

Vision

A woman in a white suit and hat, smiling and waving, is the central figure. She is wearing a white hat with a red band, a white blazer with several pins, and a white skirt. A yellow sash with the text "WOMEN MARCH '80" is draped across her waist. The background shows a large crowd of people, many in white, on a grassy field with trees and buildings in the distance.

Sarah Harder

Pioneer of Women's
Studies at UW-EC

Exclusive
Profiles
with Influential Feminists

UW-EC
Past &
Present

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By Marci Korb

Photos By Ellen Mahaffy



As I awoke to the sound of my alarm, and the haze of sleep drifted away, my stomach turned. It was Feb. 27, 2009, and today I was interviewing Sarah Harder. The excitement and nervousness was too much to bear, so instead of hitting snooze like I usually do, I pushed back the covers and started to get ready. I was interviewing Sarah Harder. I had to say it again just to remind myself. The Sarah Harder, the very woman who served as the National Women's Conference Committee-Co-Chair, participated on the National Peace Foundation board of directors, contributed significantly to national initiatives sponsored by the American Association of University Women, and helped establish the women's studies program at the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire.

When I arrived at Professor Harder's apartment for the interview she greeted me at the front door. I took off my boots, which were full of snow, and she immediately offered me a pair of her house slippers to wear. I knew instantly that I was going to like this woman. After a brief and somewhat formal introduction, we settled in at the kitchen table and began the interview...

Sarah Harder was born on Sept. 9, 1937, in Chicago, Ill. She was born to a Swedish father and an Irish mother; both of whom recognized her brilliant and strong spirit while she was still very young. Her boldness was not always appreciated, and she admits, "I was always way too outspoken and could be counted on to say or do... sort of always the wrong thing at the wrong time."

Because of her outspokenness she always had a stormy relationship with her parents. This is best

portrayed in a story of her young childhood. When Harder was just two years old her Aunt Lucile came for a visit. When she arrived two-year-old Harder was in her room with the door shut screaming at the top of her lungs. After some time her Aunt asked her father, "Aren't you scared you are going to break her spirit?" To which he replied matter-of-factly, "No, but she sure is likely to break ours."

" I was always way too outspoken and could be counted on to say or do...sort of always the wrong thing at the wrong time."

Although Harder had been knocking heads with her parents from the time she was a toddler, they were extremely proud of her for what she accomplished. Both of Harder's parents encouraged and fostered her community activism. Her father ran a small town hardware store and was always an active member of the Lions Club. Harder recalls her father as, "a great community supporter, a great community activist." Her mother, an extremely talented ballerina, founded her own dance school and later on helped with the family's hardware store. However, Harder recognizes that her mother's visibility really came from the work she did in the community. She often traveled around suburban Chicago towns and put on local school operettas with the kids; "extravaganzas," as Harder recalls them. Obviously, in Harder's case, the apple did not fall far from the tree.

Education played a significant role throughout Sarah Harder's life. She did well in school, but moving to a small town when she was nine threw her off balance. While understanding teachers gave support, she did not have many friends. Harder recalls feeling like an "outsider" in high school despite her active participation--something many intelligent adolescent women can relate to in our society.

Sarah Harder went to college at the University of Iowa. She attended college for just over two years and in 1958 married her first husband. She then moved to La Crosse, Wis. After the birth of two children and the



Sarah Harder

dissolution of her marriage, Harder went back to finish her undergraduate work at the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse; earning a B.S. and B.A. with double-majors in history and English in 1963. This was a significant feat for any woman of the time period, much less a young single mother. In 1966, Harder earned her Master's degree in English at Bowling Green State University, where she'd met and married her second husband and had another child. In 1968 Harder and her husband joined the English department at the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire—she as a temporary instructor; he on a tenure track. Harder notes that this time marks the beginning of her “awakening” to feminism.

In 1971 Sarah Harder faced her first challenges. While pregnant with her fourth child, Harder requested two weeks' sick leave for the birth. The request was denied, as pregnancy was not accepted within the UW System sick leave policy. Harder contacted acting UWEC chancellor to challenge this ruling but was still denied sick leave for childbirth. She and her husband decided to appeal that policy to the UW System. The issue dragged on and on, and with her due date quickly approaching she decided to take matters into her own hands. She went to the acting Chancellor again and this time said, “I just want you to know that if nothing changes before I go into the hospital, I will be calling the local press and will be returned by ambulance to my classroom with the press corps on my heels.” Harder recalls that things suddenly changed after this encounter, and it was not long until the UW System's entire maternity leave policy changed.

