

AAUW-PA Convention and 83rd Annual Meeting

The convention started on Friday, April 13 with a Get out the Vote (GOTV) training workshop at the YWCA in Pittsburgh. After the workshop those attending joined a Pay Equity Event at Market Square and enjoyed a box lunch.

GOTV training continued after lunch at the DoubleTree by Hilton in Greentree.

Several workshops were held Saturday morning and attended by our members.

Shari was one of four presentors who gave a presentation at the "Branch Success Sampler" workshop. She talked about how we managed to almost double our membership in 18 months.

Joyce not only attend the "Hear My Voice on My Issues" but also attended a chat group "Coffee with Carolyn" where she met and spoke with our AAUW President Carolyn Garfein.

Marci also attended the "Hear My Voice on My Issues" workshop as well as the "STEM Initiatives" and "College Connection".

Shar, Marci, and Joyce will give us all an update on their respective workshops at the May meeting.

While yours truly (Pat Byerly) attended the convention I spent two hours on Saturday manning the sales tables so that others could attend the workshops. We sold 9 cookbooks!!

The Pittsburgh Branch received an award for the highest percentage increase in membership (88.89%). This was a very significant accomplishment for us and gives us great hope for the future.

Attending the Annual Meeting at 11:00 a.m. on Saturday, April 14 were Shari Muench, Marci Henzi, Henny Adorante, Ada Ezekoye, Michele Buford, and Pat Byerly.

Pittsburgh Branch members attending the buffet lunch Saturday were:



Ada Ezeyoke and Joyce Martin as well as



Michele Buford, Shari Muench, and Pat Byerly.

Also attending the lunch and not pictured was Henny Adorante.

Bylaw changes were adopted and Margaret McGrath was elected to another term as AAUW PA State President.



Saturday evening the keynote address was given by Carolyn Garfein, AAUW President.

Everyone attending had a good time and are looking forward to next year's convention at State College.

Motions approved at the Annual meeting on April 14, 2012

Approved Marcellus Shale position:

AAUW-PA opposes the development of shale resources in Pennsylvania, unless the environment, public health and safety, and the welfare of the communities involved are protected.

Any such permitted development should prioritize the value of water resources above gas resources. Permits should require essential impact studies by an objective panel.

We support strengthened regulations, safe disposal of wastewater and funding for the PA Department of Environmental Protection to monitor and enforce standards. The oil and gas industry should be held to the same clean air and water standards and disclosures as other industries.

Recent legislation undermines the power of local municipalities to manage where and when drilling will occur and necessitates closer evaluation and study by citizens and government.

All liabilities for any environmental damage during or after shale development should be the responsibility of the gas companies, their subcontractors, and developers in perpetuity, in order to protect Pennsylvanians, their health and environment, and prevent unnecessary expense to the state.

Approved Human trafficking motion:

that " AAUW-PA learn more about human trafficking in PA from the report of the Interbranch Commission of the PA Court on Gender, Racial, and Ethnic fairness, and that we support legislative actions to rescue victims of human trafficking in PA, and actions to prosecute human traffickers."



Don't miss the May 12, 2012 meeting . . .

In the month of May the Pittsburgh Branch traditionally holds its annual membership meeting. This May will be no different.

Shari will be talking about the state convention and annual meeting just held on April 14, 2012.

We will also be voting on the election slate for Membership Vice President and Secretary. The slate was presented to the membership in the April newsletter.

Also on the agenda is a proposed dues increase so you don't want to miss this meeting. A notice about the proposed dues increase was also presented in the April newsletter.

The meeting will be held at the PAA in Oakland located at:

4215 Fifth Avenue
Pittsburgh, PA 15213

(412) 621-2400
www.paaclub.com

10:30 – 11:45 Board Meets
12:00 – 1:00 Lunch is Served
1:00 – 2:00 Membership Meeting

Please R.S.V.P. no later than May 9, 2012 to reserve your seat! Cost of lunch is \$17.00 payable upon arrival. Checks should be made out to "AAUW – Pittsburgh".

For more information call Pat Byerly (412) 482-4419 or email her at pabyerly@aauwpgh.org

Why it is important to R.S.V.P.

