Conference Caps Agents of Social Change Project

On a crisp September weekend, more than 200 academics and activists from around the U.S. converged on the Smith campus. The occasion for this concentration of intellectual and political energy was the conference “Agents of Social Change: Celebrating Women’s Progressive Activism Across the 20th Century,” which marked the completion of the SSC’s National Endowment for the Humanities-funded project to process the collections of eight important activists and organizations. Despite the difficulties of planning an event based on archival collections that researchers have not yet explored, everyone agreed that this conference, organized by women’s historian and SSC staff member Joyce Clark Follet, was an enormous success. Over the course of the weekend participants attended plenary sessions and workshops that focused on the eight collections as well as on larger questions about the future of women’s activism and women’s history.

New York University history professor Linda Gordon kicked off the conference on Friday afternoon with her keynote address “Social Movements, Leadership, and Democracy: Toward More Utopian Mistakes.” Gordon, a feminist and eminent women’s historian, articulated many historians’ fundamentally activist assumption that “failing to understand how we got to the present” prevents us from “understanding the present fully enough to change it.” She underscored the importance of the SSC’s mission by confirming that “preserving, interpreting and communicating our legacy of movements for social change is vital to us all.” The bulk of Gordon’s talk analyzed the organizing strategies developed by civil rights and feminist activists during the 1960s and 70s, and explored the challenges faced by scholars who research and write about movements in which they have participated. Gordon’s forthright and articulate address set the tone for the weekend by demonstrating that one can be both an ardent activist and a serious scholar.

Saturday’s events matched the excitement and momentum achieved the day before. The morning began with Linda Kerber’s address “I was Appalled: The Invisible Antecedents of Second Wave Feminism.” In this very engaging talk, Kerber, professor of the liberal arts and history at the University of Iowa, refuted the widely held “two waves” view of feminist activism in the U.S. by citing new historical evidence—some of it gleaned from the eight new collections—of American women’s unrelenting resistance to subjugation throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. Later that day Barbara Epstein, University of California-Santa Cruz professor, spoke about “Successes and Failures of Feminism.” Based on the combination of her own political experience and scholarly research over the last thirty years, Epstein argued persuasively that, for various reasons, “the wind has gone out of the sails of modern feminism,” and concluded that feminist activists and academics need to work to place feminism within a larger progressive movement that “calls for total equality” for every person.

In between addresses, small groups of conference participants attended workshop sessions devoted specifically to exploring the research potential of the newly opened collections. Three concurrent workshops took place on Saturday morning. Northwestern University historian Nancy McLean led a session on the papers of civil rights lawyer, New York State Senator, and federal judge Constance Baker Motley during which she tantalized participants with numerous important and unexplored historical questions Motley’s papers will help to answer. Historians Kathleen Nutter of the SSC, and Maurice Isserman, of Hamilton College, analyzed the lives and papers of

Continued on page 3
Response to the Agents of Social Change conference far exceeded the expectations of the intrepid team of grant-writers who proposed an opening event to get the word out about completion of the processing project we asked NEH to fund more than four years ago. Hats off to all who made it such a memorable occasion—to the donors of the papers, conference co-sponsors, speakers and panelists, and every member of the SSC staff and student staff. My special thanks to conference coordinator Joyce Follet. Weeks later, we are still hearing positive comments and it was certainly the first time that an SSC event was reported in People magazine.

There have been several improvements to the SSC's physical space in the past year. Since May 1999 visitors have had the option of entering Alumnae Gym directly through a ground-level door. In October we moved 500 feet of closed and unprocessed collections into the pristine compact shelving of the libraries' newly-opened remote storage facility on West Street. The new stacks area allowed us to empty various closets, hallways, and edges of our reading room and it also provides ample space for growth.

In keeping with the findings from last year's review of our reference service, we rearranged our public spaces to separate the research area from the noisy teaching area and the comings and goings of staff and visitors. Card catalogs and book shelves now define the reading space. The exhibit area, moved to the center of the room, provides a buffer between the noise of the entrance and the area where researchers need quiet work space. We trust that these changes will make it easier to concentrate on research.

We welcome Christopher Loring, who joined Smith as director of libraries last February, and will bid adieu with deep regret to President Ruth J. Simmons, who has proved a generous friend of the Collection over the past six years.

