

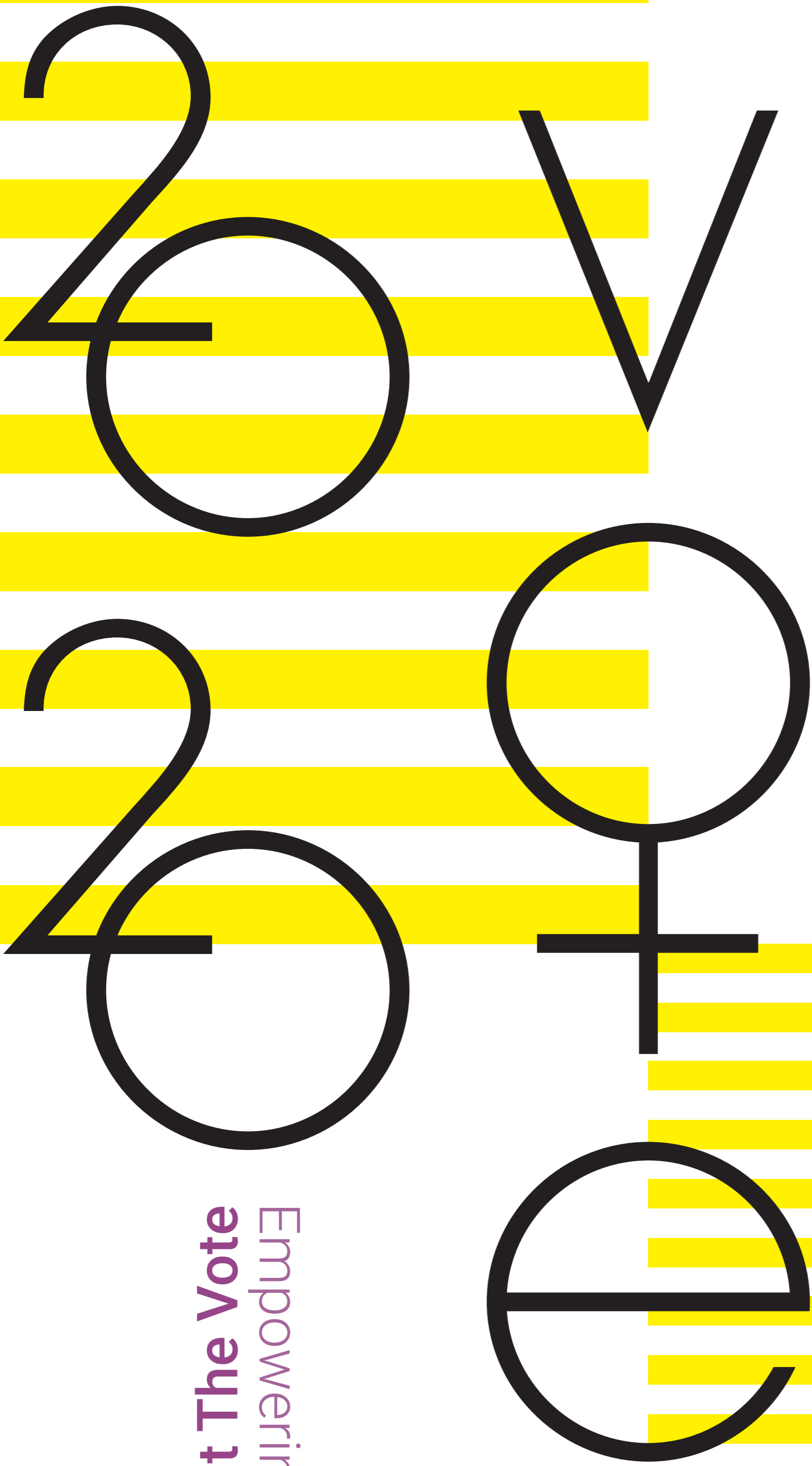


the professional association for design

VOTE 411

71 women + 65 posters

Get Out The Vote Empowering the Women's Vote

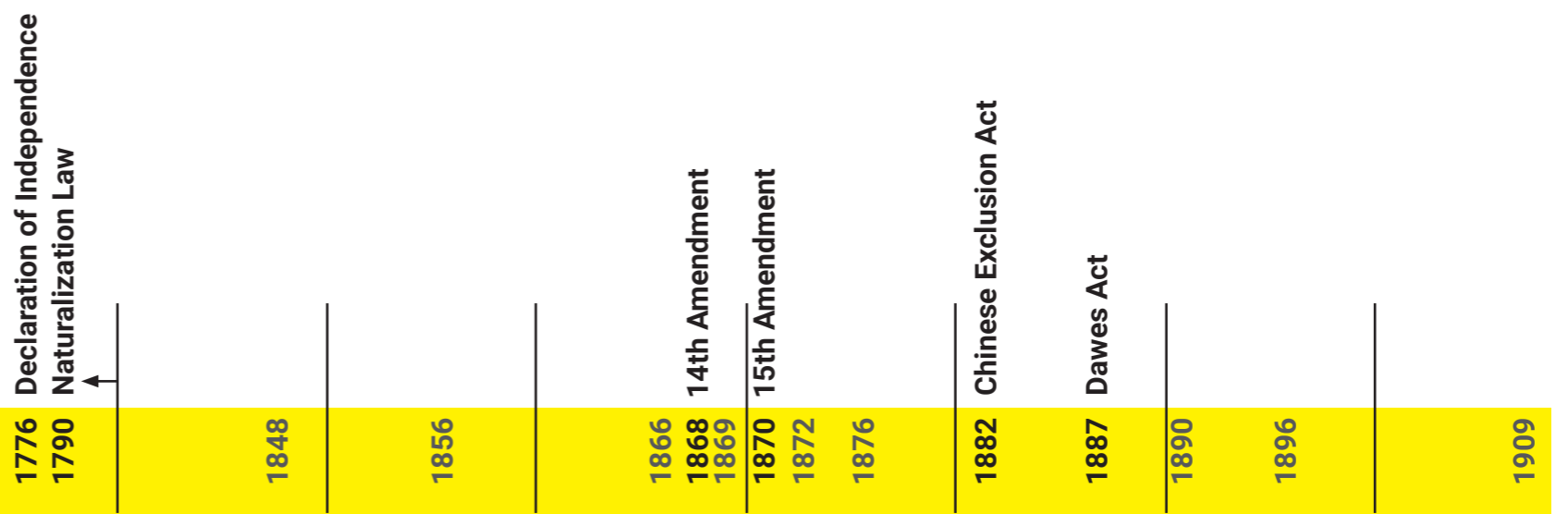


Mariana Amatullo	Beatriz Lozano
Melinda Beck	Marisol Lua
Audrey Grace Bennett	Su Mathews Hale
Rachel Berger	Christine Mau
Nancy Bernardo	Marty Maxwell Lane
Johanna Björk	Rebeca Méndez
Alicia Cheng	Jennifer Morla
Karen Cheng	Takayo Muroga Fredericks
Emily Comfort	Kali Nikitas
Meredith Davis	Arzu Ozkal
Karen Davison	Alex Proba
Fearn Cutler de Vicq	Elizabeth Resnick
Alice Drueding	Christina Rigsby
Jenny El-Shamy	Lana Rigsby
Gabrielle Esperdy	Kelly Salchow MacArthur
Karin Fong	Kaleena Sales
Dinah Fried	Louise Sandhaus
Shiraz Abdullahi Gallab	Paula Scher
Sarah Gephart	Reneé Seward
Bryony Gomez-Palacio	Laurel Shoemaker
Denise Gonzales Crisp	Bonnie Siegler
Annabelle Gould	Nancy Skolos
April Greiman	Hannah Smotrich
Margo Halverson	Shanti Sparrow
Laurie Haycock Makela	Deanna Sperrazza
Karin Hibma	Jennifer Sterling
Lucinda Hitchcock	Elysia Syriac
Shawné Michaelain Holloway	Rebecca Tegtmeier
Brockett Horne	Tricia Treacy
Terry Irwin	Jenn Visocky O'Grady
Lynn Kiang	Hilary Dana Walrod
Nicole Killian	Kelly Walters
Karen Kurycki	Cymone Wilder
Katie Lee	Frances Yllana
Zuzana Licko	Lynne Yun
Ana Llorente	



2020 marks the centennial of the ratification of the 19th Amendment, granting women the right to vote in 1920. It was the first legislation for women's voting rights. Not until the passage of the Voting Rights Act in 1965 were voting rights of ALL women protected and enforced, and intimidation tactics progressively eliminated.

The **AIGA Get Out the Vote: Empowering the Women's Vote** poster campaign, in partnership with the League of Women Voters, commemorates this milestone. Here, we share key moments in voting rights and women's fight for equality...



1776
The **Declaration of Independence** is signed. Only men who own land can vote.

1790
The **Naturalization Law** passes, stating only "free white" immigrants can become naturalized citizens.

1848
Abolitionists, led by Frederick Douglass, and women's suffrage groups meet in Seneca Falls, NY at the **Women's Rights Convention**. The convention excluded black women.

Citizenship is granted to Mexicans living in territories captured by the US, but voting rights are denied.

1856
Voting rights are granted to all white men.

1866
Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony form the **American Equal Rights Association** to establish voting rights irrespective of race or sex. It later divides into two organizations—the **National Woman Suffrage Association**, and the **American Woman Suffrage Association**—over race and class tensions.

1868
The **14th Amendment** grants citizenship to former slaves, but voting regulation is determined by individual states.

1869
Wyoming becomes the first state to grant women the right to vote.

1870
The **15th Amendment** prevents federal or state governments to deny voting rights based on race. States utilize voting taxes, literacy tests, violence, and other intimidation tactics to restrict black citizens from voting.

1872
Activists Susan B. Anthony and Sojourner Truth attempt to vote. Anthony is arrested, and Truth is denied.

First woman to run for President:
Victoria Woodhull of the Equal Rights Party

1876
The Supreme Court rules that Native Americans are not US citizens, and cannot vote.

1882
The **Chinese Exclusion Act** blocks those of Chinese ancestry from becoming US citizens.

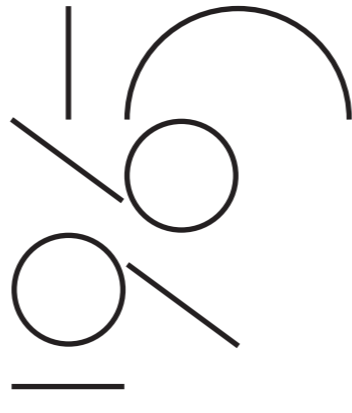
1887
The **Dawes Act** grants citizenship to Native Americans who cede their tribal affiliations.

1890
The **National American Women Suffrage Association** is formed, led by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, and Lucy Stone, focusing on the right to vote for white women.

1896
The **National Association of Colored Women** is founded, led by Mary Church Terrell and Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin, focusing on black women's rights.

1890's
Utah, Idaho and Colorado grant women the right to vote.

1909
The **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)** is formed, with Mary Church Terrell and Ida B. Wells as founding members.



Year	Event
1916	
1920	19th Amendment
1922	
1923	
1924	Indian Citizenship Act
1926	
1932	
1952	McCarran-Walter Act
1957	Civil Rights Act
1961	23rd Amendment
1964	Civil Rights Act
1965	24th Amendment
1966	Voting Rights Act
1968	
1971	26th Amendment
1972	Title IX
1975	
1981	
1984	
1989	
1992	National Voter Registration Act
1993	
2000	
2002	Help America Vote Act
2008	
2009	
2010	
2013	
2016	
2018	

<p>1910's Women march for voting rights in New York and Washington, D.C. The colors of purple, white, and yellow represent loyalty, purity, and hope.</p> <p>1916 First woman elected to Congress: Jeannette Rankin of Montana</p> <p>1920 The 19th Amendment is ratified to the US Constitution, granting women the right to vote. Not all Native American or Asian women have citizenship. Many southern states find ways to prevent women of color from voting with Jim Crow laws. The League of Women Voters is founded by suffragists to support women in public affairs and voting.</p> <p>1922 The Supreme Court rules that those of Japanese ancestry are not US citizens, and cannot vote.</p> <p>1923 The Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) is introduced by Alice Paul in Seneca Falls.</p> <p>1924 The Indian Citizenship Act grants citizenship to Native Americans, but many states enact policies that limit their vote.</p> <p>1926 In Birmingham, Alabama, a group of black women are beaten by election officials while attempting to vote.</p> <p>1932 First woman elected to Senate: Hattie Caraway of Arkansas</p> <p>1952 The McCarran-Walter Act grants those of Asian ancestry the right to become citizens.</p> <p>1957 The Civil Rights Act of 1957 allows the Justice Department to seek injunctions in voting rights cases.</p> <p>1961 The 23rd Amendment gives Washington D.C. residents the right to vote for President, but not Congressional representation.</p> <p>1960's Fannie Lou Hamer, Ella Baker, and Diane Nash are key figures in establishing voting rights for all within the civil rights movement. State officials in the south refuse to allow black citizens to register to vote, using voting taxes, literacy tests and intimidation.</p> <p>1964 Freedom Summer aims to register black voters in Mississippi. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 passes, promising equal employment, public integration, and limited voter literacy tests. The 24th Amendment states that the right to vote may not be denied in federal elections for failure to pay any tax. First woman is put forward for nomination for President by a major political party: Republican Margaret Chase Smith of Maine First Asian American woman elected to Congress: Patsy Mink of Hawaii</p>	<p>1965 At the completion of the Selma to Montgomery march, Martin Luther King Jr. calls for an end to many racial injustices, including voter discrimination. The Voting Rights Act passes, removing discriminatory barriers that kept many people of color from voting. This is largely in response to protests and marches occurring after Alabama officials' brutality during black voter registration efforts. 450,000 black citizens in the southern states registered to vote within a year.</p> <p>1966 Civil rights activist James Meredith is wounded by a sniper during a solo "Walk Against Fear" voter registration march from Tennessee to Mississippi. Nearly 4,000 black citizens register to vote the next day. Other civil rights leaders, including Martin Luther King, Jr. and Stokely Carmichael continue marching. Meredith rejoins the march at its endpoint in Mississippi.</p> <p>1968 First black woman elected to Congress: Shirley Chisholm of New York</p> <p>1971 The 26th Amendment lowers the voting age from 21 to 18. This is a result of Vietnam War protests, noting that soldiers were old enough to fight, but not to vote.</p> <p>1970's Women march for the Equal Rights Amendment, which would guarantee equal legal rights for all American citizens regardless of sex.</p> <p>1971 The multi-partisan National Women's Political Caucus is founded by Gloria Steinem, Betty Friedan, Bella Abzug, Fannie Lou Hamer, etc., to support women in politics.</p> <p>1972 Title IX passes, advancing women's equality, and championed by Representatives Patsy Mink, Bernice Sandler and Edith Green. First woman to run for President as a Democrat: Shirley Chisholm</p> <p>1975 Amendments to the Voting Rights Act mandate that some voting materials be provided in languages other than English.</p> <p>1981 First woman appointed to the Supreme Court: Sandra Day O'Connor, by Ronald Reagan</p> <p>1984 First woman to run as vice-president on the Democratic party ticket: Geraldine Ferraro, with Walter Mondale</p> <p>1989 First Latina elected to Congress: Cuban-American Ileana Rops-Lehtinen of Florida</p> <p>1992 First black woman elected to Senate: Carol Moseley Braun of Illinois</p> <p>1993 The National Voter Registration Act makes voter registration available through the Department of Motor Vehicles, public assistance, and disabilities agencies, to increase voter registration and participation. Ruth Bader Ginsberg appointed to the Supreme Court, by Bill Clinton</p>	<p>2000 A federal court rules that citizens of U.S. territories, such as Puerto Rico and Guam, cannot vote in federal elections nor have Congressional representation.</p> <p>2002 The Help America Vote Act addresses inconsistencies in federal voting standards and access.</p> <p>2008 First woman to run as vice-president on the Republican party ticket: Sarah Palin, with John McCain</p> <p>2009 Sonia Sotomayor appointed to the Supreme Court, by Barack Obama</p> <p>2010 Elena Kagan appointed to the Supreme Court, by Barack Obama</p> <p>2013 The Supreme Court rules that states with a history of discrimination against minority voters gain federal permission before changing voting policies.</p> <p>2016 First woman Presidential nominee for a major political party: Hillary Clinton Just over 63% of women cast ballots in the Presidential election. First Indian-American woman elected to Congress: Pramila Jayapal of Washington First Indian-American woman elected to Senate: Kamala Harris of California First Latina elected to Senate: Catherine Cortez Masto of Nevada</p> <p>2017 The Women's March occurs in cities across the US, and around the world. With over 7 million people, it is the world's largest single-day protest to date.</p> <p>2018 First Muslim women elected to Congress: Somali-American Ilhan Omar of Minnesota, and Palestinian-American Rashida Tlaib of Michigan First Native American women elected to Congress: Ho-Chunk Nation tribe's Sharice Davids of Kansas, and Laguna Pueblo tribe's Deb Haaland of New Mexico</p> <p>Presently... There is debate over whether convicted felons who have served their time should be allowed to vote. The Electoral College faces scrutiny, which critics argue over-represents small states and overrules the popular vote. 38 states have ratified the ERA—it has not yet been ratified to the US Constitution.</p>
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sources:
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Compiled by Kelly Salchow MacArthur



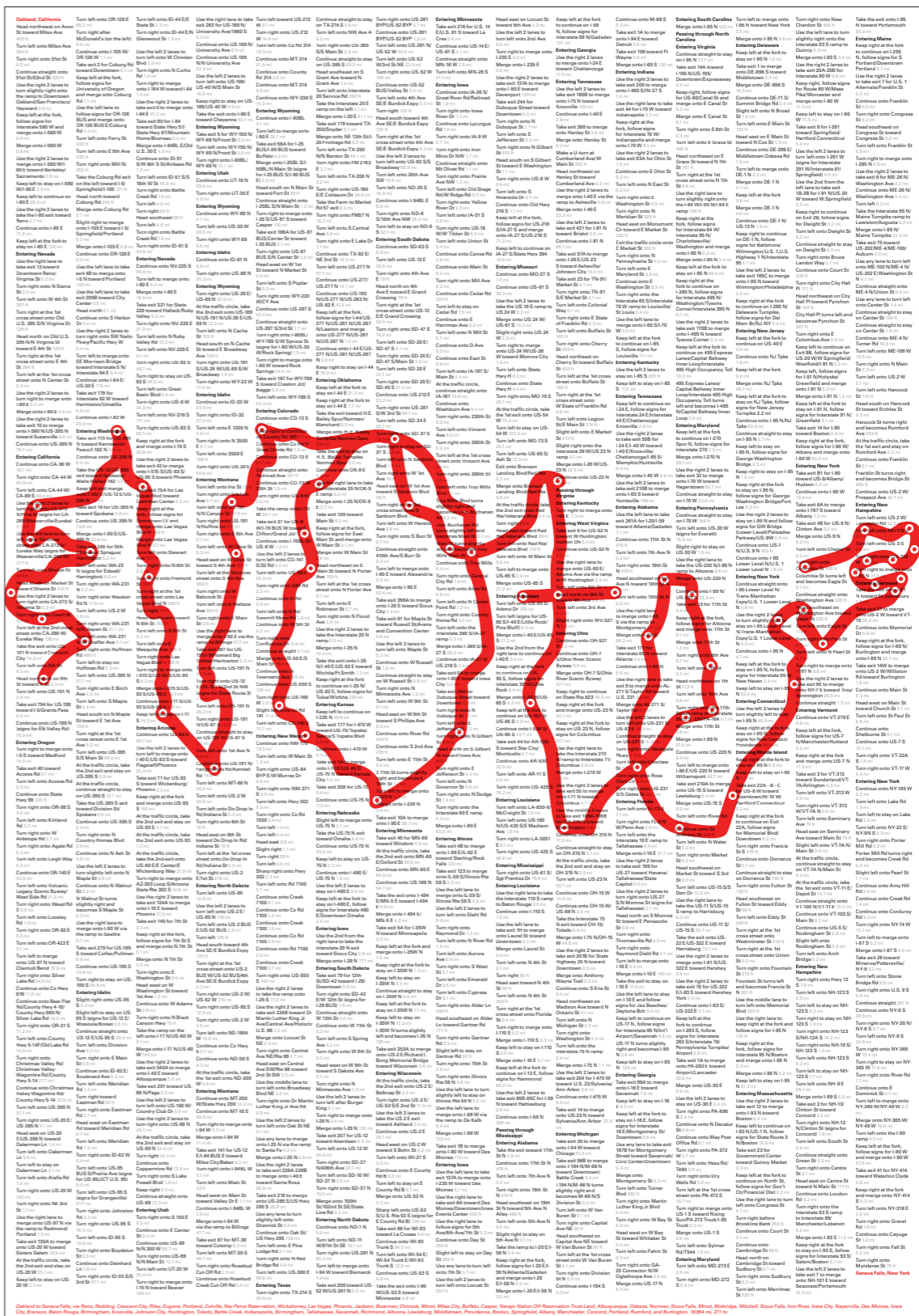
Mariana Amatullo / New York, New York
 Karen Davison / Los Angeles, California



