

Michigan Political History Society
NEWS

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Louis C. Cramton

by Russell Franzen
Lapeer, MI

Mr. Franzen, of Sentinel Publications in Lapeer is the winner of the first annual Michigan Political History Society Essay Contest. Excerpts of his prize-winning biographical essay about Louis C. Cramton, follow.

The bespectacled 77 year-old Republican legislator gathered his notes and rose to his feet. His subject was the Fair Employment Practices bill which he sponsored to end discriminatory hiring practices against African-Americans.

But this was 1952. As he began to speak, a group of 52 Republican lawmakers rose noisily and walked out of the House chamber.

"I wonder what I have done to the Republicans to have them fear whatever influence I may have in my words," said Louis C. Cramton, his face red with indignation. "I never expected to see the time when Republicans would leave their seats rather than hear a Republican discuss human rights."

In 1909, Cramton took his seat as state representative from Lapeer county. It was during his first legislative term that he began his life-long fight for equal rights for all citizens. He sponsored the bill which became Public Act 206 of 1909, giving female property owners the right to vote on bond issues.

Cramton lost his race for Congress in 1910 by a mere 480 votes, but gained the seat two years later and held it for 18 years. For many of those years, he was a member of the House Committee on Appropriations and chaired its subcommittee charged with appropriations for the Department of the Interior.

Anyone who has traveled to our nation's capitol and seen the natural beauty of Rock Creek Park along the Potomac River, or enjoyed the Washington D.C. park system and the historical sites at Jamestown, Yorktown, and Williamsburg has seen Cramton's handiwork.

Legislation he sponsored established Michigan's Isle Royale National Park and developed tourist areas in national

parks. He also promoted the enlargement of Yosemite, Sequoia, Crater Lake, Acadia, and Mt. Ranier National Parks and helped in the adoption of the first definite program for adequate improved roads in those and other park areas.

Cramton also helped secure money to finance the building of the Blue Water Bridge from Port Huron to Sarnia, Ontario. He inserted a provision in the bill which would, after the bridge was paid for, lower the toll to only what was necessary to keep it maintained.

Before 1928, Howard University in Washington, DC was receiving indirect government aid because there was no legal authority for annual appropriations from Congress. Cramton's legislation and tenacity in keeping the issue before Congress resulted in the necessary authority and annual aid for the place he called "a national school to meet a national need."

During those years of working for the good of the nation, Cramton did not forget his neighbors in Lapeer. When Lapeer was in danger of losing its proposed grant for a Carnegie Library, Cramton personally negotiated with Carnegie's representative for a larger library.

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OFFICERS' CORNER

Sharman A. Moore, President
Mark Murray, Vice-President
Kevin A. Kelly, Secretary-Treasurer

As officers of the Michigan Political History Society, we personally invite each of our readers to share with us in encouraging, capturing and sharing Michigan's rich political history and to have fun in the process. You can do this by attending our events, becoming a 1995 member of MPHS, volunteering to serve on a committee, and/or underwriting one of our activities.

You are Invited to Attend...

To further enhance your knowledge and understanding of this great State's political history, we encourage you to attend one or all of the following remaining 1995 scheduled events:

1 Hear ye! Hear ye! Commemorate Woman Suffrage...The Women's Historical Center and Hall of Fame Annual Picnic, co-sponsored by the Michigan Political History Society, will celebrate the 75th Anniversary of Woman Suffrage in the United States. Join your friends in the sharing of exhibits, music and food on Wednesday, June 7, 1995, at the Women's Hall of Fame from 5:30 - 8:30 p.m. Cost of the event is \$30.00 for adults; \$8.50 for children; children under five may attend for free. All proceeds will go to the Women's Hall of Fame. Make checks payable to the Michigan Women's Studies Association.

2 Celebrate the increasing empowerment of women in the world of business and politics...The Michigan Women's Foundation Fundraising Dinner, co-sponsored by the Michigan Political History Society, to identify the extent to which women's right to vote, economic success and personal self sufficiency throughout time has transformed into political power. The event is in the planning stage for Fall 1995. Further details will be available in the near future.

3 See political memorabilia from days gone by...at the second of two exhibits by the Michigan Political Items Collectors, co-sponsored by the Michigan Political History Society, in observance of the 50th Anniversary of

the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt and the swearing-in of President Harry S. Truman. Political memorabilia provided by MPHS member, Dr. Doug Kelly, Ann Arbor. "Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman: An Anniversary Tribute," will be held at the Walter P. Reuther Library and Archive of Labor & Urban Affairs, Wayne State University, July 4, 1995 through early September.

