

CIVIL RIGHTS

Celebrating 50 years of Higher Quality Through Equality

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Introduction

In 2015, the Iowa Civil Rights Commission developed this civil rights toolkit as part of its year-long celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Iowa Civil Rights Act of 1965. Staff at the Commission worked with the Iowa Department of Education and the State Historical Society to gather a variety of primary and secondary resources related to the history of civil rights in Iowa.

Featured primary sources include materials from the Thomas R. Harkin Collection, a letter from President Woodrow Wilson to Carrie Chapman Catt, and documents related to famed Iowa State University football player Jack Trice. Featured secondary sources include a comprehensive timeline of Iowa's history in civil rights, descriptions of famous Iowa civil rights court cases, and biographical information documenting the lives of numerous Iowa civil rights pioneers. The toolkit also includes primary source analysis tools prepared by the Department of Education.

The Iowa Civil Rights Commission prepared this civil rights toolkit to make Iowa's civil rights history more accessible and teachable in Iowa's classrooms. Iowa's rich civil rights history has been written by brave men and women from diverse backgrounds. Each of the individuals mentioned in the timeline or featured in the materials has contributed to Iowa's reputation as a leader in recognizing civil rights and ending discrimination. We hope this toolkit is useful as an educational tool and helps inspire students across Iowa classrooms to continue in the footsteps of Iowa's civil rights pioneers.

The Iowa Civil Rights Act and other Legislation

Iowa Civil Rights Act of 1884

This statute barred discrimination on the basis of such factors as race, religion, or ethnic background in specific establishments. The 1884 "Civil Rights Act" as amended provided that:

- All persons within this state shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, restaurants, chophouses, eating houses, lunch counters, and all other places where refreshments are served, public conveyances, barber shops, bathhouses, theaters, and all other places of amusement.
- Any person who shall violate the provisions . . . (of the preceding section) by denying to any person, except for reason by law applicable to all persons, the full enjoyment of any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, or privileges enumerated therein, or by aiding or inciting such denial, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor . . .



Federal Equal Pay Act of 1963



- Prevents wage discrimination based on sex.
- Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act of 2009 provides that each gender-unequal paycheck is a new violation of the law.

Federal Civil Rights Act of 1964

- Bans discrimination based on race, color, religion, national origin, or sex.
- Makes it illegal to retaliate against a person because he complained of discrimination, filed a charge or discrimination, or participated in a discrimination investigation or lawsuit.
- Amended to ban discrimination against a woman because of pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition.



Photos: President Kennedy signing FEPA and President Johnson signing FCRA.

Iowa Civil Rights Act of 1965

- Bans discrimination based on race, creed, color, national origin, or religion in the areas of employment and public accommodations. Also bans retaliation.
- Amended in 1967 to add Housing as an area
- Amended in 1970 to add Sex as a protected basis
- Amended in 1972 to add Disability and Age as protected bases
- Amended in 1974 to add Credit as an area
- Amended in 1978 to add Education as an area
- Amended in 2007 to add Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity as protected bases
- Amended in 2009 to prohibit wage discrimination

Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967

- Bans discrimination based on age for individuals 40 years of age and older.

Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990

- Bans discrimination against a qualified person with a disability in the private sector and state and local governments. Also bans retaliation.
- Requires employers to reasonably accommodate known physical or mental limitations of an otherwise qualified employee, unless doing so would impose an undue hardship.
- Amended in 2008 to clarify and broaden the definition of “disability.”

Civil Rights vs. Civil Liberties: What's the Difference?

The legal area known as "civil rights" has traditionally revolved around the basic right to be free from unequal treatment based on certain protected characteristics (race, sex, disability, etc.) in settings such as employment and housing. "Civil liberties" concern protections from government actions regardless of a person's protected characteristics. Civil liberties include:

- Freedom of speech
- Freedom from unreasonable searches and seizures
- The right to a fair trial
- The right to privacy
- The right to marry
- The right to vote

One way to consider the difference between "civil rights" and "civil liberties" is to look at what right is affected and whose right is affected. For example, as an employee, you do not have the legal right to a promotion; getting a promotion is not a civil liberty. However, being denied a promotion based on your sex (or race, disability, etc.) would violate your civil rights.

