IN THE SENATE

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 147

BY STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

STATING FINDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE AND RECOGNIZING NATIONAL WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH.

Be It Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:

WHEREAS, at the time of the American Revolution, the notion of education as a safeguard for democracy created opportunities for girls to receive a basic education; and

WHEREAS, advocates of secondary education for women faced arguments from physicians and others who claimed that females were incapable of intellectual development equal to men, and that they would be harmed by striving for it; and

WHEREAS, against social convention and often legal restraints, women have created a legacy in Idaho and in the world that demonstrates their character, courage and commitment to asserting their human dignity and equality. An early example is Emma Edwards Green, who designed the Idaho state seal and described in it the figure of a woman "signifying justice, as noted by the scales; liberty, as denoted by the liberty cap on the end of the spear, and equality with man as denoted by her position at his side, also signifies freedom." Other examples include Elizabeth Ingram, a schoolteacher who formed the first women's suffrage organization in Idaho in 1893; Helen Louise Young, who was admitted as the first woman lawyer in Idaho; and Clara Campbell, Hattie Noble, and Mary A. Wright, who were the first women to serve as Idaho state legislators in 1898. While these women were inspirational for their achievements, they were also a rarity; and

WHEREAS, while Idaho voters made Idaho the fourth state to extend the right to vote to women, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony were campaigning on the national front for women's suffrage in 1896, and similar struggles were taking place around the world; and

WHEREAS, on March 19, 1911, the first International Women's Day was observed in Austria, Denmark, Germany and Switzerland, with both men and women attending rallies concerning a woman's right to work under decent labor conditions, to vote, to be educated, to hold public office and to hold other rights denied to women; and

WHEREAS, following 1911, International Women's Day has been observed each year on March 8th and is a platform for celebrating women's progress and for bringing attention to gaps in gender equality where they still exist; and

WHEREAS, in 1981, Congress passed a resolution making Women's History Week a national observance, extending it in 1987 to Women's History Month for the entire month of March each year; and

WHEREAS, the women of Idaho of every race, class and ethnic background have made historic contributions to the growth and strength of our state in countless recorded and unrecorded ways; and

WHEREAS, the women of Idaho have played and continue to play a critical economic, cultural, and social role in every sphere of the life of our state by constituting a significant portion of the labor force working inside and outside of the home, and these contributions have been historically overlooked and undervalued in the teaching of history; and

WHEREAS, women constitute 52% of Idaho's population and have proven their skill in holding elected office, serving on boards or commissions and in leadership positions in both private and public sectors. We recognize that the state and her citizens are best served when women participate in the public arena and in leadership positions to the fullest extent of their capabilities.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the members of the Second Regular Session of the Sixty-third Idaho Legislature, the Senate and the House of Representatives concurring therein, that March 2016 is recognized as Women's History Month, and the citizens of Idaho are invited and encouraged to learn about the roles that Idaho women have played throughout the history of our nation and state and to support and look forward to women's accomplishments in the future.