Melinda Beck / Brooklyn, New York



Audrey Grace Bennett / Ann Arbor, Michigan



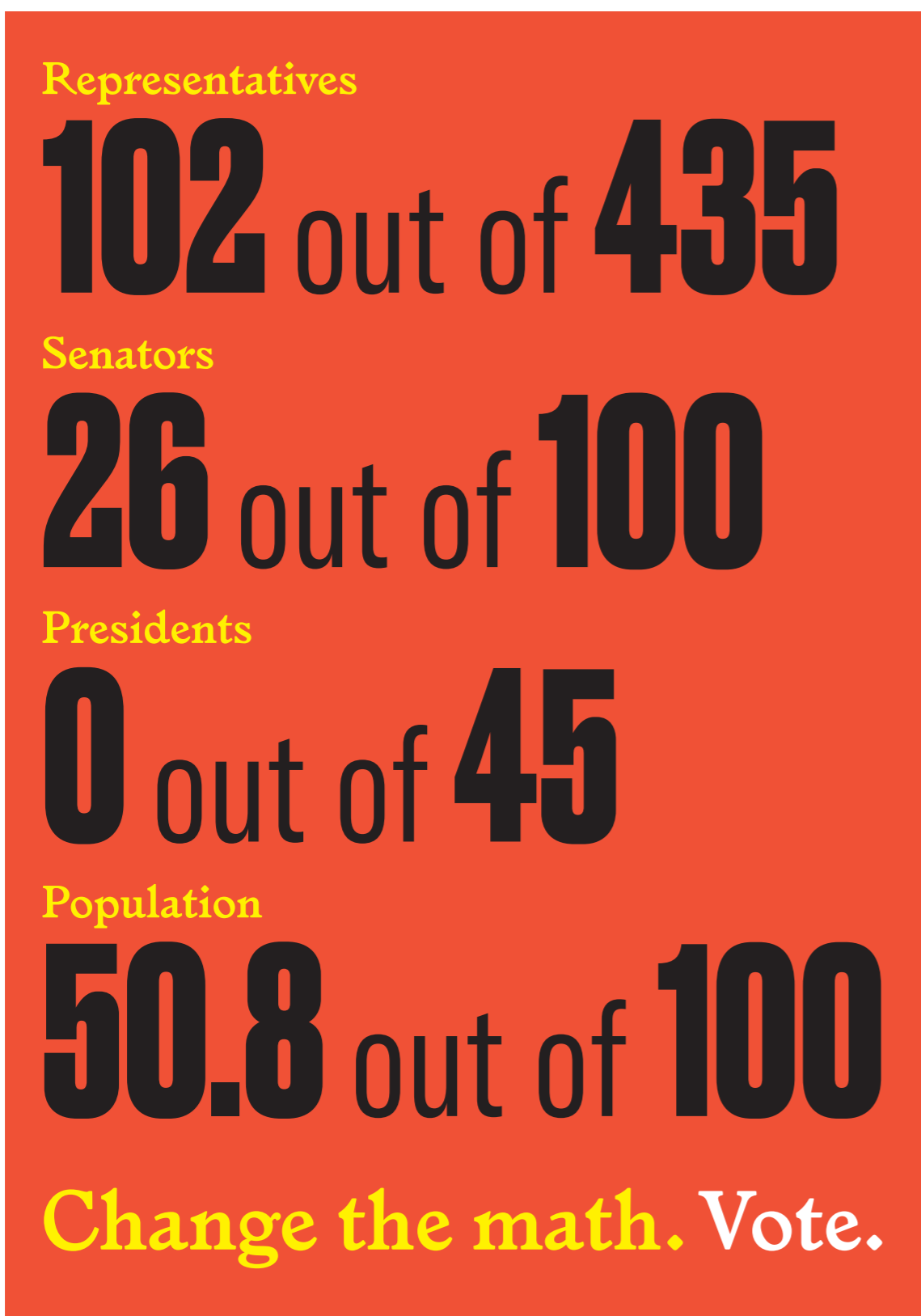
Rachel Berger / Oakland, California



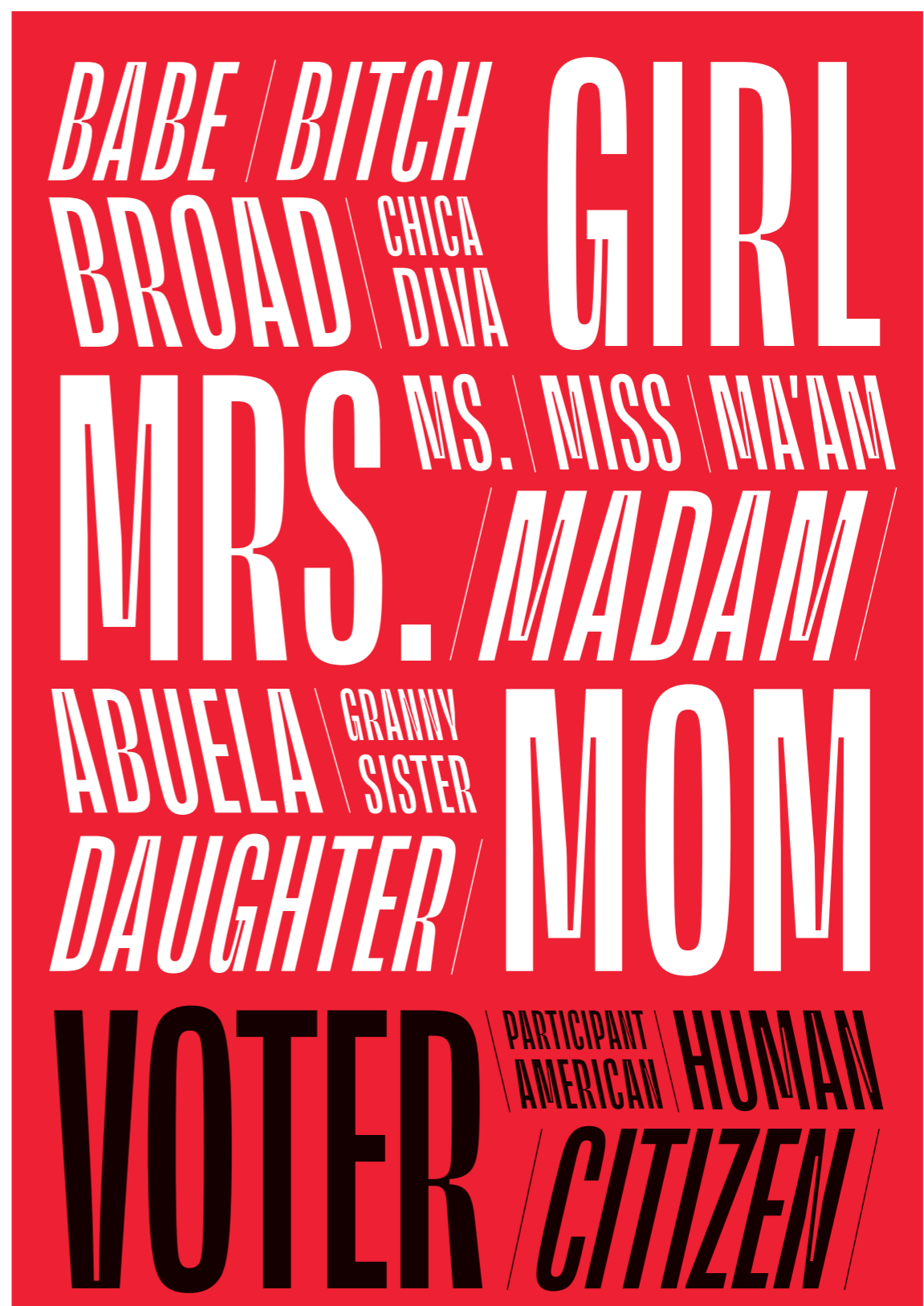
Nancy Bernardo / Rochester, New York



Johanna Björk / Ojai, California



Alicia Cheng / Brooklyn, New York



Karen Cheng / Seattle, Washington
Typeface: Magnet by Inga Plönnigs



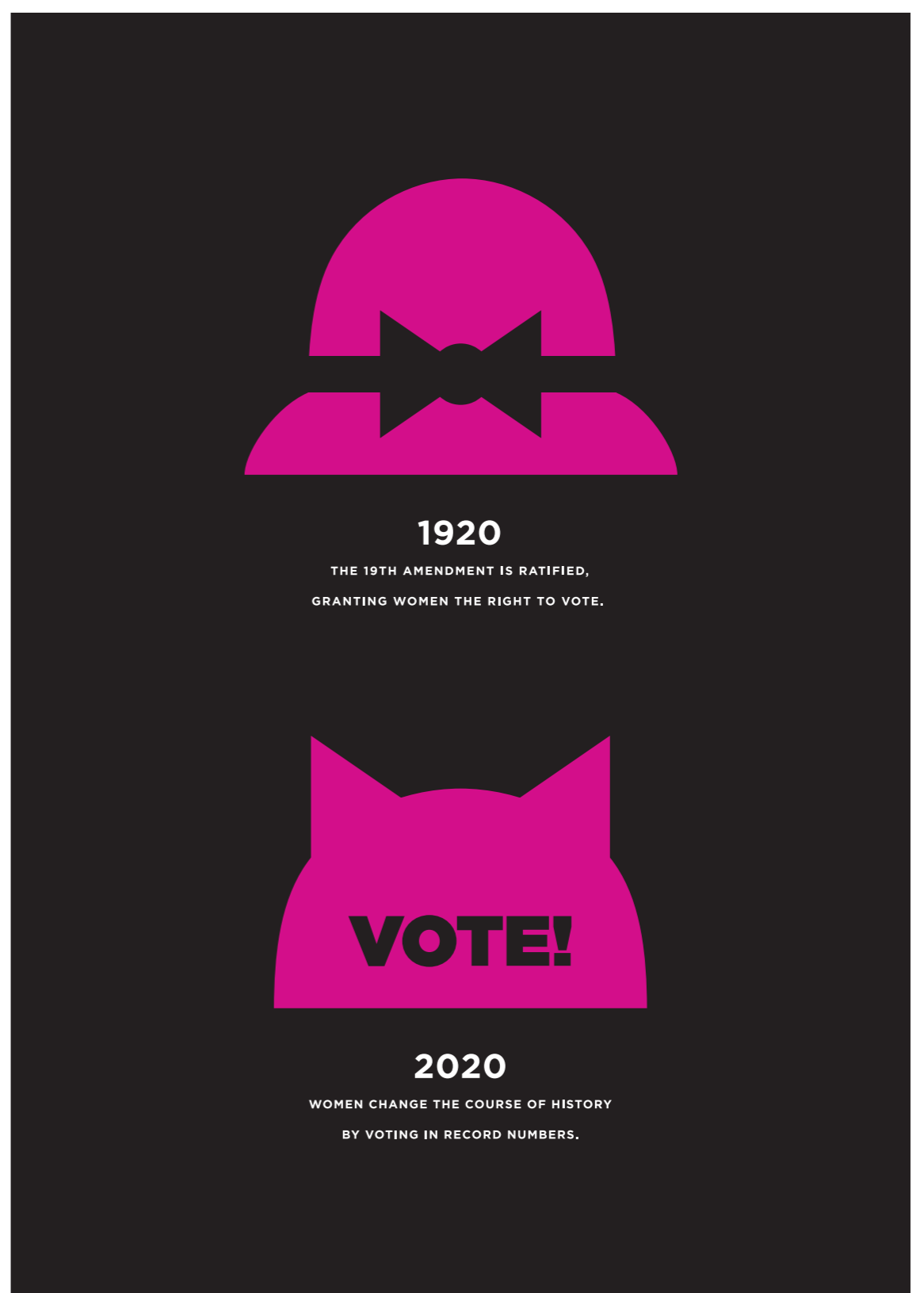
Emily Comfort / Brooklyn, New York



Meredith Davis / Raleigh, North Carolina



Fearn Cutler de Vicq / Corta Madera, California



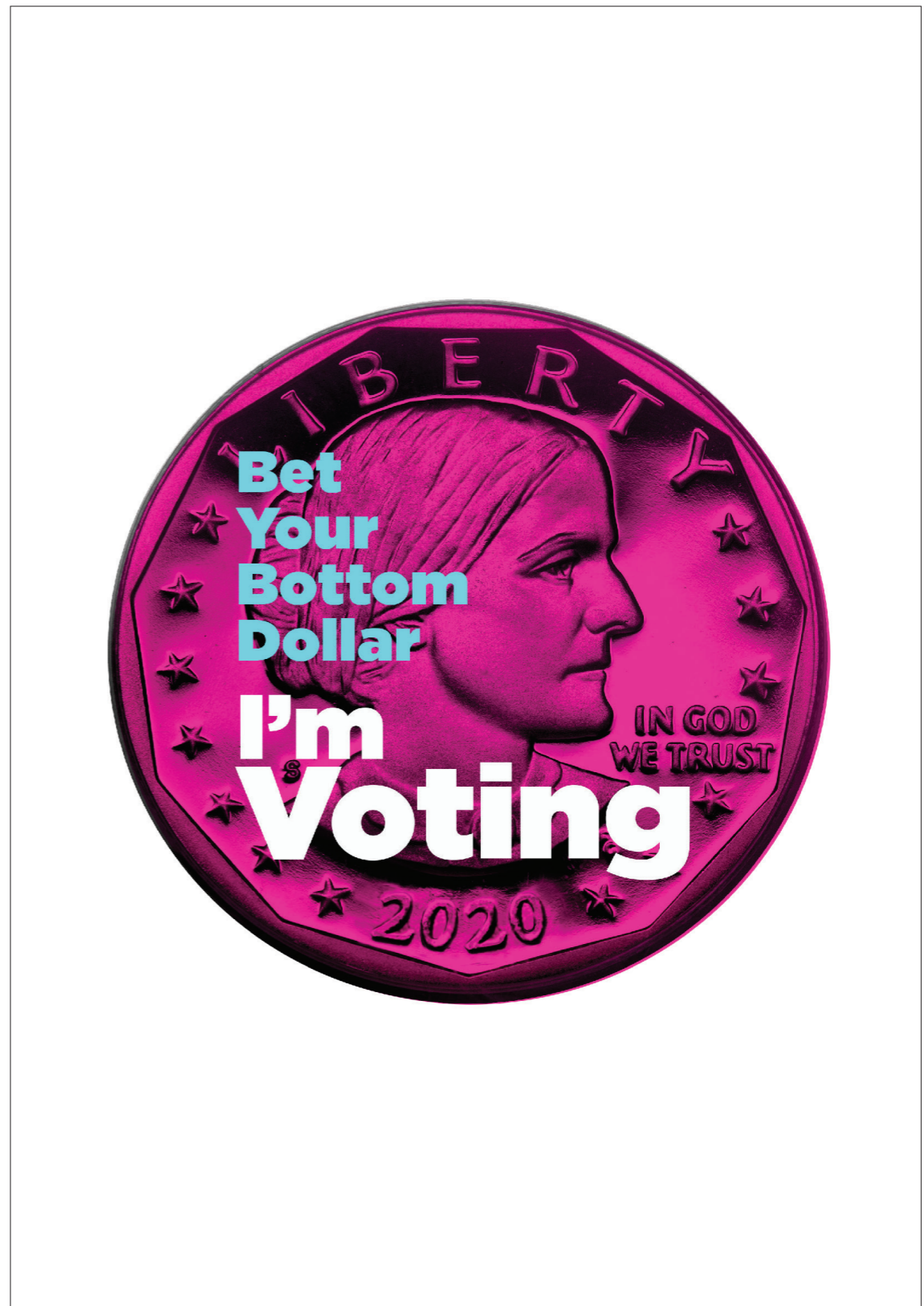
Alice Drueding / Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

1920 2020

Celebrating the 100th anniversary of the 19th Amendment

<p>"It is incredible to me that any woman should consider the fight for full equality won. It has just begun." —Alice Paul, 1920 Speaking to other leaders of the National Women's Party</p>	<p>"Don't think about making women fit the world—think about making the world fit women." —Gloria Steinem, 2019 Foundational discussion of gender relations at Yale University</p>	<p>"The true republicans mean their rights, and nothing more: women, their rights, and nothing less." —Susan B. Anthony, 1851 Speaking at the 1851 Centennial of our nation's independence</p>
<p>"Human rights are women's rights, and women's rights are human rights. Let us not forget that among those rights are the right to speak freely—and the right to be heard." —Hollary Clinton, 1995 Speaking at the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women</p>	<p>"Yes. If you want me to get out of the world, you had better get the women with me. I ain't goin' no place do that." —Friedricha Trautman, 1987 Speaking at the American Equal Rights Association's 100th anniversary</p>	<p>"You've got to vote, vote, vote, vote. That's it that's the key. You vote for what. That's how you make progress for ourselves and for our country." —Michelle Obama, 2015 Chicago University commencement address</p>
<p>"We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men and women are created equal." —Elizabeth Cady Stanton, 1848 Speaking at the first convention dedicated to equal treatment of women</p>	<p>"Women belong in all places where decisions are being made. It shouldn't be that women are the exception." —Ruth Bader Ginsburg, 2009 Interview with USA Today</p>	<p>"If they don't give you a seat at the table, bring a folding chair." —Shirley Chisholm, 1972 Speaking at the Democratic National Convention</p>
<p>"Struggle is a never-ending process. Freedom is never really won. You earn it and win it in every generation." —Coretta Scott King, 1969 From her book, <i>My Life With Martin Luther King Jr.</i>, Revised Edition</p>	<p>"This has always been a man's world, and none of the reasons that have been offered in explanation have seemed adequate." —Simone de Beauvoir, 1949 From her book, <i>The Second Sex</i></p>	<p>"We are here, not because we are law-breakers—we are here in our efforts to become law-makers." —Dorothy B. Parker, 1914 From her book, <i>My Day</i></p>

Jenny El-Shamy / Bloomington, Indiana



Karin Fong / Los Angeles, California
Photo credit: Heritage Auctions

THIS POSTER DOESN'T CHANGE THE STATUS QUO.