Another way to differentiate between "civil rights" and "civil liberties" is to consider whether the actor involved is a private entity or a government. "Civil liberties" restrict only what actions a government can take, while "civil rights" generally apply to both private actors and governments. For example, governments generally cannot limit a person's political speech (i.e., a city ordinance banning political yard signs would likely be unconstitutional). However, a private employer could likely restrict the political speech of its employees in the scope of their work (i.e., a policy banning the wearing of political buttons at work).

A third way to differentiate between "civil rights" and "civil liberties" is to consider the source of those rights or liberties. "Civil rights" are generally derived from laws written by Congress or state legislatures and approved by the president or governor, such as the U.S. Civil Rights Act, the Americans with Disabilities Act, or the Iowa Civil Rights Act. "Civil liberties" are generally derived from the Constitution, amendments to the Constitution (such as the Bill of Rights), and court cases interpreting the meaning of those documents.

See more at: <http://civilrights.findlaw.com/civil-rights-overview/civil-rights-vs-civil-liberties.html>

Iowa Civil Rights Timeline



1839 – The Supreme Court of the Territory of Iowa holds in its first recorded case, *In re Ralph*, that a slave owner had no ownership rights to his slave residing in Iowa.

The U.S. Supreme Court held the *opposite* way nearly 20 years later in the infamous *Dred Scott v. Sandford* case of 1857. In that case, the court held a slave does not become entitled to his freedom when the owner takes him to reside in a state where slavery is not permitted. Slavery was not abolished nationwide until the 13th Amendment was ratified on December 6, 1865.

1846 – Iowa becomes the 29th state in the union.

1851 – Iowa eliminates the territorial law of 1839 banning interracial marriage. Iowa was the third state to reject such an “anti-miscegenation” law. Neighboring states took many years to follow suit: bans fell in Illinois in 1874; in South Dakota in 1957; in Nebraska in 1963; and in Missouri in 1967. The Missouri ban fell only after the U.S. Supreme Court struck down all anti-miscegenation laws in the *Loving v. Virginia* case.

1855 – The University of Iowa opens, admitting both men and women on an equal basis. The first student body numbered 124, of which 41 were women. The University of Iowa was the first public university to grant a law degree to a woman (1873) and to an African American (1879), and the first to put an African American student on a varsity athletic squad. The university also had the first female college newspaper editor in 1907. U of I was also the first state university to recognize an LGBT student organization and the first public institution to offer insurance benefits to domestic partners of its employees.

1856 – The General Assembly passes an act permitting the Native American Indians still in the state to remain here, particularly in Tama County.

1857 – Iowa’s first state constitution is written. It states at the outset, “All men are, by nature, free and equal, and have certain inalienable rights – among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.” This was amended in 1998 to add the words, “and women.” The constitution also bans slavery, but limited voting to “Every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty one years...” The word “white” was struck in 1868.

1868 – The Iowa Supreme Court rules in *Clark v. Board of Directors* that separate schools for blacks and whites are not equal. This effectively integrated Iowa's schools 96 years before the U.S. Supreme Court’s *Brown v. Board of Ed.* decision did the same thing on a national scale.

1869 – Quaker activist Joseph A. Dugdale issues a call for a state convention to organize the Iowa Woman Suffrage Association in Mt. Pleasant. Dugdale was a nationally-known anti-slavery activist. After the Civil War he turned his energies to the woman's suffrage movement. The convention was a major event in southeast Iowa. About 1,200 people attended; speakers included Amelia Bloomer and Annie Savery.

1869 – Iowa Supreme Court rules that women may not be denied the right to practice law in Iowa and admits Arabella A. Mansfield to the bar. Mansfield prepared for the bar exam by studying with her brother, Washington I. Babb of Mt. Pleasant. The examining committee for the bar stated that Mansfield's admission was authorized, "not only by the language of law itself, but by the demands and necessities of the present time and occasion." Mansfield was the first woman in the United States to be granted a law license.

1870 – The University of Iowa opens a medical school and admits both men and women.