4 Learn about the political and legislative history leading to the building of Mackinac Bridge...Enjoy a fall weekend on Mackinac Island and attend a presentation by Larry A. Rubin, Former Executive Director of the Mackinac Bridge Authority from its creation in 1950 until his retirement in 1983. Tom Cleary will moderate the presentation on Saturday, October 14, 1995 in the Cottage Room, Grand Hotel, Mackinac Island Cost for the 6:30 p.m. reception and 7:30 p.m. dinner is \$45.00 For Grand Hotel lodging information, contact Joyce Crum at 336-5742.

Read, Research and Write about Michigan's Political History...

The Annual Essay Contest for 1995 will have the categories of high school student, college student and amateur or professional historian. The subject, again, will be to take a person from Michigan's political history and make the case for his/her immediate 'redemption from obscurity.' Papers will be due by December 31, 1995.

When he left Congress, the man who the National Park Service's first director, Steven T. Mather, called "the Godfather of the National Parks," became a special attorney to the Secretary of the Interior. For two years he worked on special projects related to the Boulder Dam, Death Valley Indian Reservation, and other Native-American issues.

In 1933, Cramton returned to Lapeer to practice law. The following year, he was elected to fill a vacancy as Circuit Judge for Lapeer and Tuscola counties. He was elected to a full term in 1935. Unable, because of his court duties, to wage a strong campaign against his energetic opponents, he lost the seat in 1941 and returned to private law practice.

The year 1948 saw Cramton's political life come full circle. He again won a seat in Michigan's House of Representatives. At that time, the

legislature held one session every two years. Additional sessions could be called by the governor for consideration only of issues the governor wanted to address.

Cramton, however, believed "the business of the state requires annual regular sessions free from limitations by the governor" and sponsored appropriate legislation. As a result, regular annual sessions have been held since 1952.

Cramton was a patient man. If he knew the cause was right, he would not give up. He used patience, persistence, and persuasion to lead others to his point of view.

Such was the case with the Fair Employment Practices legislation. Each year, he introduced legislation. Even after the Republican walkout during the 1952 debate, he continued to press the cause he believed in. In 1955, with a majority of Republicans

voting in favor, the bill passed into law. The Detroit Free Press called it Cramton's "greatest triumph." Cramton asked, "who could ask for a more gratifying climax in a fight for human rights?"

Cramton served the people of Lapeer county another five years in Lansing. It was his poor hearing that forced him into retirement at age 85.

At a time in our country's history when "civil rights" is a common term and the law of the land, it is good to remember a time, not so very long ago, when it was not. It is good to remember the people, like Lou Cramton, who fought for 1960's legislation before the first World War; who believed that every human being has value and should be treated with dignity and fairness.

Cramton once wrote that future generations would not know the names of the people who provided them with opportunities for enriched lives "but what matters that? We will live in our influence on them."

Louis C. Cramton's legacy is as large as the giant redwood trees he helped to save. His life touched all of America's citizens' helping to end discrimination in the voting booth and the workplace and ensuring that all Americans have access to the natural beauty.

For all of that, he is worth remembering.

Officers' Corner continued

Join and Participate...

Join MPHS (if you are not a member)...Renew your membership (if you haven't already)...Consider a lifetime membership...Your membership is tax deductible.

Participate on one of our committees: Events, Newsletter, Archives and Membership Development, to participate in accomplishing our goals.

Make a commitment to capturing and sharing Michigan's political history through tax deductible sponsorship of a Michigan Political History Society activity. Several sponsorship opportunities are available:

- Michigan Political History Society News: Published three to four times annually, \$600 will underwrite a newsletter for mailing to MPHS members and as a source of information about MPHS.
- Videotaped oral histories, preserving the contributions and thoughts of Michiganders who have profoundly influenced our political history. The cost of an oral history ranges from \$700 to \$1500. Several have been completed, including Irv Bluestone, Doug Frasier and Elly Peterson. Additional oral histories being planned include Tom Downs, Millie Jeffreys, Helen Milliken and George Romney.
- Awards for the Annual Essay Contest, up to \$700.
- Publication of booklets on Michigan political history topics.

For further information regarding activities in this column, please contact Sharman A. Moore at (517) 332-4557 or Kevin A. Kelly at (517) 336-5742.