This was not the only significant change Harder made during her thirty-four years of employment at UW-Eau Claire where she was

very involved with activism on behalf of international, national as well as community causes.

On the community level, Harder co-created the “Choices and Challenges Program,” which was directed towards young girls who benefited from the program's emphasis on an array of career opportunities. The program encouraged pre-adolescent and adolescent girls to “try on” three or four different occupations by shadowing real career women. The program allowed them to see the opportunities that abounded in addition to the roles of “wife” or “mother.”

Another population Harder fought for in Eau Claire was the “non-traditional” students who attended to the University. She helped numerous programs sprout in order to help returning students transition back into the academic realm. Harder found this program especially useful for women who, like herself, had dropped out of college to get married. It created a life-line for those who wanted to rise above poverty and economic dependence but simply did not have the support system to do so. When referring to this issue Harder stated, “I am convinced that everybody has the capacity to contribute to society, but too often existing barriers just do not let people get to that point.”

While Sarah Harder was striving to make the community of Eau Claire a better place for women, she was also doing extensive work outside of Eau Claire. In 1977 she attended her first national convention of the American Association for University Women (AAUW). That year she was also an elected delegate for the National Women's Conference in Houston, Texas sponsored by the U.S. Congress. This official U.S. conference identified changes needed to assure the full participation of women in American Life, with its results reported to President Carter and the Congress.

In 1979 Harder was elected co-chair of the National Women's Conference Committee, and with university support started running the committee out of her office of Affirmative Action



and Educational Opportunity at UW-Eau Claire. She helped to found the Wisconsin Women's Network in 34 state capitols with NWCC, then was appointed by Governor Earl as first chair of the Wisconsin Women's Council.

Harder pushed to create the women's studies program at UW-Eau Claire, based upon her understanding of public resistance to feminist change, "this emerging academic discipline contributed first by constructing a statistical base from which to demonstrate the need for changes women activists were arguing for and to construct a theoretical base to give these changes full legitimacy."

In 1985, Sarah Harder was elected national President and Board Chairman of the AAUW's Educational Foundation and served in this position until 1989. At one time she was responsible for 150,000 members located in 1,900 different branches around the country. In 1989, when her term as President of AAUW came to an end, she returned to the National Women's Conference Committee which she still chairs today.

Sarah Harder was also making waves internationally during this time. In 1989 she joined the Board of Directors for the National Peace Foundation in Washington, D.C, and still serves as President. During her 20 years with this foundation, Harder's work in Russia has emphasized social projects, women's political and civic forums, as well as coalition building, peace-building and conflict resolution. She has worked extensively throughout Russia and still remains active there today.

According to Harder, the biggest thing she accomplished throughout her years of activism was to show the power of coalition building and to construct a set of principles which can help NGO groups to determine where best to direct activism in order to produce political change. These principles adopted by the AAUW are still used today.

When asked about the purpose and direction of present day feminism, Sarah Harder offers some vital wisdom. She believes we need to encompass the broader issues, pull together, and include men. Harder coined the term "feminization of power" in order to make a distinction between stereotypical male power that tends to exclude or impose. Harder states, "feminization of power uses the power of inclusion and engagement with the understanding that the more you bring together, the more energy you create." Although Harder understands that male-model power tends to look and act differently, she proudly states that some of the best feminists in her life, some who have made the greatest difference, have been men.

She has a lot of faith in the women's studies program at UW-Eau Claire and in the university as a whole. She believes that the direction the women's department is headed is "terrific." She states, "The women's studies faculty are brilliant people ... incredible resources for the university." When referring to UW-Eau Claire's overall ability to educate she says, "What is obvious to me is that this university can turn out the best and the brightest, especially when the best and the brightest are students that nobody ever expected to achieve." Determination to turn out the best students is key to Harder's career and her passion for making change. She has truly brought an incredible source of change to the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire.

