Her Story: Mapping Women's History
Eye of the Beholder: Countries with Miss Universe Pageant Winners
1952-2013

Miss Universe began in 1952 and was won by a contestant from Finland.

International beauty contests promote and export a white, Western standard of beauty. Globalization is accelerating the adoption of these standards around the world. As new governments seek global economic integration, they often signal this by jumping on the Western beauty bandwagon. The proliferation of beauty contests in the former Soviet bloc countries is particularly striking.

The pageant had only 26 contestants in 1953 but 89 contestants in 2011 and 2012. The youngest Miss Universe winner was 17, and the oldest was 26.
Nowhere do women have equal representation with men in government. But the presence of women in government is important for the rights of women and the nature of governance itself. Recent studies suggest that women introduce different perceptions of the norms of appropriate governance.


In 1960 Sirimavo Bandaranaike became the first woman prime minister in the world as the elected leader of Sri Lanka.
While women in New Zealand were fully enfranchised as early as 1893, elsewhere in the world, with the exception of a few US states (map 4), women had to wait until well into the 20th century before they could vote. In several European countries, including France and Switzerland, women were not given the right to vote until after the Second World War.

Native American women in Canada not able to vote in federal elections until 1950
Norwegian women over specified age and income enfranchised 1907—full franchise 1913
Women of former USSR enfranchised by Russian Revolution in 1917 but unable to exercise democratic rights until 1990s
British women between 21 and 30 years of age not allowed to vote until 1928
Kenyan women not given unconditional right to vote until early 1960s, although women of European origin could vote in 1919
Non-white women not included in 1930s enfranchisement
Vote extended only to literate women in Bolivia in 1930s—full franchise 1952
Chilean women unable to vote in legislative or presidential elections until 1949

1 Women and the Right to Vote

Women first enfranchised:
- pre-1914
- 1914–20
- 1921–45
- 1946–70
- 1971–
o no suffrage

Australian Aboriginal women not given full voting rights until 1967

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Source: Philip's Atlas of World History
Feeding the World:
Countries with More than 50% of Economically Active Women Working in the Agricultural Sector 1995-2005
(excluding unpaid family farm or subsistence work)

- Women make up about 40% of the agricultural labor force worldwide—about 67% in developing countries. But much of women’s farm work is uncounted hidden under the rubric of “housework.”
- Women produce up to 80% of basic foodstuffs both for household consumption and for sale in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- Fewer than 10% of women farmers in India, Nepal, and Thailand own land.
- In Southeast Asia women provide up to 90% of labor for rice cultivation.
According to the United Nations, on average, globally, women and children spend 125 million hours every day collecting water.

In Africa and Asia, girls and children walk an average of 3.7 miles a day just to fetch water.

In South Africa alone, women collectively walk the equivalent distance of 16 times to the moon and back every day just to get the water their families need to survive.
Women’s legal daily working hours, 1850 and 1920

- **No law**
- **Over 10 hours**
- **10 hours**
- **8 ½ to 9 hours**
- **8 hours**

Maps showing the distribution of legal daily working hours in 1850 and 1920 across the United States.
The total income of women is highest in the United States, and second highest in China. Women in the United States have a high total income because on average they are some of the highest paid women in the world. Women in China earn below the world average, but they have high total earnings due to the large population of China.

Norway and Denmark are home to women with the highest annual earnings per person in the population. Women living in Yemen and Sierra Leone earn 150 to 250 times less per person. Income is measured here in its purchasing power where it is earned, rather than being adjusted to be made comparable using a simple exchange rate. Territory size shows the proportion of worldwide women’s earnings measured in local purchasing power earned there.

“In a growing number of marriages, it’s the woman who is bringing home the big paycheck. Is she stressed? Yes. Resentful? A little. Would she trade places with her husband? Not on your life.”

Kimberly Goad, 2006
Back to School:
Countries Where Fewer than 75% of Girls Start and Complete Primary Education (2005)

Some advancements in the enrollment of girls in primary schools have been made, but it is still the case that proportionally fewer girls are enrolled in school than boys. Girls are removed from school at an earlier age. Girls' enrollment rates have actually declined in the past decade in several countries where war, economic hardship, and declining international donor assistance makes their education seem a luxury that cannot be afforded in hard times.

In several Sub-Saharan African countries, the average number of years of total schooling for girls remains below one full year.

Djibouti has the lowest percentage of girls enrolled in primary school—just 36%.
In 1950 the percentage of women completing college in the United States was 5.2 percent. In 2000 the percentage of women completing college in the United States was 22.8 percent.

The proportional representation of women in university faculties has not increased at a concomitant pace. These continued to be significant gender differences in the subjects studied and degrees taken. Women remain dramatically under-represented among students and faculty in the sciences and in technology and engineering.
Child Brides:
Average age of women at first marriage is 20 years or younger

Data from 2003

In Niger, 70% of girls, but only 4% of boys are married by age 19.

In Nepal, 7% of girls are married before they’re 10 years old.

The highest rates of girl-child marriage are found in Bangladesh, the Central African Republic, Chad, Guinea, Mali, and Niger. In these countries, more than 60% of girls aged under 18 are married.