Essay Contest Honorable Mentions

The Michigan Political History Society awarded honorable mentions to several students who submitted papers in our first annual essay contest. They include: Barry C. James of Houghton for his entry on William Austin Burt and the Solar Compass; Lois E. Lee of St. Charles for her entry about four term Detroit mayor Hazen S. Pingree; and Stephanie Schwartz for her paper on Governor G. Mennen Williams.

"When a woman has her rights man will be right"

-Sojourner Truth

In 1920, Michigan was among the first three states to ratify the 19th amendment, giving women the right to vote. In observance of the 75th anniversary of Michigan's June 10 ratification of the amendment and of its certification in August, 1920, this issue of the Michigan Political History Society News explores the role of Michigan suffragists in pursuit of the right to vote. Our thanks to the Michigan Women's Hall of Fame for permission to reprint "How the Suffragist Changed Michigan" and for providing the time line for Michigan suffrage.

How The Suffragist Changed Michigan

by Louise Sause

The Nineteenth Amendment, which became effective in August 1920, marked the end of a long fight to gain the vote for women.

Many people think the women's suffrage movement started in 1848, when the first organized meeting on the subject was held in Seneca Falls, N.Y. In Michigan it actually started two years earlier, when Ernestine Rose, a reformer from New York, spoke to the Michigan Legislature about giving women the right to vote.

In 1849, a universal suffrage amendment was proposed for the Michigan Constitution, but no action was taken on it. "Universal" meaning all people, both men and women, and all races, have the right to vote in all elections.

Petitions were brought to the legislature in 1855, 1857 and 1859 by various groups. The petitions were signed by many women asking for the right to vote.

The House committee report on the 1857 petitions said members were "opposed to imposing upon the women of our country the politician's sorry part, rather than the more congenial fostering of those domestic relations which now make women little more than an angel." Some suffragists thought what the male legislators really meant was that they wanted men to keep the power they had and that women should stay at home.

The Women are Divided

Before and after the Civil War, women's suffrage got tangled up with the right of black men to vote. Some male advocates of woman's suffrage dropped the battle to work for the black man's cause. So did some women activists, including Lucy Stone. However, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony were not willing to wait. Anthony said, "I will cut off this right arm of mine before I will ever work for or demand the ballot for the Negro and not the woman."

In this way those who opposed women and black men getting the vote hoped to split the groups. Though women and black men were the majority of people in the United States, they could be made weak because they were not working together. The plan to divide them worked.

In 1869, Stanton and Anthony formed the National Woman Suffrage Association, limited to women. Soon afterward, the

American Woman Suffrage Association formed under Lucy Stone's leadership; it admitted men. The two groups attacked the problem in different ways. But 20 years later the groups came together again as the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

The 15th Amendment, which prohibits discrimination at the polls because race, color or previous servitude, was proposed in 1869 and ratified in March 1870. Many women were saddened because they did not get the right to vote also. It would take them 50 more years of hard work.

Early Victories and Defeats

During this time, women did make some progress in the area of legal rights. Until the Civil War (1861-65) the legal position of women in Michigan, as in most other states, was like English common law. A woman lived under the rule of her father until she married; after that, under her husband's rule. Unmarried women could not control their own property. The New York legislature removed many of these unfair laws in 1860. Then many states, including Michigan, did the same in the next few years.

The first big step forward was an act of 1867 that permitted women taxpayers to vote in school elections. (In 1881, women who were parents or guardians of school age children got the same right.)

In 1870, the Michigan Suffrage Association formed, and in 1871 two women actually voted: Miss Mary Wilson in Battle Creek and Mrs. Nannette B. Gardener in Detroit. Gardener, a wealthy widow, persuaded officials to register her because she did not have a husband to protect her interests.

But a major effort in 1874 to amend the constitution to give women the ballot was badly defeated. The campaign drew national attention. The Michigan women worked very hard. Elizabeth Cady Stanton spoke at St. Andrews Hall in Detroit and Susan B. Anthony made personal appearances in Michigan. Some of those appearances caused resentment and the newspapermen could be very unsympathetic. One newspaper writer said that the women of Michigan were "Too sensible and strong minded to be nosed about by the...Anthonys or any other class of masculine female."

The liquor interests were also heavily involved in campaigning against the referendum. The liquor men feared that women voters

would immediately vote for prohibition. Anthony later wrote of the defeat in Michigan that "every whiskey maker, vendor, drinker, gambler, every besotted man is against us, and then the other extreme, every narrow, selfish religious bigot." The men voted against women's suffrage - 135,957 to 40,077.

