File No. 200963

Committee Item No. ______ Board Item No. ______31

COMMITTEE/BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

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Committee: _____ Board of Supervisors Meeting

Date:

Date: August 25, 2020

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OTHER

Prepared by:	Lisa Lew	Date:	August 21, 2020
Prepared by:		Date:	

RESOLUTION NO.

1	[Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the Ratification of the 19th Amendment]
2	
3	Resolution commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the ratification of the 19th
4	Amendment, extending the right to vote to women in the United States.
5	
6	WHEREAS, The Society of Friends – the Quakers – believed all men and women were
7	created equal as early as the 1600s, with the four main tenets of Simplicity, Truth, Equality,
8	and Community encouraging many Quakers to become social activists; that efforts by
9	Quakers in the antislavery movement demonstrated women's effectiveness in the pursuit of
10	civic activities; that these efforts were further supported through the observations made by
11	Lucretia Mott during her time spent with the Seneca Nation in the summer of 1848, that
12	women in the Iroquois Confederacy had equal political voice; and that the totality of this work
13	led Mott and four other women, most of whom were Quaker, to organize the first Women's
14	Rights Convention in Seneca Falls, New York in 1848; and
15	WHEREAS, At a suffrage convention in Sacramento on May 30, 1896, Mrs. Naomi
16	Anderson, an African American suffragist known for her eloquent oratory, spoke of "the
17	sufferings of the women in the days of slavery, when their children were sold away from them.
18	Those days were over, but these daughters of America to-day want the ballot because it is
19	power, and will give them social equality"; yet despite the multitude of effort in this state by
20	many women and men, including Mrs. Anderson, Miss Susan B. Anthony, Dr. Anna Howard
21	Shaw, and Mrs. Ellen Sargent of San Francisco, who founded the Nevada County Woman's
22	Suffrage Association in 1869 and whose husband, United States Senator Aaron Augustus
23	Sargent of California, first introduced the Susan B. Anthony Amendment to the United States
24	Constitution in 1878, California suffrage was defeated on November 3, 1896; and
25	

1 WHEREAS, On August 27, 1908, in Oakland, California, Glen Park resident Johanna 2 Pinther, her step-daughter-in-law and Noe Valley resident Jeanette Pinther, and Lillian Harris 3 Coffin of Mill Valley, Marin County, co-led what is now believed to be the *first* suffrage march 4 in the United States, with police protection provided by the City of Oakland and permission 5 granted to the women of the California Equal Suffrage Association to carry a silk suffrage 6 banner during the march; the public procession of up to 300 women for the purposes of 7 proving themselves as men's equal in the public sphere was led by women for women, from the Bacon Block between 11th and 12th Streets in Oakland and along Broadway to the site of 8 9 the 1908 California State Republican Convention at Ye Liberty Playhouse on Broadway between 14th and 15th Streets, to demand women's suffrage be added to the State Republican 10 11 platform; and

12 WHEREAS, Textiles and fashion were introduced as a branding tool by British 13 suffragist Emmeline Pankhurst earlier in 1908 and soon adopted by the California Equal 14 Suffrage Association to overcome the stereotypical imagery of suffragists as masculine and 15 "strong-minded" women; that use of the banner in the march, which was "exquisitely" 16 handsewn and hand-embroidered by Johanna Pinther herself, delivered messaging for the 17 cause, publicly identified the California Equal Suffrage Association, and served as an artistic 18 display that would become a key element of American suffrage marches adding pomp, circumstance, and organizational identity to the event that, in turn, helped create spectacle 19 20 and raise awareness for the cause; and

21 WHEREAS, By the 1910s, marches and expanding participation of women in civic 22 endeavors were cited with increasing frequency as a symbol of woman's suffrage throughout 23 the United States, with the next suffrage marches occurring in Iowa in October 1908, New 24 York in 1910, Indiana, Maryland, Minnesota, and Ohio in 1912, Missouri in 1913, and 25 culminating in the first national march for suffrage in Washington, DC on March 3, 1913, organized by Alice Paul and the National American Woman Suffrage Association that included
5,000 suffragists, 20 parade floats, nine bands, and four mounted brigades; and

- WHEREAS, The more publicly visible tactic of the march was adopted by other causes
 to bring greater attention and awareness to an oppressed group's assertion for rights,
 including the causes for civil rights in the 1950s to contest the definition of public spaces as
- 6 Whites Only spheres, and with the use of LGBTQ Pride parades in the 1970s to contest the
 7 definition of public spaces as Straights only spheres; and

8 WHEREAS, After a protracted, hard-fought battle, women in California finally won the 9 right to vote with approval of Senate Constitutional Amendment 8 on Ballot Proposition 4 in 10 the statewide Special Election held on October 10, 1911, only the sixth state in the United 11 States to do so (preceded by Wyoming in 1869, Colorado in 1893, Utah and Idaho in 1896, 12 and Washington in 1910); and

WHEREAS, Johanna Pinther of Bosworth Street in Glen Park was one of the first 20
women to register to vote in San Francisco on October 17, 1911, shortly after the very first
registrant, Mrs. Emma M. Harrington of 21st Street, and Mrs. Laura McDonald of Lloyd Street,
Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Greenleaf of Bush Street, Mrs. Dora Rosner of Green Street, Miss Sadie
Leffler of Gough Street, Mrs. Luisa Pfahls of Paris Street, Mrs. Adelaide Oswald of Union
Street, Mrs. Anna May Smullen of Taylor Street, Mrs. Anna Marie Bornmueller of 28th Avenue,
Mrs. Flora Child of Capp Street, and others; and

