



## 2021 ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION 146

March 10, 2022 - Introduced by Representatives S. RODRIGUEZ, SUBECK, SINICKI, HONG, EMERSON, STUBBS, ANDRACA, BILLINGS, CABRERA, CONLEY, DRAKE, HESSELBEIN, B. MEYERS, NEUBAUER, ORTIZ-VELEZ, POPE, SHANKLAND, SHELTON, SNODGRASS, VINING, ANDERSON, MILROY, SPREITZER, CABRAL-GUEVARA, HAYWOOD, VRUWINK, HINTZ, CONSIDINE, HEBL, OHNSTAD, MOORE OMOKUNDE, GOYKE and BALDEH, cosponsored by Senators JOHNSON, AGARD, BEWLEY, RINGHAND, ROYS, CARPENTER, ERPENBACH, LARSON and PFAFF. Referred to Committee on Rules.

1     **Relating to:** proclaiming March 2022 as Women’s History Month.

2             Whereas, American women of every race, class, and ethnic background have  
3     made historic contributions to the growth and strength of our nation in countless  
4     recorded and unrecorded ways; and

5             Whereas, American women have played, and continue to play, a critical  
6     economic, cultural, and social role in every sphere of life and constitute a significant  
7     portion of the labor force working inside and outside the home; and

8             Whereas, American women have played a unique role throughout the history  
9     of the nation by providing the majority of the volunteer labor force; and

10            Whereas, American women were particularly important in the establishment  
11    of early philanthropic and cultural institutions in our nation; and

12            Whereas, American women have been leaders, not only in securing their own  
13    rights of suffrage and equal opportunity, but also in the abolitionist movement, the  
14    emancipation movement, the industrial labor movement, the civil rights movement,

1 and the peace movement, all of which have created a fairer and more just society for  
2 all; and

3 Whereas, in 1925, not one but three women were the first female assembly  
4 representatives to be elected to the Wisconsin Legislature; and

5 Whereas, Assembly Representative Mildred Barber, a Republican teacher,  
6 Assembly Representative Helen Brooks, a Republican teacher, and Assembly  
7 Representative Helen Thompson, a Republican teacher and hotel keeper, paved the  
8 way for other female leaders to hold legislative positions in Wisconsin; and

9 Whereas, Democrat Marcia P. Coggs was elected to the state assembly in 1977,  
10 becoming the first African American woman to serve in the assembly; and

11 Whereas, Democrat JoCasta Zamarripa, elected in 2010, became the first  
12 Latina elected to the assembly; and

13 Whereas, Democrat Francesca Hong, elected in 2020, became the first Asian  
14 American elected to the legislature; and

15 Whereas, Democrat Kathryn Morrison, elected in 1974, became the first  
16 woman elected to the state senate; and

17 Whereas, Democrat Gwen Moore, elected in 1992, became the first African  
18 American woman elected to the state senate; and

19 Whereas, in 1987, Republican Betty Jo Nelson became the first woman to serve  
20 as assembly minority leader; and

21 Whereas, in 2014, Republican Pat Strachota became the first woman to serve  
22 as assembly majority leader; and

23 Whereas, in 2022, Democrat Greta Neubauer became the youngest woman ever  
24 to serve as assembly minority leader; and

1           Whereas, in 1985, Senator Susan Engeleiter became the first Republican  
2 woman to be senate minority leader, and she was the youngest woman ever elected  
3 to the Wisconsin Legislature; and

4           Whereas, in 2003, Senator Mary Panzer became the first Republican woman to  
5 be senate majority leader, and in 2005, Senator Judith Robson became the first  
6 Democratic woman to be senate minority leader and, in 2007, became the first  
7 Democratic woman to be senate majority leader, making them the highest-ranking  
8 women legislators; and

9           Whereas, in 1973, Barbara Thompson became the first woman to serve as  
10 superintendent of public instruction; and

11           Whereas, in 1978, Democrat Vel Phillips became the first African American  
12 woman elected to statewide office as secretary of state; and

13           Whereas, in 2019, Carolyn Stanford Taylor became the first African American  
14 woman to serve as superintendent of public instruction; and

15           Whereas, Margaret Farrow was the first Republican woman to be lieutenant  
16 governor, and Barbara Lawton was the first Democratic woman to be lieutenant  
17 governor in Wisconsin's history; and

18           Whereas, in 1996 Justice Shirley S. Abrahamson became the first woman to  
19 serve as chief justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court; and

20           Whereas, Democrat Tammy Baldwin became the first woman in the history of  
21 Wisconsin to be elected to the United States Senate and the first openly LGBTQ  
22 person to serve in the United States Senate; and

23           Whereas, in 2021, a total of 41 women took their seats in the state assembly and  
24 senate, the most ever in Wisconsin history; and