I am extremely proud to be graduating as a Women's Studies major in the program Sarah Harder helped found twenty five years ago. I had the privilege of meeting with and interviewing Sarah Harder and by the time our interview ended I had learned an unspeakable amount about life, community, and activism. We met as strangers that day, but parted as friends--with a hug and future plans for a vegan lunch.

Sarah Harder currently lives in Eau Claire, Wisconsin. She is the mother of 4 children and grandmother to 11 grandchildren. She still remains active in her community at the age of 71.

DAVID jones Ph. D.

By Abby Vercauteren



Dr. David Jones was born on Oct. 20, 1963 in Omaha., Neb The youngest of four children, Jones was raised primarily by his mother.

While he was in middle and high school, efforts were underway to racially integrate the public school system, which presented challenges to Jones as an African American student, but also offered him valuable insights into the various systems of inequality that exist in society.

After completing an English education degree at the University of Iowa, Jones finished a graduate program at the University of Nevada-Las Vegas in 1990 and moved to Minneapolis, where he taught part time and also served as a program assistant and activity advisor at the University of St. Thomas and Minneapolis Community College. In 1994, Jones began a doctorate program in literature and African American studies at the University of Minnesota, which he completed in 2000.

Shortly after receiving his Doctoral Degree, David began his career at University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire. During his nine years at UW-Eau Claire, he has taught both undergraduate and graduate level English courses, as well as six women's studies courses. Although each women's studies course has been different, all have been umbrella designs under the course African American Feminism in the Humanities. Specific courses have addressed issues such as black women in American film and

sexism during the 1960s. By teaching in both English and women's studies, Jones has helped bridge the gap between humanities and social sciences. Through his utilization of teaching methods that incorporate music and mass media imagery, he also has offered women's studies courses a perspective informed by contemporary culture. In addition to teaching, Jones has written numerous essays about African American feminism and is part of the Wisconsin Coalition Against Domestic Violence, which addresses domestic violence in African American families.

During his time at UW-EC, Jones has witnessed growing interest in women's studies and feminism. He believes that women's studies courses offer students an opportunity for personal growth and activism, as well as an educational perspective that is a necessary component of a liberal arts education. Although the feminist movement has made great progress in recent years, Jones believes that forming more inclusive coalitions is a necessary component for further success. Inspired by feminists such as June Jordan and Angela Davis, as well as the strength of his own mother, Jones has succeeded in finding his own voice in feminism, the uniqueness of which has offered an invaluable perspective to the women's studies program.



SUSAN turell

Ph. D.

By Megan Cherrier

Dr. Susan C. Turell was born on July 10, 1956 in Cleveland, Ohio to a Jewish family. Four years later she moved to Houston, Texas where she resided throughout her childhood years. She feels that being Jewish is not just about religion, but it is about culture as well. Her family and community encouraged her to pursue an education and embrace Jewish values which remain a source of strength for her. Turell earned a Bachelor of Arts degree with honors from the University of Texas and a Master's degree in counseling from the University of Houston before earning a Ph.D. from the University of Houston in counseling in 1992.

Turell credits her Jewish upbringing with introducing her to social justice concerns. Community members in the Houston suburb of Meyerland where she grew up welcomed all people with diverse viewpoints. Growing up during the 1960s-1970s, Turell witnessed a great deal of discrimination in other social settings, although she noted that she did not have the language to understand the dynamics of oppression until she was a college student. Turell credits her grandmother, a progressive thinker, feminist, and life-long learner with teaching her feminist insights. Turell further developed her feminist values and knowledge of feminism when

at 26, she worked at the Houston Area Women's Center in Texas. From this beginning, Turell has become a leading activist and academic voice working to promote social change through feminism, particularly in efforts to prevent violence against women. Turell spent ten years at the University of Houston-Clear Lake and six years as the Coordinator of the women's studies program and as a professor in women's studies and psychology at the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire before becoming the Interim Associate Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs and Dean of Undergraduate Education, a position she assumed in summer 2008.