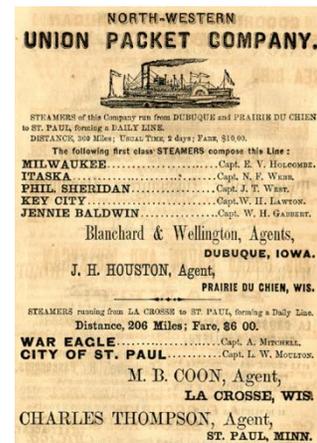
1871 – Amelia Jenks Bloomer becomes the first president of the Iowa Woman Suffrage Association. Bloomer was a suffrage and temperance leader from Council Bluffs. She became president of the group 50 years before women gained the right to vote. Bloomer is most importantly remembered for her role in promoting the cause of women's voting rights in Iowa and for her newspaper publishing experience in the temperance movement. She is famous for the short skirt and pantaloons costume which bears her name.

1873 – The Iowa Supreme Court rules in *Coger v. Northwestern Union Packet Co.* that a person of color is guaranteed the same rights and privileges as a white person while traveling.

The U.S. Supreme Court held the *opposite* way more than 20 years later in the infamous 1896 case *Plessy v. Ferguson*. In that case the court held a state law requiring railroads to provide "separate but equal" accommodations for whites and blacks was legal. The U.S. Supreme Court did not follow Iowa's lead until 1954 — more than 80 years later — when it held in *Brown v. Board of Ed.* that separate facilities for whites and blacks are inherently unequal.

1875 – Emma Haddock, of Iowa City, becomes the first woman admitted to practice law before the United States federal courts. Three years later, the Iowa Supreme Court appointed Haddock to examine law students for admission to the bar.

1876 – Jennie McCowen becomes one of the first women to graduate from the University of Iowa Medical Department. In 1884 she wrote, "In no state has it been more freely conceded that human interests are not one but many, and that the work of the world, broad and varied, must fall not upon one sex, nor upon one class, but that each individual, in return for benefit received, is in honor bound to bear his or her share of the burden."



1879 – Iowa General Assembly removes the words “white male” from the statute governing qualifications to practice law. In contrast, the United States Supreme Court declined in 1872 to overturn the Illinois Supreme Court’s refusal to admit a woman to the practice of law in Illinois.

1900 – Carrie Chapman Catt becomes the first president of the National Woman Suffrage Association. Catt was the most famous woman suffrage leader in history, holding her post as president for a record 28 years. Catt was born in Wisconsin, grew up near Charles City, and graduated from Iowa State College. She taught school in Mason City. She founded the League of Women Voters after the 19th Amendment guaranteed women the right to vote.

1905 – George H. Woodson, an attorney from Buxton, Iowa, co-founds the Niagara Movement. It later became the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

1906 – Iowa Supreme Court holds in *State v. Amana Society* that the Society had not violated state corporate law in establishing a system of communistic ownership and management of property based on its religious beliefs.



1915 – NAACP organizes an Iowa chapter in Des Moines. S. Joe Brown was the first president.

1922 – Black businessman J.B. Morris buys The Iowa Bystander newspaper. With the help of the NAACP, his wife and his brother, Morris launches the Bystander statewide.

1922 – Voters elect May Francis as Iowa Superintendent of Public Instruction, and she becomes the first woman elected to a statewide office in Iowa.



1925 – A group of attorneys, including two Iowans — George H. Woodson and S. Joe Brown — found the National Bar Association. The NBA was the first association of African American legal professionals.

1928 – Carolyn Pendray becomes the first woman elected to the Iowa Legislature. She was elected to the House in 1928 and the Senate in 1932.

1932 – Viola (Ola) Babcock Miller becomes the first woman elected Iowa Secretary of State. Miller was an early woman’s suffrage leader in the state. In 1935 she convinced the Legislature that a statewide law enforcement agency was needed, particularly to enforce highway safety laws. The Iowa State Patrol was created in 1935 and placed under Miller’s control.



The Ola Babcock Miller Building in Des Moines is on the National Register of Historic Places and houses the State Library of Iowa.

1934 – First mosque in North America built in Cedar Rapids, known as “The Mother Mosque.”



The Katz Drug Store in downtown Des Moines

1949 – The Iowa Supreme Court in *State v. Katz* affirms the conviction of a store manager for refusing to serve ice cream to black patrons at a downtown Des Moines soda fountain. Edna Griffin, known as the “Rosa Parks of Iowa,” organized a boycott, sit-ins, and pickets after she and others were refused service at the Katz Drug Store and later brought the suit. The building that housed the store is now named after her.

