

SISTER 2 SISTER

Providing Healing, Promoting Health



This year for Women's History Month the theme is "Providing Healing, Promoting Hope" which comes during a time when women have become the frontline workers during this ongoing pandemic.

NPMHU Local 300 Women's Caucus would like to recognize women of all cultures that provide both healing and hope to the public as well as in their private lives. Women have provided both healing and hope throughout history. As you read our newsletter this March, we proudly honor and recognize how women have always served as emotional and physical healers.

Mail Handlers, Nurses, Doctors, Teachers, Military Women, Mothers, Grandmothers and Daughters just to name a few, we all listen, ease suffering, restore dignity and make decisions for our well-being. Let us all reflect on the achievements of women and girls through the years. Let us pay tribute to the pioneers who paved the way. Let us recommit to the fight. Let us realize that we as women are strong. We as women can achieve our goals because we are healers and we give hope.

**EVERY WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH HAS A THEME.
THE 2022 THEME IS "WOMEN PROVIDING HEALING,
PROMOTING HOPE."**



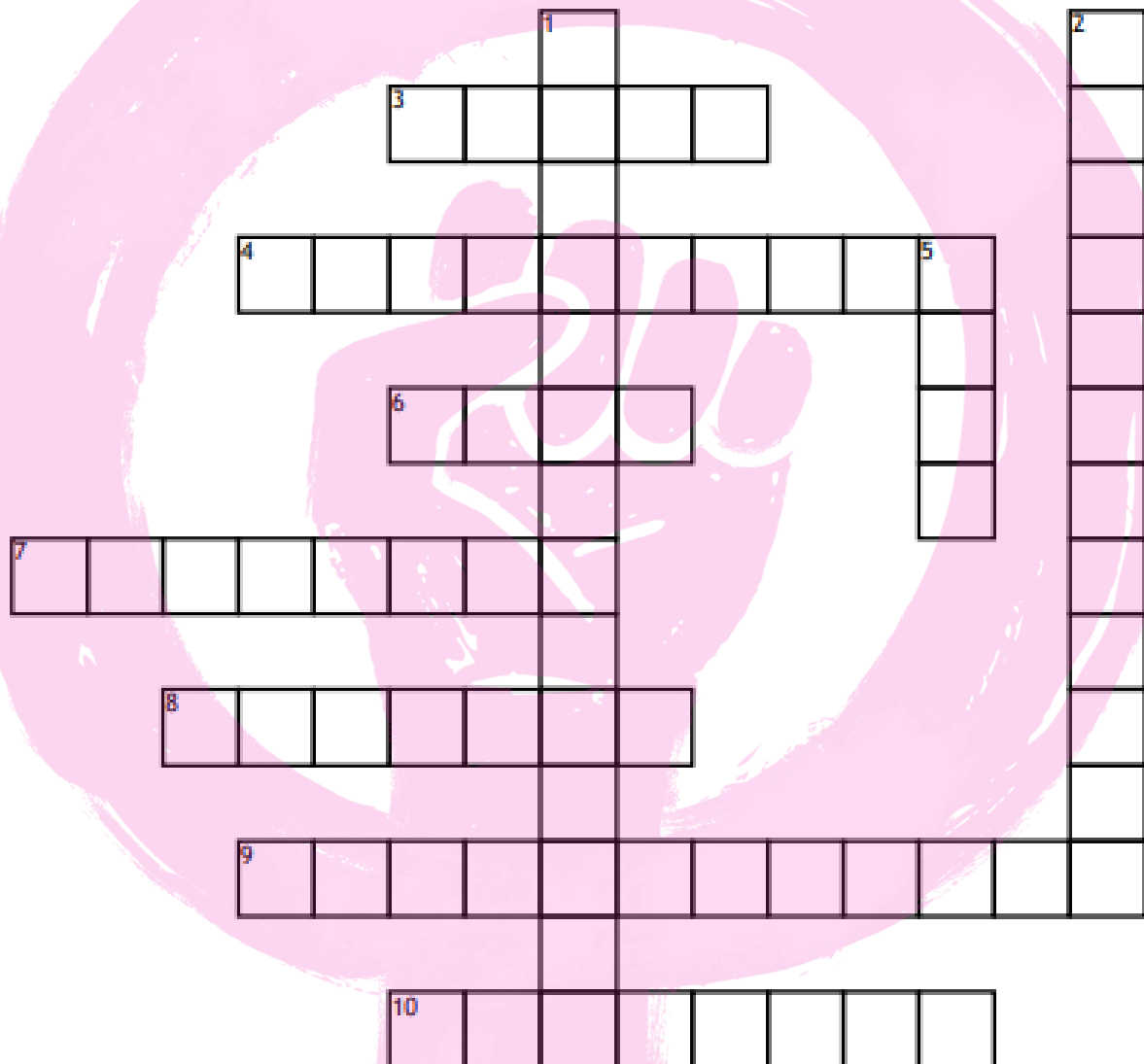
SHIRLEY RAMOS
EDITOR IN CHIEF



WOMEN
Providing Healing
Promoting Hope

BY SEDIQUA PERRY

"Providing Healing, Promoting Hope"



Across

3. Women's History Month is recognized in which month
4. Which amendment gave women (not all) the right to vote
6. Maya Angelou said, "As soon as healing takes place, go out and do this someone else"
7. Edith Wharton was the first woman to win which prize for her 1920 novel, *The Age of Innocence*
8. In 1924, this state elected the country's first female governor, Nellie Tayloe Ross