Living as a feminist makes a big difference in Turell's life. She thinks that great achievements have resulted from feminist work in the past 40 years but she also believes that there is much more to be done. She is encouraged by the gains women have made in areas such as access to employment and by society's greater awareness of rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, and abuse. On the other hand, she believes that we still live in a patriarchal world, where the current system for preventing violence against women does not always work. Turell wants things to change and envisions a future where women will gain control over their reproductive lives and sexualities and imagines a world where more women will occupy equitable positions in the workforce. Turell is committed to being part of the change she wants to see by encouraging people not to be afraid of everything feminism entails—"it is not just about women" but all the ways people may face discrimination because of race, ethnicity, social class, sexuality and/or other layers of their social identities.

KAYING xiong

Ed. D.

By Emily Wieval

Not many women can tell the story that Dr. Kaying Xiong has actually lived. Kaying Xiong was born August 23, 1972, in Long Cheng, Laos, during the Vietnam War. She immigrated to the United States with her family in 1978, when she

was only six years old. The family had left Laos to travel to Thailand, leaving with thousands of other refugees. The family lived in Illinois before moving to Wisconsin, finally calling Eau Claire home. Xiong was young when her family moved here, but she can clearly remember what it felt like to make a new life in a country where she was not born.

The early 1980s in Eau Claire was not the easiest environment for a Hmong family. Racism, intolerance, and language barriers were among some of the obstacles faced by Xiong and her family. For example, Xiong remembers as a child not playing outside, as her parents were more than a little scared about their young children being victimized for being different, for being a minority in a town of majorities. Xiong explained, “Being a minority in a town like Eau Claire, you always feel inferior. Period.”

As the second oldest child with three brothers and five sisters, Xiong felt a strong family bond growing up, and the family was very tight knit. Xiong grew up in a strict but loving household, and remembers her parents instilling and teaching the ethics of hard work and determination. They only had each other, and Xiong remembers not feeling very connected to the neighborhood she grew up in,



although she felt differently about the community. She remembers her mother going to adult language classes at the Parks and Recreation, and to Savior’s Lutheran Church where her mother could get second hand clothing for the always growing kids in the family.

Now after earning a bachelor’s degree in elementary education at University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire, a master’s degree in educational administration from UW-Superior, and a doctorate in education at Hamline University, Xiong is the principal of Locust Lane Elementary School, a job that she loves and has worked hard to get to. Xiong said that race played a significant role in shaping who she was—she was forced to learn survival skills to get through life and school, so that she could find educational opportunities to exercise her full potential and get where she wanted to be. “To move yourself ahead is really one of the only ways to outlive some of those things,” Xiong said about being discriminated against. Xiong has worked to find balance in her life—balance between family, career, education, and being a Hmong woman. She embodies feminist ideals in a calm and comforting way—with shaping her struggles into lessons, being an educated and successful career woman, taking care of her three children and husband, and making it all look seamless.



Photo Essay by Danielle Biers & Andrea Thelen

THEN

& NOW

UWEC: A Historical Comparison





ROSE-MARIE avin Ph. D.

By Laura Jones

Dr. Rose-Marie Avin describes herself as a Caribbean American descendent of slaves who was born in Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Her upbringing in Haiti, including the treatment of the servants in her home and the climate that existed during a time of despotism in her home country, remain significant memories that inform her life today.

She speaks of strong role models during her childhood, including her mother and her aunt who taught her that, “Education is so important, it is important to get that degree.” Avin understood at a young age her responsibility to be educated and she graduated Summa Cum Laude from City University of New York in 1978 and earned her Ph.D. from the University of Maryland in 1986. Moving forward in economics, a field traditionally dominated by men, Dr. Avin came to University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire in a tenure-track faculty position in 1987.

Avin’s introduction to Nicaraguan women’s movements in 1989 became a turning point for

Nicaragua after the revolution, Avin discovered a new framework through the empowerment of these women that has enhanced her own scholarly work as well as her approaches to teaching economics. In 1992 she attended an “overflowing” conference session on feminism and economics and also began a relationship with the women’s studies program that led to her teaching classes and helping to coordinate an annual conference on feminist economics that explores the impact of women, who were previously invisible in traditional economic studies. When asked about her beliefs within feminism, Avin remarked, “I strongly believe in the activist side of feminism. I believe that one of my goals, as a feminist economist, is to eliminate the conditions of women in the developing world.”

“ I believe that one of my goals, as a feminist economist, is to eliminate the conditions of women in the developing world.”