A New Campaign Begins

In 1884, the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association formed. The Michigan Suffrage Association had given up after the 1874 referendum defeat. That same year, U.S. Senator Thomas W. Palmer of Michigan gave the first major address in defense of women's suffrage. (Women's suffrage was introduced in the U.S. Congress as early as 1868.)

In 1893, after attempts in 1887, 1889 and 1891, the Michigan Legislature finally voted to let women vote in municipal elections. But that action was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. The court said the legislature "had no authority to create a new class of voters." The suffragists' hard work ended again in failure.

That year the women did win some more legal rights. The legislature voted to require both the signature of a husband and wife in the sale of a homestead. This meant a husband could no longer sell their home without the wife knowing it and agreeing to sell it. A widow also was given a claim to a share in her husband's property, which formerly had gone entirely to his children. Sometimes in those days she was left with nothing

Even with these successes, there were still many unfair laws. The husband still could take away his wife's earnings outside the home, a restriction that was abolished a few years later.

In 1895, Representative George Waldo offered an amendment to strike the word male from the Michigan Constitution. This would have given all the rights to all people, man or woman. He did so without the support of any suffrage association. He was said to be keeping a promise to his wife and mother that if elected he would do all he could for the women's suffrage cause.

Throughout this period, Michigan's Anna Howard Shaw was taking an active role in the cause of women's rights. She was president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association for 11 years, starting in 1904. By that time she had earned a reputation as a very powerful speaker. She was sought after to appear in every state where there was a campaign for women's voting rights.

More Work Means Victory At Last

By 1900, four states - Idaho, Colorado, Utah and Wyoming - had ratified women's suffrage. Another attempt to get Michigan women the vote failed during a constitutional convention of 1907-08. When the question was placed on the ballot a terrific campaign ensued under the direction of Clara B. Arthur. The vote was seemingly won but election fraud on the part of the liquor interests overturned the results. Now organized, the antis were able to win a second time in April of 1913. Nonetheless, the suffragists kept on working.

Among those against giving women the vote was the Michigan Association Opposed to Equal Suffrage. This group was composed of both men and women, and various liquor interests. The liquor groups were still fearful that prohibition would be adopted if women got the vote. (Prohibition, the 18th Amendment, was adopted by Congress in 1917. Ratification was completed January 16, 1919, before women could vote on it. It was repealed in 1933.)

Finally, an amendment to the Michigan constitution gave women universal suffrage in 1918. However, women still could not vote in many other states. The 19th Amendment, passed Congress on June 5, 1919. The first three states to ratify it, on June 10, were Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin. The Amendment was certified August 26, 1920 (now called Women's Equality Day), after being ratified by the necessary three-fourth of the states.

That same year, the National American Woman Suffrage Association was dissolved. Its torch passed to the newly conceived League of Women Voters. Many women ran for office at the local level, and many were elected. Three towns in Michigan elected all women to the town council. On November 2, 1920, women voted for the President of the United States for the first time since our country began.

Three years later, Alice Paul, the leader of The Women's Party whose innovative and militant tactics had helped push President Wilson and Congress to pass the Suffrage Amendment, introduced The Equal Rights Amendment seeking legal equality for women. To this day, the right to vote is the only right guaranteed to women in the Constitution.

About the Michigan Women's Hall of Fame

The Michigan Women's Historical Center and Hall of Fame was initiated by the Michigan Women's Studies Association, Inc. This association was formed in 1972, the first Women's Studies Association in the United States. The purpose was to effect what is taught and thought about women in the schools, colleges and universities of the state. In 1983 the Michigan Women's Hall of Fame began, with a now annual awards ceremony in October. Over 100 Michigan women have been inducted into the Hall of Fame.

The Michigan Women's Historical Center and Hall of Fame was dedicated on June 10, 1987, the date of Michigan's ratification of the 19th Amendment. The Center is located at 213 W. Main Street, Lansing, Michigan, 48933, just a few blocks south of the State Capitol on the grounds of the beautiful Cooley Gardens and Scott Park.

Exhibits portray the lives, achievements and history of Michigan women, including Contemporary and Historical Division members of the Michigan Women's Hall of Fame. The beautifully renovated facility, known as the Cooley-Haze House, is on the Michigan Historic Register and features a artists' gallery. The Center offers a traveler's Historic Theme Trail brochure and guide to women's history as sites throughout Michigan.