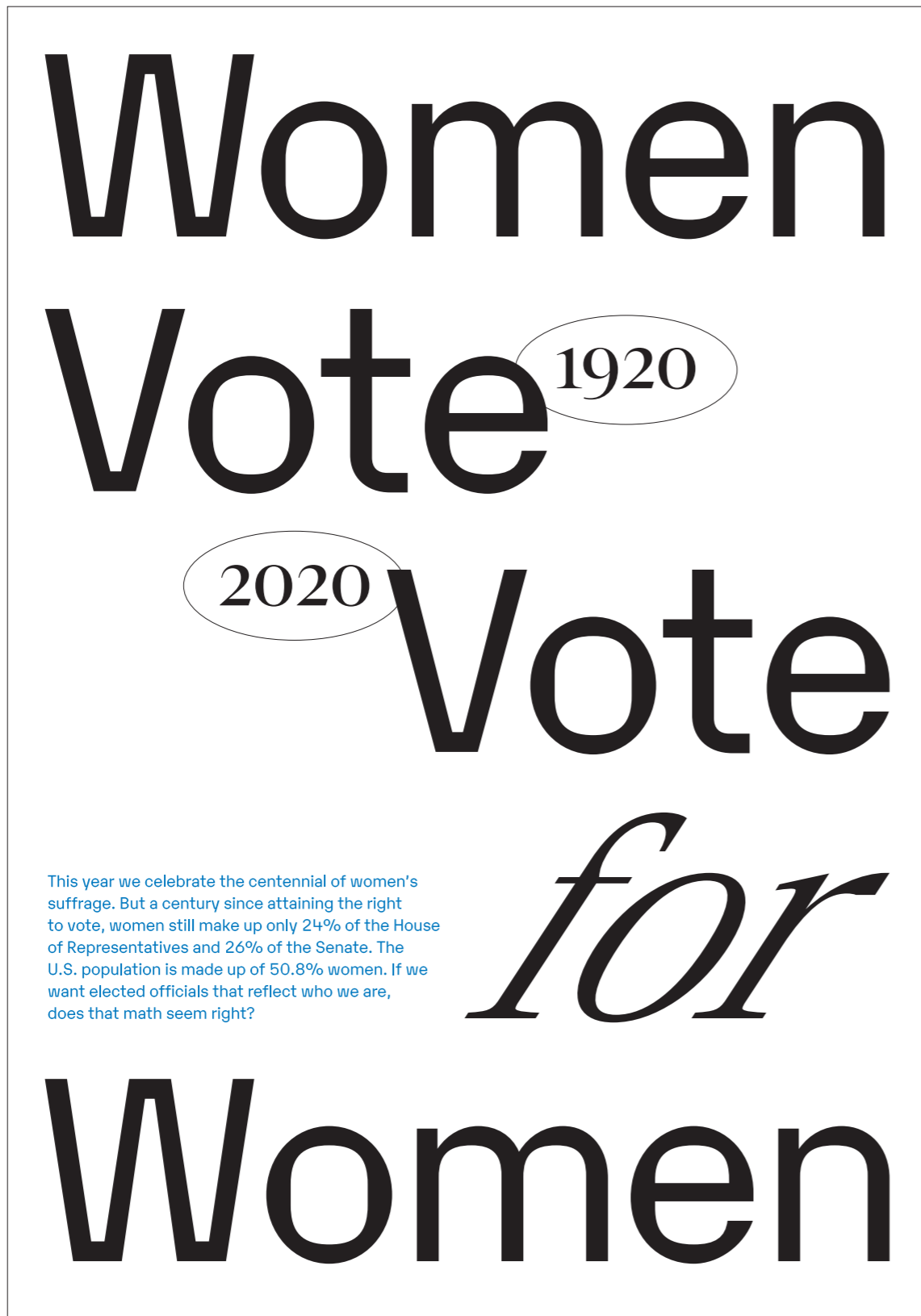
But you can. Give your time and/or donate to these or other organizations that are working together to topple the patriarchy by protecting, supporting, and advancing women and girls in our society and beyond. Women for Women International; National Women's Law Center; Black Women's Health Imperative; Planned Parenthood; Climate Action Network; Step Up; Running Start; Willow Tree Roots; Helen Keller International; WHW; She Should Run; Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network; Every Mother Counts; WriteGirl; National Organization for Women; Association for Women's Rights in Development; National Center for Women and Information Technology; Teach About Women; Young Women's Freedom Center; End Violence Against Women International; Women's Congressional Policy Institute; Coalition Against Trafficking in Women; 1000 Mothers to Prevent Violence; National Women's History Museum; Women in Medicine; Million Women Mentors; National Girls Collaborative Project; In Her Shoes; National Association of Women Artists; American Association of University Women; the League of Women Voters. And vote.

Dinah Fried / New York, New York
Typeface: Volte by Namrata Goyal

On the 10th of September 1962, 16 bullets was fired into the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Tucker for me. That same night two girls were shot in Ruleville, Mississippi. Also Mr. Joe McDonald's house was shot in. ¶ And June the 9th, 1963, I had attended a voter registration workshop, was returning back to Mississippi. Ten of us was traveling by the Continental Trailway bus. When we got to Winona, Mississippi, which is Montgomery County, four of the people got off to use the washroom, and two of the people—to use the restaurant—two of the people wanted to use the washroom. ¶ The four people that had gone in to use the restaurant was ordered out. During this time I was on the bus. But when I looked through the window and saw they had rushed out I got off of the bus to see what had happened. And one of the ladies said, "It was a state highway patrolman and a chief of police ordered us out." ¶ I got back on the bus and one of the persons had used the washroom got back on the bus, too. ¶ As soon as I was seated on the bus, I saw when they began to get the five people in a highway patrolman's car. I stepped off of the bus to see what was happening and somebody screamed from the car that the five workers was in and said, "Get that one there." When I went to get in the car, when the man told me I was under arrest, he kicked me. ¶ I was carried to the county jail and put in the booking room. They left some of the people in the booking room and began to place us in cells. I was placed in a cell with a young woman called Miss Ivesta Simpson. After I was placed in the cell I began to hear sounds of licks and screams. I could hear the sounds of licks and horrible screams. And I could hear somebody say, "Can you say, 'yes, sir,' n***er? Can you say 'yes, sir?'" ¶ And they would say other horrible names. ¶ She would say, "Yes, I can say 'yes, sir.'" ¶ "So, well, say it." ¶ She said, "I don't know you well enough." ¶ They beat her, I don't know how long. And after a while she began to pray, and asked God to have mercy on those people. ¶ And it wasn't too long before three white men came to my cell. One of these men was a state highway patrolman and he asked me where I was from. I told him Ruleville and he said, "We are going to check this." ¶ They left my cell and it wasn't too long before they came back. He said, "You are from Ruleville all right," and he used a curse word. And he said, "We are going to make you wish you was dead." ¶ I was carried out of that cell into another cell where they had two Negro prisoners. The state highway patrolman ordered the first Negro to take the blackjack. ¶ The first Negro prisoner ordered me, by orders from the state highway patrolman, for me to lay down on a bunk bed on my face. ¶ I laid on my face and the first Negro began to beat. I was beat by the first Negro until he was exhausted. I was holding my hands behind me at that time on my left side, because I suffered from polio when I was six years old. ¶ After the first Negro had beat until he was exhausted, the State Highway Patrolman ordered the second Negro to take the blackjack. ¶ The second Negro began to beat and I began to work my feet, and the State Highway Patrolman ordered the first Negro who had beat me to sit on my feet—to keep me from working my feet. I began to scream and one white man got up and began to beat me in my head and tell me to hush. ¶ One white man—my dress had worked up high—he walked over and pulled my dress—I pulled my dress down and he pulled my dress back up. ¶ I was in jail when Medgar Evers was murdered. ¶ All of this is on account of we want to register, to become first-class citizens. And if the Freedom Democratic Party is not seated now, I question America. Is this America, the land of the free and the home of the brave, where we have to sleep with our telephones off the hooks because our lives be threatened daily, because we want to live as decent human beings, in America?

Jannie Lou Hamer Democratic National Convention in Atlantic City, New Jersey, August 22, 1964

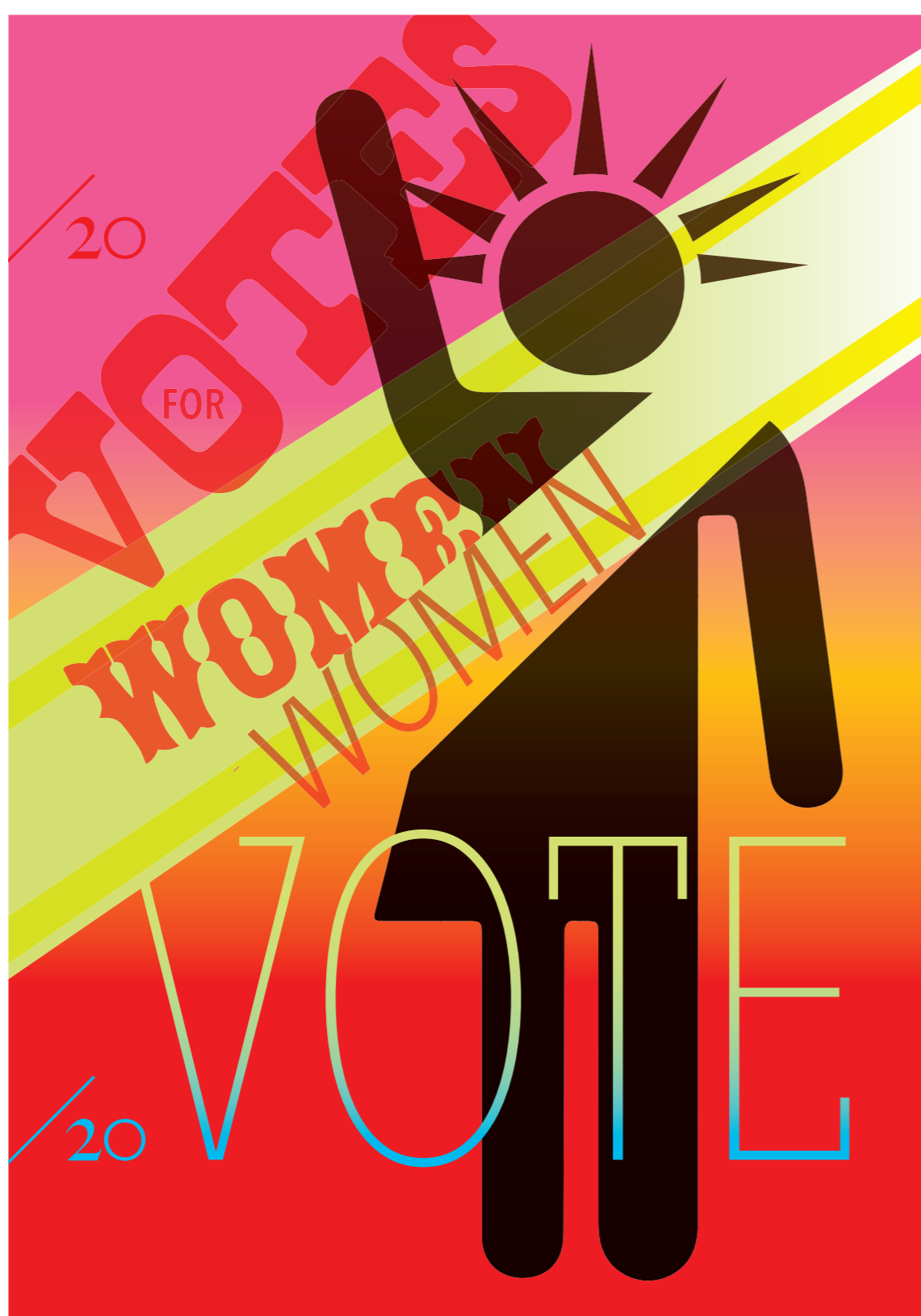
Shiraz Abdullahi Gallab / Chicago, Illinois



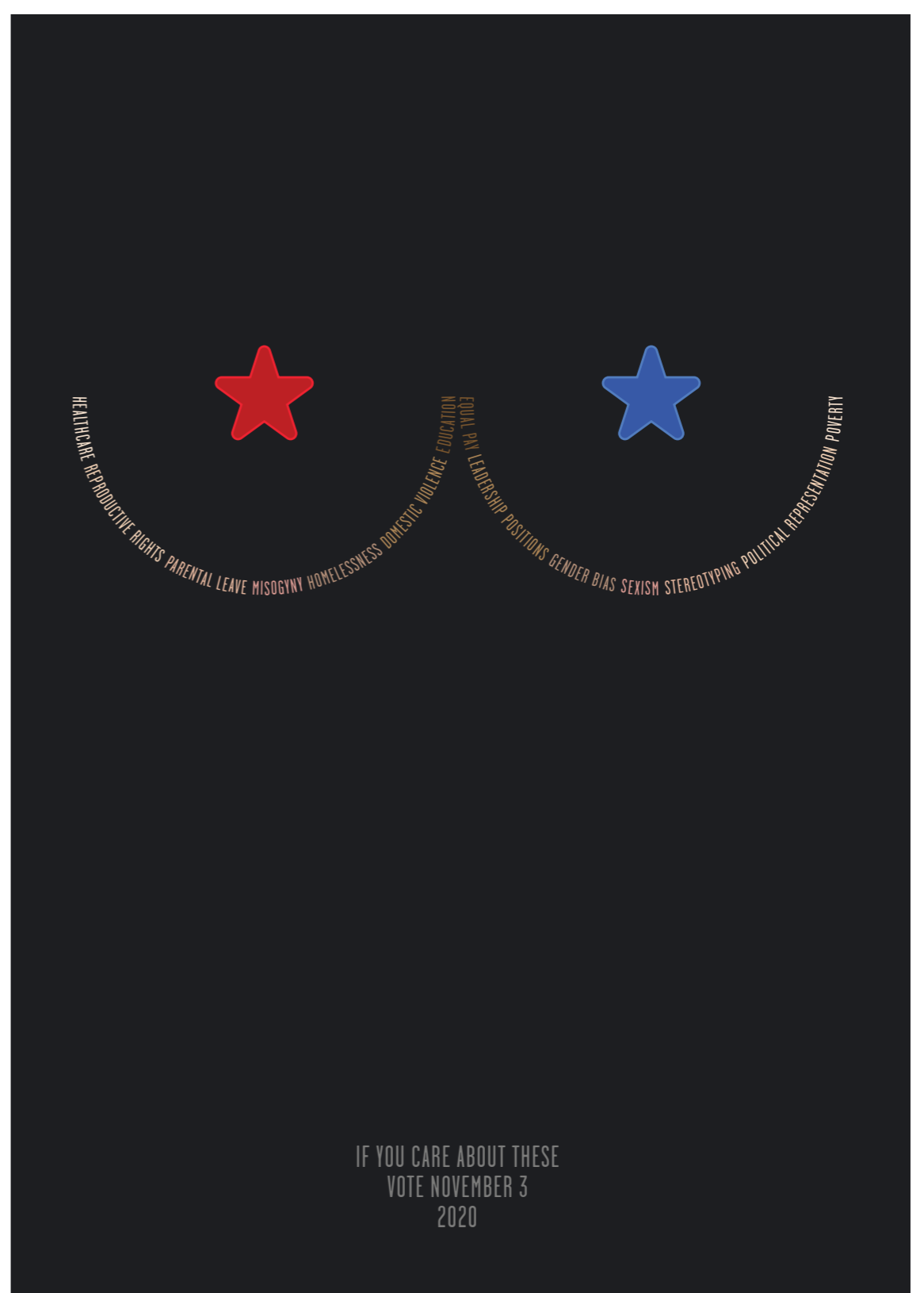
Sarah Gephart / Brooklyn, New York



Bryony Gomez-Palacio / Bloomington, Indiana



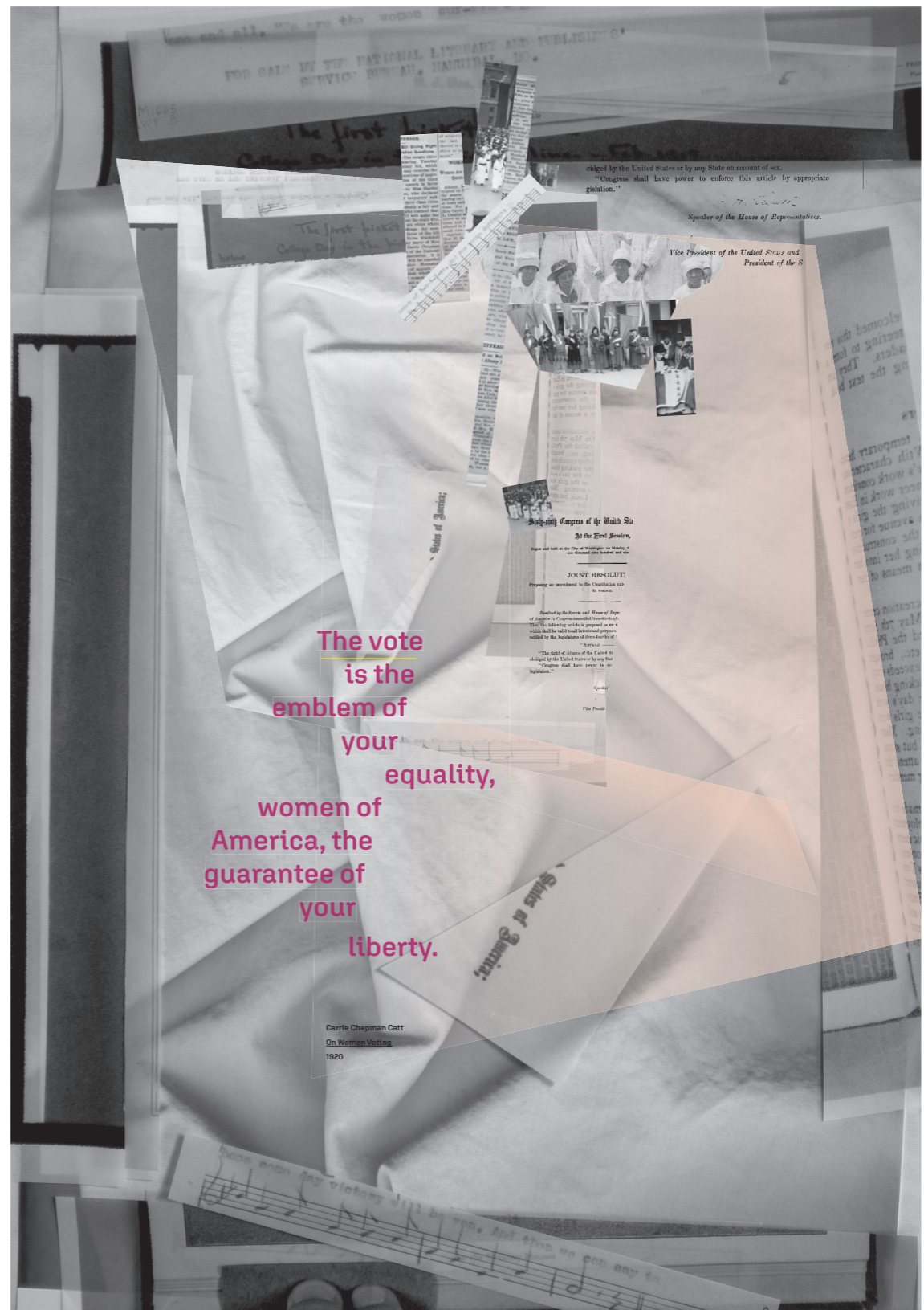
Denise Gonzales Crisp / California/North Carolina
Gabrielle Esperdy / New York/New Jersey