— Sherrill Redmon

The Sophia Smith Collection is an internationally recognized repository of manuscripts, photographs, periodicals, and other primary sources in women's history. It was founded in 1942 to be the College library's distinctive contribution to Smith's mission of educating women. Named to honor the founder of Smith College, today, the Collection consists of nearly 6,000 linear feet of material documenting the historical experience of women in the United States and abroad from the colonial era to the present.

IMPOSING EVIDENCE (ISSN 1524-9872) is published when the spirit moves us.

Visit our website or contact us by mail for more information about the Sophia Smith Collection and to learn how to help support our mission.

Please recycle this newsletter by passing it on to a friend or donating it to a school or library where it might be read with interest.

STAFF:

Sherrill Redmon
Director of the Sophia Smith Collection
Susan Sanborn Barker
Administrative Assistant
Susan Boone
Manuscripts Processor

Joyce Clark Follet
Video Producer
Maida Goodwin
Manuscripts Processor and Outreach Coordinator
Amy Hague
Curator of Manuscripts
Erin Howe (Smith '02)
Freeniel Intern
Amanda Iazo
Archives Assistant
Margaret Jessup
Assistant Curator
Kathleen Banks Nutter
Reference Archivist
Burd F. Schlesinger
Manuscripts Processor
Jack Slowriver (Smith '01)
CDO Intern
Kate Weigand
Manuscripts Processor
Conference, continued

labor journalist and progressive activist Jessie Lloyd O'Connor and attorney and peace activist Mary Kaufman. And historians Kate Weigand of the SSC and Daniel Horowitz of Smith College reported on the life and work of feminist lawyer and activist Dorothy Kenyon, suggesting how her papers might challenge scholars’ and activists’ current thinking about privileged women and their contributions to social movements.

Two panels followed on Saturday afternoon. The first, "Grassroots Organizing," featured Smith government professor Martha Ackelsburg and University of Virginia history professor Eileen Boris who led a discussion between political scientist and social critic Frances Fox Piven, and activist Jan Peterson, founder of the grassroots women’s organization the National Congress of Neighborhood Women. Here scholars, activists, and audience members hashed out questions about feminism, community organizing, and the relationship between grassroots activism, the state, and large-scale social change. Smith sociologist Nancy Whittier, University of Massachusetts historian Marla Miller, and SSC manuscripts processor Amanda Izzo, led a session that focused on Gloria Steinem’s papers and those of the anti-sexism advocacy group, the Women’s Action Alliance, cofounded by Steinem and Brenda Feigen. In this popular session, which was covered extensively by local newspapers and the Associated Press, Steinem and Feigen talked about their work, about the changes they have seen, and about their visions for the future of feminism. Steinem aptly noted that “Part of what’s changed is that you have your archives here [at Smith],” adding that archives make it possible for people to examine women’s history and learn from it.

Saturday afternoon concluded with “The Permanent Wave,” a panel discussion on current feminist activism featuring Third Wave Foundation cofounders Amy Richards and Rebecca Walker, Smith student activist Erin Howe, and Boston community activist Crystal Daugherty. Capping off the conference, Daniel Horowitz moderated the roundtable discussion “Another Century of Struggle” during which Peterson, Piven, Richards, Steinem, and Walker spoke to a packed audience of 600 about their hopes and concerns for the future of feminism and social activism. All the panelists agreed that feminist organizing needs to include everyone and to identify and resist all the political, racial, and socio-economic factors that inhibit social progress. During the last 30 minutes audience members, including students and local residents, joined the discussion, thereby implementing one of the themes of the weekend—the need to narrow the divides between academics and activists, and between elite theoretical discourse and daily life.

We finished the weekend exhausted from the long days of preparation, but exhilarated by the event itself. The high quality of the conference program, the outstanding turnout, and the extensive media coverage reminded everyone of the importance of our work and the potential our collections have to advance historical knowledge and to change society.