Time Line for Michigan Suffrage

- 1837 - Michigan enters the Union.
- 1846 - Ernestine L. Rose, a reformer from New York, speaks to the Michigan Legislature to gain women's rights. But the legislature does not listen.
- 1848 - The first women's rights convention is held at Seneca Falls, New York. Catherine F. Stebbins is Secretary.
- 1849 - A Senate committee, led by Senator Rix Robinson, proposes a universal suffrage amendment but it is not acted upon because of the "unusualness" and "needlessness" of the franchise for women.
- 1851 - Sojourner Truth speaks before the Women's Rights Convention in Akron, Ohio.
- 1852 - The first women's club in the United States, The Ladies Library Club, is founded in Kalamazoo by Lucinda Hinsdale Stone.
- 1855 - A group of suffragists from Lenawee County try to get the legislators to vote for woman suffrage with petitions signed by citizens of the state for suffrage.
- 1857 - The Legislature is more respectful and takes the petitioners more seriously, but takes no action.
- 1859 - A House committee considers the vote for male Negroes, but not for women, causing resentment among women.
- 1861 - 1865 The Civil War
- 1866 - The first bill on women's enfranchisement is defeated by one vote.
- 1867 - The Legislature grants women taxpayers the right to vote for school trustees, but total suffrage is voted down, 34-31.
- 1869 - The Fifteenth Amendment is passed by Congress granting the vote to males regardless of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.
- 1870 - The Michigan Suffrage Association is formed. The suffrage amendment is passed by both houses, but vetoed by the governor.
- 1871 - Miss Mary Wilson of Battle Creek and Mrs. Nanette B. Gardener of Detroit vote.
- 1874 - The Legislature puts a suffrage amendment on the ballot, but it is defeated, 135,957 to 40,077.
- 1875 - The Women's Christian Temperance Union is formed at Grand Rapids.
- 1881 - School suffrage is extended to parents and guardians of children of school age.
- 1884 - The Michigan Equal Suffrage Association is formed in Battle Creek by Mrs. Mary Doe, who becomes President. Governor Begole becomes Vice President of the first state-wide suffrage organization. Also, Michigan's Senator Thomas W. Palmer makes the first to address in the U.S. Senate in support of woman's suffrage.
- 1893 - The State Legislature passes municipal suffrage but the Supreme Court declares it is unconstitutional on the grounds that "the legislature has no right to create a new class of voters."
- 1895 - A proposed constitutional amendment to grant suffrage is defeated in the House.
- 1904 - Anna Howard Shaw is President of the National American Suffrage Association, through 1915.
- 1907 - 1908 At the Constitutional Convention woman's suffrage is defeated 57 to 38, but women who pay taxes can vote on local bonding and tax issues.
- 1912 - Governor Charles S. Osborn successfully urges the Legislature to put the suffrage question before the all male electorate in November of 1912. Clara B. Arthur leads the campaign and the proposal appears to win. However, the antis steal the election under "mysterious" circumstances.
- 1913 - The Michigan Association Opposed to Equal Suffrage is formed. The suffrage proposal is again put on the ballot and again defeated, this time by a wide margin: 168,738 to 264,882.
- 1917 - The United States joins the Allies in World War I. The Prohibition Amendment passes Congress (it is repealed in 1933.) Alice Paul and The Women's Party picket the White House for "Democracy at Home."
- 1918 - Male voters approve a state constitutional amendment granting suffrage by 35,000 votes. Women vote for statewide offices for the first time in March of 1919.
- 1919 - The National Suffrage Amendment, the 19th, is passed. Michigan ratifies it on June 10th.
- 1920 - Women's vote for President on November 2nd is a major step toward political equality for women, but not yet economic equality.

G. Mennen Williams Celebration

June 25, 1995 is the date of the Sixth Annual G. Mennen Williams Celebration, at the Grand Hotel on Mackinac Island. The evening begins with a reception at 6:30 p.m. and dinner at 7:30 p.m. Keynote speaker is Dale Petroskey, vice president of the National Geographic Society, on the importance of volunteer involvement in environmental and historical preservation efforts. The cost is \$55 per person. For information, call (906) 847-3328.

Officers and Board Members Elected at MPIIS Annual Meeting

The Michigan Political History second annual membership meeting was held on March 19. Participants discussed the progress and projects of committees on membership, the newsletter, events and archives. Many participants were interested in pursuing development of a Michigan political history museum.

