



46.4 / DECEMBER 2015

# THE CCWH

NEWSLETTER

CO-PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

## BEATING THE MEMBERSHIP DRUM

*By Mary Ann Villarreal*

In our August newsletter, CCWH Executive Director Sandra T. Dawson announced two pieces of exciting news: the establishment of the new Carol Gold Award and the creation of an upcoming online blog. Member Liz Everton suggested and will lead the online blog/discussion board. While it will provide CCWH members a space to share information and exchange ideas, it will hopefully provide an opportunity to move our membership meeting conversation immediately online for those who cannot make it to the AHA meeting. Both initiatives are in the process of development, which goes to show that, though part of a volunteer board, our committee leaders move quickly to make things happen! The decision to move forward on these initiatives emerged from a mini-retreat that addressed membership and fundraising. In attendance were myself and Rachel Fuchs, co-presidents; Sandra Dawson,

ED; and Susan Wladaver-Morgan, Nupur Chaudhari, and Peggy Rennert, all long-time members of the organization. I want to add that I am grateful for their commitment to the organization and ensuring that we stay focused on our mission as we head towards our 50th anniversary in 2019.

As fewer institutions allow the use of professional development funds for membership, we have to recognize that these out-of-pocket expenses are made against other professional organization memberships. We have relied on membership growth from those interested in applying for our awards, or by inviting our colleagues and friends in the profession to become members of the CCWH. Even though the CCWH has maintained a low annual membership rate, we had to ask ourselves what is the value of our membership? The question on the table that day was how well does the CCWH

3

Notes from the Exec. Director  
By Sandra Trudgen Dawson

4

Co-President Candidate  
Statement  
By Barbara Molony

5

Affiliate/Member News

6

IFRWH  
By Eileen Boris

7

Independent Scholars,  
Feminist Research &  
Diminishing Support  
By Kathleen Sheldon

8

Woman Suffrage  
Crowdsourcing  
By Thomas Dublin

10

"I Get by with a Little Help from  
My Friends"  
By Erin McCullugh

11

By-Laws for the Carol Gold  
Article Award

12

Book Reviews

serve its members? How relevant is our mission and how effective is the organization in meeting that mission? While we are an advocacy group for social justice at heart, we are an organization whose aim it is to “educate men and women on the status of women in the historical profession and to promote research and interpretation in areas of women’s history.”<sup>1</sup>

Now that we have more women in the profession, more women with PhDs, more women on panels, what can we do to better serve our membership? We quickly pointed to the rich and long-standing awards available to independent scholars, junior scholars, and graduate students, but what about women faculty at the associate level “stuck” or leaking in the pipeline to full?<sup>2</sup> In the March/February 2015 issue of *Change Magazine*, Pamela L. Eddy and Kelly Ward wrote, “Generally, the academic pipeline begins to leak at the associate-professor level: The number of women associate professors dips to an average of 42 percent, and by the time they become full professors, women comprise only 29 percent of those at the top of the faculty pipeline.”<sup>3</sup> Ten years prior, in the 2005 *AHA Committee on the State of Women Report*, Elizabeth Lunbeck reported, “The issue of getting stuck at the associate level came up repeatedly in survey responses, and is of particular concern to women holding PhD’s

from the early to mid-1980s.”<sup>4</sup> The issue of “getting stuck” appears to be a pattern holding true for male academics as well, but if we have seen more women with PhDs over the same time period, it stands to reason that the pile up in the pipeline is higher for women.

Some might say that we are behind the times in finally providing a financial resource for those at the associate level who do not receive the same amount of support as their junior colleagues. Undoubtedly true. But as an organization dependent on membership dues and generous donors for the creation and sustainability of these awards, our senior level ranks are a shrinking number and we know that financial decisions often put the CCWH at the bottom of the list for newly tenured and long-time associate faculty. If ten years later we are seeing a continued trend in the leaky pipeline, then our mission to promote the research in the area of women’s history must remain a top priority.

For over 45 years the leaders and members of the CCWH have worked alongside its affiliate networks to push through the bottleneck of attitudes and stoppages that have kept women historians underrepresented in the pipeline. While a new award supporting associate women faculty with their second project may not stop the leaking, it sends a message that we are far from irrelevant as an organization. Where we must become more relevant is in our ability to cultivate our philanthropic base and make smart investments so that in another ten or fifteen years when we have to face another leak in the pipeline, we have the resources to support women as “they step around the drain.”

4. See [www.historians.org/Documents/About%20AHA%20and%20Membership/CWH-Report\\_5.20.05.pdf](http://www.historians.org/Documents/About%20AHA%20and%20Membership/CWH-Report_5.20.05.pdf).

1. See [www.theccwh.org/about-the-ccwh/history](http://www.theccwh.org/about-the-ccwh/history).

2. For more on my thoughts about the pipeline for women in leadership, see the May 2015 newsletter of the CCWH.

3. See [www.changemag.org/Archives/Back%20Issues/2015/March-April%202015/lean\\_full.html](http://www.changemag.org/Archives/Back%20Issues/2015/March-April%202015/lean_full.html).

## BOARD MEMBERS

MARY ANN VILLARREAL  
*Co-President*  
[villarreal@exchange](mailto:villarreal@exchange).

RACHEL G. FUCHS  
*Co-President*  
[fuchs@asu.edu](mailto:fuchs@asu.edu)

SANDRA TRUDGEN  
DAWSON  
*Executive Director*  
[ecdir@theccwh.org](mailto:ecdir@theccwh.org)

KATHLEEN BANKS  
NUTTER  
*Treasurer*  
[knutter@smith.edu](mailto:knutter@smith.edu)

SUNU KODUMTHARA  
*Outreach Coordinator*  
[outreach@theccwh.org](mailto:outreach@theccwh.org)

ANDREA MILNE  
*Graduate Representative*  
[andrea.milne@gmail.com](mailto:andrea.milne@gmail.com)

ERIN MCCULLUGH  
*Graduate Representative*  
[emccullugh@uchicago.edu](mailto:emccullugh@uchicago.edu)

AMY T. LONG  
*Newsletter Editor*  
[newsletter@theccwh.org](mailto:newsletter@theccwh.org)

MARSHANDA SMITH  
*Website Coordinator*  
[web@theccwh.org](mailto:web@theccwh.org)

WHITNEY LEESON  
*Book/Media Reviews*  
[wleeson@roanoke.edu](mailto:wleeson@roanoke.edu)