Avin has received a Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad Award and The Morton Wollman Medal for Excellence in Undergraduate Study in Economics. She is also a member of the American Association of University Women, the Center for Latin America at UW-Milwaukee, the Committee on the Status of Women in the Economics Profession, the International Association for Feminist Economists (IAFFE) and The Wisconsin Coordinating Council on Nicaragua (WCCN).

BARBARA blackdeer- mackenzie

By Tiffany Gerber



Barbara Blackdeer-Mackenzie grew up in La Crosse, Wis. in a small, rural community. Coming from a dual ethnic background, Blackdeer-Mackenzie grew up in Norwegian, “white” ways as well as traditional Ho-Chunk ways, she said. Both of her parents were politically active within their community, and displayed strong democratic beliefs, influencing Blackdeer-Mackenzie in many ways, both spiritually and mentally.

After high school, Blackdeer-Mackenzie received her B.A. at Winona State University in Communications and History, and she received her masters in education and professional development at the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire. Blackdeer-Mackenzie is currently working on her education specialist degree at Winona State University.

Blackdeer-Mackenzie worked for the Ho-Chunk Nation from 1995-1998, and again in 2000-2001. She was a practicing journalist and public relations person to the presidential staff at Ho-Chunk Nation. It was while she was working for her tribe that she decided to help educate future journalists, to make sure Native Americans are correctly represented within the media.

Blackdeer-Mackenzie came to UW-Eau Claire as the Knight Journalist in Residence through the

communication and journalism department. And soon after began to teach several communication and journalism, women’s studies and American Indian studies courses, from 2001-2004. While teaching, she realized the courses were lacking in training students to understand different cultures, and how to focus their education using a multicultural approach.

Blackdeer-Mackenzie received the Excellence of Service-Learning as Faculty Mentor award in 2002.

In 2006, she received the UW System Outstanding Women of Color in Education award.

“It was just so amazing and for the first time in my life, and I do mean my entire life, I felt like I belonged to a community, because here was all of these women from around the state honored by the UW Systems and their different universities ... doing all these different works in different ways to help people, to help students,” Blackdeer-Mackenzie said.

Blackdeer-Mackenzie also organizes the First Nation New Nation conference, which brings together the greater Hmong community and the media.

“ It was just so amazing and for the first time in my life, and I do mean my entire life, I felt like I belonged to a community.”

KATIE bowman

By Tiffany Gerber



Katie Bowman is an Eau Claire native. She grew up in the town of Washington. Bowman received her B.A. in English literature, with a minor in women's studies from the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire in the spring of 2006, and her M.A. in women's studies from Minnesota

University in Mankato, Minn., in the spring of 2008. She taught at Michigan State University during the 2008 fall semester as an adjunct faculty member after she graduated. Bowman then took a job under Susan Turell as adjunct in the women's studies department. She currently is teaching women's studies 210, Culture of Third Wave Feminism.

As a child, Bowman did not see herself as becoming a feminist. She grew up in a middle-class community surrounded by privilege. Bowman did not have a sudden "a-ha" moment that made her change her mind; she describes it as a process. While in her teens, Bowman began to listen to rebellious, anti-establishment musicians. "Music really helped me to see things I hadn't seen before, that had been invisible to me," Bowman said. She began to make connections about social injustice. When she came to UW-Eau Claire, she immediately immersed herself in women's studies courses and became president of the College Feminists. Bowman is now a committed feminist and brings that perspective to every aspect of her education and career.

"Music really helped me to see things I hadn't seen before, that had been invisible to me."

Bowman believes feminism today is surrounded by the notion around the importance of the individual. "We are moving towards an understanding of feminism that is inclusive, that doesn't feel like a white girl's only club anymore," Bowman said, adding that it is more than an understanding, it's also a celebration of diversity.

Bowman's experience as a student and now as an adjunct faculty member here at UW-EC has been extremely positive. She cannot say enough good things about the women's studies program here. The UW-EC women's studies program embraces activism and encourages academics, which helped Bowman to craft her feminist ideologies. Thinking back to the start of the women's studies minor and the growth of the minor into a major, Bowman believes it "illustrates there is a need and a want for women's studies," she said. She looks forward to the day when the women's studies department begins to incorporate graduate work into the program.

CAROL fairbanks Ph. D.