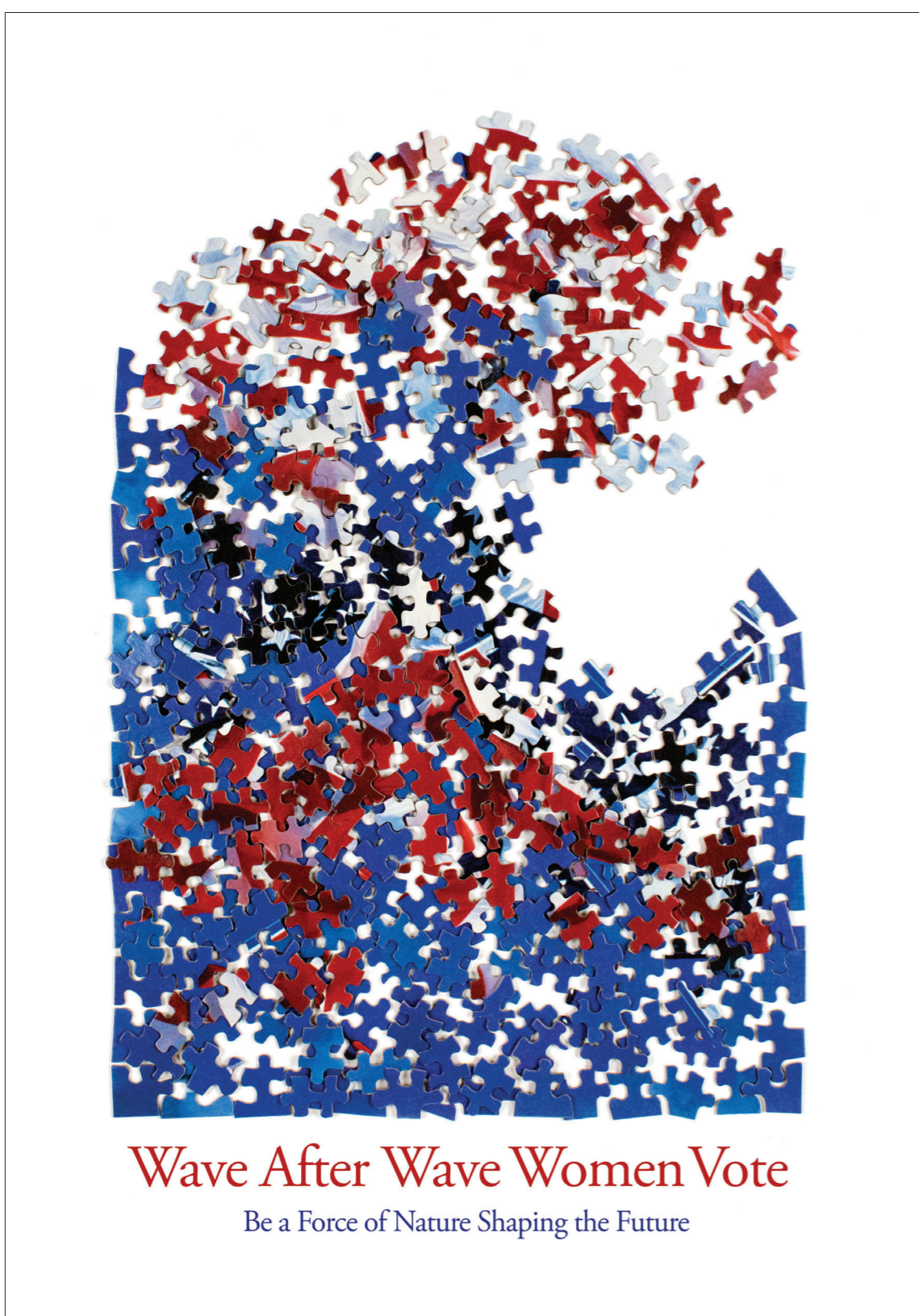
Annabelle Gould / Seattle, Washington



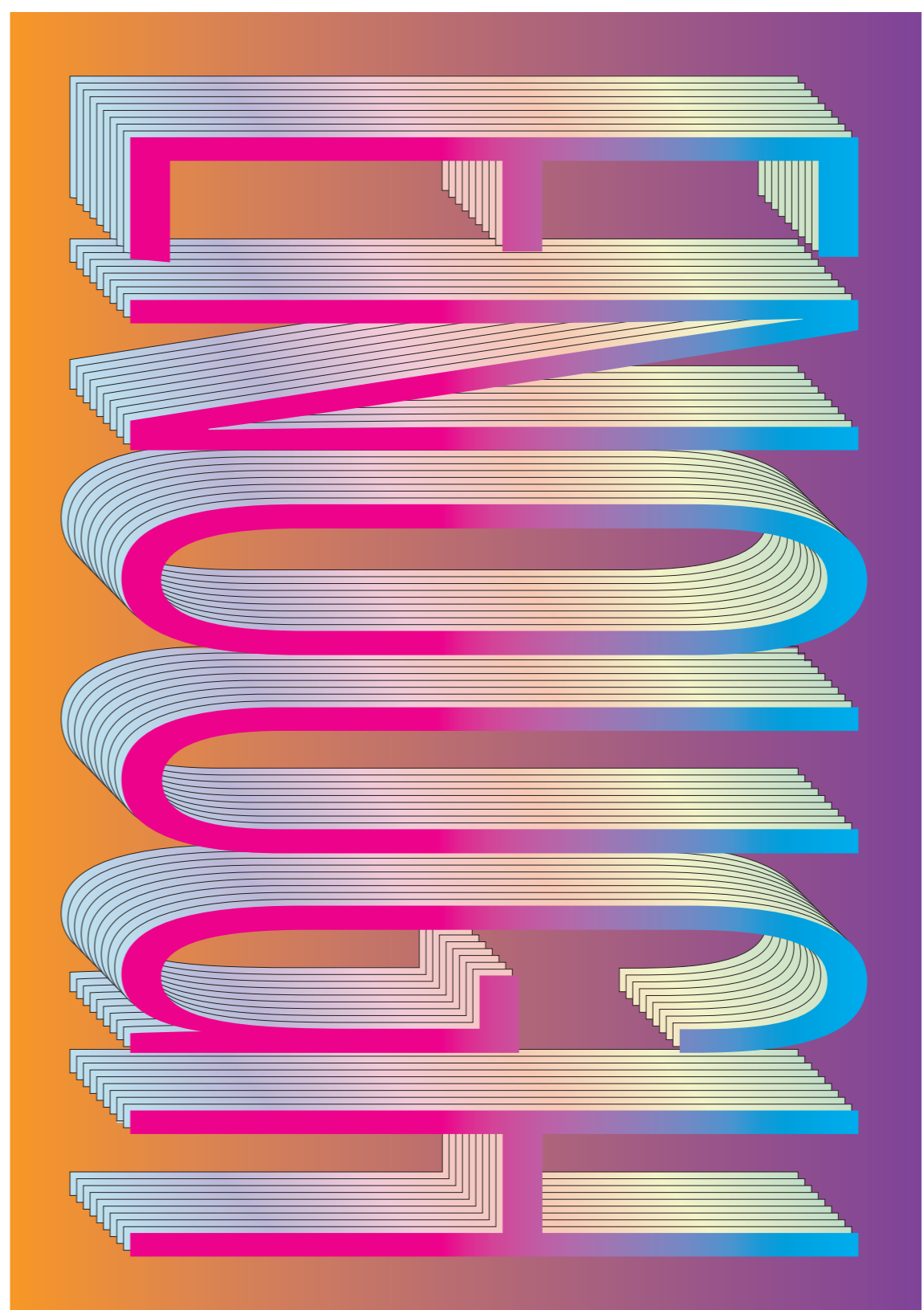
April Greiman / Los Angeles, California
Laurie Haycock Makela / Los Angeles, California



Margo Halverson / Portland, Maine
Tricia Treacy / Hanover, New Hampshire



Karin Hibma / Oakland, California



Lucinda Hitchcock / Providence, Rhode Island

**in theory
this poster
says go
vote.
in practice
it's not
that easy.**

Most women's vote shit is racist and transphobic as f*ck. The 19th amendment only really helped white women. Black women couldn't vote until 1965. How many others still can't vote? What is your definition of a woman? If you have the privilege to vote, who the f*ck are you not to?

Shawné Michaelain Holloway / Chicago, Illinois
Nicole Killian / Richmond, Virginia

WOMEN

**INFORMED VOICES
POWER THE FUTURE**

THE

**CELEBRATING 100 YEARS
OF THE WOMEN'S VOTE**

Brockett Horne / Baltimore, Maryland

**(nevertheless)
#ShePersisted**

Persist. Vote.

1776 **ARISAAL ADAMS** *Wife of John Adams* Wrote her husband the letters that the new constitution should not be ratified. Adams said that if the constitution was not approved, he would not be a part of it. He was determined to have a constitution that would not be created by men, but by men and women. He was determined to have a constitution that would not be created by men, but by men and women. He was determined to have a constitution that would not be created by men, but by men and women.

1777 **SYBIL LINDICOTT** *Artist* Sewed buttons for the Continental Army. She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army. She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army. She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army.

1778 **MARY MCGOWAN** *Wife of John McGowan* She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army. She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army. She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army.

1829 **JULIA C. ADAMS** *Wife of John Adams* She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army. She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army. She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army.

1844 **LORETTA BOTT & OTHERS** *Protestors* They were one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army. They were one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army. They were one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army.

1850 **HARRIET TUBMAN** *Abolitionist* She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army. She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army. She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army.

1852 **SOJOURNER TRUTH** *Abolitionist* She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army. She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army. She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army.

1856 **ELIZABETH CARY STANTON** *Abolitionist* She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army. She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army. She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army.

1868 **ARABELLA MANSFIELD** *Lawyer* She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army. She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army. She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army.

1872 **SUSAN B. ANTHONY** *Abolitionist* She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army. She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army. She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army.

1874 **ISABELLE BARNETT** *Abolitionist* She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army. She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army. She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army.

1878 **ANNE KELCEY** *Abolitionist* She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army. She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army. She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army.

1883 **IDA B. WELLS** *Journalist* She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army. She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army. She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army.

1892 **EDITH MANSFIELD** *Abolitionist* She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army. She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army. She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army.

1895 **MARY ELIZABETH TERRY** *Abolitionist* She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army. She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army. She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army.

1905 **HATTIE SWIFT GARLAND** *Abolitionist* She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army. She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army. She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army.

1908 **ELANOR ROOSEVELT** *First Lady* She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army. She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army. She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army.

1912 **REBECCA FELTON** *Abolitionist* She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army. She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army. She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army.

1914 **MARIE PERDUE** *Abolitionist* She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army. She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army. She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army.

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1920 **MARIE PERDUE** *Abolitionist* She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army. She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army. She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army.

1924 **MARIE PERDUE** *Abolitionist* She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army. She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army. She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army.

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2008 **MARIE PERDUE** *Abolitionist* She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army. She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army. She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army.

2012 **MARIE PERDUE** *Abolitionist* She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army. She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army. She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army.

2016 **MARIE PERDUE** *Abolitionist* She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army. She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army. She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army.

2020 **MARIE PERDUE** *Abolitionist* She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army. She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army. She was one of the few women who were allowed to work in the army.

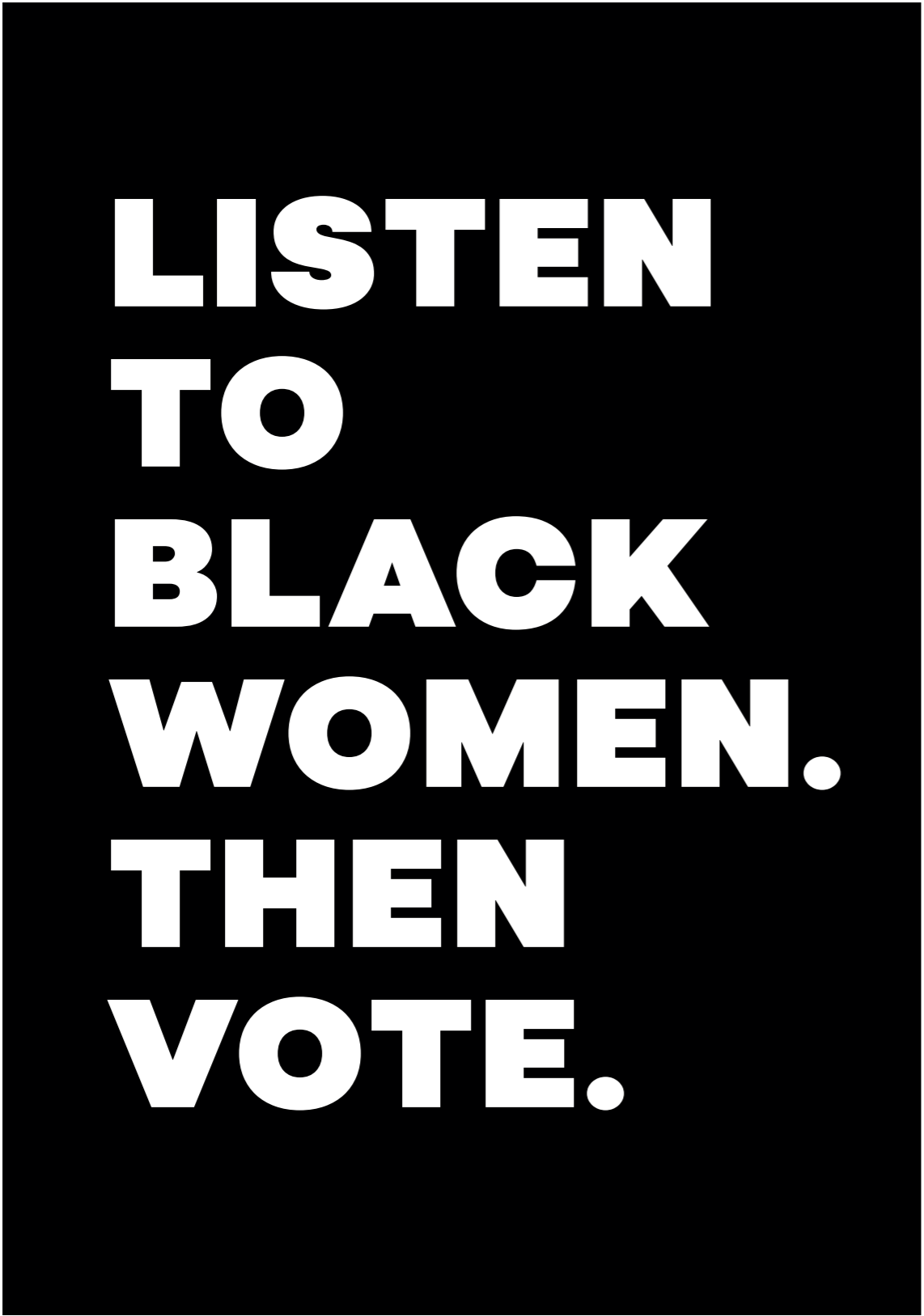
Terry Irwin / Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Wash your hands.

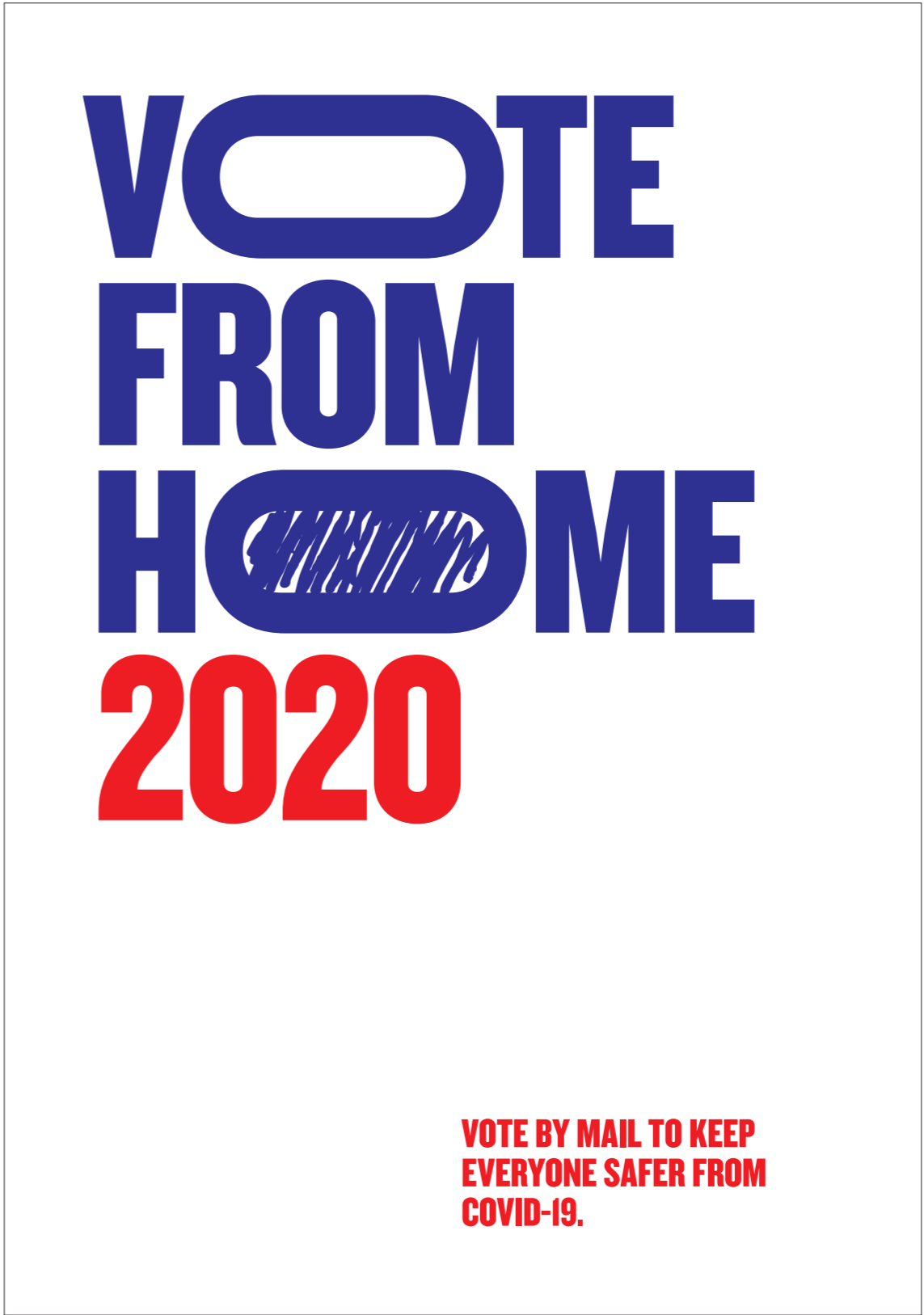
**GO
VOTE
2020**

Vote by mail.