In the late 1990’s in the Indian state of Rajasthan, 56% of girls were married before 15, and of those 17% were married before age 10.
Unmet need

2007

20% or more of married women would like to limit childbearing but do not use any contraceptive device or technique
World Health Organization
Unmet Need for Family Planning
U.S. teen birth rate declined 17 percent from 2007 to 2010

- No significant difference
- Decreased significantly (6 percent–19 percent)
- Sixteen largest significant decreases (20 percent–29 percent)
Percentage of High Schools with Large Gender Equity Gaps in Athletics

Below is a map showing the percentage of schools in each state that have a large gender equity gap in high school athletics. A large gender equity gap refers to a gap between the percentage of spots on teams allocated to girls and the percentage of students who are girls that is 10 percentage points or higher.

Source: National Women’s Law Center, Get the data

Created with Datawrapper
Anna Dickinson was a liberal orator and advocate for the abolition of slavery and for women's suffrage. She published her first essay at the age of 14 in William Lloyd Garrison's *The Liberator* newspaper. Dickinson visited Muncie and gave a rousing speech at the Rink sometime after the Civil War.
C.S. Wachtell constructed the first bicycle built in Muncie in 1894.
Edith Love bicycle club, 1896
Wednesday, Nov. 29, 1894

The last day of the month and how
much happier it has ended than the
book did. Fell so much more con-
tented than I did a month or so ago.
How glad I am that life is worth while
and how much happier we might be
if we would only remember this in
stead of being so easily discouraged.
Walking in the Foosteps of Norene Hawk:

The Norene Hawk Diaries digital collection in the Digital Media Repository chronicles the life of a Muncie, Indiana woman at the turn of the 20th century. Norene was born in 1878 and began her first diary on Thanksgiving Day in 1898. Norene and her friends actually attend a football game at Westside Park, where Muncie defeated the Indianapolis Training School 11-5. Norene’s most prized possessions were her wheel and her camera.

“I wish I knew what to do about my future. It seems the shaping of it lies in my hands…”
- Norene Hawk, Thursday, July 20, 1899
Norene Hawk lived at home with her parents, George and Jennie, at 503 South Hackley Street right next to the railroad tracks.
Norene worked in a real estate office in the Willard Block on the corner of Main and Walnut Streets. Norene loved to read and wrote in her diary about the books she borrowed from the library.
Main Street, looking East from Walnut, Muncie, Indiana.
Norene attended the First Baptist Church several times a week and taught Sunday school classes to children and young adults.
Norene attended the Magic City Business College after graduating from Muncie High School in 1896. Norene attended several plays at the Wysor Grand Opera House across from the Courthouse.
In Norene’s 1898 diary, she is dating a Mr. Warren C. Emerson. She often refers to him as “Mr. Emerson” or “WCE,” and only calls him by his first name once in the diary. Mr Emerson works at the telegraph office on the corner of Adams and Walnut Street.

Friday, Jan. 29, 1898.
Lida White’s birthday. Came to work with 4 this morning. Sold this morning as if there might be a chance around this office before long as I sold for a Bill of sale of all the furniture. Poor Mrs. Stephens, lost a pet dog! Just another instance of unestimated kindness and unforgiving. It surely seems to me that the more I see of life, the more firmly I am convinced that the only safe plank is to stay single. What fearful misery an unfaithful marriage must be. Went to church tonight with Miss Elizabeth Carter. Mr. Emerson came up home with me to supper.
Thursday, Feb. 2, 1879.

Groundhog Day. Carrie Randolph's Birthday.
Pleasant day but just a little gloomy as we may think. I think, although I intended to conquer them, instead of letting them conquer me. Sida was up to the office this A.M. and I was telling her my troubles. I felt somewhat out of sorts with Mrs. C. for something that occurred last night and as usual talked a little too much. Suggested attending Sunday School with Sida and she consented but found in the end that she had promised to go home just the Telegraph Office so I wouldn't go. Came to supper alone. After supper Mrs. C. sent up a note by a messenger boy asking to come up. We came about 7:30 and we took a walk then came home. Explanations were the order of the evening.

Friday, Feb. 3, 1879.

Woke up this morning to find the earth covered with a sheet of ice. We came to town in the street and while it was almost impossible to stand. Went to supper early this evening. Mrs.
Anna Lemon Griffin, physician and surgeon in 1899
First Millionaire Woman Tells of Her Police Gown

WOMAN'S WORDS STING

MASK IS TORN OFF VICE

Indiana's Millionaire Policewoman Shows up Sham

ALLEGED REBATING BY U.S. STEEL

WEATHER

(Lake County Times, Hammond, Indiana, February 7, 1914.)
“This is where my roots are very, very deep—this is where I belong.”

~Emily Kimbrough
Frances Wilson Grayson (1890-1927) aviatrix who attended Muncie High School
Jesse May Nixon was the first African-American student to graduate from Ball State University in 1925.
Places visited by Eleanor Roosevelt, 1936–37
Nellie G. Brown was the supervisor of nurses at Ball Memorial Hospital from 1931-1952.
In 1937, Margaret Bourke-White came to Muncie to photograph “Middletown, USA” for Life Magazine.
Geraldine Evans Findley was the first African-American teacher in Muncie Schools—teaching at Longfellow in 1952.
When the Delaware County Courthouse was demolished in 1966, Professor Althea Stoeckel and a team of university students and staff rescued from its attic county government records, photographs, histories, maps, and other material dated as early as 1827. The Ball State University Delaware County Archives was renamed the Althea L. Stoeckel Delaware County Archives and Local History Collection.
Vivian Conley was a civil rights activist who participated in the desegregation of Tuhey Pool in the 1950’s and the removal of the Confederate flag at Southside High School in the 1970’s.
Bea Moten-Foster was a civil rights activist who moved to Muncie in the 1980's.
Thanks!

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