By Tiffany Gerber



Carol Fairbanks grew up in a small comfortable town in upstate New York. Her mother, along with her three aunts, taught in nearby schools and influenced Fairbanks on various levels. Fairbanks “grew up with the notion of political advocacy, that you could make things happen and that you didn’t

have to accept the situation” one was in, she said. She learned this lesson from her mother who advocated for the separation of grades in Fairbanks elementary school. Fairbanks graduated from high school and decided to be the first and only female from her graduating class to continue on with her education. Fairbanks received her B.A. from the University of Michigan, her M.A. at the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire in English and she received her Ph.D. in American Studies at the University of Minnesota.

In 1971, Fairbanks was hired by the UW-Eau Claire to teach three African-American literature courses. When she began teaching, she was able to see the larger role she needed to take on in the feminist movement. She joined the NOW chapter in Eau Claire and subscribed to several feminist publications. She also geared her scholarly work to African American literature and published several books and articles. Fairbanks also joined Women in Higher Education within the UW system. The group shared ideas, concerns and frustrations about being a women and working in the UW system.

When Fairbanks and several other individuals wanted to incorporate women’s studies to UW-EC, the best excuse the administration came up with to not incorporate the program was because there was

not enough room in the course catalogue, Fairbanks said. It took the administration two years to begin to incorporate women’s studies courses, the first being Women in Contemporary Literature. Making room in the course catalogue was only one of the hurdles they had to overcome. Developing courses was also a difficult hurdle to jump. Fairbanks remembers members of certain departments who did not see the need for a women’s studies course. However by 1972, there were three women’s studies courses offered at UW-EC. After establishing itself on campus, the women’s studies department named Fairbanks its coordinator from 1977-1979. She took a leave of absence in 1979 to finish her Ph.D. at the University of Minnesota. Besides teaching at UW-EC, she has also taught in Japan at Sophia University.

Since retirement, Fairbanks has been able to involve herself in community events and programming. She is involved with the L.E. Phillips Senior Center, supervises an after school homework club for students, and works with Hmong students at Locus Lane Elementary School. In 2004, Fairbanks was inducted into the UW-EC Alumni Hall of Fame.



ELIZABETH herlihy Ph. D.

By Krista Zuba and Colleen McFarland

Elizabeth Jones Herlihy is remembered for her pioneering spirit, her commitment to women's education, and her generosity to the University of Wisconsin – Eau Claire. An outstanding student, Herlihy attended Chippewa Falls High School and completed her studies at Eau Claire State Teachers College (now UW – Eau Claire) in 1940 at the age of 18. One year later, she earned her master's degree in education from the University of Wisconsin in Madison.

Many American women enjoyed unprecedented career opportunities during World War II, and Herlihy was no exception. Upon graduation, she was offered a highly competitive position at IBM as a systems service representative. Herlihy's professional success came at a price, however. She earned one fourth of the salary of her male equivalents, received no commission, and lost her job five years later when the men returned from war.

Herlihy then became chair of the Tempe (Arizona) Union High School English department, holding that post for ten years. She returned to school and in 1959 became the first woman to graduate with a doctorate in education from