MPHS bylaws were amended to include a two year term of office for MPHS officers. Three new members were elected to the MPHS board: Tom Farrell, Chuck Harmon and Jim Haveman. Several board members whose terms expired were reelected. They are: Eric Cholack, James Epolito, Sharman Moore, Laura Paige, Sharon Peters and Clifford Taylor.

Officers elected for 1995-1997 are Sharman A. Moore, President; Mark Murray, Vice President; and Kevin A. Kelly, Secretary-Treasurer.

MPHS News

Printed by: Abbott Press, Inc., Editor: Mary Anne Ford

MPHS Membership

New members continue to join the Michigan Political History Society and all 1994 members have received a statement for 1995 membership dues. *If your newsletter has a red dot on the mailing label, we have not yet received your 1995 dues.* Please renew your membership, and consider the option of becoming a lifetime member. A lifetime membership costs \$150 and offers a convenient alternative to annual renewal. The following MPHS members are lifetime members:

Bruce Ambrose
William Ballenger
Carter Campbell
Bette Downs
Tom Downs
C. Ronald Dufina
Mary McCourt-Dufina
Robert Geake
Elizabeth Giese
Charles Harmon
Tom Hoisington
David Honigman
Mitch Irwin
Jamie Kelly

Kevin A. Kelly
Paul A. Long
Richard McLellan
Paul E. McNamara
Hank Meijer
Sharman Moore
Mark Murray
Laura Paige
James Patton
Wallace Riley
John Thodis
John Schwarz, MD
Terry Vanderveen
Eugene Wanger

We welcome the following new members to MPHS, and encourage all our members to share this newsletter and membership application with a friend:

John Arundel
Daniel J. Cherrin
William J. Cochran
Kristin Ewing
Barry C. James
Lois E. Lee
Catherine McCuish

Diane Marinelli
William G. Milliken
Karl Pall
Edward Sarpolus
Stephanie Schwartz
Roberta E. Stanley

Several Individuals and Organizations Continue to Contribute to the Success of MPHS

The Michigan Political History Society is grateful to many individuals and organizations who have contributed time, expertise, information and resources to the society:

- Judge James Lincoln for providing the newspaper, *The Life & Times of Frank Murphy*, for distribution at "The Incomparable Frank Murphy" event and to mail to members.
- Sharon Kellogg for always listing The Michigan Political History Society's events in MIRS, and for her service on the MPHS Board of Directors during its first year.
- Past officers of MPHS, including Jamie Kelly, who served as Acting Vice President from the fall of 1993 through March 1994; Anne Mervenne, who was the first elected Vice President from March 1994 through early 1995.
- Tom Cleary for his efforts in arranging the October event about the Mackinac Bridge.
- Tom Downs for contributing his legal services to the Michigan Political History Society.
- Sponsors of videotaped oral histories - Tom Downs for sponsorship of oral histories of Irv Bluestone and Doug Frasier and Bill Ballenger for sponsorship of the oral history of Elly Peterson.
- Joyce Crum, who provides invaluable support services to all MPHS efforts.
- Abbott Press, Inc. for printing the MPHS newsletter at cost.
- MPHS members who are underwriting a booklet on Michigan Suffragists for the Michigan Women's Hall of Fame: Carol Conn, Eleanor Dillon, Mary Anne Ford, Elizabeth Giese, Sharon Kellogg, Jamie Kelly, Anne Mervenne, Sharman A. Moore, Laura Paige, Sharon Reid, Barbara Sawyer-Koch and Deborah Zannoth.

Recommended Reading

To read more about suffrage and Michigan political history...

Susan B. Anthony: Women Suffragist
by Barbara Weisberg

Cornerstones of Freedom: The Story of the Women's Movement
by Maureen Ashe

Journey Toward Freedom: Story of Sojourner Truth
by Jacqueline Bernard

Payoffs in the Cloakroom: The Greening of the Michigan Legislature: 1938-1946,
by Bruce A. Rubenstein and Lawrence E. Ziewacz
Michigan State University Press

Michigan's Capitol
Construction and Restoration
by William Seale
Michigan Capitol Committee, in cooperation with University of Michigan Press

Michigan Political History Society

1995

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Home Phone _____ Business Phone _____ Fax _____

Enclosed is my check for membership in the amount of:

_____ \$10.00 Student Membership - Annual

_____ \$150.00 Lifetime Membership

_____ \$20.00 Regular Membership - Annual

_____ Other Contribution

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO:

Michigan Political History Society

MAIL TO:

Michigan Political History Society
P.O. Box 4684
East Lansing, MI 48826-4684

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