It is important that if you plan on attending the meeting that you R.S.V.P. by the deadline above. The reason that we ask you to do this is two-fold: (1) we know how many members to expect and (2) in the event we have to cancel the meeting for any reason we know who to call. Please direct any questions to Pat Byerly at the number above.

Be a Member Detector!

New members are the lifeblood of every organization, including ours.

We encourage everyone to invite their friends, relatives, co-workers, and neighbors to our meetings throughout the year.



Recipe of the Month

Stuffed Pepper Soup

By Sid Reeves

Ingredients:

1/2 lbs ground beef
2 cups diced green peppers
1 cup chopped onions
1/4 cup chopped celery
1 clove garlic, minced
2 Tbs oil
1 16-oz can diced peeled tomatoes
3 cups water
1/2 cup tomato juice
1/2 cup brown sugar
1 Tbs parsley
1/4 cup rice
1 tsp salt
1 tsp pepper
1/4 tsp cinnamon

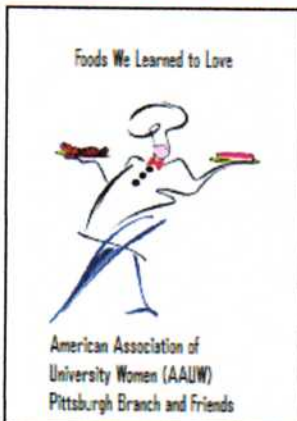


Saute peppers, onions, celery, and garlic in oil until tender in bottom of a large soup pan. When done, add ground beef and saute for another 10 minutes. Stir in rice. Add tomatoes, water, juice, sugar, parsley, salt, and pepper. Bring to a boil and simmer for 30 minutes. Add the cinnamon. This tastes just like stuffed peppers!



This is what Shari Muench's dad used to cook. She makes a batch to take to work at the University of Phoenix in Pittsburgh to have for a stay-in lunch on a cold winter day.

Cookbooks are still available – contact Pat Byerly



Happy Birthday

May is the month for birthdays at the Pittsburgh Branch. Five members are celebrating birthdays this month.

Rosemary Martinelli
Idorenyin Jamar – 5/7
LaTrina Hall – 5/9
Rachel LaFontain – 5/18
Patricia Dalby – 5/26



Happy Birthday everyone!!

May's Famous Quote

"Men have had every advantage of us in telling their own story. Education has been theirs in so much higher a degree; the pen has been in their hands. I will not allow books to prove anything."

Jane Austen



Jane Austen (16 December 1775 – 18 July 1817) was an English novelist whose works of romantic fiction, set among the landed gentry, earned her a place as one of the most widely read writers in English literature. Her realism and biting social commentary has gained her historical importance among scholars and critics.

Early in 1816, Jane Austen began to feel unwell. She ignored her illness at first and continued to work and to participate in the usual round of family activities. By the middle of that year, her decline was unmistakable to Austen and to her family, and Austen's physical condition began a long, slow, and irregular deterioration culminating in her death the following year. The majority of Austen biographers rely on Dr. Vincent Cope's tentative 1964 retrospective diagnosis and list her cause of death as Addison's disease. However, her final illness has also been described as Hodgkin's lymphoma. Recent work by Katherine White of Britain's Addison's Disease Self Help Group suggests that Austen probably died of bovine tuberculosis, a disease (now) commonly associated with drinking unpasteurized milk. One contributing factor or cause of her death, discovered by Linda Robinson Walker and described in the Winter 2010 issue of *Persuasions on-line*, might be Brill-Zinsser disease, a recurrent form of typhus, which she had as a child. Brill-Zinsser disease is to typhus as shingles is to chicken pox; when a victim of typhus endures stress, malnutrition or another infection, typhus can recur as Brill-Zinsser disease.

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jane_Austen
http://thinkexist.com/quotes/jane_austen/2.html

TIDBITS . . . Did You Know

The first major industry in Indiana County was the production of salt during the early 1800s. The product was made by evaporating salt from water that was pumped from wells. Saltsburg (pop. 955) was founded in 1816 located in the southwestern part of the county, owes its name to the salt boom.



Saltsburg, PA

Indiana County

Created on March 30, 1803 from parts of Westmoreland and Lycoming Counties and probably named for the Territory of Indiana. It was attached to Westmoreland County until 1806. Indiana, the county seat, was laid out in 1805 and incorporated as a borough on March 11, 1816.