NUPUR CHAUDHURI  
*Fundraising Chair/  
CCWH Historian*  
[nupurc@earthlink.net](mailto:nupurc@earthlink.net)

SARAH CASE  
*Public History Coordinator*  
[scase@history.ucsb.edu](mailto:scase@history.ucsb.edu)

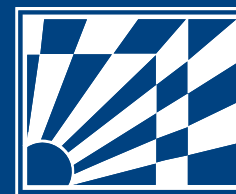
COURTNEY J. CAMPBELL  
*Membership Coordinator*  
[membership@theccwh.org](mailto:membership@theccwh.org)

STEPHANIE MOORE  
*Prelinger Chair*  
[prelinger@theccwh.org](mailto:prelinger@theccwh.org)

LORI FLORES  
*Nupur Chaudhuri First Article  
Award Chair*  
[lori.flores@stonybrook.edu](mailto:lori.flores@stonybrook.edu)

KARIN HUEBNER  
*CCWH/Berks Award Chair*  
[khuebner@usc.edu](mailto:khuebner@usc.edu)

JENNIFER THIGPEN  
*Ida B. Wells Award Chair*  
[wellsaward@theccwh.org](mailto:wellsaward@theccwh.org)



# NOTES FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

*By Sandra Trudgen Dawson*

Greetings!

As we enter the final days of 2015, I want to tell you how much I have enjoyed and benefitted from being part of the vibrant CCWH community this year! We have an exciting program for the AHA in Atlanta in January. Our first sponsored panel, “Fashion, Food, and Flowers: Women’s Use of Trends as a Means of Establishing Public Life in the 19th- and 20th-Century United States,” is on Thursday 7 January, 1-3pm followed by our annual business meeting from 3.30-5.30pm. Friday begins with a co-sponsored panel, “Reproducing Gossip: Gender, Rumor, and Fertility Control,” at 8.30-10.30. This is followed by the hugely popular and useful co-sponsored session, “Job Workshop for Historian,” 10.30-12.30pm. In the afternoon we have our sponsored roundtable, “Contingent Faculty and the Historical Profession,” will take place on Friday 8 January, 2.30-4.30pm followed at 6.30-8pm by a reception co-sponsored this year by the Committee on LGBT History and the Berkshire Conference of Women Historians. This is a great time to meet other member, put panel proposals together and to enjoy the company.

On Saturday we honor CCWH prize winners at the annual awards luncheon, 12.15-1.45pm and listen to a keynote by Erika Rappaport from the University of California at Santa Barbara titled, “Tea Shops, Exhibitions, and Other Fancy Fairs: Gendered Spaces and

the Making of Imperial Culture.” Erika is a well- respected scholar in the field of British women’s history and consumption studies and we are honored that she will be with us in Atlanta. After the luncheon we will celebrate the life and work of Leila Rupp, former CCWH Co-president, in a roundtable, “Transforming Women’s History: Leila Rupp—Scholar, Editor, and Mentor,” 2:30 PM-4:30 pm.

I hope you will join us there. Please be sure to buy your awards luncheon ticket before the seats are all taken.

At the AHA, Rachel Fuchs, co-president since 2013 will step down. Rachel has been a wonderful role model and mentor to me personally over the past three years and I will miss her wisdom, patience and editing expertise! We will miss you, Rachel.

I have the honor of introducing you to Barbara Maloney as the nominee for co-president, 2016-2019. I have known Barbara for a number of years and enjoy her energy and insight. Please send an e-mail vote for Barbara or another candidate you may wish to nominate. All votes must be received by 31 December 2016. Send votes to [execdir@theccwh.org](mailto:execdir@theccwh.org)

Finally, please renew your membership for 2016! Go to [www.theccwh.org](http://www.theccwh.org) to renew electronically or download the membership form to pay by check.

# CO-PRESIDENT CANDIDATE STATEMENT

By Barbara Molony

I am honored to accept the nomination to become co-president of the Coordinating Council for Women in History. Since its inception in 1969 as the Coordinating Committee on Women in the Historical Profession (CCWHP) and its merger in 1995 with the Conference Group on Women's History, the CCWH has stood at the forefront of advocacy for women in the historical profession. The need for the CCWH was real. Just 11 percent of History PhDs were earned by women the year the CCWH was founded, and many women encountered patronizing contempt from senior members of the profession for their scholarly interest in gender. In their 2010 report in *Perspectives*, then co-president Barbara Ramusack and past co-president Nupur Chaudhuri noted that the CCWHP's goals were "to recruit women in to the historical profession, to alleviate discrimination against women students and faculty, to secure greater inclusion of women in annual meetings and the committees of the AHA, and to encourage the research in teaching of women's history."

Much progress has been made to achieve these goals in the past 46 years. The CCWH pushed both the AHA and OAH to establish committees on the status of women. The numbers of history PhDs earned by women is now about 40 percent of the total awarded, although this lags far behind the percentages for the humanities as a whole (over 50 percent) and the social sciences (close to 60 percent), the two disciplinary areas into which History falls. Women historians and gender topics are now well represented on sessions at the annual meetings of the AHA and other major associations of historians. The CCWH is affiliated with almost two dozen organizations, and as a member of the several of them, I hope to enhance the ties we already have. The CCWH has a particularly prominent place at the annual AHA meeting with its awards luncheon and with the reception co-sponsored by the Committee on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender History. Women have been well-represented in the last two decades among the top officials in the AHA, OAH, AHA-Pacific Coast Branch, Western History Association, and dozens of other societies affiliated with the AHA. The venerable Berkshire Conference of Women Historians has expanded exponentially in recent decades, and the next "Big Berks" conference in 2017 is reconstructed, more inclusively, as the Berkshire Conference on the History of Women, Genders, and Sexualities. To encourage women scholars

young and old to pursue work on gender, the CCWH has long awarded prizes for books, articles, and graduate study as well as the prestigious Prelinger Award for a scholar whose career has not followed a traditional trajectory. In 2016, we are inaugurating a new article prize, the Carol Gold Award, for the best article by an associate professor. These are very positive types of growth in the field, and the CCWH has played a large role in encouraging them.