Lynn Kiang / Brooklyn, New York



Karen Kurycki / Jacksonville, Florida



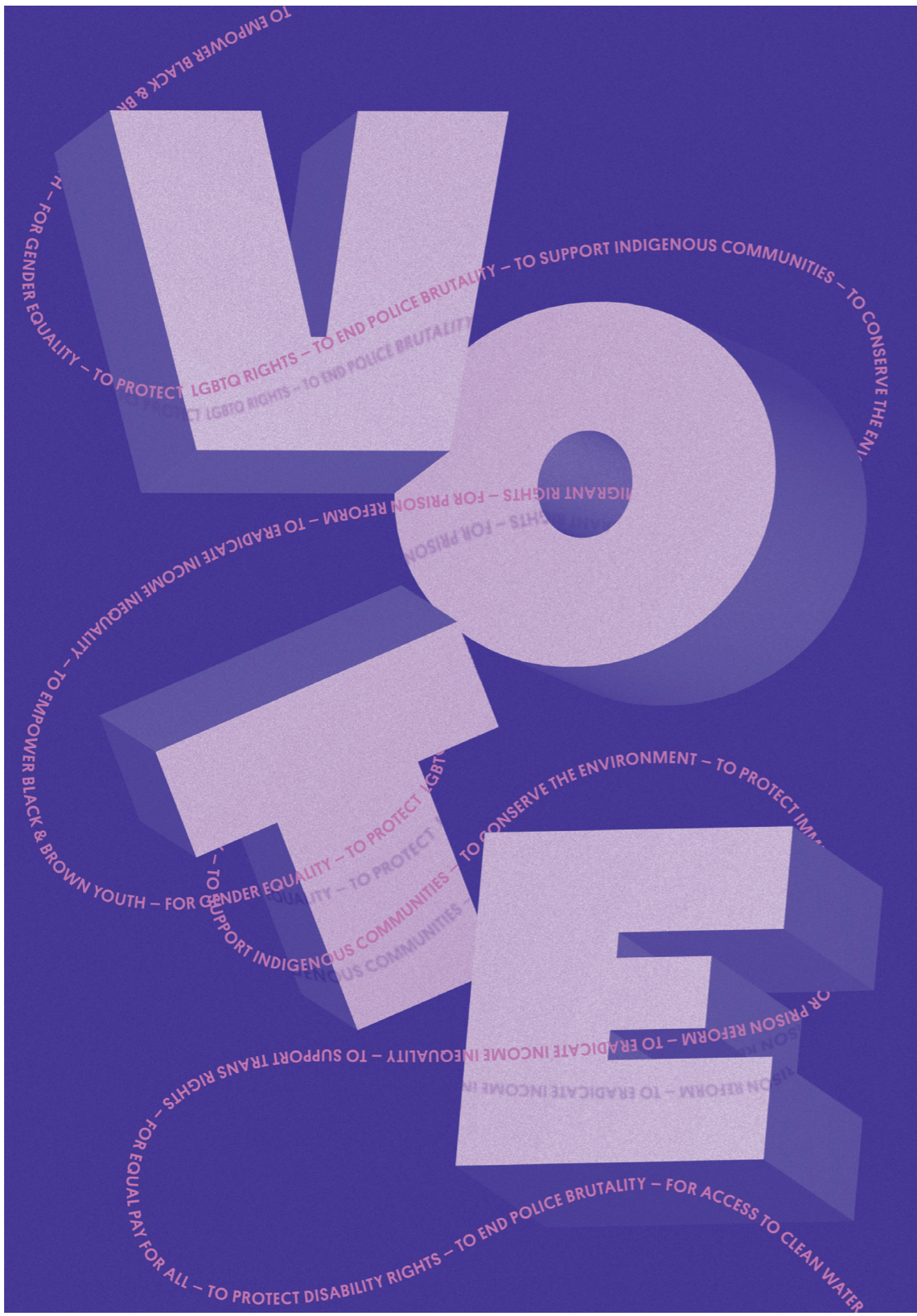
Katie Lee / Brooklyn, New York



Zuzana Licko / Berkeley, California



Ana Llorente / San Francisco, California



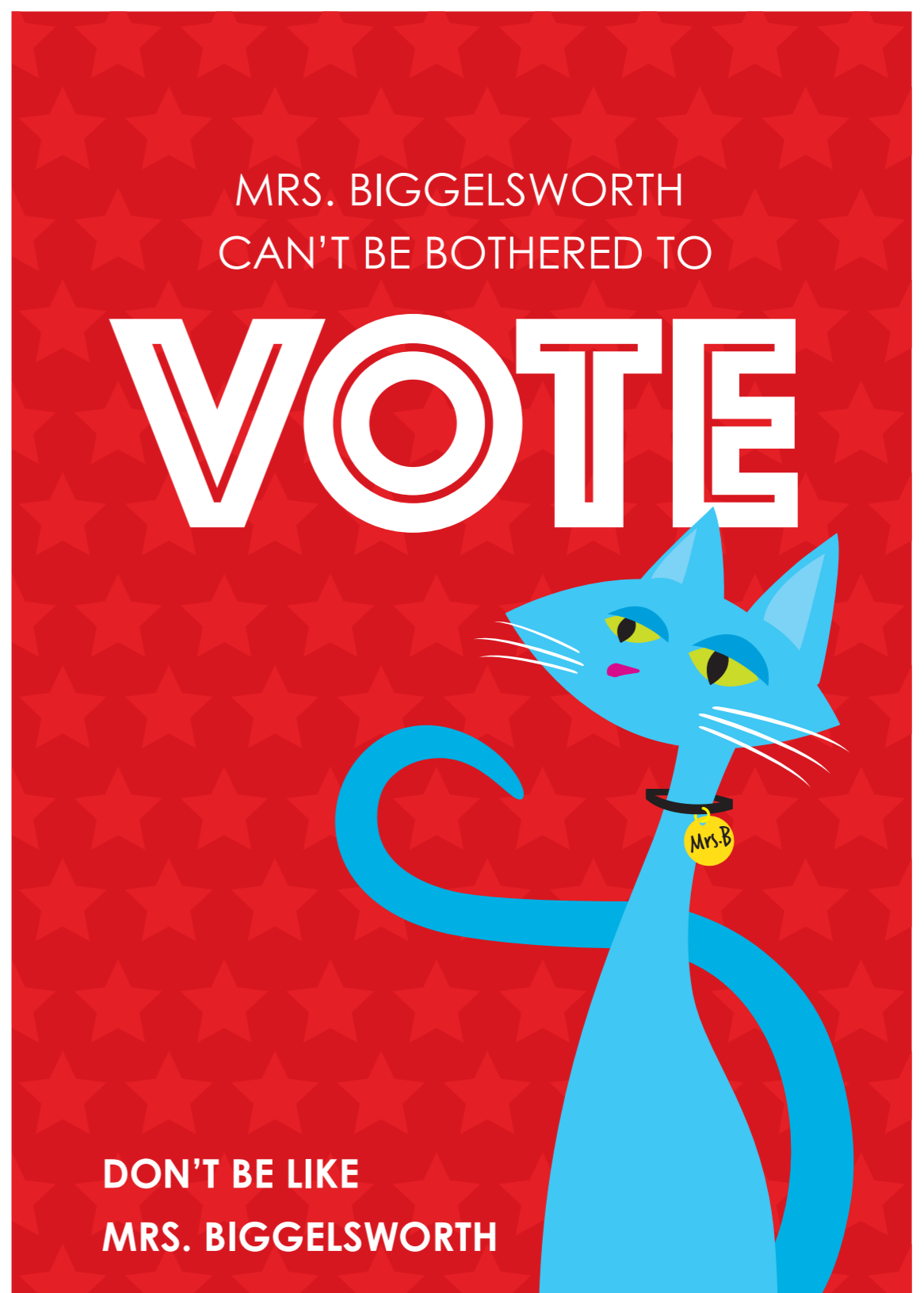
Beatriz Lozano / Brooklyn, New York



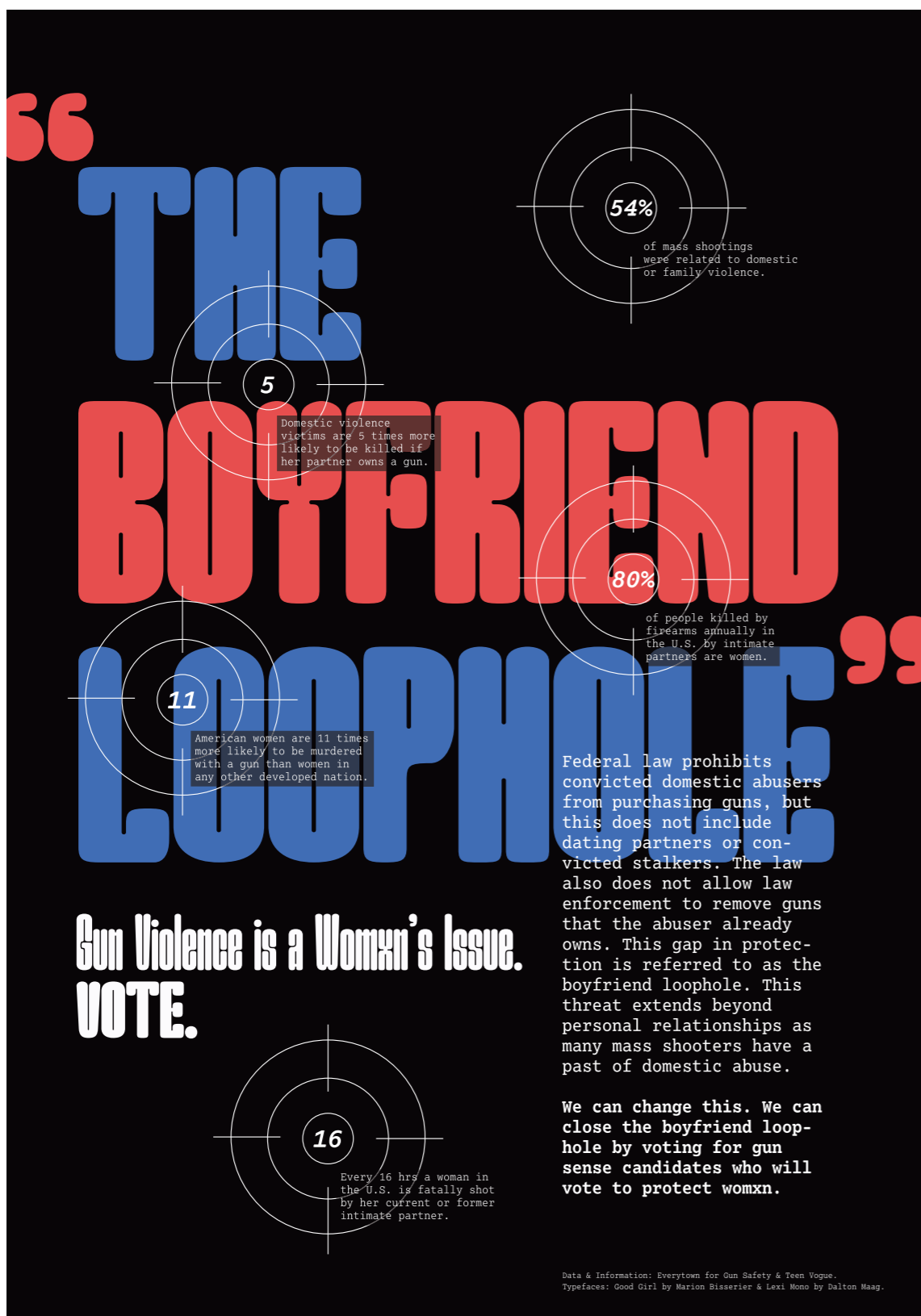
Marisol Lua / Houston, Texas



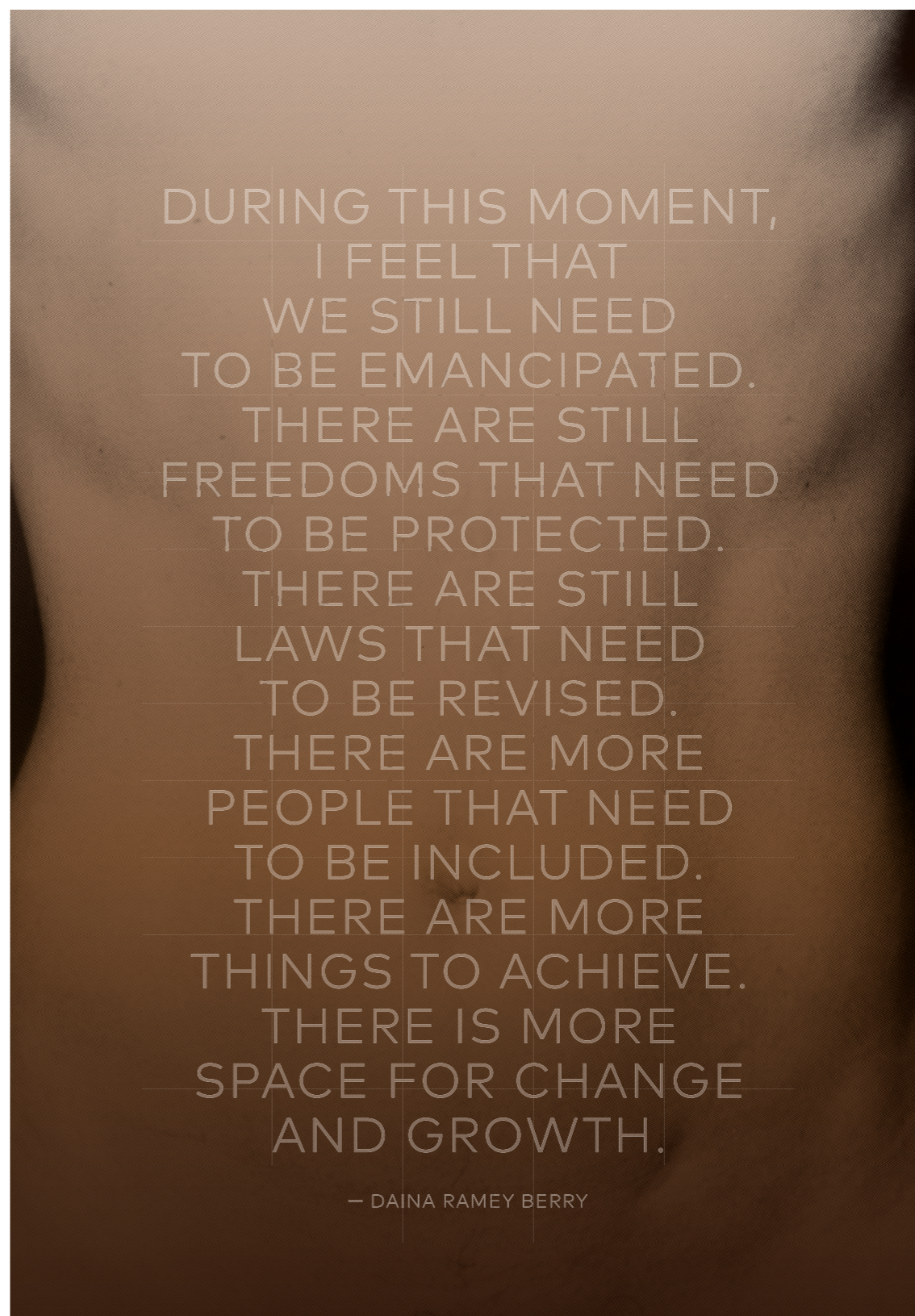
Su Matthews Hale Design / San Francisco, California



Christine Mau / Chicago, Illinois



Marty Maxwell Lane / Fayetteville, Arkansas



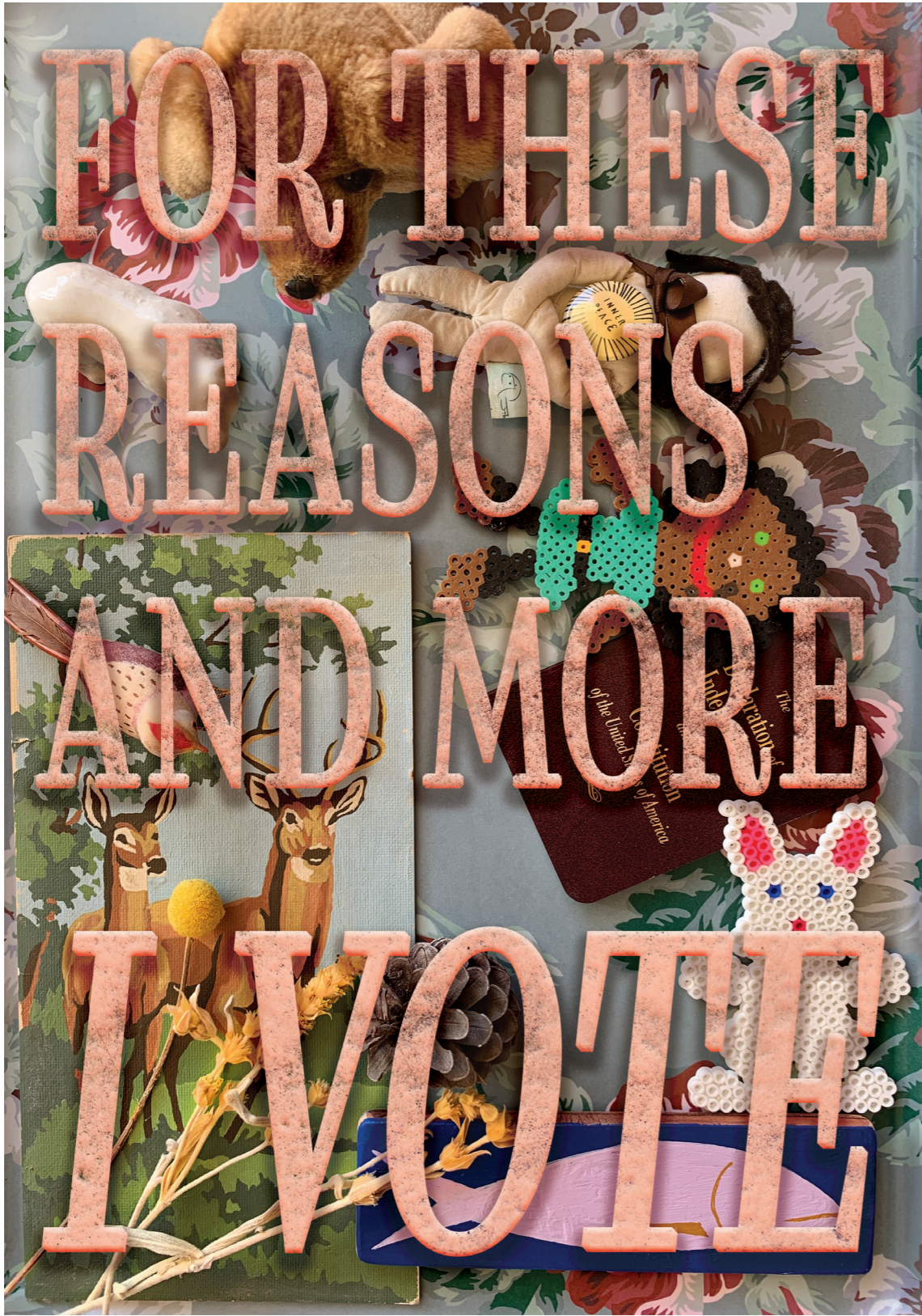
Rebeca Méndez / Los Angeles, California



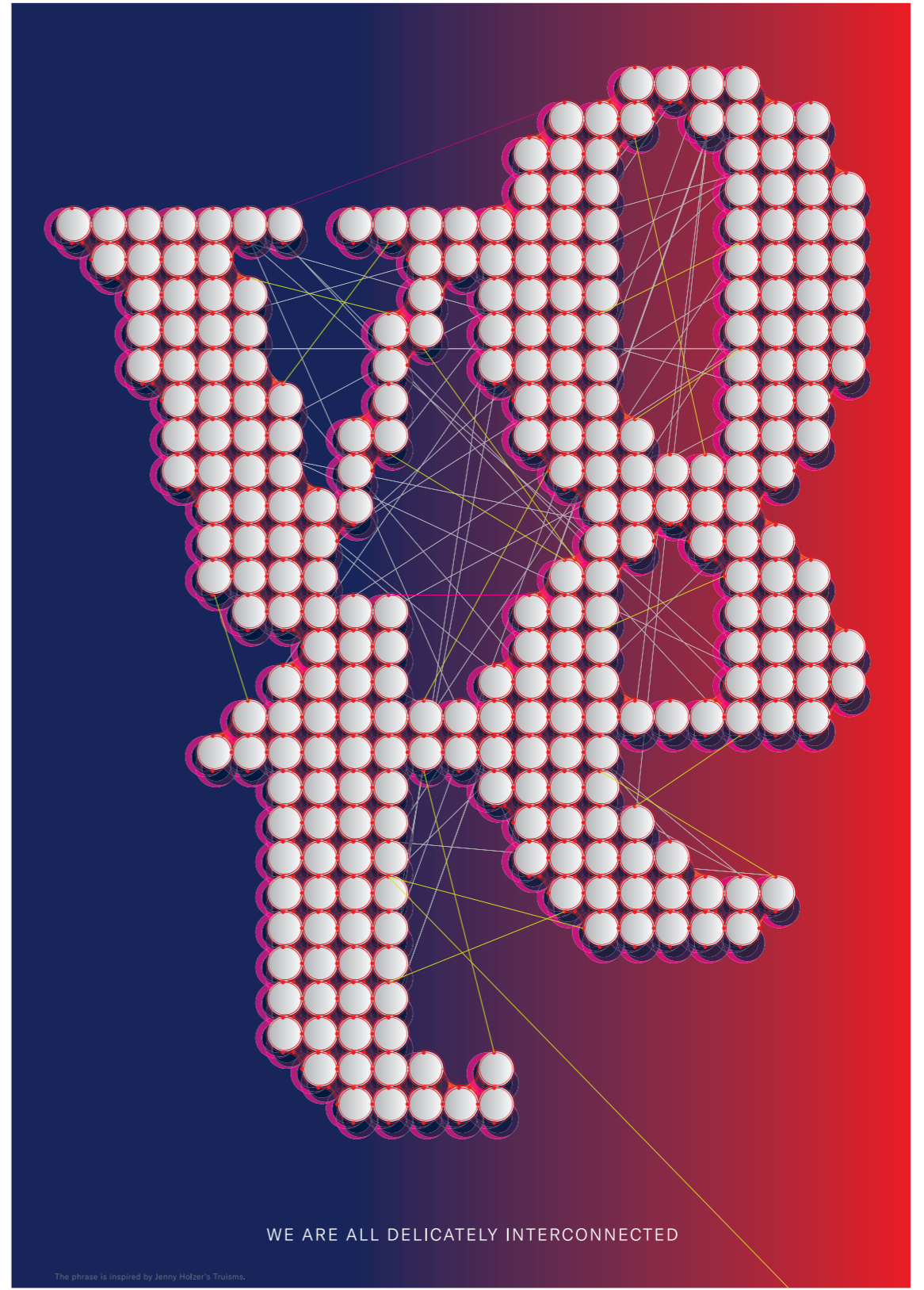
Jennifer Morla / San Francisco, California