The southern region was acquired from Indians at the Treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1768 (the "New Purchase"), the northern region by the Treaty of Fort Stanwix of 1784 (the "Last Purchase"). First permanent settlement was about 1765. Blairsville arose in 1818 and was a turnpike and canal center. The Pennsylvania Railroad arrived in 1851. Salt production was the first industry. Iron furnaces were unsuccessful. Timber cutting flourished from the 1840s to about 1890 when the trees were depleted. A coal mining boom began in 1900 and dominated the economy until 1924, boosting the population to nearly 80,000. Coal mining revived in the 1970s; Indiana is the state's fifth highest bituminous producer, three-quarters of which is subsurface mined. Dairy farming and Christmas tree sales buttress the economy today; 31 percent of the land is farmed. The legendary Cherry Tree Joe McCreery and the actor Jimmy Stewart are cherished local myths. Governor John S. Fisher, a Republican, was a county native.



Source: www.americanprofile.com
<http://www.n2genealogy.com/pennsylvania/pa-county-indiana.html>
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saltsburg,_Pennsylvania

Women in Congress



Shirley Chisholm
Representative, 1969 - 1983,
Democrat from New York

Shirley Anita St. Hill Chisholm (November 30, 1924 – January 1, 2005) was an American politician, educator, and author. She was a Congresswoman, representing New York's 12th Congressional District for seven terms from 1969 to 1983. In 1968, she became the first African American woman elected to Congress. On January 25, 1972, she became the first major-party black candidate for President of the United States and the first woman to run for the Democratic presidential nomination (Margaret Chase Smith had previously run for the Republican presidential nomination). She received 152 first-ballot votes at the 1972 Democratic National Convention.

Shirley Anita St. Hill was born in Brooklyn, New York, of immigrant parents. Her father, Charles Christopher St. Hill, was born in British Guiana and arrived in the United States via Antilla, Cuba, on April 10, 1923 aboard the *S.S. Munamar* in New York City. Her mother, Ruby Seale, was born in Christ Church, Barbados, and arrived in New York City aboard the *S.S. Pocone* on March 8, 1921. At age three, Chisholm was sent to Barbados to live with her maternal grandmother, Emaline Seale, in Christ Church; where she attended the Vauxhall Primary School. She did not return until roughly seven years later when she arrived in New York City on May 19, 1934 aboard the *S.S. Narissa*.

Chisholm is an alumna of Girls High School, she earned her BA from Brooklyn College in 1946 and later earned her MA from Columbia University in elementary education in 1952. She was a member of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority.

From 1953 to 1959, she was director of the Hamilton-Madison Child Care Center. From 1959 to 1964, she was an educational consultant for the Division of Day Care.

In 1964, Chisholm ran for and was elected to the New York State Legislature. In 1968, she ran as the Democratic candidate for New York's 12th District congressional seat and was elected to the House of Representatives. Defeating Republican candidate James Farmer, Chisholm became the first black woman elected to Congress. Chisholm joined the Congressional Black Caucus in 1971 as one of its founding members.

As a freshman, Chisholm was assigned to the House Agricultural Committee. Given her urban district, she felt the placement was irrelevant to her constituents and shocked many by asking for reassignment. She was then placed on the Veterans' Affairs Committee. Soon after, she voted for Hale Boggs as House Majority Leader over

Women in Congress (Continued)

John Conyers. As a reward for her support, Boggs assigned her to the much-prized Education and Labor Committee, which was her preferred committee. She was the third highest-ranking member of this committee when she retired from Congress.

All those Chisholm hired for her office were women, half of them black. Chisholm said that during her New York legislative career, she had faced much more discrimination because she was a woman than because she was black.

