

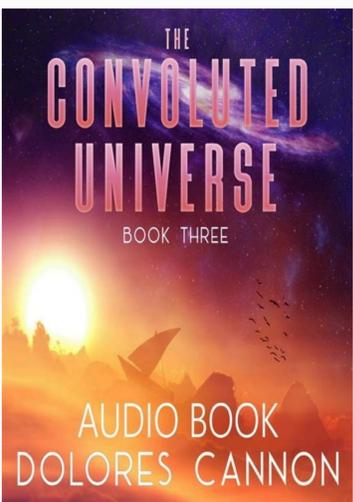
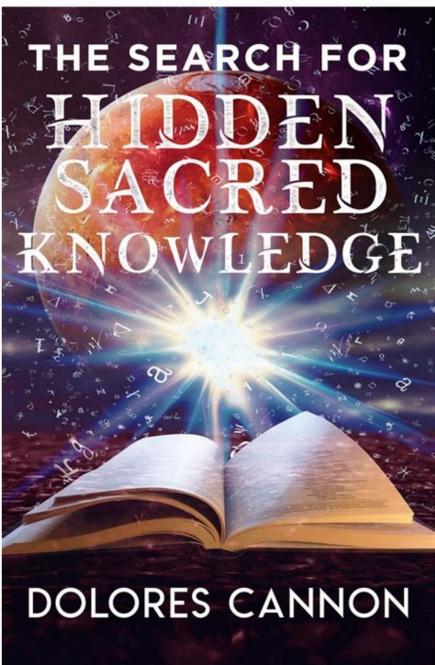
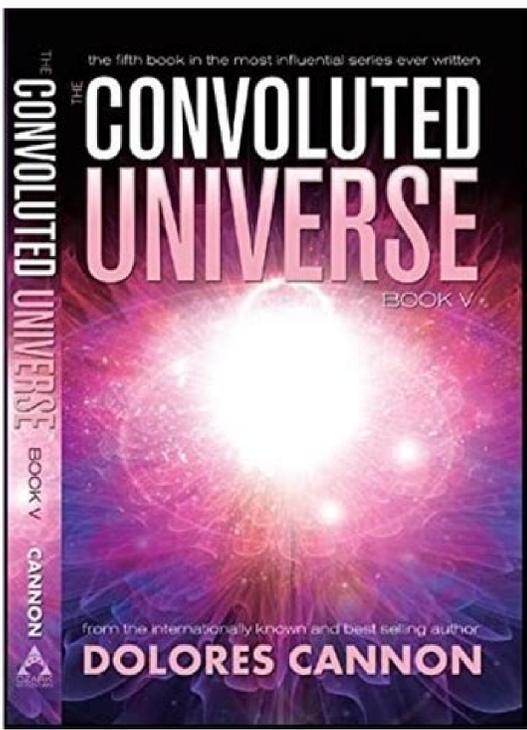


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Scott (2013). What's more, she was surprised when Florence Kelley, Ethel Smith, Jane Addams and other suffragists parted with her and aligned with protective legislation.[36] While Paul continued to work with the NWP, and even served as president again in the 1940s, she remained steadfastly committed to women's equality as her singular mission. Women's eNews. Gallagher. Alice Paul first learned about women's suffrage from her mother, a member of the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA), and would sometimes join her mother in attending suffragist meetings.[4] Paul and Helen Gardner, ca. Retrieved January 10, 2018. 9 (2): 163-184. Westview Press. OCLC 1079199690. "Nevada Ratifies The Equal Rights Amendment ... She drew upon the teachings of Woodbrooke and her religion and quickly decided that she wanted to embrace a single goal as a testimony. Retrieved March 2, 2019. Retrieved April 6, 2017. "The book I couldn't write: Alice Paul and the challenge of feminist biography". *Resting Places: The Burial Sites of More Than 14,000 Famous Persons*, 3d ed. ^ a b c "Alice Paul Biography". Alice Paul and the American Suffrage Campaign. National Organization for Women. "Parades, Pickets, and Prison: Alice Paul and the Virtues of Unruly Constitutional Citizenship." *Journal of Law and Politics* 24 (2008): 339-433. The Public Historian. ^ Mansbridge, Jane (1984). *Feminist Three Centuries of Key Women Thinkers*. Albany: State University of New York Press, 2002. Social Welfare History Project. April 12, 2016. ^ Kyvig, David E. Paul re-enrolled at the University of Pennsylvania, pursuing her Ph.D., while speaking about her experiences in the British suffrage movement to Quaker audiences and starting to work toward United States suffrage on the local level. Women were paid less than men, lost jobs that required them to work late nights—often a prohibition under protective legislation—and they had long been blocked from joining labor unions on par with men. Palgrave Macmillan. Police would even arrest other men who tried to help the women who were getting beaten. From Equal Suffrage to Equal Rights: Alice Paul and the National Woman's Party, 1910-1928. Four years later, it would garner the Senate votes but fail in the House, thereby halting it from moving forward.[42] Paul was encouraged when women's movement activism gained steam in the 1960s and 1970s, which she hoped would spell victory for the ERA. "Feminist Politics in the 1920s: The National Woman's Party". August 26, 1920[24] In solidarity with other activists in her organization, Paul purposefully strove to receive the seven-month jail sentence that started on October 20, 1917. London: Bloomsbury. Evening Times. Why We Lost the ERA. News of her penniless state reached friends, and Paul was quickly aided by a fund for indigent Quakers.[10] Paul died at the age of 92 on July 9, 1977, at the Greenleaf Extension Home.[54] a Quaker facility in Moorestown, New Jersey, less than a mile from her birthplace and childhood home at Paulsdale.[5] She is buried at Westfield Friends Rural Ground, Cinnaminson, New Jersey, U.S.[55] People frequently leave notes at her tombstone to thank her for her lifelong work on behalf of women's rights. (February 1974). Rise up, woman! : the remarkable lives of the suffragettes. This was wholly contrary to NAWSA's state-by-state strategy. In many European countries, including England, political prisoners were given a special status: "[T]hey were not searched upon arrest, not housed with the rest of the prisoner population, not required to wear prison garb, and not forced-feed if they engaged in hunger strikes.