— Kate Weigand

"Agents" Project Spin-offs

In September, the three-year "Agents of Social Change" processing project, begun in October 1997, came to an end. Our highly successful conference marked the opening for research of the eight collections of twentieth century women activists. These new resources highlight women’s part in multiple struggles for social change that span the century including labor, socialism, civil liberties, peace, racial justice, urban reform, welfare rights, and women’s rights. This treasure trove of primary sources has inspired several spin-off projects designed to publicize and promote research in the collections:

• If you missed our extensive exhibition of materials from the eight collections on display in the SSC/CA reading room September through December 2000, never fear. Selections from the exhibit have been compiled and mounted on the SSC Web site as a permanent online exhibit entitled, "Agents of Social Change: New Resources on Twentieth Century Women’s Activism.” Included are photographs, letters, speeches, and other documents. You can view the online exhibit at: http://www.smith.edu/libraries/ssc/exhibits.html

• In collaboration with the National Women’s History Project, SSC reference archivist, Kathleen Banks Nutter and intern, Clair Yates created lesson plans to enable middle and high school teachers to make use of primary documents about women in their classrooms. You can access these documents from the "Agents" collections by visiting our Web site at: http://www.smith.edu/libraries/ssc/curriculum/ Paper copies of the lesson plans are also available through the SSC. Contact Susan Barker at 413-585-2970.

• Reference archivist, Kathleen Banks Nutter and University of Massachusetts history professor, Marla Miller, teamed up this fall to teach the Smith history department seminar, “Research in Women’s History.” This year’s topic centers on the Agents of Social Change collections. From their first writing assignment, a response to our conference, to their article-length seminar papers, the students were immersed in the eight "Agents" collections.

• Our very attractive periwinkle blue "Agents of Social Change" t-shirts designed for the conference are still available for the price of $10. Place your order with Susan Barker at 413-585-2970.

— Margaret Jessup
JESSIE LLOYD O'CONNOR (1904-88), labor journalist, philanthropist, writer, musician, mother, participant in multiple progressive organizations, sailor, gardener, prolific correspondent, and all-around gadfly, might be described as a woman who wanted to do it all. Much of her nonstop activity stemmed from her idealism, ambition, and the sense of social responsibility absorbed from a family that included her grandfather, journalist and author Henry Demarest Lloyd, and mother, pacifist Lola Maverick Lloyd. The following excerpts from the O'Connor Papers offer a glimpse of how these forces shaped O'Connor as a college student, and later as a mature activist.

The first list, jotted on a piece of notebook paper while Jessie was a student at Smith College in the early 1920s, conveys her expectation that she will be a full participant in the world of public affairs, as well as her youthful doubts and sense of humor:

Experiences I need (Who will let me be an apprentice at life?)
Factory work
Managing a large business
Running a newspaper
Being a diplomat
Warden of a prison
Governing a country
Living in: see all the countries, islands and other localities of the world
And speaking all their languages
But how shall I do this when I can't even govern myself; my own life or create a life Smith College Round Table?
Great dreaming baby!
Or write an ethics paper?

The second list was probably written while Jessie and her husband Harvey O'Connor lived at the social settlement Hull House between 1939 and 1944. During this period Jessie was president of the Chicago Branch of the League of Women Shoppers. She also made a film about housing conditions for the Metropolitan Housing and Planning Council and worked for the YWCA, ACLU, Spanish Refugee Relief, the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and the Campaign for World Government. She feared that she served on so many boards that she did justice to none of them. In addition to her political activities, she and her husband, Harvey O'Connor, adopted two children while they lived at Hull House.

Things I am expected to do, or want to do.
Be a pillar of support & attend meetings for
Civil Liberties
High Cost of Living gr. [out]
International Labor Defense
YWCA
Labor Non-Part. League
Commonwealth College
Also attend residents' and Coop meetings [at Hull House]
Head investigating committee of League of Women Shoppers,
find out facts of every labor controversy, write reports.
Make speeches at odd times for HCL [?] AmLeague,
LWSHoppers, Cee Adeq. Relief
Organize pressure for special session on relief
against anti-alien bills
for garbage clean-up
for municipal ownership of traction
for housing
for embargo on Japan too
for moderation of Spanish terror
Study and get to know all the racial groups of Chicago and their organizations
Make a list (from current meeting announcements and other available sources) of all active organizations in Chicago and their present presidents & se [secretaries?]
Line up H[arvey]'s material for first issue (relief) and reach distrib. orgs. For Chicago Patriot material.
Cook and shop for food.
Edit H's book.
Write an article on anti-alien bills of Jefferson's time.
Rewrite a couple of articles for sale & one more that's burning me up.
Learn to play the piano, keep up with fiddle, play chamber music.
Finish harmonization of three songs already written and write more labor songs.
Get up a labor glee club movement to liven up Chicago meetings.
Dance or get some exercise a half-hour a day.