In the 1972 U.S. presidential election, she made a bid for the Democratic Party's presidential nomination. She survived three assassination attempts during the campaign. She campaigned in 12 states and won the Louisiana, Mississippi, and New Jersey primaries earning 152 delegates. However, she lost the hotly contested primaries to George McGovern at the convention in Miami Beach, Florida. At the 1972 Democratic National Convention, as a symbolic gesture, McGovern opponent Hubert H. Humphrey released his black delegates to Chisholm, giving her a total of 152 first-ballot votes for the nomination. Chisholm's base of support was ethnically diverse and included the National Organization for Women. Chisholm said she ran for the office "in spite of hopeless odds... to demonstrate the sheer will and refusal to accept the status quo." Among the volunteers who were inspired by her campaign was Barbara Lee, who continued to be politically active and was elected as a congresswoman 25 years later. Betty Friedan and Gloria Steinem attempted to run as Chisholm delegates in New York.

Chisholm created controversy when she visited rival and ideological opposite George Wallace in the hospital soon after his shooting in May 1972, during the 1972 presidential primary campaign. Several years later, when Chisholm worked on a bill to give domestic workers the right to a minimum wage, Wallace helped gain votes of enough Southern congressmen to push the legislation through the House.

From 1977 to 1981, during the 95th Congress and 96th Congress, Chisholm was elected to a position in the House Democratic leadership, as Secretary of the House Democratic Caucus.

Throughout her tenure in Congress, Chisholm worked to improve opportunities for inner-city residents. She was a vocal opponent of the draft and supported spending increases for education, health care and other social services, and reductions in military spending.

In 1970, she authored a child care bill. The bill passed the House and the Senate, but was vetoed by President Richard Nixon, who called it "the Sovietization of American children".

In the area of national security and foreign policy, Chisholm worked for the revocation of Internal Security Act of 1950. She opposed the American involvement in the Vietnam War and the expansion of weapon developments. During the Jimmy Carter administration, she called for better treatment of Haitian refugees.

Chisholm was married to Conrad Chisholm, a Jamaican private investigator from 1949 to 1977. In 1978, she married Arthur Hardwick, Jr., a Buffalo businessman who died in 1986. Chisholm had no children and moved to Florida when she retired.

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shirley_Chisholm

Top 10 Most Famous Women in History

According to Jeff Danelek

6. Marie Antoinette



Maria Antonia of Austria was born on 2 November 1755 at the Hofburg Palace in Vienna, Austria; on the next day, she was baptised **Maria Antonia Josepha Johanna** (also known as **Maria Antonia Josephina Johanna**). She was the youngest daughter of Francis I, Holy Roman Emperor, and Maria Theresa, Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, and ruler of the Habsburg dominions; her godparents were the King of Portugal and his wife in her family, she was simply called Antonia. Described at her birth as "a small, but completely healthy Archduchess", she was also known at the Austrian court as Antonia, but more often as Madame Antoine, since French was commonly spoken in the Hofburg. After all, Viennese society itself was multilingual, with many able to speak German, French, Italian and/or Spanish.

The events leading to her eventual betrothal to the Dauphin of France began in 1765, when her father, Francis I, Holy Roman Emperor, died of a stroke in August, leaving Maria Theresa to co-rule with her elder son and heir, the Emperor Joseph II. By that time, marriage arrangements for several of Maria Antonia's sisters had begun: the Archduchess Maria Josepha was betrothed to King Ferdinand of Naples, and one of the remaining eligible archduchesses was tentatively set to marry Don Ferdinand of Parma. The purpose of these marriages was to cement the various complex alliances that Maria Theresa had entered into in the 1750s due to the Seven Years' War, which included Parma, Naples, Russia, and more importantly Austria's traditional enemy, France. Without the Seven Years' War to "unite" the two countries briefly, the marriage of Maria Antonia and the Dauphin Louis-Auguste might not have occurred.

In 1767, a smallpox outbreak hit the family. Maria Antonia was one of the few who were immune to the disease because she already had had it at a young age. This ultimately left 12-year-old Maria Antonia as the only potential bride left in the family for the 14-year-old Louis Auguste, who was also her second cousin once removed, through Leopold I.

Marie Antoinette was officially handed over to her French relations on 7 May 1770, on an island on the Rhine River near Kehl. Chief among them were the comte de Noailles and his wife, the comtesse de Noailles, who had been appointed the Dauphine's Mistress of the Household by Louis XV.

Learn more about Marie Antoinette's life at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marie_Antoinette

Source: <http://www.toptenz.net/top-10-most-famous-women-in-history.php>
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marie_Antoinette

Watch for number 5 coming in the June issue