But we still face challenges. The CCWH should work with the AHA to continue the study of persistent gendered income inequality in the profession and propose ways to end it. The status of contingent faculty, both women and men, appears to continue on a downward path; this, too, deserves our attention. These are issues of gender equity that have real human faces. Related to these problems is a systemic disciplinary problem that is by no means limited to North America—I heard much discussion of this from colleagues from Europe, Asia, and Australia at the meeting of the International Federation for Research in Women's History in Jinan, PRC, at the end of August. That is, as universities are radically downsizing the teaching of humanities and social sciences in order to make improvements in the STEM areas, history positions are not being reauthorized when senior faculty members retire. Because many history departments around the world hired their first historians of women and gender in the 1970s and 1980s, the retirements of these scholars will leave big gaps in departments unable to hire replacements. We are not yet at a place in the development of the field of women's and gender history where we can confidently assume that "mainstream" courses will necessarily embrace a gender perspective. As co-president, I hope to work with colleagues interested in addressing the problem of the decline of the humanities in general and of gender history in particular.

I am a historian of modern Japan with a focus on transnational feminism. I have served as president of the AHA-Pacific Coast Branch, as a member of the Research Division of the AHA, as program chair for the Western Association of Women Historians and as program co-chair for the Berks, as a member of the Nominating Committee of WAWH and the Berks, and as a member and chair of prize committees for books (AHA, Fairbank Prize) and articles (Berkshire Conference

and WAWH). At Santa Clara University, I have served as director of Women's and Gender Studies, chair of the History Department, and president of the Faculty Senate. In those positions, I have always taken it as most important to support and advance younger

scholars, and I look forward to serving the profession as co-president of the CCWH.

## MEMBER/AFFILIATE NEWS

- Eileen Boris, former CCWH co-President and longtime member of the CCWH, has been elected president of the International Federation for Research in Women's History (IFRWH). Eileen is Hull Professor of Feminist Studies at the University of California, Santa Barbara, and is the first from the U.S. to hold the post. Eileen will serve a five-year term for the IFRWH, a transnational network of national women's history organizations. One of duties that fall to the president of IFRWH is to organize the international conference. Eileen hopes to host the 2018 conference at Santa Barbara in August 2018. This presidency honors Eileen, a staunch feminist, activist, scholar and mentor to many of her graduate students and peers. Please join with me in congratulating Eileen on her election and pledging our support for the 2018 conference! Read more at <http://www.news.ucsb.edu/2015/015885/women-history>.
- CCWH co-president Mary Ann Villareal's book *Listening to Rosita: The Business of Tejana Music and Culture, 1930-1955* was released on October 20th by the University of Oklahoma Press as part of its Race and Culture in the American West Series.
- The College of Human Ecology at Cornell University is accepting applications for the 2016 Dean's Fellowship in the

History of Home Economics. We invite faculty members, research scholars, and advanced graduate students (must be eligible to work in the United States) with demonstrated background and experience in historical studies to apply for this post-graduate opportunity. The fellowship recipient will receive an award of \$6,500 for a summer or sabbatical residency of approximately six weeks to use the unique resources available from the College and the Cornell University Library system in pursuit of scholarly research in the history of Home Economics and its impact on American society. At the conclusion of the residency the fellowship recipient will provide a final report to the dean, including a bibliography of research pursued, and preservation recommendations for pertinent library and archival holdings. In addition, the recipient will be invited to give a public presentation on their research at a later date. Research projects should be intended for publication. Relevant historical subject areas may include, but are not limited to: history of food, nutrition, housing, consumer economics, the family, child development, design, clothing and textiles, and history of women in higher education among other key topics in American social history. The deadline for receipt of all application materials is March 4, 2016. For additional information, see <http://www.human.cornell.edu/fellowship>.

# IFRWH

By Eileen Boris, Department of Feminist Studies, University of California, Santa Barbara

Among its many activities, the CCWH is the U.S. affiliate of the International Federation for Research in Women's History/ Federation Internationale Pour la Recherche en Histoire des Femmes (IFRWH), an affiliate of the venerable International Congress of Historical Sciences, of which the AHA is the U.S. representative. CCWH members were among the founders of the IFRWH in 1987 and CCWH was there through Phyllis Stock-Morton, then President of the Conference Group, at the founding meeting in 1989 at Bellagio. As Karen Offen recalls, back in 1975 at the 14th meeting of the ICCHS in San Francisco, hardly any women were presenting papers and women's history was absent from the program. Offen, Natalie Zemon Davis, and others attending a hastily organized women's luncheon (to hear Zemon Davis) organized a petition to the Secretary General of the organization about the missing of women and "Third World" historians at the gathering. These women decided that the AHA and other national committees had to propose more women presenters and that there should be an affiliated women's organization. At the 1985 Congress in Stuttgart, Ruth Roach Pierson from Canada, Ida Blom (University of Bergen, Norway), Mary Beth Norton (Cornell University), and Sandi Cooper (CUNY; earlier president of the CCWHP) pushed forward the proposal for an international organization. They had to form an international organization with national committees to fit into the ICCHS structure and so they did. A decade later, Women's History became one of the major themes at the ICCHS, organized by Claire Moses (University of Maryland, another former CCWH President), which was when I attended my first congress (and gave a paper).

Over the years a number of women from the U.S. have served as officers, including Karen Offen as Secretary and Treasurer

from 1990-1995; Nancy Hewitt as Vice-President from 1995-2000; myself as newsletter editor from 2000-2005; Pamela Scully as membership secretary and treasurer from 2010-2015; and as executive board members over the years: Nupur Chaudhuri, Mirinalini Sinha, Carolyn Eichner, and Edith Miguda. At the 2015 meeting in Jinan, China, held in conjunction with the ICCHS, I became the President of the IFRWH.

At Jinan, IFRWH co-sponsored sessions on the main program, including "Women's History at the Cutting Edge," "Commodifying Home Labors," and a session on girlhood. Its own conference resolved around the theme of women and modernity, with some sixty papers. I heard sessions on women's movements under state socialism, women's movements and human rights, the "New Women" in transnational perspective, and everyday acts of resistance. I chaired a lively session on working-class women and social welfare in which we ended up comparing across nation states programs and politics around wage-earning motherhood during the early post-WWII era.

IFRWH functions as an information network to encourage research in women's and gender history. It has a twice a year newsletter with reports from country committees (affiliates) and other news, as well as a webpage <http://www.ifrwh.com/> (in the process of overhaul). It holds its own conference two or three years after the ICCHS, which meets every five years, and an affiliate conference in conjunction with ICCHS. Recently, it has initiated a book prize, the Ida Bloom-Karen Offen Prize in Transnational Women's and Gender History, which will be given for the first time at the 2020 meeting at Poznan, Poland. The next stand-alone conference will be in August 2018 at the University of California, Santa Barbara. Watch this space for details, including the call for papers.