— Amy Hague

The Smith College Field Hockey Team, 1925. Jessie Lloyd is in the lower right corner. Photographer unknown. From the Smith College Archives
Keeping busy in the Gym...

While much of our focus this past year was on the "Agents" collections, a number of other, equally interesting collections were processed or re-processed, making them much more accessible to researchers.

* The papers of author Nancy Hale (33 feet, 1900-90) reflect her personal and professional life and include correspondence and diaries as well as extensive drafts of her work. Hale (1908-88), author of nineteen books and countless short stories, maintained a lively correspondence with others in the literary world, most notably perhaps her New Yorker colleagues, including editor William Maxwell (see last issue of Imposing Evidence for excerpts from that correspondence). Hale’s many drafts and voluminous notes provide an especially valuable glimpse of the writer’s process.

* Teresina Rowell Havens (1909-92, Smith ‘29) studied comparative religion at the University of London and at Yale where she received a PhD in 1933. Havens’ encounters with the Itto-En sect of Buddhist Christians in Japan in 1936 and socialist Quakers in Pennsylvania in 1940 led her to work with mining families in Depression-ravaged communities in Ohio and Pennsylvania where she did volunteer housework and manual labor, and established a work and prayer commune. Over the years, Havens taught religion at various colleges and universities and, in the early 1970s, founded Temenos, a spiritual retreat and conference center in Shutesbury, Massachusetts. The 5.3 feet of papers reflect Havens’ spiritual development, life work, and her involvement in progressive education.

* Anna Moschowitz Kross (1891-1979) was the first woman appointed as a judge to the New York City Magistrates Court (in 1933). In 1954 she was appointed the New York City Commissioner of Corrections where she became a leader in the rehabilitation-based prison system. The 3 linear feet of papers include an especially rich collection of photographs and other material regarding the New York House of Detention for Women.

* Although unprocessed until recently, the 11 feet of Mina Kirstein Curtiss Papers were frequently in use, especially by students enrolled in professor Sherry Marker’s first year writing seminar, “Scribbling Women.” Curtiss (1896-1985), Smith class of 1918 and later a beloved professor in the English department, was perhaps best known as the author of several works of non-fiction, among them The Midst of Life (1933) a book of letters written to her deceased husband, and Other People’s Letters: A Memoir (1978), based in part on her experiences editing a collection of the letters of Marcel Proust.

* The papers of Florence Rose were recently reprocessed. Rose (1908-66) worked as personal secretary to Margaret Sanger during the years (1930-1943) that Sanger sought to establish the birth control movement as a mainstream medical service. Under-recognized in her lifetime, Rose also did public relations work for several Planned Parenthood programs including the National Negro Education Program and the National Clergymen’s Advisory Council. The Rose Papers (15 feet, 1920-1970) include correspondence, much of it from Margaret Sanger, as well as papers related to Rose’s work both in the birth control movement and in her later projects including the Meals for Millions program.

* Other heavily-used collections were reprocessed this year to incorporate recent additions or provide researchers with improved finding aids. These included the papers of Civil War nurse and founder of the American Red Cross, Clara Barton (1821-1912); dancer and choreographer Agnes DeMille (1905-93); journalist and humorist “Fanny Fern” (aka Sara Payson Willis Parton, 1811-72); and World War II war correspondent Helen Kirkpatrick (1909-93, Smith ’31).

Teresina Rowell during a study trip to Japan, 1937. Photographer unknown. Teresina Rowell Havens Papers

Despite the unusually large amount of processing accomplished in the last year, we are hardly “resting on our laurels.” There is plenty more to be done—but, thanks to the support of many and the hard work of our processing archivists, we will strive to provide our researchers with more and more fully accessible collections.

— Kathleen Banks Nutter
IN ONE OF THE memorable posters designed by military recruiters during World War I, Uncle Sam points at the viewer and says, "I Want You." During six weeks as a Grierson Scholar this summer, I examined over thirty collections in the SSC and Smith College Archives to see how American women responded to the demands of Uncle Sam, how they understood the duties of citizenship in the tumultuous era of World War I.