20 WHEREAS, In the first election in San Francisco in which women would cast their vote, 21 a single-issue ballot held on March 28, 1912 that would approve a bond for construction of the 22 magnificent Beaux Arts Civic Center complex, women were first to the polls in nearly 100 23 precincts across the city, including Alice J. Cotter of Paris Street, Mary Agnes Fisher of 24 Chattanooga Street, Mrs. Florence Lazarus of Lyon Street, Mrs. John B. Acton of Steiner 25 Street, Mrs. Frank Fredericks of Geary Street, and Mrs. Laura Lyon White of Sacramento

Supervisors Stefani; Ronen, Fewer **BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

Street, an early conservationist who led the effort to save California's redwoods, founder of
 the California Club, and co-founder of the California Federation of Women's Clubs who served
 as its founding president, but who withdrew her name for re-election when club delegates
 failed to support the inclusion of women of color in their organization; and

5 WHEREAS, In the first presidential election in San Francisco in which women would 6 cast their vote held on Tuesday, May 15, 1912, the first women to the polls included Miss 7 Phyllis Lazansky of Jackson Street, Mrs. Alice Harnden of 24th Street, Miss Ida M. Lloyd of 8 Capp Street, Mrs. Aylett R. Cotton of Clay Street, Mrs. Nellie Watts Clough of Clay Street, and 9 Ty Leung of Sacramento Street, a Chinese American who was the first Chinese woman to 10 cast a vote in the United States, and perhaps, the world; and

WHEREAS, On June 4, 1919, the 19th Amendment, the Susan B. Anthony Amendment 11 12 first introduced by Senator Aaron Augustus Sargent 41 years before, was passed in United 13 States Congress by two votes over its two-thirds required majority, 56-25; the amendment 14 was then sent to the states for ratification, requiring approval from three-fourths of states in order to ratify the amendment; on August 18, 1920, Tennessee became the 36th state to 15 16 approve the ratification after state legislators voted 49-48, with 23-year-old Representative 17 Harry T. Burn casting the deciding vote after his mother convinced him to change his mind and approve it, fully ratifying the 19th Amendment; and 18

WHEREAS, On August 26, 1920, Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby issued the
 official proclamation that the 19th Amendment had become a part of the Constitution of the
 United States, removing sex as a basis to deny the right to vote and extending suffrage to
 American women; following the ratification of the 19th Amendment, more than 8 million women
 across the United States voted in elections for the first time on November 2, 1920; and
 WHEREAS, The fight for suffrage and the ratification of the 19th Amendment was not
 all-inclusive, with Native Americans not recognized as citizens of the United States until 1924,

first-generation Asian Americans not recognized until 1954, and many Latinx and African
American women denied the vote in many districts through literacy tests and other tactics; that
African American women fought not just for their suffrage but for voting rights for all African
American women and men that was finally achieved with the Voting Rights Act of 1965, but
weakened by a U.S. Supreme Court decision in 2013; and that voter suppression efforts
continue today, particularly targeting Black, Indigenous, and people of color indicating the fight
for the vote continues; and

8 WHEREAS, In 1971, the United States Congress passed a resolution designating 9 August 26 as Women's Equality Day, stating that "the President is authorized and requested 10 to issue a proclamation annually in commemoration of that day in 1920, on which the women 11 of America were first given the right to vote;" now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the City & County of San Francisco commemorates the 100th
 Anniversary of the official ratification of the 19th Amendment, recognizing the many women in
 San Francisco and throughout the nation who worked to secure voting rights; and, be it
 FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors urges all eligible San
 Franciscans to exercise their right to vote on November 3, 2020, and in every election, in
 honor of the millions of Americans who struggled to earn the right and those who continue to
 face barriers.

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Introduction Form

By a Member of the Board of Supervisors or Mayor

Time stamp or meeting date

I hereby submit the following item for introduction (select only one):

1. For reference to Committee. (An Ordinance, Resolution, Motion or Charter Amendment).	
 ✓ 2. Request for next printed agenda Without Reference to Committee. 	
3. Request for hearing on a subject matter at Committee.	
4. Request for letter beginning :"Supervisor	inquiries"
5. City Attorney Request.	
6. Call File No. from Committee.	
7. Budget Analyst request (attached written motion).	
8. Substitute Legislation File No.	
9. Reactivate File No.	
10. Topic submitted for Mayoral Appearance before the BOS on	
Please check the appropriate boxes. The proposed legislation should be forwarded to the following:	
Small Business Commission	on
Planning Commission Building Inspection Commission	
Note: For the Imperative Agenda (a resolution not on the printed agenda), use the Imperative Fo	rm.
	1 1111
Sponsor(s):	
Stefani	
Subject:	
Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the ratification of the 19th Amendment	
The text is listed:	
Resolution commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the ratification of the 19th Amendment, extendit vote to women in the United States	ng the right to
Signature of Sponsoring Supervisor: /s/ Catherine Stefani	

For Clerk's Use Only