9. First-ever female Vice President

10. In 1987, this legislative body declared March as National Women's History Month

Down

1. She is "The Queen of Soul"
2. Each year, this group of women collectively create a newsletter and design a button for the NPMHU in honor of Women's History Month
5. What allows one to be able to see that there is light despite all of the darkness

SONIA SOTOMAYOR

BY IRENE DELGADO

Sonia Sotomayor: “There are uses to adversity, and they don’t reveal themselves until tested. Whether it’s serious illness, financial hardship, or the simple constraint of parents who speak limited English difficulty can tap unsuspected strengths.”

Sotomayor is herself a testament to her words.

Sotomayor was born in the Bronx to Puerto Rican born parents. Her father died when she was nine years old, and was subsequently raised by her mother. She went on to graduate from Princeton, and went to Yale Law School. She became a District Court Judge before being nominated in 2009, by President Barack Obama to Supreme Court Justice.

She became the first Latina Supreme Court Justice in U.S History.

During her tenure on the Supreme Court, Sotomayor has worked tirelessly to be a voice for women and ethnic minorities in Criminal Justice Reform. She has been identified with concern for the rights of defendants, calls for reform of the criminal justice system, and making impassioned dissents on issues of race, gender, and ethnic identity.

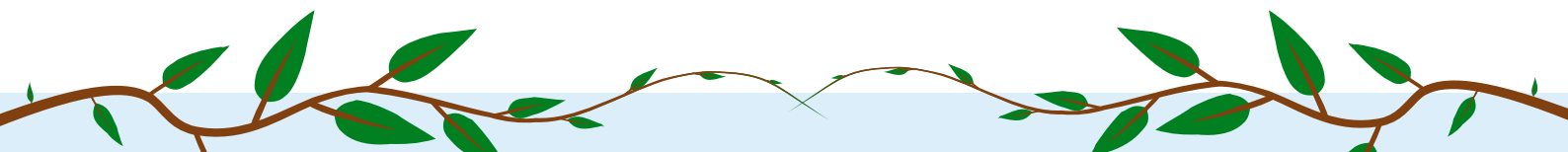
With regard to the Texas Heartbeat Act, Sonia Sotomayor stated: “This case is a disaster to the rule of law and a grave disservice to women in Texas, who have the right to control their own bodies, I will not stand by silently as a state continues to nullify this constitutional guarantee.”