Smith's manuscript collections provided ample evidence of women's active participation in early twentieth century public life, including the deep divisions among them over World War I. Mabel (Mrs. Alexander Graham) Bell joined the Navy League and gathered petitions demanding a larger military force. Pacifists like Jane Addams never gave up their antiwar activism; in response, Addams was later drummed out of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Even as she opposed the war, Addams continued to work for progressive reform, together with Ellen Gates Starr and the other women and men of Hull House. Radical women like Ella Reeve Bloor and Madeleine Zabriskie Doty dedicated themselves to protecting the civil liberties of war workers and conscientious objectors, even when the federal government threatened them with prosecution for speaking out against the war.

Women's club records at the SSC offer a wealth of information about women's activities during the war. The members of SOROSIS, a club for elite professional women in New York City, dedicated themselves to publicizing the war effort. Theodora Dunham crisscrossed the country making rousing speeches that brought her audiences to tears. The young Amelia Earhart took a course in auto repair in Northampton as part of a volunteer corps of women mechanics.

Some women's war work seems less rosy in retrospect. The women of the Albany (NY) Colony of the National Society of New England Women practiced riflery and signaling so they could defend their homeland from German invasion. Helen Tufts Baillie taught her preschool daughter the military salute, and asked herself in her diary, "Had I the power to wipe Germany off the map...would I do it? I would." Maude Miner worked with the National Board of the YWCA to mobilize thousands of women who volunteered to keep watch around the nation's military camps. Acting without legal warrant or authority, these groups detained perhaps as many as 30,000 women suspected of espionage or prostitution during the war.

The Smith College campus was fairly quiet. Students engaged in war work: a small number traveled to France with the famous Smith College Relief Unit, but most kept themselves busy in the United States. Students pledged their labor for the war effort; by the time they left for summer vacation in 1918, they had made over 100,000 surgical dressings. (Students also pledged not to eat chocolate until the Armistice; but there was noticeably more backsliding on this issue.) One fascinating collection is the papers of Mary Cromwell Jarrett, a social work professor who was among the first in the nation to treat returning shell-shocked soldiers using psychological counseling.

World War I changed much in the lives of American women, most notably the Nineteenth Amendment's expansion of the suffrage. President Woodrow Wilson claimed in 1918 that suffrage "is vital to the winning of the war," but without the dedicated efforts of activists like Carrie Chapman Catt and Ethel Eyre Dreier, his promises would never have been fulfilled. For many, though, the winning of suffrage could not compensate for the human tragedy that had been the Western Front. Harriet Chalmers Ford and Florence Guertin Tuttle dedicated themselves to eradicating war, and joined peace organizations like the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom immediately after the Armistice.

Spending six weeks in the Sophia Smith Collection and the Smith College Archives convinced me that it is impossible to generalize about women during World War I. They were too divided and fractured to agree about politics, too energetic and inspired to be kept home knitting socks for soldiers. But it is also impossible to tell the history of American involvement in World War I without their many stories.

— Christopher Capozzola
Heartfelt thanks to these special friends of the SSC who made generous monetary contributions since our last issue.

Marylin Bender Altschul (Smith '44)
Caroline Dwight (Smith '44) and Sherwood E. Bain
Ernestine Gilbreth Carey (Smith '29)
The Commonwealth Fund
Eileen Rooney Driscoll (Smith '49)
Friends of the Smith College Libraries
Vida S. Grayson (Smith '57)
The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation
Kahn Liberal Arts Institute
Jane R. and Michael D. Lockshin
Richard and Zahra Lockshin
Margaret E. Mahoney
Sherry Marker
Elizabeth Downe Norris (Smith '36)
Frances Garber Pepper (Smith '62)
Procter & Gamble Fund
Project on Women and Social Change
Jonathan M. Raskin
Lisa Raskin
Raymond A. Raskin
Smith College American Studies Program
Smith College Government Department
Smith College History Department
Smith College Lecture Committee
Smith College Provost/Dean of Faculty
Smith College Women's Studies Program
Virginia Gildersleeve International Fund

The ever-generous Marylin Bender Altschul '44 has provided funds to hire film-maker Joyce Follet to produce a documentary video about the path-breaking role the Sophia Smith Collection played in gathering the raw materials that made possible Eleanor Flexner's *A Century of Struggle* and other milestones in U.S. women's history. Editing is in progress as we go to press, and we are planning a gala premiere for early 2001.