[8] Though arrested suffragettes often were not afforded the status of political prisoners, this form of civil disobedience provided a lot of press for the WSPU. 23 (2): 190-196. After this major opportunity, Paul and Burns proposed to NAWSA leadership a campaign to gain a federal amendment guaranteeing the vote for women. ^ "Chronology of the Equal Rights Amendment, 1923-1996". Who Was Alice Paul?. New Haven: Yale University Press. American National Biography. "Feminist politics in the 1920s: The National Woman's Party". Fry, 1979. The Bancroft Library Michals, Debra Olson, Tod. At the end of her month in prison, Paul had developed severe gastritis. National Woman's Party Paul's militant methods started to create tension between her and the leaders of NAWSA, who thought she was moving too aggressively in Washington. Paul and her cohorts, including a small group from the NWP, thought that sex-based workplace legislation restricted women's ability to compete for jobs with men and earn good wages.[33] In fact, Paul believed that protective legislation hurt women wage earners because some employers simply fired them rather than implement protections on working conditions that safeguarded women. Chief among these tactics was demanding to be treated as a political prisoner upon arrest. *Journal of Law & Politics*, 24 (4): 339-443. Each day Paul would issue "General Orders", selecting women to be in charge and who would speak for the day. of the Treasury. She graduated from Swarthmore College with a bachelor's degree in biology in 1905.[4] Partly in order to avoid going into teaching work, Paul completed a fellowship year at a settlement house in New York City after her graduation, living on the Lower East Side at the Rivington Street Settlement House.[6] While working on settlement activities taught her about the need to right injustice in America, Paul soon decided that social work was not the way she was to achieve this goal: "I knew in a very short time I was never going to be a social worker, because I could see that social workers were not doing much good in the world... When she later moved to London to study sociology and economics at the London School of Economics, she joined the militant suffrage group the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) led by Christabel and her mother, Emmeline Pankhurst. Paul planned the WSPU's response; she and Amelia Brown disguised themselves as cleaning women and entered into the building with the normal staff at 9:00 am. doi:10.2307/2149723. Lunardini, Christine. List of civil rights leaders List of suffragists and suffragettes List of women's rights activists Timeline of women's suffrage Timeline of women's suffrage in the United States Women's suffrage organizations Reference: ^ Baker, Jean H., "Placards At The White House," American Heritage, Winter 2010, Volume 59, Issue 4. When the bill finally passed Congress in 1919, Paul was unhappy about changes in the wording of the ERA that now deferred the time limit for securing its passage.[43] Advocates argued that this compromise—the newly added seven-year deadline for ratification in the states—enabled the ERA's passage in Congress, but Paul correctly predicted that the inclusion of a time limit would ensure its defeat. Paul formed the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage and, later, the National Woman's Party (NWP) in 1916.[19] The NWP began introducing some of the methods used by the suffrage movement in Britain and focused entirely on achieving a constitutional amendment for woman suffrage.[16] Alva Belmont, a multi-millionaire socialite at the time, was the largest donor to Paul's efforts. Her ancestors included participants in the New Jersey Committee of Correspondence in the Revolutionary era and a state legislative leader in the 19th century. New York: New York University Press, 1986. ISBN 978-0-230-61175-7. Mr. President, how Long Must We Wait?: Alice Paul, Woodrow Wilson, and the Fight for the Right to Vote (2019). As a response, Paul asked to be placed on the organization's Congressional Committee.