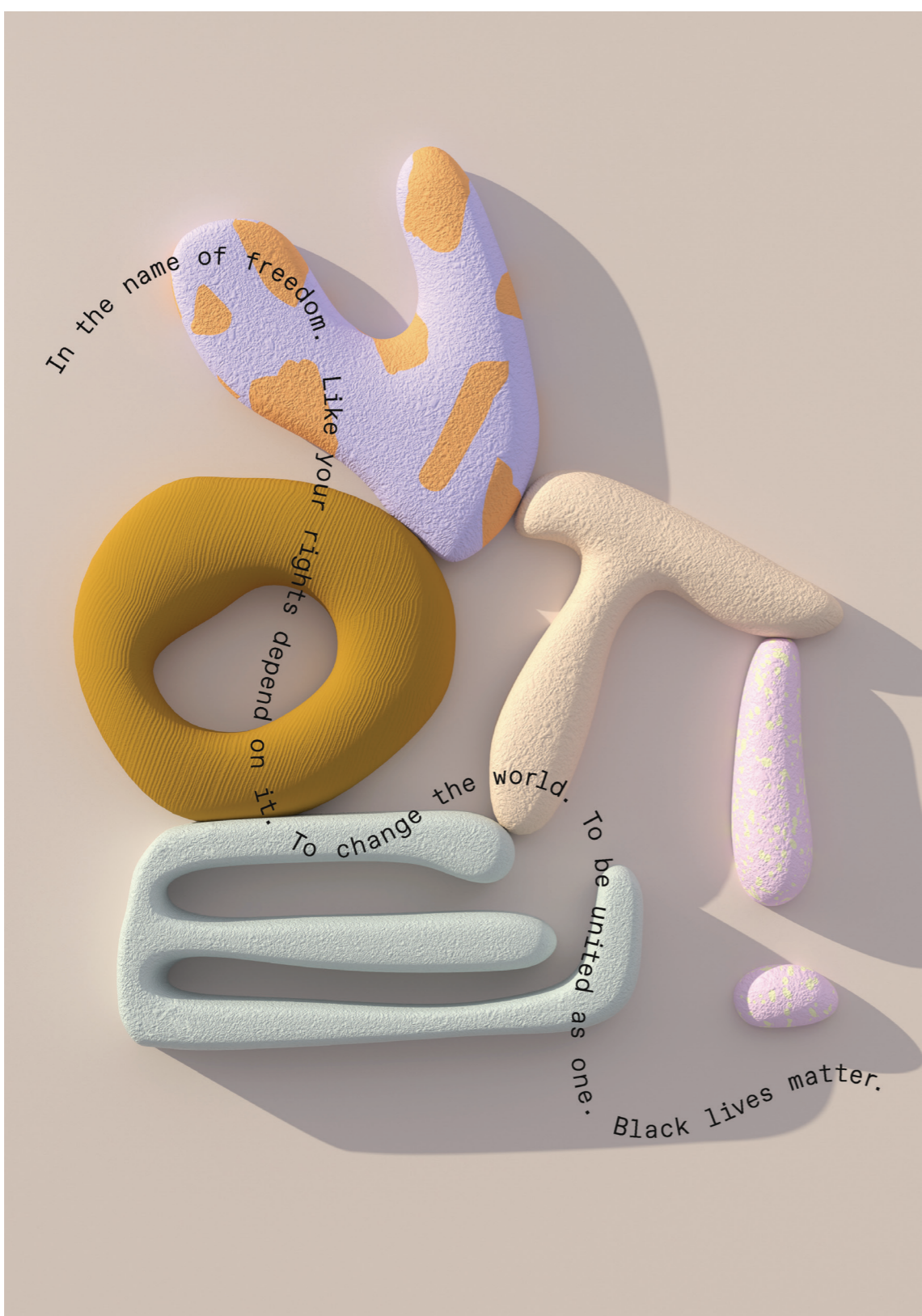
Takayo Muroga Fredericks / Petaluma, California



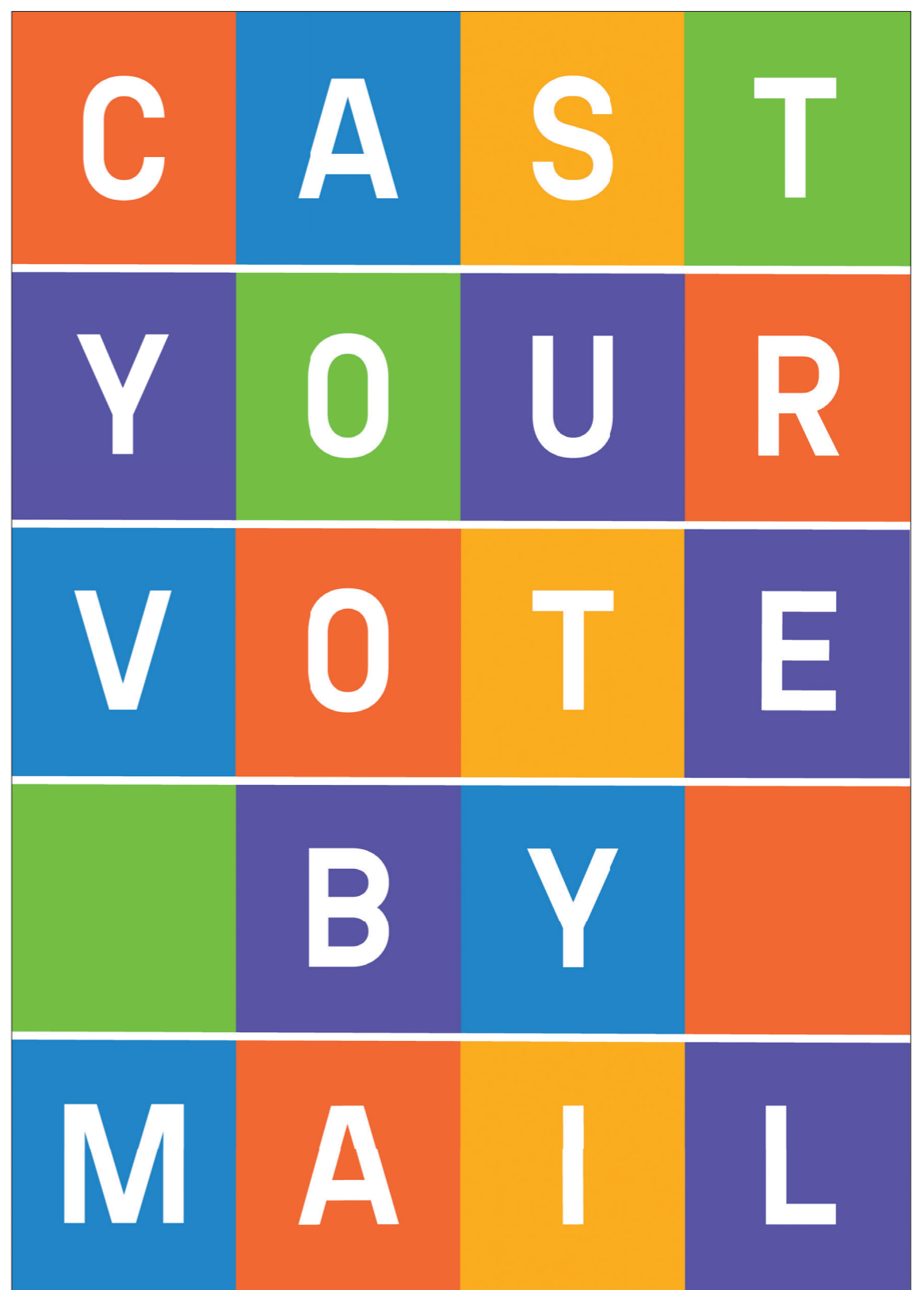
Kali Nikitas / Inglewood, California



Arzu Ozkal / San Diego, California



Alex Proba / Portland, Oregon



Elizabeth Resnick / Boston, Massachusetts

"Democracy starts from the assumption that the individual is important and that all types are needed to make a civilization. It does not divide its citizens into the bosses and the bossed, as [autocratic regimes] do.

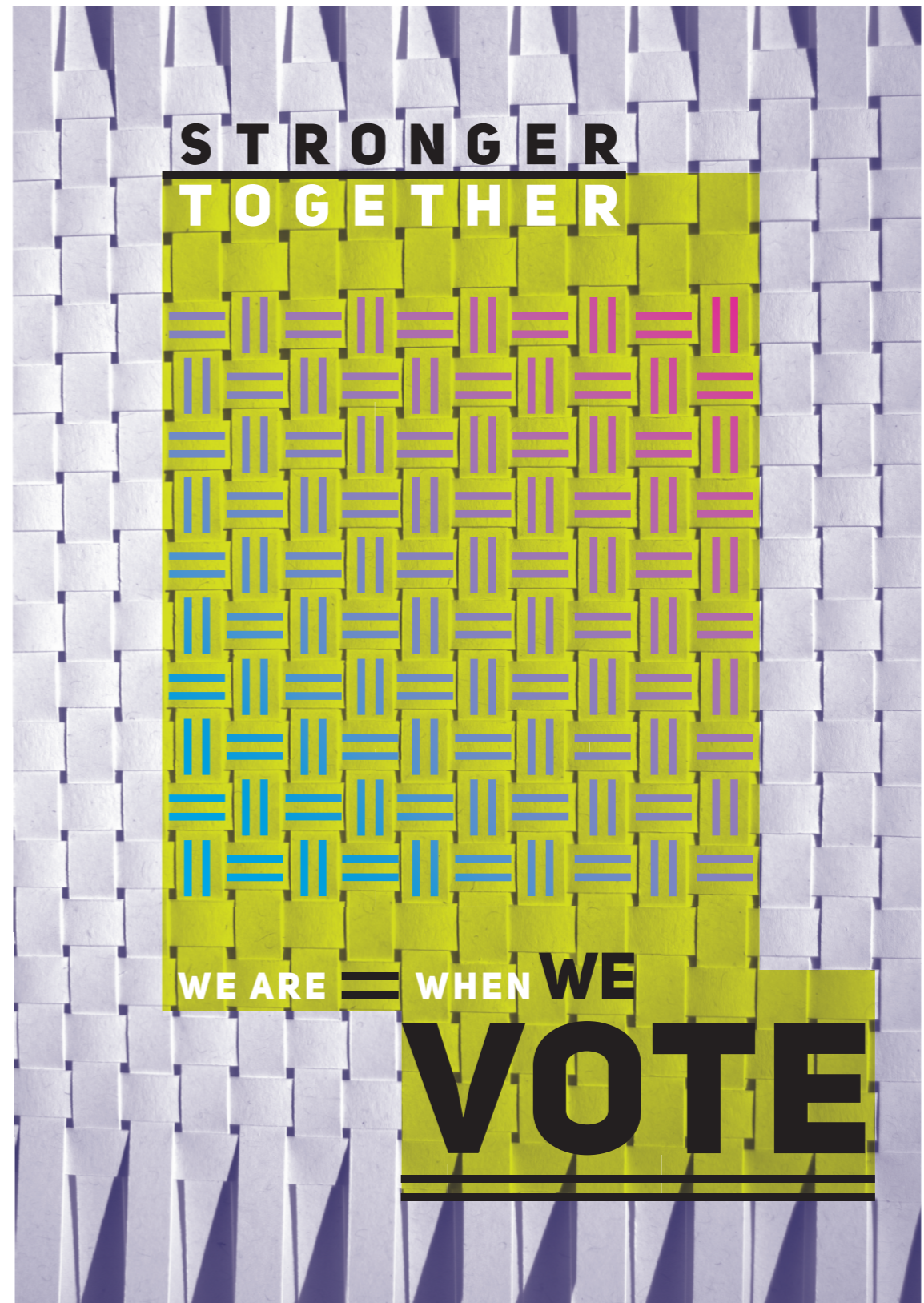
The people I admire most are those who are sensitive and want to create something or discover something, and do not see life in terms of power. Such people get more of a chance under a democracy than elsewhere. They found religions, great or small, or they produce literature and art, or they do disinterested scientific research, or they are 'ordinary people' who are creative in their lives, bringing up their children decently and helping their neighbors. All those people need to express themselves—and the society which allows them the most liberty to do so is democracy."

EM Forster

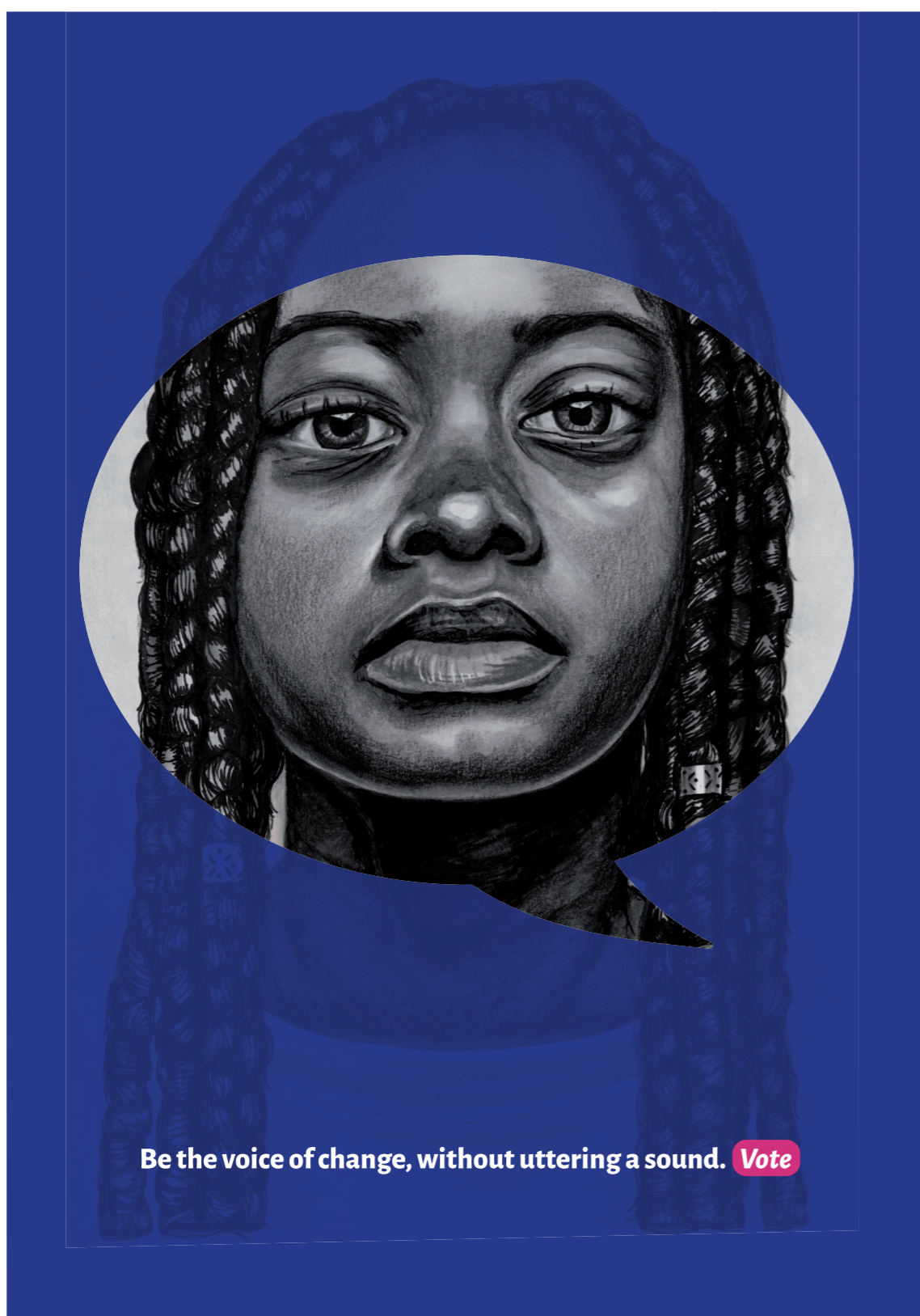
Keep America great
by keeping America a democracy.