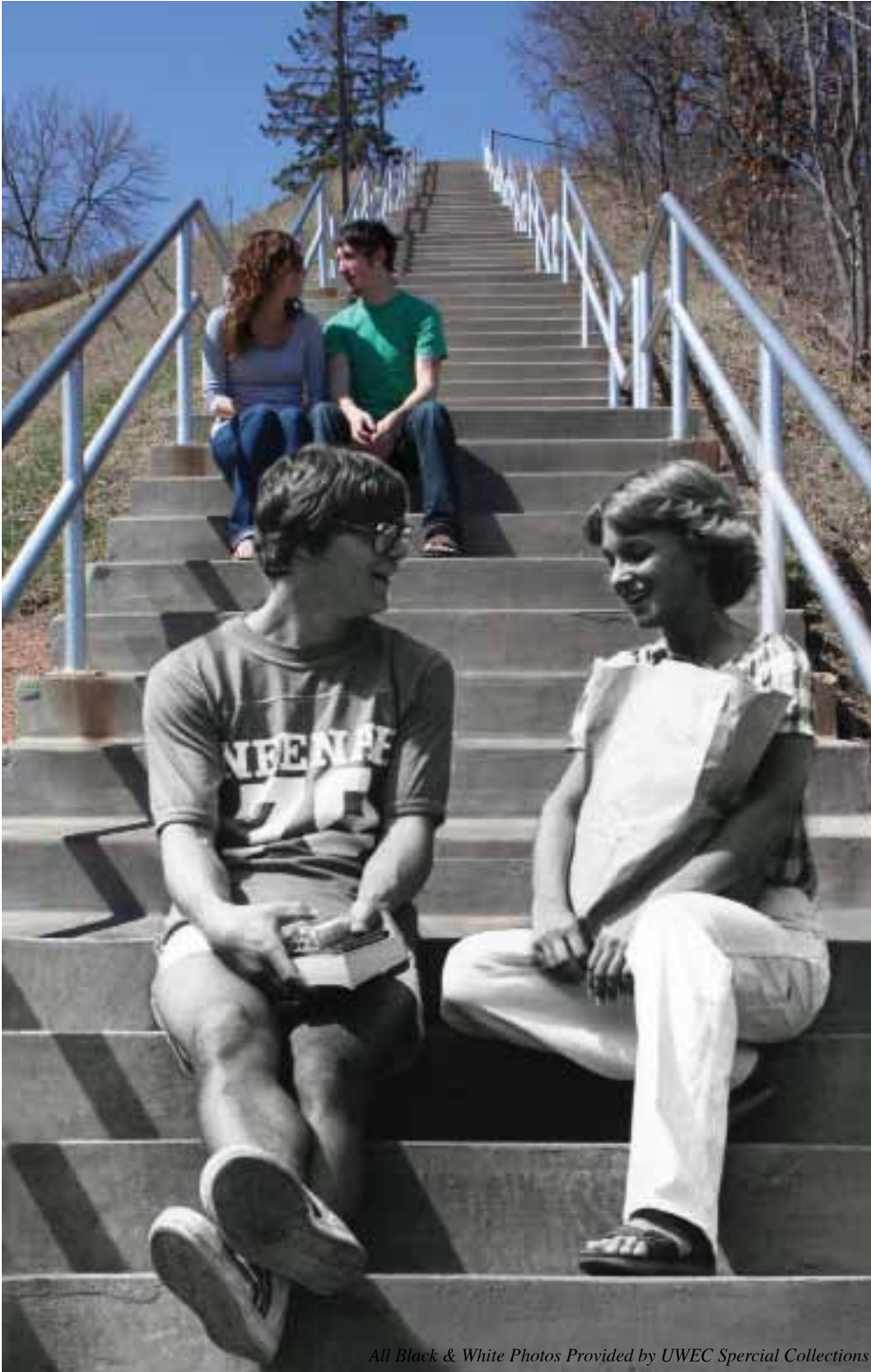
Arizona State University. She taught briefly at Phoenix (Arizona) College before joining the faculty of Glendale (Arizona) Community College in 1964 as professor of English. Herlihy served as the Arizona state president of Women in Higher Education from 1979 to 1981 and held state offices in the National Education Association.

She received the UW-Eau Claire's Alumni Distinguished Service Award in 1981 in recognition of her long teaching career and professional activities. In 1999, she delivered the keynote address at summer commencement. In her address, she urged graduates to embrace diversity, advising them to find "the flexibility and open-mindedness to consider new ideas and attitudes, along with tolerance and respect for those who offer them."

Herlihy established the Herlihy Women of Substance Fund, which supports the education of women students, especially non-traditional students and single parents, at UW – Eau Claire. Generous support from the Herlihy fund made this publication possible. We honor the memory of Elizabeth Jones Herlihy by celebrating the legacy of the UW – Eau Claire women's studies program and feminism in the Chippewa Valley.