Sotomayor appears to take up the women’s rights mantle left by Ruth Bader Ginsburg. In 2019 Sotomayor was inducted into the National Women’s Hall of Fame.



On January 20, 2021, Sotomayor administered the oath of office to Kamala Harris for her inauguration as Vice President, the first woman to ever hold office.

Sonia Sotomayor is a catalyst for change.



CLARA BARTON

BY LUCY LOMBARDO



In the U.S., women account for more than 90% of all nurses and there are four times more nurses than physicians. Professional nursing stands alone as one of the only fields that has always been led and dominated by women. Among the most famous nurses is Clara Barton.

Born in Massachusetts in 1821, Clara Harlowe Barton was the youngest of five children. Barton supplemented her early education with practical experience, working as a clerk and book keeper for her oldest brother.

She worked for several years as a teacher, even starting her own school in Bordentown, New Jersey in 1853. In 1854 she moved south to Washington, D.C. in search of a warmer climate. From 1854 to 1857 she was employed as a clerk in the Patent Office until her anti-slavery opinions made her too controversial. When she went home to New England she continued the charity works and philanthropy she had begun in Washington.

Early in 1861 Barton returned to Washington, D.C. and, when the Civil War broke out, she was one of the first volunteers to appear at the Washington Infirmary to care for wounded soldiers. The supplies she brought with her in three army wagons to help overworked surgeons who were trying to make bandages out of corn husks. Barton organized able-bodied men to perform first aid, carry water, and prepare food for the wounded. Throughout the war, Barton and her supply wagons traveled with the Union army giving aid to Union casualties and Confederate prisoners. Some of the supplies, like the transportation, were provided by the army quartermaster in Washington, D.C., but most were purchased with donations solicited by Barton or by her own funds. (After the war she was reimbursed by Congress for her expenses.)

In January 1865, Barton returned to the North when her brother and nephew died. In March, President Abraham Lincoln appointed her General Correspondent for the Friends of Paroled Prisoners. Her job was to respond to anxious inquiries from the friends and relatives of missing soldiers by locating them among the prison rolls, parole rolls, or casualty lists at the camps in Annapolis, Maryland. To assist in this enormous task, Barton established the Bureau of Records of Missing Men of the Armies of the United States and published Rolls of Missing Men to be posted across the country.

In 1869 Clara Barton traveled to Geneva, Switzerland as a member of the International Red Cross. In 1880 the American Red Cross was established, the culmination of a decade of work by Barton. She served as the organization's first president until 1904. Clara Barton died in 1912 at the age of ninety-one.

FLIPPING THE COIN ON HERSTORY

BY ATIKA MUHAMMAD

In celebration of Womens History, the US mint will debut 5 women that helped pave our Frontline on the US Quarter every year from 2022 to 2025.

- **Maya Angelou**- Activist, Writer, leader in black historian poet.
- **Nina Otero-Warren**- Leader in New Mexican suffrage!
- **Dr. Sally Ride**- First American Woman in space, physicist, astronaut, educator.

- **Wilma Mankiller** (no pun intended!) First Woman Chief of the Cherokee Nation.

- **Ana May Wong**- First Hollywood Chinese American to star in film.

These women are the embodiment of suffrage, courage, strength, pride and resiliency. Our faces are their faces, we represent them and they represent us.



The US Mint has a special place in womens history. They were one of the first Federal agencies to employ women as far back as 1795.

In 1911 Margaret Kelly held the second highest position at the Mint. Women didn't have the right to vote in 1911 but there they were paving a way to the Frontline ensuring that we would stay on the Frontline to this present day.

On behalf of all Women Mothers, Daughters, Aunts, Postal Workers, Nurses ,Doctors, Police, Engineers, Politicians, Activists and Scientists. Celebrate Our Herstory!