Vote
November 8

Lana Rigsby / Houston, Texas
Christina Rigsby / Fort Collins, Colorado



Kelly Salchow MacArthur / Ann Arbor, Michigan



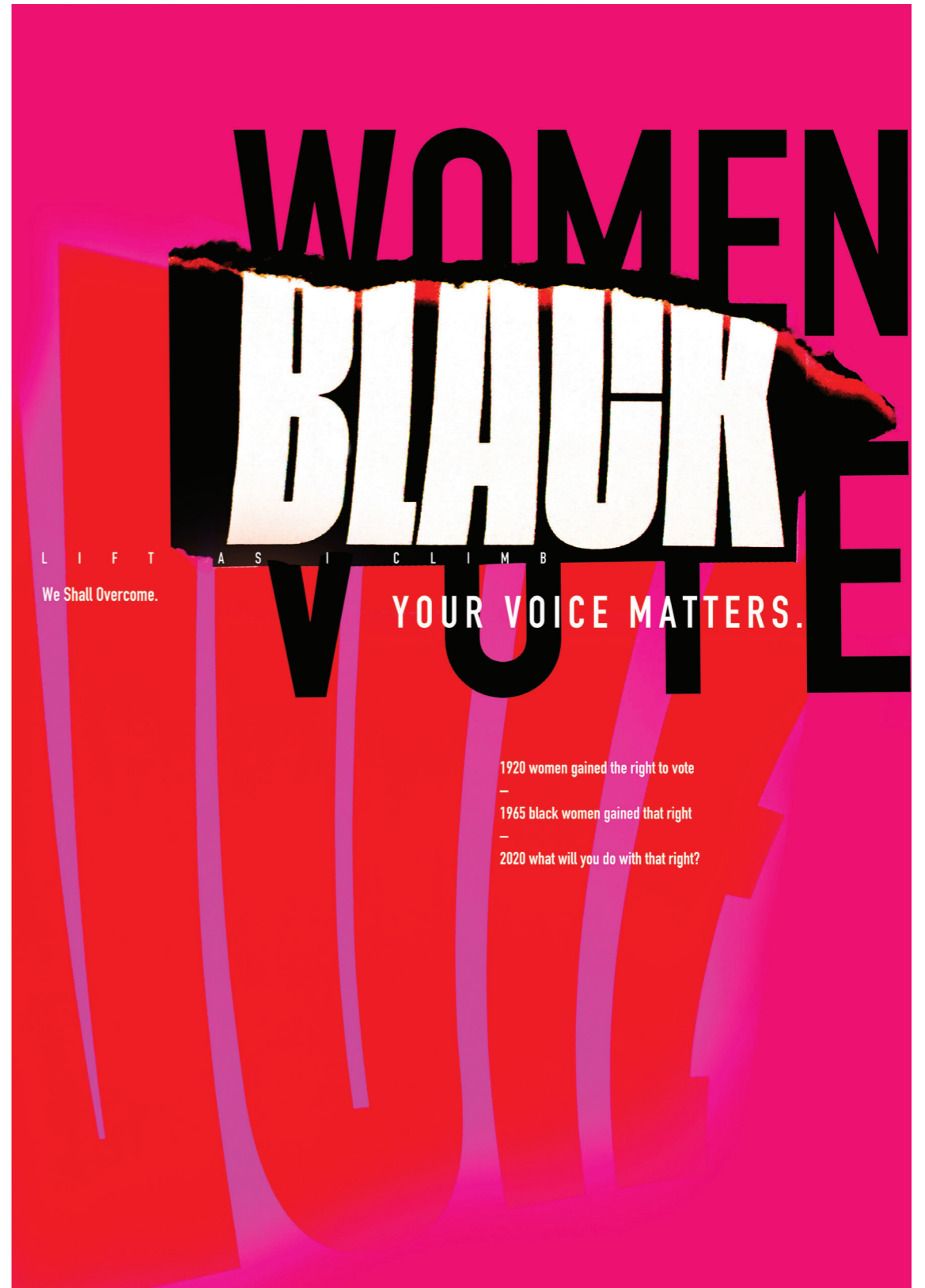
Kaleena Sales / Nashville, Tennessee



Louise Sandhaus / Ojai, California



Paula Scher / New York, New York



Renee Seward / Cincinnati, Ohio



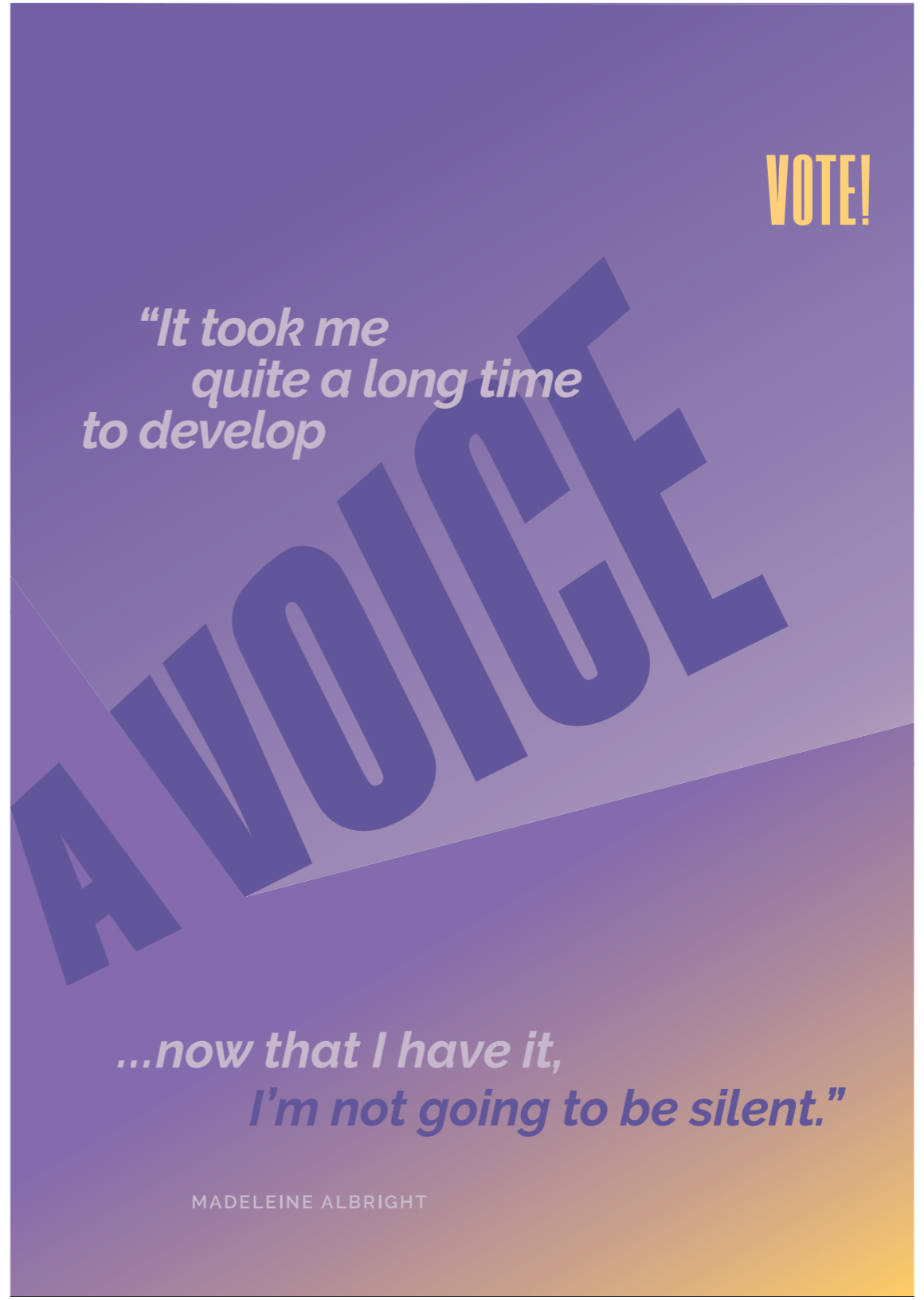
Laurel Shoemaker / Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania



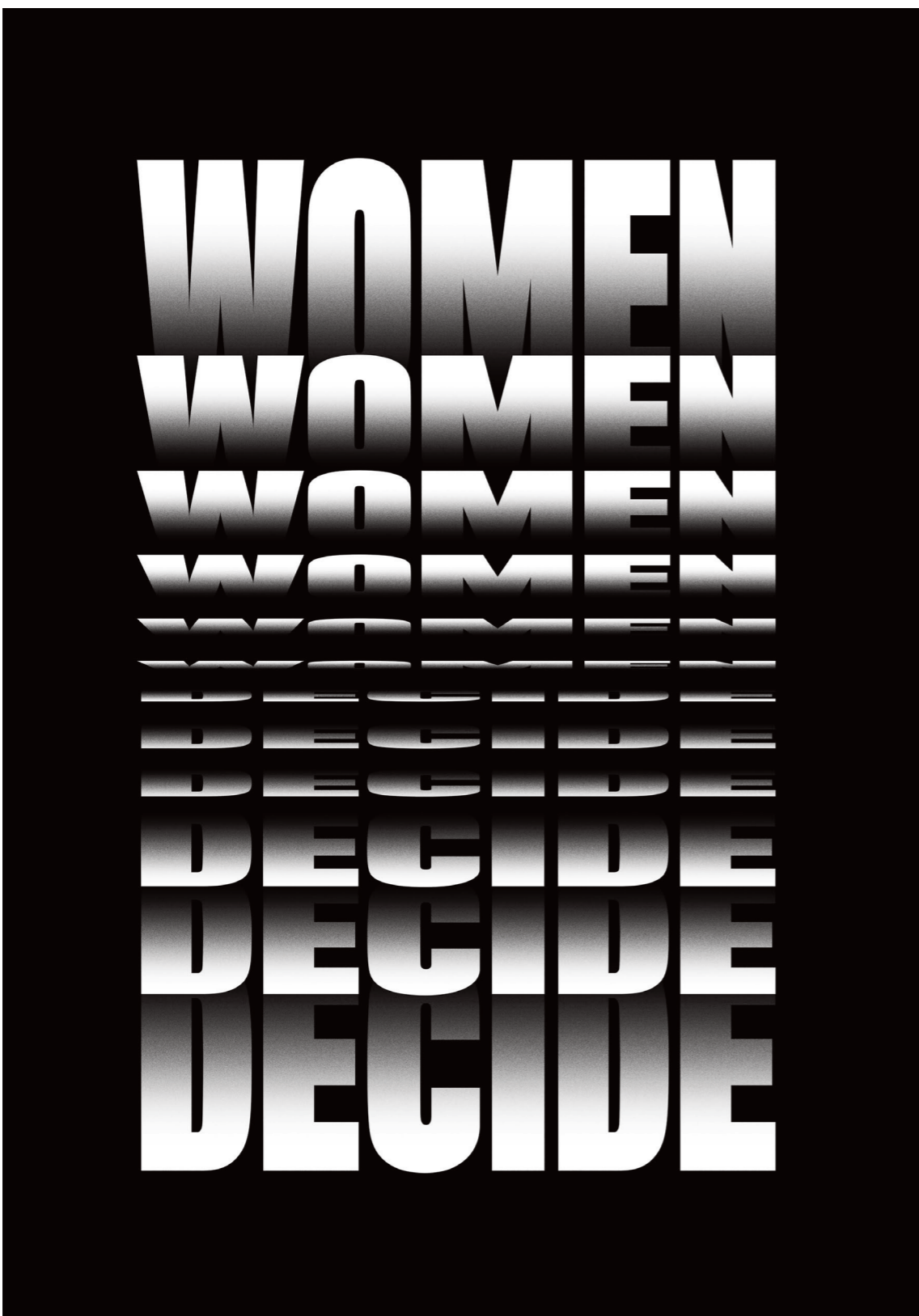
Bonnie Siegler / Westport, Connecticut



Nancy Skolos / Providence, Rhode Island



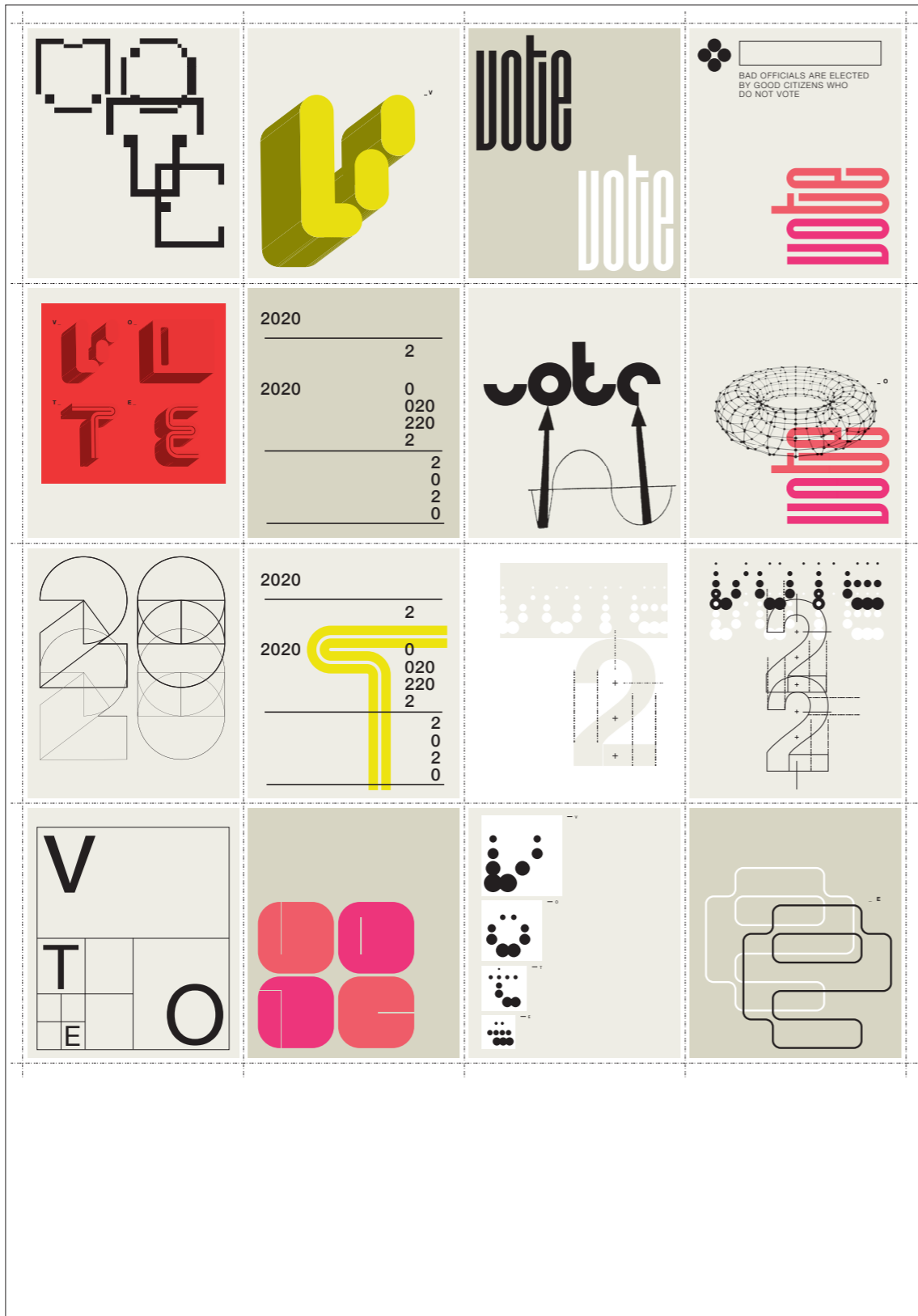
Hannah Smotrich / Ann Arbor, Michigan



Shanti Sparrow / New York, New York



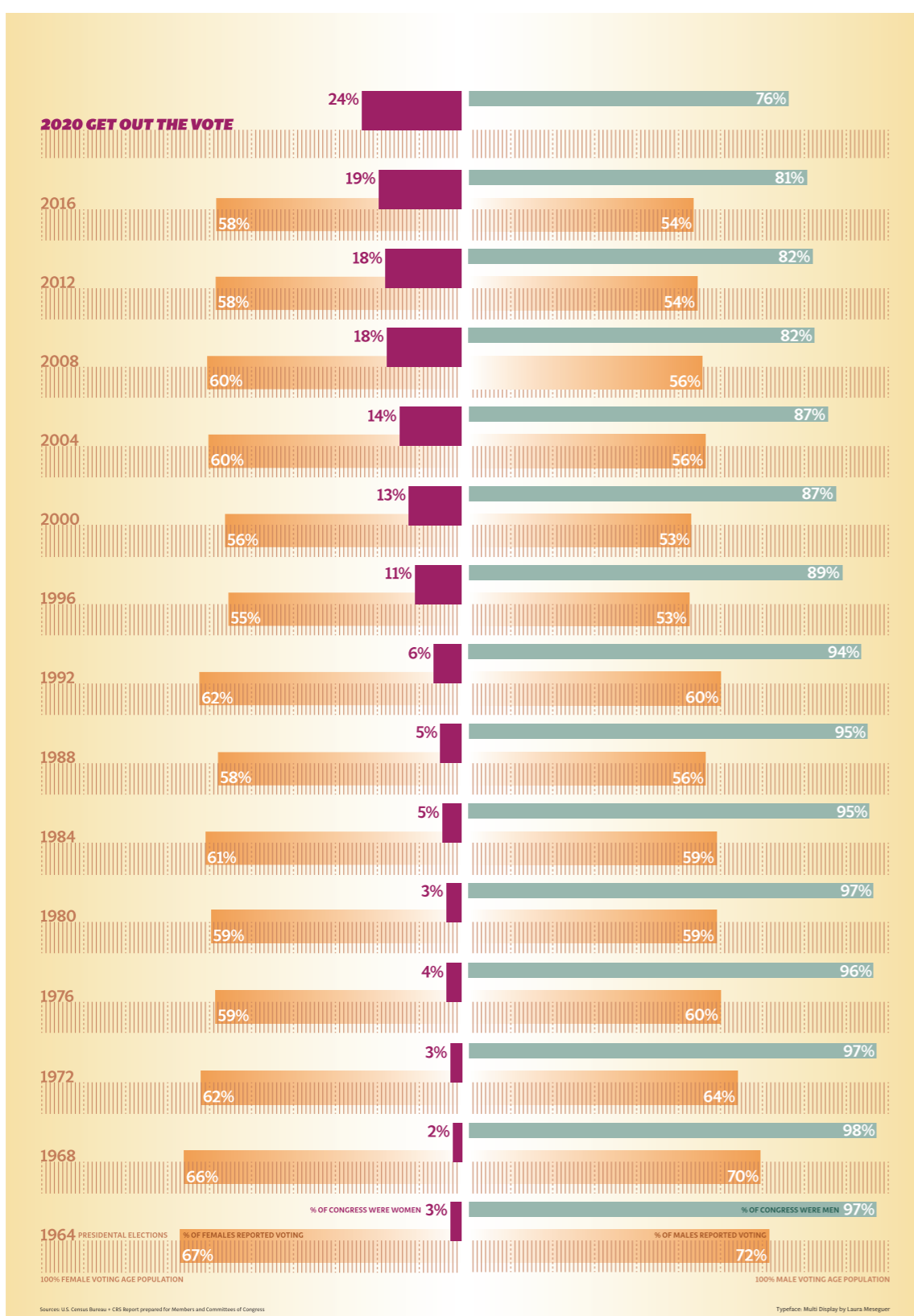
Deanna Sperrazza / Staten Island, New York