[17] 1913 Woman Suffrage Procession Inez Milholland leading the Woman Suffrage Procession on horseback One of Paul's first big projects was initiating and organizing the 1913 Woman Suffrage Procession in Washington the day before President Wilson's inauguration. SSRN 2226351. The incident mobilized public dialogue about the police response to the women's demonstration, producing greater awareness and sympathy for NAWSA.[8][16][17] After the parade, the NAWSA's focus was lobbying for a constitutional amendment to secure the right to vote for women. 18 (1): 54-55. One of the most notable sights was the lead banner in the parade which declared, "We Demand an Amendment to the United States Constitution Enfranchising the Women of the Country." [16] Some participating groups and leaders, however, wanted black and white women's organizations and delegations to be segregated; after much discussion, NAWSA decided black women could march where they were wished. doi:10.1.1.353/jwh.2012.0902 ^ Novak, Anne (February 5, 2018). Cassidy, Tina. pp. 120-125. ISBN 978-0-252-07471-1. Long Activist History Is Now Monument to Equality". Nevertheless, Ella Hill and Dora Kelly Lewis, two women whom she met early in her work for NAWSA, remained close to her all their lives. New York: Penguin Group, you couldn't change the situation by social work.[7] Paul then earned a Master of Arts from the University of Pennsylvania in 1907, after completing coursework in political science, sociology and economics.[4][8] She continued her studies at the Woodbrooke Quaker Study Centre in Birmingham, England, and took economics classes from the University of Birmingham, while continuing to earn money doing social work. Paul and Burns were laughed at by NAWSA leadership; the only exception was Jane Addams, who suggested that the women tone down their plan. Cott, Nancy F. ^ "Suffs (Off-Broadway, Public Theater/Newman Theater, 2022)". ^ Berg, A. ^ Adams & Keene (2008), pp. 12-14 ^ a b c d e Walton, Mary (2010). Send another report Close feedback form American suffragist, feminist and activist (1885-1977) Alice PaulAlice Paul in 1918BornAlice Stokes Paul(1885-01-11)January 11, 1885Mount Laurel, New Jersey, U.S.DiedJuly 9, 1977(1977-07-09) (aged 92)Moorestown, New Jersey, U.S.Resting placeWestfield Friends Rural Ground, Cinnaminson, New Jersey, U.S.EducationSwarthmore College (BS)Woodbrooke Quaker Study CentreLondon School of EconomicsUniversity of Pennsylvania (MA, PhD)American University (LL.B, LL.M, DCL)OccupationSuffragistPolitical partyNational Woman's PartyParent(s)William Mickle Paul (January 11, 1885 - July 9, 1977) was an American Quaker, suffragist, feminist, and women's rights activist, and one of the main leaders and strategists of the campaign for the Nineteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which prohibits sex discrimination in the right to vote. The rival League of Women Voters (LWV), which championed workplace legislation for women, opposed the Equal Rights Amendment. See a bug? Chicago: University of Chicago Press. Deborah Kops (2017). Once in the building, the women hid until the event started and wearing amazingwomen.com. doi:10.2307/1899832. 2009 Access: June 2014 Havanick, Sylvia; Doris, JoAnn M.; Dugan, Robert. Westview Press, 2013. While early on there was hope among NWP members that they would craft a bill that did promote equality while also guaranteeing labor protection for women, to Paul, that was a contradiction. Smith, a powerful Virginia Democrat who chaired the House Rules Committee. Accessed June 25, 2012. ISBN 9781408944045. S2CID 144475569. The Story of Alice Paul and the National Woman's Party. ^ Neale, Thomas H. "Alice Paul and the ERA". *Sisters: The Lives of American Suffragists*. 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