudhuri Award chair
   4. Lara Godbille, public history coordinator

ii. Newly Appointed Members
   2. Beth Hessel, graduate student representative (2013–2016)

iii. Newly Elected Member
   1. Rachel Fuchs, co-president

P. The membership coordinator position remains vacant.

Q. New Business

i. The board discussed the possibility of the CCWH serving as a fiduciary agent for independent scholars in need of a home organization when applying for grants and fellowships.

   1. MOTION: Amy moved that we gather more information about the legal ramifications (IRS) and tax implications (accountants) and the reporting function expected of a fiduciary agent before deciding. She also MOVED that we continue to explore the idea of serving as a fiduciary agent only when U.S. domestic dollars are involved, but that we gather more information about the ramifications and issues involved from IRS, accountants, and lawyers before making a final decision. The motions were seconded and passed unanimously.

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2. MOTION: That we establish a discretionary fund of $200 for use by the co-presidents, executive director, and treasurer. This fund will be maintained, and Kathleen will earmark the money in the accounts as for the discretionary fund (to be used for things like recognizing life events of current members and former board members). In order to draw money from the fund, it will need to be approved by three of the four aforementioned individuals. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

3. The board discussed the desire for written job descriptions for incoming board members. Sandra encouraged each board member to provide written reports similar to the one turned in by Susan this year (i.e., note what we did each month), and to use those reports to generate job descriptions.

4. As for clarifying the role of graduate student representatives, the Board noted that one important job for them is to provide regular articles for the newsletters (and website). They are to alternate writing articles for the newsletter. Sandra further mandated that all board members write articles for the newsletter.

5. Sandra encouraged board members to recruit CCWH member panels for the Berks and the 2014 AHA. The deadline for the Berks is January 15, and for the AHA, February 15. Susan noted that the deadline for the PCB-AHA is January 15 also.

6. Barbara brought up the need to fix an amount to help cover the costs of attending the AHA and CCWH business meeting for the executive director and all graduate students on the board. MOTION: That the board cover $500 in AHA-related expenses (travel, registration, and lodging) for the executive director and up to $400 (as finances allow) at the discretion of three of four of the treasurer, executive director, and co-presidents for all graduate students on the board. This will be included in the job description for each. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

7. The board looked at the 2013 proposed budget.

8. During Sandra’s report, discussion on the due dates for prize committees arose—it is being placed under “New Business.” At issue was concern that committee members have enough time to read applications, and that winners are notified in time to preregister for the AHA and to try to secure funding to attend from their home institutions. The Board decided to keep September 15 as the application deadline and make November 15 the final date to contact winners. No motion was needed.

V. As there was no other new business, Sandra adjourned the meeting at 5:45PM.

—respectfully submitted by Beth Hessel
SELECT NOTABLE U.S. WOMEN’S HISTORY FILMS

ANNE BOYLAN

There are many films and documentaries that exist that can enhance and supplement more traditional written sources for scholars of U.S. women’s history.

A Midwife’s Tale: interweaves historical reenactments with coverage of historian Laurel Thatcher Ulrich as she re-constructs the life of Martha Ballard, an eighteenth-century Maine midwife; 88 minutes.

Mary Silliman’s War: a docu-drama about a Connecticut family during the American Revolution; 90 minutes.

Hearts and Hands: Quiltmaking in Women’s Lives: covers women’s history, 1820–1900, including industrialization, slavery & emancipation, and the abolition, temperance & suffrage movements; 65 minutes.

Women of Summer: The Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers in Industry, 1921–1939: a lovely film on a group of women workers; excellent for introducing students to working-class feminism in the 1920s and 1930s; 55 minutes.


Madam C. J. Walker: Entrepreneur: a newer film about Sarah Breedlove Walker, with some great family photos from A’Leila Bundles; 30 minutes.

One Woman, One Vote: a two-hour documentary on the fight for women’s suffrage, and more; it’s by far the best film on this topic.

Screaming Queens: The Riot at Compton’s Cafeteria: very good, historically accurate film by historian Susan Stryker on the history of transgender individuals since the 1950s; focuses especially on a riot in San Francisco before Stonewall.

Step by Step: the origins of the 1960s women’s movement told through the stories of a group of Midwestern community activists; excellent, highly recommended film; it really helps students understand the new historiography on women in the 1950s; 55 minutes.

Leona’s Sister Gerri: Gerri died as the result of an illegal abortion; the film tells her story, that of her family, and of a graphic photograph used in the cause of abortion rights; 60 minutes.

With Fingers of Love: Alabama’s Gee’s Bend quilters who turned their domestic skills into a moneymaking cooperative during the Civil Rights movement; 30 minutes.

The Brandon Teena Story: covers the story told in the feature film Boys Don’t Cry; Brandon Teena paid a terrible price in 1990s Nebraska for transgressing gender boundaries; fascinating and disturbing; 90 minutes.

Ahead of Time: a biographical portrait of Ruth Gruber, a pioneering journalist and photographer with an amazing life story; 60 minutes.

Chisholm ’72: Unbought and Unbossed: very interesting portrait of Shirley Chisholm; her run for the Democratic nomination for president in 1972.

No Secret Anymore: The Life and Times of Del Martin and Phyllis Lyon: a lively and endearing portrait of two founders of the Daughters of Bilitis, the film covers their personal and political partnership over fifty years, including their fight for the right to marry; 58 minutes.

Standing on My Sisters’ Shoulders: women in the Civil Rights Movement in Mississippi.

When I Rise: the story of opera diva Barbara Smith Conrad, barred from singing a lead role at the newly integrated University of Texas because of objections from local legislators; 60 minutes.

Made in L.A.: Latina activists against modern-day sweatshops; 60 minutes.

Triangle Fire: a PBS film covering the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire of March 25, 1911; covers the background, the fire, and its aftermath; 60 minutes.

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