# INDEPENDENT SCHOLARS, FEMINIST RESEARCH, AND DIMINISHING SUPPORT

By Kathleen Sheldon<sup>1</sup> (with Sandra Trudgen Dawson<sup>2</sup>)

*Kathleen Sheldon is a long-time CCWH member and former CCWH Prelinger Award winner.<sup>3</sup> Her story illustrates the many obstacles facing independent scholars and part-time contingent faculty who struggle without institutional support for research and scholarship. This is her story.*

Decisions made in the upper echelons of university bureaucracies impact the lives of independent scholars. In 1988, I completed my PhD in History at the University of California, Los Angeles and gained important support from the UCLA Center for the Study of Women (CSW). I remained in the Los Angeles area for personal reasons, and although employed as a part-time adjunct, I was essentially an independent scholar. I was able to pursue a career as a scholar because of a research affiliate program at the CSW that focused on independent scholars and their research on women and gender.<sup>4</sup>

The program, initially managed by CSW staff, quickly grew to thirty to forty scholars each year. A few, like me, renewed our affiliation year after year to pursue our scholarly projects. There was no salary, stipend, or office space, but affiliates enjoyed important perks, including faculty-level library privileges, access to interlibrary loans and online journals. We could cite our affiliation when presenting at conferences and on business cards. Adjuncts, without institutional support, were accepted as CSW affiliates; considered part of the CSW and university community; and received support at regular meetings as we shared research and benefited from feedback from feminist colleagues. Considered the "jewel in the crown" of the CSW by one outside review report, we affiliates felt respected and supported as we continued to do research and publish.<sup>5</sup>

After September 11, 2001, the university wanted more oversight of independent affiliations, and we were brought under the Visiting Scholars (VS) program, located in the Grad Division; that change required an additional set of papers to fill out each year but no new restrictions. In 2014, the VS section was shifted to Academic Personnel. At the same time, guidelines for visiting scholar appointments were changed by officials in the UC Office of the President. VS no longer had faculty library privileges, or any library privileges. VS could only be appointed for a year, with

an opportunity for a second year renewal; a third year was subject to higher-level oversight. Those teaching part time could not be visiting scholars.<sup>6</sup>

These changes cut into the heart of what CSW had offered, and in May 2015 we research affiliates learned that the program would no longer continue. Existing scholars, all of whom were in the middle of research and publication projects, could apply for a new affiliation that essentially offered nothing except the requirement that the CSW be acknowledged in any publications. There would be only ten positions, meaning that rather than being appointed based on our work, we would have to compete with other feminist scholars. Our affiliation would no longer be renewable for unlimited years. Library access was available through purchasing alumni or UCLA Friends of the Library membership, neither of which gave access to interlibrary loans or to the freedom to take out dozens of books and renew them indefinitely. The alumni limit is five books at a time for a month, renewable once.

Similar new restrictions are being introduced at other universities. Stanford, for instance, has reduced its support for scholars at the Center for Research on Women and Gender (now the Clayman Institute for Gender Research). But the recent obituary for Susan Groag Bell, one of the founders of the re-energized field of women's history in the 1960s and 1970s, emphasized how she and women's history more generally benefited from her work with Karen Offen, Marilyn Yalom, and other independent scholars affiliated with that Institute.<sup>7</sup> Others have told of university requirements that a department make as much as \$20,000 available if they wish to host a visiting scholar. This funding is certainly more difficult for some departments than others, and especially for interdisciplinary programs such as CSW.

The triumph of business leaders over intellectual pursuit in our universities is exemplified in these changes. The overhead for a handful of feminist scholars to have access to the library at a public university is miniscule; the cost of continuing the support along previous lines was so tiny it barely would be noticed. Yet the impact on individual scholars of the loss of that support for library privileges is devastating. I have had extended conversations with

my colleagues, as we consider our options for gaining access to library materials, and regret the feeling of abandonment that has accompanied these changes. At least one scholar has decided that she can no longer continue any of her research and other scholarly work without that support. This move pushed us from an already marginal position off the edge into academic oblivion. CSW personnel would have been pleased to continue the program, but somewhere in the upper reaches of the UC system the accountants have had their way. Their decisions have had a negative impact on independent scholars, feminist studies, history research, and the academy.

1. Kathleen Sheldon is a longtime CCWH member and an independent scholar of women and gender history in the Los Angeles area.
2. Sandra Trudgen Dawson is Executive Director of the CCWH, an instructor at Northern Illinois University and a Researcher for SEIU, Local 73.

3. Sheldon was awarded the CCWH Prelinger Award in 1999.
4. I also received support from the Coordinating Council of Women in History's Prelinger Prize, which honors and funds independent scholars working on women, and which allowed me to complete work on *Pounders of Beans: Women, Work, and Politics in Mozambique* (Heinemann, 2002).
5. I would like to thank my colleagues who were affiliated scholars with me at CSW over the years, and especially Miriam Dexter, Rhonda Hammer, Myrna Hant, Elline Lipkin, Becky Nicolaidis, Penny Richards, Donna Schuele, and Alice Wexler, as well as Karen Offen at Stanford, for discussions about our changing situation and feedback on this essay. There is no space here to list all of the successful publications produced by CSW affiliated scholars, but a search on any of the names listed here will provide a glimpse of our contributions to feminist scholarship.
6. Full regulations available at <https://www.apo.ucla.edu/policies/the-call/appendices-1/appendix-39>.
7. Barbara Gelpi, "Remembering Susan Groag Bell," *Gender News*, 12 August 2015, <http://gender.stanford.edu/news/2015/remembering-susan-groag-bell>, accessed 27 August 2015.

# WOMAN SUFFRAGE CROWDSOURCING

on the *Women and Social Movements* Website

By Thomas Dublin

In June 2014, independent historian J.D. Zahniser emailed Kathryn Sklar, my co-editor at *Women and Social Movements in the United States*, inquiring about a possible project for our online journal and database. She had recently completed a biography of Alice Paul's suffrage years<sup>1</sup> and was thinking about a new project. Mentioning *The Woman Suffrage Movement: A Reference Guide* (Routledge, 1999), a comprehensive reference work by Elizabeth Crawford on the British woman suffrage movement, she added that this sort of work "is better done as an online project these days." Aware of the publishing project we had undertaken on the writings of Black woman suffragists, she noted, "it occurred to me that the WSM database might be

an ideal place for a Crawford-style reference on the American suffrage movement."