1976 – The Iowa Supreme Court holds that the state’s sodomy law is unconstitutional because it criminalizes private, consensual conduct for unmarried couples but not married couples. The sodomy law was repealed in its entirety in 1978. In 2003, the Supreme Court finally struck down the 14 remaining state sodomy laws in its ruling in *Lawrence v. Texas*.

1980 – The Iowa Supreme Court holds that a child custody order could not be modified merely because the custodial parent was in an interracial relationship. This decision came four years before the U.S. Supreme Court would reach the same conclusion on federal grounds.

1986 – Justice Linda K. Neuman becomes the first woman to serve on the Iowa Supreme Court.



Bonnie Campbell

1986 – Jo Ann Zimmerman becomes the first female Iowa Lieutenant Governor.

1990 – Bonnie J. Campbell becomes the first female Iowa Attorney General.

1990 – The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 becomes law. U.S. Senator Tom Harkin of Iowa was one of the authors of the ADA.

2009 – Iowa Supreme Court holds in *Varnum v. Brien* that a state law limiting marriage to opposite-sex couples violates the Iowa Constitution. Six same-sex couples brought the lawsuit after the Polk County Recorder denied them marriage licenses. The Iowa Supreme Court was unanimous in its decision to strike down the law, and Iowa became the fourth state — and the first in the Midwest — to legalize the practice. The U.S. Supreme Court followed suit in 2015.

2010 – Romonda Belcher-Ford becomes the first female, African-American judge in Iowa.

2014 – Joni Ernst wins election to the U.S. Senate, becoming the first female Iowan in Congress.

2016 – Linda Upmeyer becomes the first female Iowa House Speaker. Upmeyer joined many other women in top state leadership positions, including Iowa Senate President Pam Jochum, Lt. Gov. Kim Reynolds, and State Auditor Mary Mosiman.

Racial Equality

In the Matter of Ralph (1839)

Facts:

Ralph was a slave living owned by Jordan Montgomery. Montgomery and Ralph entered an agreement in 1834 giving Ralph permission to travel to Dubuque from Missouri to work in a lead mine, so long as he agreed to pay \$550 plus interest at some future time.

Ralph did not earn enough money to pay Montgomery, and two slave-catchers offered to return Ralph for \$100. They captured him in 1838 and prepared to send him back to Missouri on a riverboat. Fortunately for Ralph, concerned eyewitness Alexander Butterworth saw Ralph's capture and was able to rescue him with the aid of a judge. While in custody with the Dubuque County Sheriff, Ralph filed a writ of *habeas corpus* (Latin meaning, "that you have the body"; used to bring a person before a court to ensure their imprisonment is not illegal). Montgomery claimed Ralph was his property and asked the court to return him.

The case was heard by the Supreme Court of the Territory of Iowa. It was the Court's first case.

Civil Rights Issue:

Did the Fugitive Slave Act require the Territory of Iowa to return Ralph to Montgomery?

Civil Rights Holding:

The Court held that Ralph was a free person who could not be claimed as property.

Explanation:

The Court ruled that the Fugitive Slave Act did not apply because Montgomery gave Ralph permission to go to Iowa. The Court stated that if a master sent a slave on an errand or traveled with him and the slave refused to return, then he might be regarded as a fugitive. "But this certainly cannot be the case where the journey was undertaken with the understanding of all parties that the slave was going to become a permanent resident of the free state or territory," regardless of any agreement between the parties. The court decided that the congressional act prohibiting slavery in northern territories such as Iowa controlled. Ralph was not Montgomery's property because he was no longer a slave.

About a year after the hearing, the same judge saw Ralph again, working in the garden behind the judge's house. He asked Ralph what he was doing. "I ain't paying you for what you done for me. But I want to work for you one day every spring to show you that I never forget," Ralph replied. Ralph was true to his word.

