

# Mary Mcleod Bethune: Matriarch of Black America - Dr. Earl Devine Martin - 128 pages - 9781465332752 - 2004 - Xlibris Corporation, 2004

Mary McLeod Bethune, pictured in the 1920s, when her school became a co-ed institution and she became the president of the National Association of Colored Women. (Chicago History Museum / Getty Images). By Martha S. Jones. Smithsonian Magazine | Subscribe July 2020. The 19th Amendment, ratified in August 1920, paved the way for American women to vote, but the educator and activist Mary McLeod Bethune knew the work had only just begun: The amendment alone would not guarantee political power to black women. Thanks to Bethune's work that year to register and mobilize black voters in her hometown Mary Mcleod Bethune by Earl Devine Martin, July 8, 2004, Xlibris Corporation edition, Hardcover in English. Mary Mcleod Bethune. Matriarch Of Black America. by Earl Devine Martin. 0 Ratings. 0 Want to read. 0 Currently reading. 0 Have read. This edition published in July 8, 2004 by Xlibris Corporation. Mary Jane McLeod Bethune (born Mary Jane McLeod; July 10, 1875 - May 18, 1955) was an American educator, stateswoman, philanthropist, humanitarian, womanist, and civil rights activist. Bethune founded the National Council for Negro Women in 1935, established the organization's flagship journal Aframerican Women's Journal, and resided as president or leader for myriad African American women's organizations including the National Association for Colored Women and the National Youth Administration's Mary McLeod Bethune was a significant figure in American political history. She devoted her life to advancing equal social, economic, and political rights for blacks. She distinguished herself by creating lasting institutions that trained black women for visible and expanding public leadership roles. Few have been as effective in the development of women's leadership for group advancement. Despite her accomplishments, the means, techniques, and actions Bethune employed in fighting for equality have been widely misinterpreted. The book extends the current debate about black women's political activism in recent work by Stephanie Shaw, Evelyn Brooks-Higginbotham, and Glenda Elizabeth Gilmore.