From this unexpected email has evolved our website's first experiment in crowdsourcing. Zahniser proposed to draw on her extensive work on the suffrage activism of the National Woman's Party and Kathryn Sklar and I jumped at the opportunity. We set up a phone date to talk about possibilities and made a proposal for an online **Biographical Dictionary of Woman Suffrage Activists** that would combine the Black woman suffragists we had identified in our ongoing work, Zahniser's NWP activists, and other suffragists in the Women and Social Movements database. There were two key innovations as the

proposal was taking shape: we urged Zahniser to consider a document project, but instead of assembling 20-30 primary source documents, we thought a database of these woman suffragists would be the central document. Second, we thought a key to growing a substantial reference work would require reaching out to a much broader group of possible contributors. We wrote, "We want to include with your publication a call to users of *WASM in the US* to submit, for addition to the biographical dictionary, similar sketches about other suffragists not yet listed. We would thereby build on your work with crowd sourcing." Both of these ideas represented new directions for our database.

All of us were energized by our first exchanges and our phone conversation. The project took shape over that summer and early fall, by which time we had the outlines of the document project that J.D. Zahniser had agreed to prepare. She would create an excel spreadsheet with the names of roughly 200 women suffrage supporters who had either picketed with the NWP in Washington, D.C. in 1917 or played important roles as supporters or activists in the NWP. We agreed upon a variety of variables to record for each activist and to indicate whether or not there was already a biographical sketch for the woman in *Notable American Women*, the standard reference volume that already resided online in our database. In addition, Zahniser would prepare six new biographical sketches,

which would serve as models. We would publish this document project including a call for volunteers to write biographical sketches on the remaining NWP supporters for whom there were not sketches. Our plan was to publish this original project in March 2015 and then in March 2017, roughly the centennial of the original White House picketing, we would publish all the biographical sketches that this crowdsourcing effort would produce.

Our thinking about crowdsourcing envisioned that this project might be the work of more than the individuals who would respond to such a call. WASM's roots back in 1997 were in an undergraduate research seminar that Kathryn Sklar taught at SUNY Binghamton and the document projects that we published in the website's first five years were products of student efforts in that class and its successors. We also knew that many colleagues across the United States used WASM document projects in their undergraduate teaching. And

so we constructed our call to encourage History faculty in colleges and universities to adopt our project as a formal assignment in classes they taught or in independent studies with undergraduates. At the same time we encouraged graduate students in U.S. women's history to think about writing one or two sketches the way they might contribute an encyclopedia article in an area of their expertise. Finally, we contacted Molly Macgregor of the National Women's History Project and Jennifer Krafchik at the Sewall-Belmont House, formerly the headquarters of the NWP, and encouraged them to send our call out to their email lists, with a view of reaching yet another audience of potential authors of biographical sketches. We published the original document project with its Excel spreadsheet and sample biographical sketches in March 2015 which included our first call for volunteers to write about the 190 activists in Zahniser's suffragist spreadsheet who lacked biographical sketches. I followed this first call with personal email to about 60 historians of women who I thought would be interested in the project and might be teaching undergraduate classes in which they would make the writing of biographical sketches a formal assignment. At the same time, we posted more general calls for volunteers with H-Women, and the newsletters of the National Women's History Project and the Sewall-Belmont House.

The response to the calls was astounding. Within two

weeks we had assigned some 110 activists to faculty for their classes or to individuals who wanted to participate in the project. The spreadsheet gave residence information on the activists and I realized that it would be helpful to students if we assigned activists with some consideration of geography. So I began early on in the process to ask volunteer faculty if they would serve as state coordinators. For instance, I asked a Connecticut professor to serve as coordinator for her state, drawing her largely Connecticut students into the work, but also reaching out to other Connecticut professors she knew who might be interested. By mid-July, six weeks after our first broad call for volunteers, I had assigned all 190 activists and had a waiting list of ten volunteers whom we couldn't immediately accommodate. I wrote to Jill Zahniser and asked her if she had additional NWP supporters whom we might add to the database to take better advantage of all the interest in the project. She replied that our initial listings had

been based primarily on arrest records and that there had been picketers in the early days before arrests were made and others who picketed much later and were also not arrested. Zahniser prepared an excel spreadsheet with another 100 activists who had joined NWP picketing in Washington, DC, but also in New York and Boston. I began contacting volunteers on our waiting list and additional emails came in with late volunteers and by the end of August I had once again assigned all activists for biographical sketches. In this process some of our correspondents knew about activists from this period who were not on our original spreadsheets and we found ourselves adding individuals to our list. At this point we had about 300 activists out on assignment and perhaps 60 volunteers (and their students in many cases) slated to work on the biographical sketches.

At this point in the work I realized that we had overlooked an important group of suffrage supporters—African American women. It had been an announcement of our work on Black women suffragists that had triggered Jill Zahniser to write to us in the first place and I realized we might launch a crowdsourcing effort to work with this group of activists. Black suffragists accounted for only three of the 300 NWP supporters we were tracking thus far, no doubt because Alice Paul and her supporters were all too accommodating with white southern supporters who were important financial backers of the NWP. Paul made it clear she did not intend to upset Southern electoral practices in her effort to secure woman suffrage—that gender was her focus, and that questions of race were best left to others to decide. African Americans would not generally have joined in NWP protests, given Paul's racial stance. But in the course of our gathering of the writings of Black woman suffragists, we had identified more

than 100 activists. About two-thirds of them had biographical sketches in leading reference works already, leaving about 30-40 who still needed biographical sketches. We sent out calls once again for this part of our project through H-Women and the Association of Black Women Historians and within two weeks we had another 16 volunteers and all 30 activists had been assigned. In the four months since we first sent out our calls, we have lined up more than 80 volunteers in all who have agreed to help us with biographical sketches for more than 330 suffrage supporters. We have seven biographical sketches in hand at this point and many faculty working with their classes in the next three semesters, with additional graduate students and independent historians signed on for the project. Given how the project has grown, we now anticipate we will post the biographical sketches and an updated Excel spreadsheet over two issues of *Women and Social Movements in the United States* in March and September 2017. And given our experience in these first months of work, I can imagine that our body of activists may well grow still further in the months ahead and that the project will begin to fulfill our first ambitious idea of creating an online **Biographical Dictionary of Woman Suffrage Activists**.

We expect that as volunteer faculty complete teaching their courses, they will return to us names of suffrage picketers and Black suffrage supporters for whom their students have not written biographical sketches. If you would be interested in writing a biographical sketch for one of these unassigned activists, please write to [tdublin@binghamton.edu](mailto:tdublin@binghamton.edu) to be added to our backup volunteer list. We will almost certainly be able to draw on your interest and talents as the project moves forward.