Source: http://www.iptv.org/iowapathways/mypath.cfm?ounid=ob_000245

Additional information: <http://ir.uiowa.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=7490&context=annals-of-iowa>

6 Ordered that this court now adjourn till tomorrow 4 A.M.

Charles Mason
Chief Justice

From the Collections of the State Historical Society of Iowa

Thursday morning July 11th 1857 Court met pursuant
to adjournment. Present, Charles Mason Chief Justice, and
Joseph Williams associate
Jordan of Montgomery
Ralph a man of Colo

And now on this day this
cause was submitted to the Court by consent on a bill of facts
stated and on file; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the
Court on argument of Counsel that the said Ralph a man
of color is free by operation of Law, it is therefore ordered and
adjudged that he be discharged from further arrest and
restraint, and that he go hence without any

The committee appointed for the purpose of preparing
a set of rules for the government of the judges in this court replied
which report was adopted, ordered to be spread upon the record,
and copies thereof sent to each of Clerks of the District in the
several Counties in this Territory

Ordered that this Court now adjourn, sine die

Charles Mason
Chief Justice

Transcription of Court Order

Thursday morning, July 4th, 1839. Court met pursuant to adjournment, Present, Charles Mason, Chief Justice, and Joseph Williams, associate.

Jorden J. Montgomery

vs

Ralph a man of color

And now on this day, this cause was submitted to the court by consent on a case of facts stated and on file; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, on argument of Counsel, that the said Ralph a man of color, is free by operation of law; it is therefore ordered and adjudged; that he be discharged from further duress and restraint, and that he go hence without day.

The committee appointed for the purpose of preparing (sic) a set of rules for the government of the practice in this court reported which report was adopted, order to be spread upon the record and copies thereof sent to each of Clerks of the District in the several Counties in the Territory.

Ordered that this Court now adjourn, Sine Die

Charles Mason
Chief Justice

Rachel, a Negro Woman, v. James Cameron, Sheriff (1839)

Facts:

On May 2, 1839, Easton filed a writ of habeas corpus in the Des Moines County District Court. Easton said Rachel, a slave he bought for \$385 while living in New Orleans, was unfairly put in prison in the home of Burlington, Iowa Mayor David Henderschott.

Charles Mason, who was a district court judge as well as Chief Justice of the Territorial Supreme Court, issued the writ of habeas corpus. Henderschott came to court and said that he was not keeping Rachel in his home. Rather, she was at his home because she wanted to be there – “of her own free will” – as was her right under the constitution and laws of the land. Rachel also came to court and told Judge Mason the same thing.

Easton next filed a lawsuit for the return of his slave Rachel, whom he said was his “property.” Sheriff James Cameron took Rachel from Henderschott’s home. But, before Cameron could return Rachel to Easton, Rachel filed a paper with the court and asked Judge Mason to rule that she was not Easton’s property.

Judge Mason called a hearing that afternoon and listened to the parties’ arguments. He told the parties that he was against slavery and did not think it was legal. The next morning, Easton decided to withdraw his lawsuit, so Rachel was able to live as a free person in Iowa.

Civil Rights Issue:

Was a slave purchased in a slave state and then brought to the Iowa Territory considered property under Iowa law?

Civil Rights Holding:

Although the local paper reported that Judge Mason “decided . . . that slavery cannot exist in Iowa,” there was no legal holding or decision on the question. The court did not officially answer the question.

Explanation:

By expressing his belief that slavery was illegal in Iowa, Judge Mason persuaded Easton to voluntarily dismiss his lawsuit without court action.

Source: Outside In: African-American History in Iowa, 1838-2000 (Bill Silag ed., 2001).

Clark v. Board of Directors (1868)

Facts: Alexander Clark was a black resident and tax payer in Muscatine, Iowa. He lived in the school district and area designated for “Grammar School No. 2” with his family, including 12-year-old daughter Susan Clark. On September 10, 1867, Clark took Susan to the school and tried to sign her up to attend. The school board would not allow Susan to attend Grammar School No. 2. It stated there was a separate school for “colored” children in that district. The board argued that it had the power and right to set up a separate school and require “colored children” to attend the separate school. It attempted to justify this requirement because “public sentiment” in the district was “opposed to the intermingling of white and colored children in the same school.”

Civil Rights Issue: Could the board legally require black children to attend a separate school?

Civil Rights Holding: No.