We had to go to a number of wells to finance the "Agents" conference. The enthusiastic support of Smith administrators, academic departments, and the other co-sponsoring groups listed above made all the difference.

The envelope inside this issue is a new addition. We hope you will find it a convenient way to lend your support to the work of documenting the history of women.
Snapshots

Since our last issue two SSC archivist-historians have published their first books. In January, Kathleen Banks Nutter's The Necessity of Organization: Mary Kenney O'Sullivan and Trade Unionism for Women, 1892-1912 was published by Garland Press. The book discusses issues of work and trade unionism for women through an examination of the life and career of a Boston labor organizer. At year's end Kate Weigand's Red Feminism: American Communism and the Making of Women's Liberation was published by Johns Hopkins University Press. The book examines the gender politics of the American Communist Party and the ways a small group of progressive feminists in the 1940s and '50s laid important groundwork for the women's movement of the 1960s and '70s.

The SSC celebrated Women's History Month with a riveting exhibition entitled "SISTERVERSION: Seeing Women's Lives: Documentary Photos and Art Work by Diana Davies." Mounted by Davies, the exhibit featured scores of images of women from her papers in the SSC, ranging from prominent feminist leaders to presidential candidate Sonia Johnson to a Central Park squatter. The formal opening of the exhibition (on International Women's Day, March 8) included a moving talk by Diana about her work and life.

In April, Kate and Kathleen presented papers as part of a well-attended panel "Buried Connections: Feminists on the Left, 1925-1965" at the Organization of American Historians' annual meeting in St. Louis. Kathleen discussed Jessie Lloyd O'Connor, whose papers were processed as part of the Agents of Social Change project. Kate's paper was "The Old Left, McCarthyism and the History of the United States Women's Movement."

Several present and former SSC staffers took part in standing-room-only sessions at the interdisciplinary conference "Women's Private Writing/Writing Women's History" sponsored by the Maine Women Writers Conference in June. In the session, "Ensuring the Legacy: Using the Primary Documents of Women's History in a Variety of Settings," administrative assistant Susan Sanborn Barker talked about using SSC and SCA diaries in a journal writing class she has taught for several years during intersession at Smith. Kathleen Nutter and intern Claire Yates discussed their development of lesson plans with primary source materials using the eight Agents of Social Change collections. Kathleen also took part in a session on women's history manuscripts collections featuring representatives from the Maine Women Writers Collection, Duke University, the Massachusetts Historical Society and the Schlesinger Library.

In October, the Women 2000 Conference marked the 150th anniversary of the first national women's rights convention (in Worcester, MA, in 1850). The SSC was there in force, sponsoring a booth which featured a mini-exhibit of women's rights cartoons from the 1850s. Sherrill Redmon and Kathy Jacob of Radcliffe's Schlesinger Library were keynote speakers at the Pre-Conference for Teachers. Their presentation "Four Miles of Women's History in Your Own Backyard" provided an introduction to the riches of the two premiere women's history manuscript collections.

After completing her work as Project Archivist for the Agents of Social Change grant, Margaret Jessup signed on as Assistant Curator in the SSC. We welcomed two new faces in our sister unit, the College Archives. Aimee Brown joined us in January as Archives Specialist and Project Archivist Laura Finkel began work in July.

— Maida Goodwin

Smith College does not discriminate in its admission policy, programs, or activities on the bases of race, color, creed, handicap, national/ethnic origin, age, religion, sex, or disability. It does not discriminate in the bases of race, color, creed, handicap, national/ethnic origin, age, religion, sex, or disability in its educational policies, scholarship and loan programs, athletic and other school-administered programs, or employment practices and programs. In addition to meeting fully its obligations of nondiscrimination under federal and state laws, Smith College is committed to maintaining a community in which a diverse population can live and work in an atmosphere of tolerance, civility, and mutual respect for the rights and sensibilities of each individual, regardless of differences in economic status, ethnic background, political views or other personal characteristics and beliefs. The following person has been designated to handle inquiries regarding the nondiscrimination policies: Director of Affirmative Action, College Hall 93, 413-585-2141.

Sophia Smith Collection
Smith College
Northampton, MA
01063-0001