1. J.D. Zahniser and Amelia R. Fry, *Alice Paul: Claiming Power* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2014).

#### GRAD STUDENT COLUMN

## “I GET BY WITH A LITTLE HELP FROM MY FRIENDS”

By Erin McCullugh

With the start of a new year comes the arrival of a new cohort of graduate students and solicitations to older cohorts to speak at panels discussing the trials and tribulations of the program. The most popular question is “What is the most important thing you wish you knew your first year that you know now?” Without

hesitation, I can answer: “The importance of self-care.”

Graduate school has always been hard. It's designed

that way. The sleepless nights spent grading papers or doing coursework and days spent teaching, preparing for interviews and presentations are expected. To do lists grow to comical lengths and often get lost under piles of paper and books. Yet in the long list of a graduate student's priorities, self-care rarely makes the top ten. Self-care is among the most important things a graduate student can do for him/herself as it will not only help you maintain your sanity and well-being but it will also, in many ways, make getting through graduate school easier. So why don't more graduate students prioritize themselves and their well-being?

Part of the problem, I suspect, is the inability to let go of perfectionist tendencies and to give ourselves permission to not work. Two weeks ago I sat for my qualifying exams. It was a long and trying experience in which I frequently swore I was not cut out for graduate school and that I should just throw in the towel -- I always felt that I was running behind, not working hard enough, or not working fast enough. However, I kept telling myself that I'd be happy as soon as I passed my exams, as if a magic wand would pass over and make things better. Two weeks later I am still stewing over things I could have done better. I wish someone had sat me down early in the process and explained that it is okay to take a mental health day and not work. Sometimes, that is actually the key to unlocking productivity.

In thinking about this column, I spoke with a colleague of mine who has battled depression since her undergraduate years. She admitted that despite seeking therapy and being diagnosed with depression, she feels that it “isn't serious enough” to be a legitimate reason for lower productivity levels. She has only recently shared her struggle with her advisor for fear that she would be viewed as weak or making excuses for papers not written and deadlines unmet. Thus begins a vicious cycle of frustration and self-blame. It is striking how many of my peers suffer from similar feelings.

A recently released survey by UC-Berkeley's student assembly found that nearly half of its PhD students were depressed.<sup>1</sup> The report cited a variety of reasons ranging from career prospects to financial confidence, social support, and feeling valued and included in their respective departments. I am not sure what role

our institution should or can play in helping graduate students to effectively deal with the stress and anxiety that inevitably plagues all of us at some point. However, the Berkeley report suggests that advisors play a large role in many of the aforementioned factors; while at the end of the day, we need to take responsibility for our own mental well-being and learn to carve out time for ourselves—even if we have to schedule time in our day planners for thirty minutes of meditation, a gym session, Netflix, or reading a trashy novel—the single most important thing faculty can do is to not judge us if or when we need help.

An important component of self-care is to actively cultivate a support group. Graduate school can be very isolating and while this may seem like an easy or obvious objective, for many students it can be hard to put themselves out there socially. Moreover, many of us suffer from imposter syndrome and desperately avoid evidencing vulnerability at all costs. Having even one or two people to whom you can confide often makes the difference between hanging in there and dropping out. It is particularly helpful to cultivate a support group comprised of other graduate students at varying stages of the process—they understand the stress you are going through without being in the middle of the very same stressors and can offer crucial perspective. A more tech-savvy colleague of mine suggested that such a group is easily accomplished in this age of technology and social media.

There is no shortage of comics or blogs that riff on the stereotype of the anxious, overwhelmed graduate student complaining about grading piling up or their next meeting with their advisor. My personal favorite is a notecard available on Etsy that reads “Congratulations on not crying in front of your advisor.” Graduate students consume and circulate these images because we can relate. I don't know what the solution is but I do know that self-care needs to be more than just a trendy buzzword. As a community, acknowledging this would be a great first step.

1. The Graduate Assembly, University of California, Berkeley. (2014). “Berkeley Graduate Student Happiness and Well-Being Report.” Accessed online at [http://ga.berkeley.edu/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/wellbeingreport\\_2014.pdf](http://ga.berkeley.edu/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/wellbeingreport_2014.pdf)

## BY-LAWS FOR THE CAROL GOLD ARTICLE AWARD

1. The Carol Gold Award is an annual prize that recognizes the best article published in the field of history by a CCWH member who is at the rank of associate professor at the time of application
2. Applicants to

the Gold Award must be associate professors and current members of the CCWH when they submit their article for consideration for the prize. All current members of the CCWH are eligible to apply for the award unless they are current CCWH board members.

3. The article must be published in a refereed journal in the year preceding the prize year. An article may only be submitted

once. All fields of history will be considered, and articles must be submitted with full scholarly apparatus.

a. Applicants for the Gold Award must submit the following to the online e-mail set up for this purpose, Goldaward@theccwh.org:

b. One copy of the entry

c. A statement that the applicant is a current member of the CCWH

d. Current members are those individuals whose dues have been received by the treasurer prior to the application for the prize

4. The prize committee members:

a. Be appointed by the Co-presidents with the consent of the Board (Executive Director in consultation with the co-Presidents) for a three-year term

b. In the case of an incomplete term of service, an appointment will be made to complete the term of service

c. The prize committee will have three members

5. The Prize Committee Chair shall:

a. Be appointed by the Co-presidents with the consent of the Board for a three-year term (Executive Director in consultation with the co-presidents)

b. Be responsible in overseeing the work of the committee, including receipt and distribution of applications to committee members, timely determination of prize recipient(s), and notification of the decision to those applicants selected and not selected as well as the Executive Director

c. Present or appoint someone to present the prize at the annual

award luncheon at the AHA

d. Make a summary report to the Board at the annual meeting

6. Each member of the Committee shall review and rate each application for the Carol Gold Award. From their individual ratings, Committee members shall reach a consensus on the recipient (s). In the event that there are two papers of equal merit, the award may be split.

7. The Committee Shall use the following criteria in selecting recipients:

a. Clarity of the article

b. Originality and cogency of the argument presented

c. Originality and appropriateness of the research

d. Significance of the article as a contribution to historical knowledge and interpretation

8. The prize shall be determined by the Carol Gold Article Award Committee subject to funding availability and the prize pool. In the event that no entry is judged worthy of the award, no award will be given that year.