Photo Courtesy of Periscope 1939

Then & Now: A Photo Essay



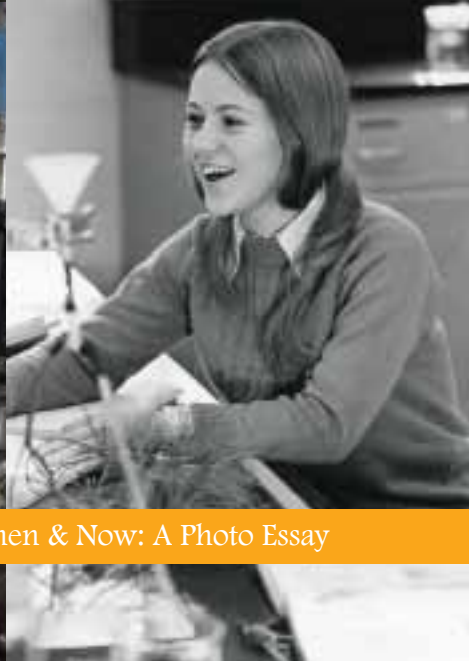
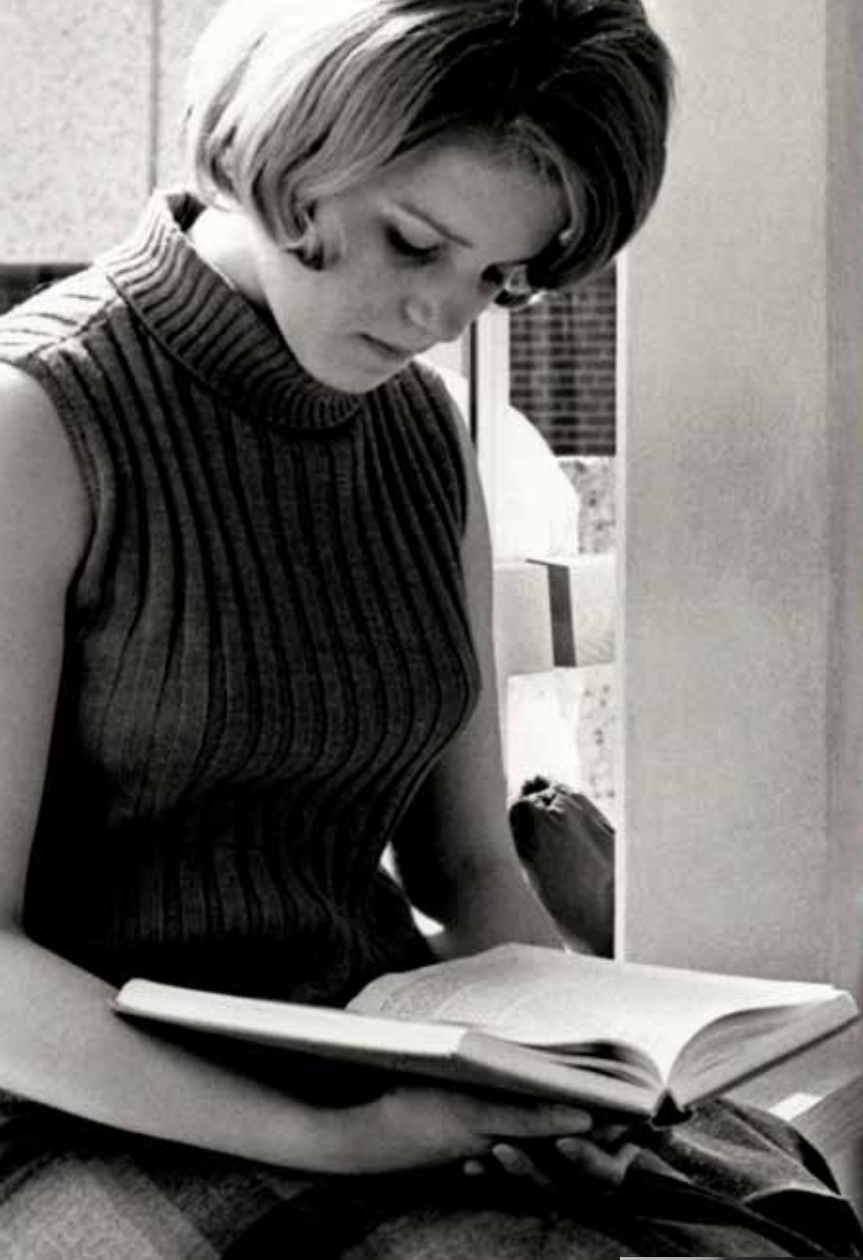
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Then & Now: A Photo Essay







Then & Now: A Photo Essay