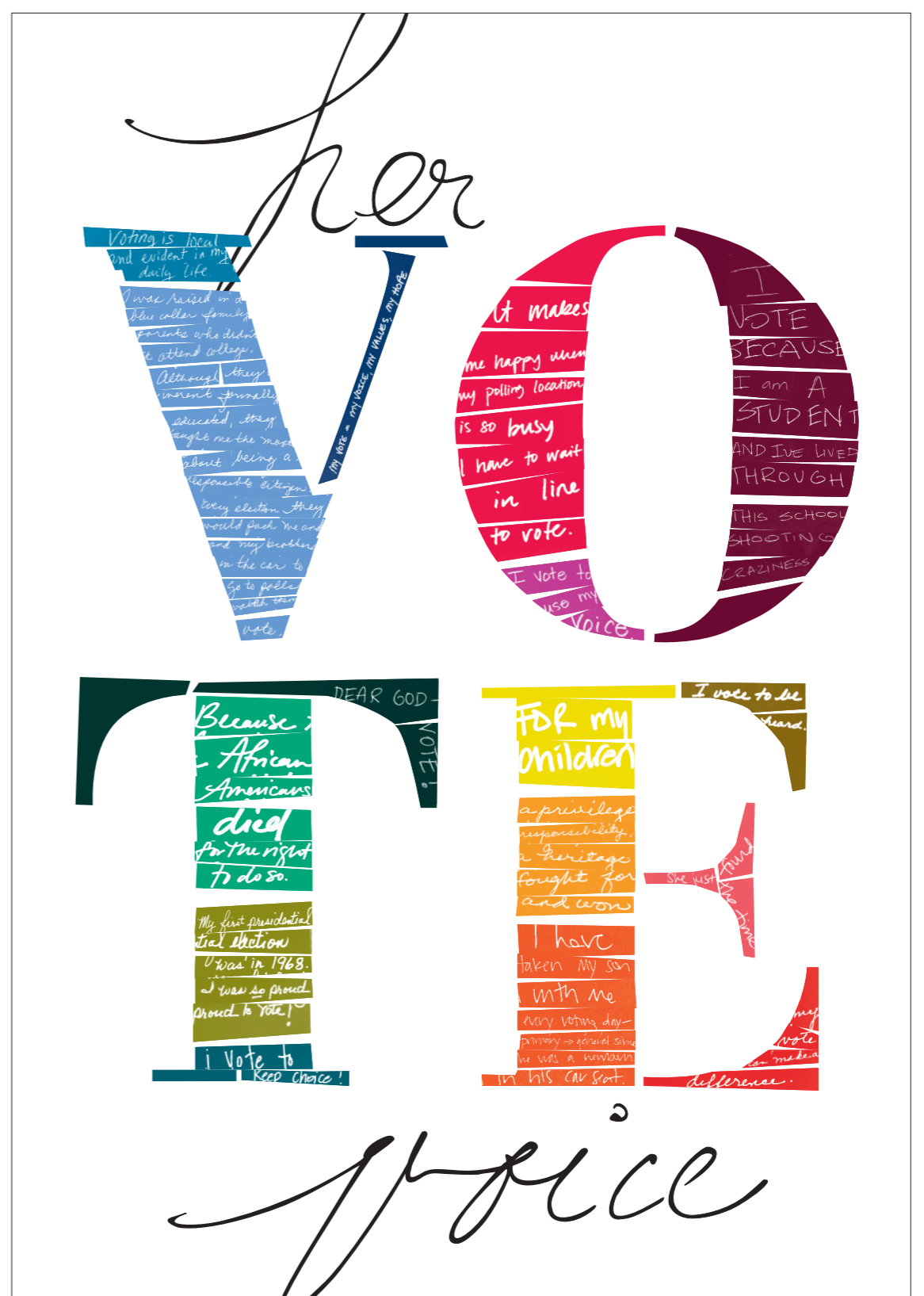
Jennifer Sterling / New York, New York



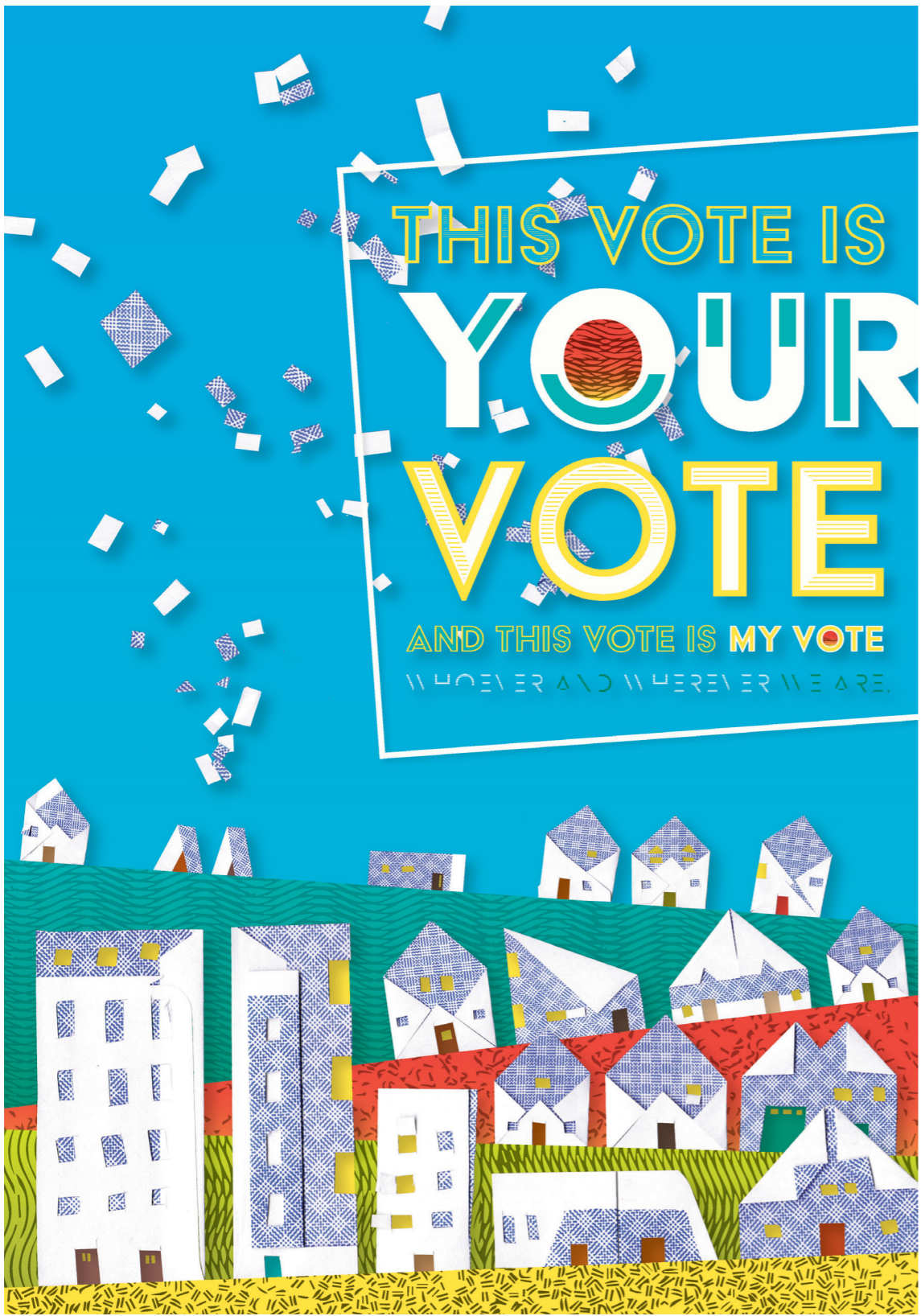
Elysia Syriac / Denver, Colorado



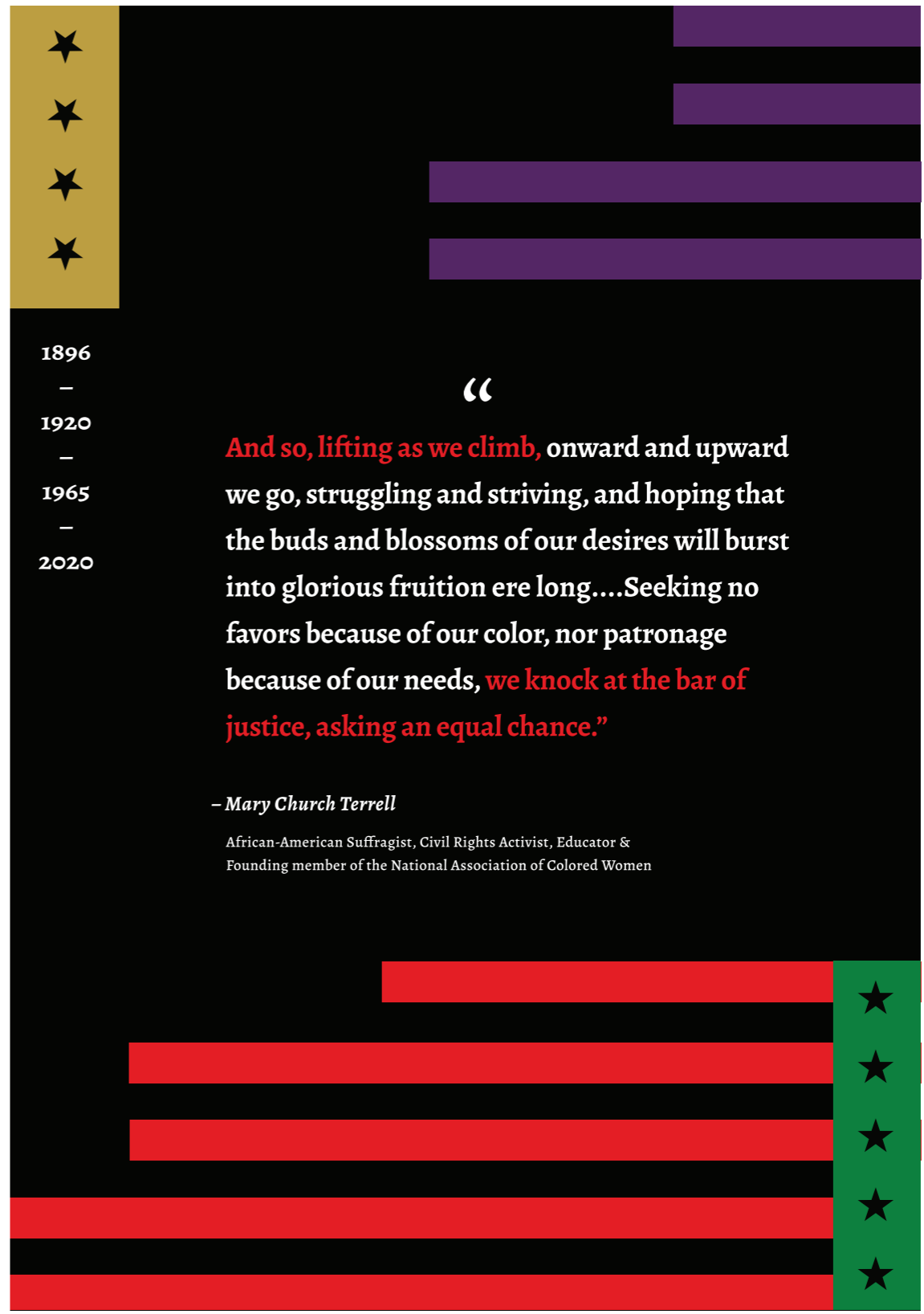
Rebecca Tegtmeier / Plymouth, Michigan



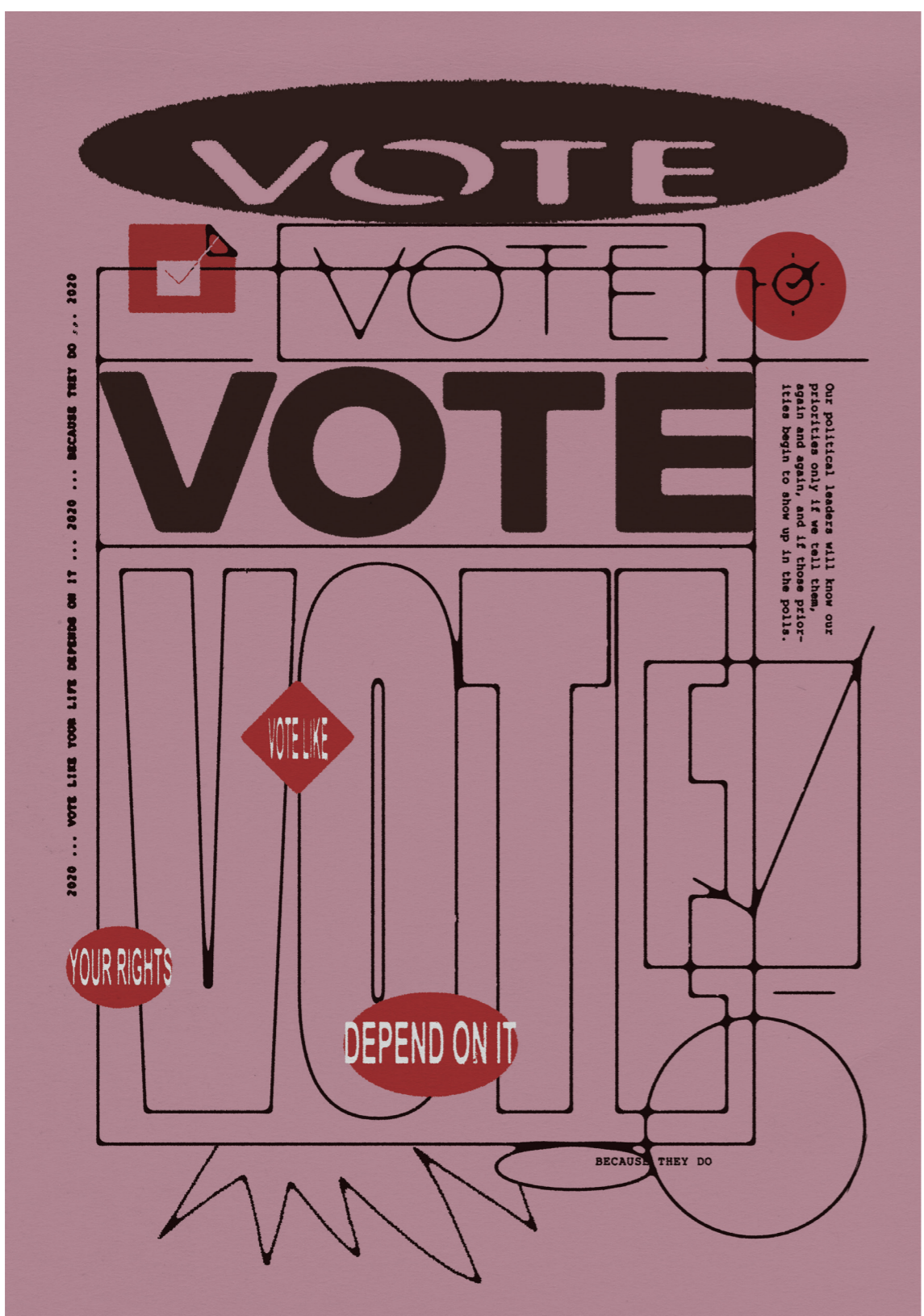
Jenn Visocky O'Grady / Cleveland, Ohio



Hilary Dana Walrod / New London, New Hampshire



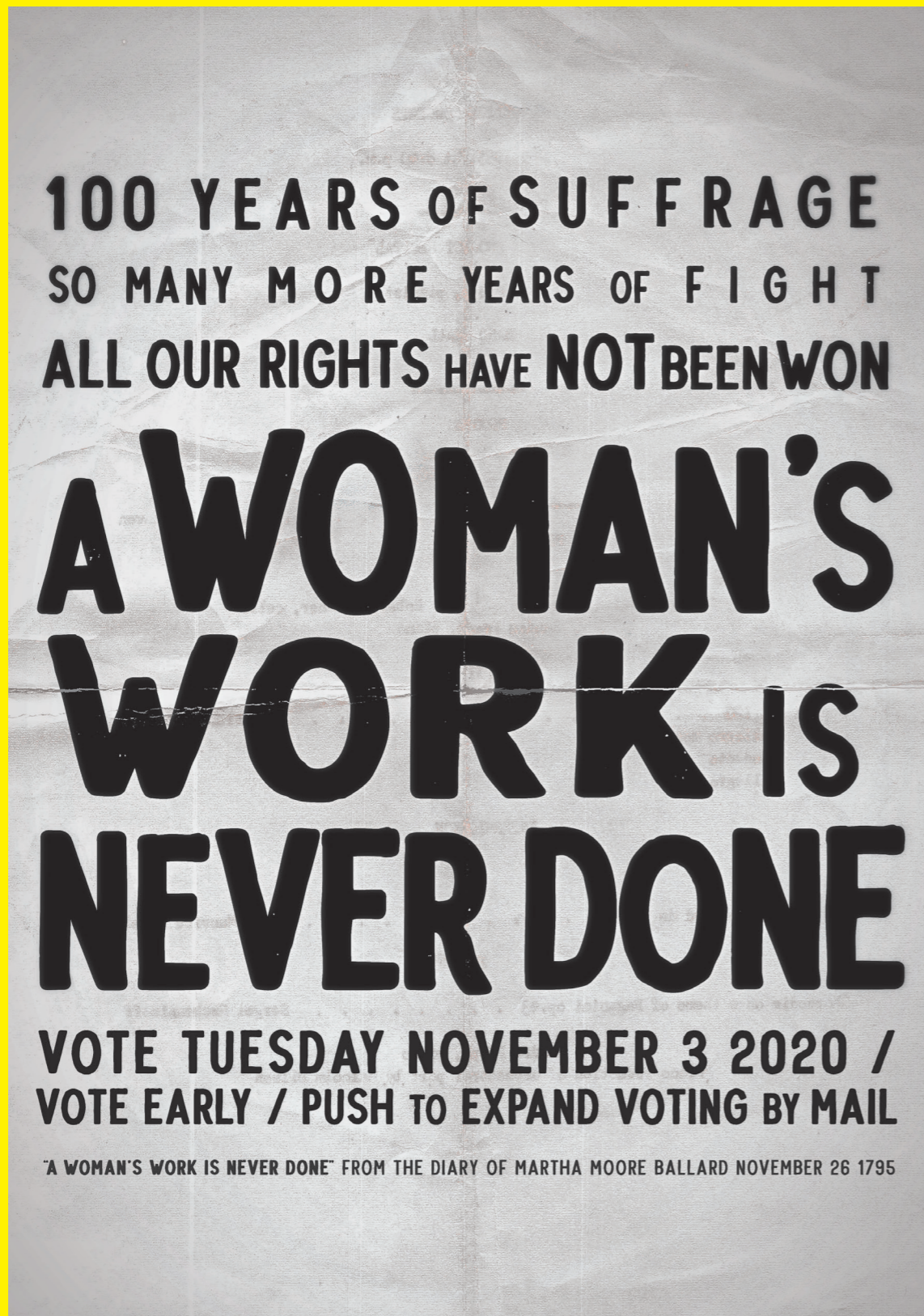
Kelly Walters / Stamford, Connecticut



Cymone Wilder / Nashville, Tennessee



Lynne Yun / Brooklyn, New York



Frances Yllana / Dallas, Texas

This project was conceived in 2018—as a historic opportunity to unify and celebrate women of design while focusing their talents toward an important civic goal. We developed a diverse list of invitees in an effort to highlight women who are actively contributing to society and the profession today. To support mentorship and inclusion, each invitee had the option to invite an additional designer to participate.

The original title of the initiative was “Celebrating 100 Years of the Women’s Vote,” but after research, reflection, and colleagues’ input, we recognized the complications and inequities that plagued women’s suffrage. **“Empowering the Women’s Vote”** is a more apt title for both our history, and our intentions.

We could not have predicted what 2020 would bring. COVID-19 and the movement for racial justice have consumed the country. Perhaps in these times, putting our beliefs, concerns, and passion into words and images—and then sharing these words and images broadly—is a viable way to boost the imperative act of voting. The democracy we are a part of can only work when we each speak up, and vote.

This has been a joyful, empowering, challenging, and eye-opening project to champion. We would like to wholeheartedly thank our brilliant contributors—comprising a collective force that has amplified their voices. The initiative continues at aiga.org/vote, as AIGA members are invited to design additional posters.

X Kelly Salchow MacArthur
Nancy Skolos
Frances Yllana, AIGA Design for Democracy

For more than a century, women have played a fundamental role in shaping an inclusive and active electorate. Women have powered—and continue to power—the vote. As talented designers showcase the 100th anniversary of women’s right to vote through this beautiful AIGA publication, the League of Women Voters celebrates our organization’s 100th year of ensuring **democracy works for the people, by the people, all the people.** We’re proud to once again partner with AIGA and its members nationwide to promote voter access and participation in 2020. Even as this year continues to bring unprecedented challenges to our communities and our democracy, we know that our nation is at its best when everyone has a chance to participate. We hope this **AIGA Get Out the Vote: Empowering the Women’s Vote** exhibit inspires you to reach out to the people in your life and encourage them to make their voices heard and **vote this year.**

Virginia Kase
CEO / League of Women Voters of the United States

“The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.”
19th Amendment

design by : Kelly Salchow MacArthur