9. The Carol Gold Article Award recipient(s) shall be announced at the annual awards luncheon at the AHA.

10. CCWH members are eligible to apply for only one CCWH award each year.

11. Should questions of eligibility come up during the evaluation and application period, the chair in consultation with the co-Presidents make a decision on the eligibility of the entry. That decision shall be final.

## BOOK REVIEWS

*The English in Love: The Intimate Story of an Emotional Revolution.* Claire Langhamer. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013. 289pp. \$29.95. ISBN 9780199594436

By Mark J. Crowley, Wuhan University, China

Claire Langhamer has produced an insightful and thought-provoking study of love and courtship in Britain that reveals both the continuities, changes, and complexities of love and human relationships during the period immediately preceding the Second World War up to the late 1960s. Deftly using the papers of the social research organization Mass Observation, Langhamer demonstrates the factors influencing British people

in their choice of life partner and how political, economic, and social events played a significant part in these decisions. Moreover, the importance of cultural expectations, while strongly felt as a spillover from the Victorian era, were slowly eroding in the twentieth century. The division of this book into three major sections, namely *Love, Courtship, and Commitment* provides three mini-case studies in themselves. In doing so, it helps to trace the attitudinal changes over the twentieth century to show how the perceptions and definitions of love and courtship changed over time.

Part 1 focuses on the nature of love, with three chapters tracing the emotional changes among Britons in the twentieth century. Langhamer persuasively argues that Britons in the early twentieth century placed practical considerations as the main priority when seeking a partner. Women were clear about the personal and physical attributes that they sought, focusing primarily on character. However, with the improvement of living standards in the decades following the Second World War, a more idealistic definition of love was being established. The growth of feminism provided a greater ability of women to earn their own money, thus eroding the perceived dominance of the male breadwinner model. "Emotional love" now became the primary consideration in their choice of partner. Moreover, with the rise of modern mass culture, particularly American movies that perpetuated the notion of romantic courtship, Britons, irrespective of social class, believed that love and personal fulfillment was now the central aspect that they should seek in marriage. These emotional and practical changes were also witnessed among men. Evidence from the 1930s suggested that many men were seeking women who would make good housewives, with their cooking and sewing ability as a major deciding force, whereas in the latter post-war period other considerations, particularly her character, intelligence, and personality became dominant features. This became the key determinant in judging suitability, with later studies suggesting that finding a partner from a similar social class and similar educational attainment would lead to a strong and meaningful relationship owing to their greater compatibility.

Part 2 focuses on courtship, and outlines the tension between the public and private nature of the emotional revolution experienced in twentieth-century Britain. Highlighting the tensions caused by the generation gap between parents and children, especially over issues concerning popular culture and religion, Langhamer shows how teenagers, especially young girls were at odds with their parents, vis-à-vis the "acceptable" social places to inhabit. Although the cinema was a gathering point for many youngsters in post-war Britain, the opportunities this provided for the beginning of romantic courtship were numerous. Many sought to take advantage of the opportunity to meet potential partners. Langhamer draws on the findings of the study by social psychologist Thelma Veness that claimed over 90 percent of girls wanted to marry as evidence of the centrality marriage had

for Britons in the late 1950s.

Part 3 examines the nature of commitment in a relationship. It shows how the traditional signifier of commitment, namely the presentation of an engagement ring by the man was seen as a major identifier of his commitment to formalizing the relationship. Moreover, more women were now seeing engagement as a "promise to marry," thus viewing the potential marriage not only as an indication of their partner's commitment to lifelong unity, but also as legally and contractually-binding contract. This would explain why some, as Langhamer shows, considered suing their partners for a cancelled engagement. Furthermore, with the development of divorce law and the erosion of religion as a determining factor influencing previous sexual restraint in pre-marital relationships, changes in legal and social attitudes further problematized the nature of intimate relationships. Was marriage now seen as a signifier of "settling down" after a series of "flings," or was marriage a malleable construct that could be broken or revised at the whim of the courts?

This book is fascinating and insightful. It is captivating from the first word to the last. Its uniqueness lies in how this is primarily a social history account of love and courtship. Its focus on the social experiences but firmly contextualizing them within the wider political and economic framework provides the reader with a distinct understanding of the people's perceptions and feelings of emotional love. It will undoubtedly be essential reading for anyone wishing to understand human relationships, marriage, and courtship in twentieth century-Britain. social history account of love and courtship. Its focus on the social experiences but firmly contextualizing them within the wider political and economic framework provides the reader with a distinct understanding of the people's perceptions and feelings of emotional love. It will undoubtedly be essential reading for anyone wishing to understand human relationships, marriage, and courtship in twentieth century-Britain.

*The Blue Tattoo: The Life of Olive Oatman.* Miffiin, Margo. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2011. 269 pp. \$17.95. ISBN 978-0-803-23517-5.

By Whitney Leeson, Roanoke College, Salem, VA

In *The Blue Tattoo*, Margot Miffiin, a journalist whose research for *Bodies of Subversion: A Secret History of Women and Tattoo* (1997) drew her attention to the Oatman

captivity narrative, retells Olive Oatman's story with an eye toward disentangling fact from fiction.

Her task is not an easy one as she must sort

out the facts of Olive’s lived experiences from the version of events provided by her ghostwriter, the Reverend Royal Byron Stratton, who penned three editions of her time in captivity, each more exaggerated than the last. Olive’s story has attracted much attention before (most recently by Brian McGinty in *The Oatman Massacre: A Tale of Desert Captivity and Survival* (2005)), but Mifflin’s close attention to Olive’s potential as ethnographic observer makes this latest retelling of her captivity a stand-out.

Margot Mifflin creatively uses a combination of sources including ethnographic records, photographs, military reports, newspaper interviews, memoirs, diary entries, and letters to chronicle the 1851 massacre of Royce Oatman and his family in southwestern Arizona; the capture of Olive and her younger sister, Mary Ann, by the Yavapais, who a year later traded both girls to the Mohave; and Olive’s eventual return to white society six years later. No doubt, life as a slave among the Yavapais was replete with hunger and hard work, but the girls endured the ritual of ridicule that met them upon arrival and soon settled into a life of hunting and gathering in the mountains east of the Colorado and north of the Gila rivers. Fearing reprisal by the US government for the Oatman family murders, the Yavapais ultimately decided that it was safer to trade the two girls to the remote Mohave tribe who had little dealings with whites. And so, Olive and Mary Ann found themselves on the move once again.

The hospitable Mohave welcomed the girls and they lived with a festival chief and his wife who treated them well. Olive learned to gather mesquite and collect wild vegetables, plant and harvest corn, swim and play dice, and speak Mohave fluently. She also witnessed the sexual permissiveness, serial monogamy, and third gender lifestyle characteristic of Mohave culture—“the most shameful indecencies” (72) in Olive’s words albeit penned by Stratton. The Mohaves accepted her into their culture as evidenced by her many names: Aliutman (a Mohave rendering of Olive Oatman), Olivino, Oach (her clan name), and Spantsa (a playful nickname meaning “rotten vagina” or “sore vagina”) (73–4). Olive also willingly received her trademark blue chin tattoo because without it she would be unable to enter the Mohave afterlife or be recognized by her dead kinsmen. Olive belonged. “I saw but little reason to expect anything else than the spending of my years among them,” she later wrote, “and I had no anxiety that there should be many . . .” (99).

In early 1856, Lorenzo Oatman, a brother who had miraculously survived the Yavapais attack, learned that one of his sisters was living with the Mohave Indians as “a wife made so by force of the chief of this tribe” (103). He began a letter-writing campaign petitioning governing officials to aid him in rescuing his sister. Fort Yuma’s commander, Colonel Martin Burke, came to Lorenzo’s aid and arranged for Olive’s release despite the reticence of Olive herself and the multitude of tears shed by Olive’s Mohave mother. A trusted Mohave friend named Musk Melon saw the nineteen-year-old Olive safely to Fort Yuma. Once there, she washed the black mesquite dye from her hair, removed her face paint, put on the calico dress sent to replace her bark skirt, and reentered a world now foreign to her. She soon reunited with her long-lost brother and prepared to journey with

him to El Monte, but before she left Fort Yuma, Olive bid farewell to Musk Melon, promising him that she would “tell all about the Mohave and how I lived with them” (119).

Mifflin spends the remainder of the book (chapters 11–14 and epilogue) tracing the myriad ways in which Olive changed her own story after she became a media darling of several San Francisco newspapers. Her story soon became dominated by the voice of the Methodist minister Stratton who, at Lorenzo’s request, agreed to write a first-person narration of the pair’s experiences with an emphasis upon Olive’s captivity. For nearly a decade Stratton exploited Olive’s story using it to rail against the Indians who made western migration a dangerous affair for invading Anglos. He freely altered details to produce a sensational tale of white victimization by “degraded bipeds” (2), a lurid tale of violent, sexualized “brutes” who were “totally destitute of all those noble and generous traits of life which distinguish and honor civilized people” (159). By 1859 Stratton had figured out that audiences were more interested in hearing Olive’s story from Olive’s mouth rather than his own. She soon took top billing on the lecture circuit delivering a recounting of her “Five Years Among Wild Savages” to packed houses across America (164). She simultaneously gave audience members an opportunity to see their first tattooed American woman—a spectacle alone that justified the price of admission. Ticket sales financed her housing and education expenses so Olive withheld key details in the lecture version of her story as a way of encouraging audience members to purchase her book afterwards. If Olive’s listeners really wanted to know the more spine-tingling aspects of her barbarous captivity, then they must buy the book.

Mifflin ends this edition of *The Blue Tattoo* with a newly added postscript entitled “Letter from Farmington” that serves as a “happy postscript to [Olive’s] painful saga” (210). It also answers the question of whether or not Olive was able to assimilate fully back into white society. In 1865, Olive Oatman married John Brant Fairchild, a farmer and rancher from Michigan who had lost his brother a few years earlier in a battle with Indians while driving cattle through Arizona. He, as well as his mother and sisters, had heard Olive lecture in a church in Farmington, Michigan. Moved by what she had to say, they invited Olive back to their home for tea and dinner—she soon became an integral part of their lives. In a lengthy letter written to her aunt, Sarah Abbott, on July 15, 1866, Olive describes her introduction to John Fairchild, their betrothal, and the joy she felt on her wedding day: “I was that day the happy wife of one wholly worthy of me” (211). As Mifflin points out, “Olive was choosing a husband,” “not settling” for a spouse willing to take her in spite of tattooed chin and suspect Indian past (211). Olive and John Fairchild eventually moved to Sherman, Texas, adopted a child, and lived a life of comfort in a two-story Victorian home built with the profits from the City Bank of Sherman founded by John. It was, in Olive’s words, “the happiest period of my life.” In the end, Olive was able to find acceptance among whites just as she did among Indians.



## COORDINATING COUNCIL FOR WOMEN IN HISTORY (CCWH) MEMBERSHIP FORM

1)  new membership 2)  membership renewal 3)  gift membership

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

This is a (circle one) HOME or WORK address

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_ Email address: \_\_\_\_\_

Do you wish to receive emails from the CCWH membership email list? (circle one) YES or NO  
Do you wish to receive the CCWH newsletter as a PDF file sent to your email? (circle one) YES or NO

Current position and institutional affiliation, or independent scholar \_\_\_\_\_

Research and professional fields (up to three): \_\_\_\_\_

I am willing to serve on CCWH committees or the CCWH Board.

Dues	Membership Level	Donation Amount	Donation Designation
\$ _____	\$20 Student, part-time employee, retired, or low income (circle one)	\$ _____	CCWH/Berkshire Conference of Women Historians Graduate Student Fellowship
\$ _____	\$50 Full-time employee	\$ _____	CCWH Ida B. Wells Graduate Student Fellowship
\$ _____	\$75 Income over \$75,000	\$ _____	CCWH Nupur Chaudhuri First Article Prize
\$ _____	\$50 Institutional Membership	\$ _____	CCWH Catherine Prelinger Award
CCWH membership in the CCWH runs from AHA to AHA, or a calendar year. Dues are due December 31. Please make check or money order (in U.S. funds) payable to CCWH. Print and mail to:  Kathleen Banks Nutter Sophia Smith Collection Smith College Northampton, MA 01063		\$ _____	Joan Kelly Memorial Prize in Women’s History (CCWH Sponsored, AHA administered)
		\$ _____	Carol Gold Article Award (CCWH Sponsored)
		\$ _____	Peggy Pascoe Memorial Fund (at the University of Oregon)
\$ _____ TOTAL PAYMENT			

Please note: should your check be returned for insufficient funds, we will ask that you re-submit your check for membership dues along with any fees charged by our bank.



CCWH  
607 Emanuel Lane  
Sycamore, IL 60178

Place  
Stamp  
Here



## Vote On Our New Newsletter Name

The board has narrowed down the new newsletter title to three choices suggested by our members. Vote for your favorite at:

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/8TF957T>