Explanation: The Iowa Supreme Court noted there had been three phases of legislation in Iowa regarding the education of black children. First, their total exclusion from public/“common” schools (1846); second, the allowance of limited and inferior school privileges (1858); and finally, the allowance of equal common school privileges to all (1860). The Constitution in effect at the time Susan Clark sought to attend the all-white school in 1867 stated that provisions shall be made “for the education of *all the youths of the State* through a system of common schools,” and was achieved by enactments providing for the “instruction of youth between the ages of five and twenty-one” without regard to color or nationality. The Court held the legislature, in enacting this specific provision, implicitly denied all discretion to the Board to make any distinction as to what youths shall be admitted to what schools. The Court said that if the Board had the right to require black students to attend only all black schools, it would have the same right to require separate schools based on nationality, religion, or a child being “poorly clad or ragged.” It held, “Our statute does not, either in letter or spirit, recognize or justify any such distinctions or limitations of right or privilege.” The Court then concluded the board could not resist the “express sovereign will” that all youths of the state be considered “equal before the law.” Accordingly, the Court held that while the board had the discretion to require admission to a particular school based on residency, qualifications, or freedom from contagion, if equally operative upon all, it could not deny a youth admission to any particular school because of “nationality, religion, color, clothing or the like.”

Discussion: The Iowa Supreme Court held school districts could not legally require black students to attend separate schools nearly 90 years before the United States Supreme Court held the same in *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954).

Alexander Clark



Alexander Clark (February 25, 1826–May 31, 1891) was a barber, entrepreneur, orator, lawyer, newspaper editor, and civil rights advocate. He was the son of emancipated slaves John and Rebecca (Darnes) Clark. Born in Pennsylvania, Clark moved to Cincinnati, Ohio at age 13 to live with an uncle who taught him the barbering trade and sent him to grammar school. In 1841 Clark boarded the steamer *George Washington* as a bartender and headed south on the Ohio River. The following May he traveled north on the Mississippi, landing in Muscatine, Iowa, where he lived for the next 42 years.

When Alexander Clark opened his barbershop in Muscatine in 1842, Iowa's black codes were among the strictest in the North. "Colored people" were considered unfit to vote, hold elected office, or attend public schools. Clark, however, saw Iowa as a land of opportunity. He married Catherine Griffin of Iowa City and they had three children: Rebecca, Susan, and Alexander Jr. He bought timberland along the river bottom and negotiated contracts to provide wood for the lucrative steamboat market. At a time when most blacks in Iowa took menial, low-paying jobs, Clark invested in real estate, helped organize Muscatine's African Methodist Episcopal Church, and launched his campaign for civil rights.

Clark attended the 1853 National Colored Convention in Rochester, New York, where delegates insisted that slavery and discrimination could not be tolerated in a nation founded on the principles of democracy and freedom. Clark brought the fight for equality back to Iowa, initiating a petition campaign in 1855 to overturn an exclusionary law that prohibited the immigration of free blacks into the state. In 1857 Clark gathered 122 signatures from blacks and whites on a petition to repeal Iowa's black laws and was one of 33 delegates to a convention of African Americans in Muscatine where delegates demanded full citizenship. Black suffrage emerged as a primary issue at Iowa's 1857 constitutional convention. Voters rejected black suffrage, but Clark did not abandon the fight.

Clark considered education essential to "the moral and political elevation of the colored race." Barriers to education kept blacks illiterate, reinforcing stereotypes about black intelligence. In 1858 the Iowa General Assembly required that school boards provide separate schools for black students. Muscatine operated a colored school, but in 1867 Clark sent his 12-year-old daughter, Susan, to a neighborhood white school. She was denied admission. Clark, determined that "my children attend where they can receive the largest and best advantages of learning," filed a lawsuit in the Muscatine County District Court. The judge issued a writ of mandamus compelling the board of directors to allow Susan to attend the all-white Grammar School No. 2.

The board appealed to the Iowa Supreme Court, asserting its right to require colored children in Muscatine to attend the separate school. The Iowa Supreme Court disagreed. Writing for the majority, Justice Chester C. Cole pointed out that the Constitution of 1857 created a State Board of Education that was required to "provide for the education of all the youths of the State, through a system of common schools.... The board cannot... deny a youth admission to any particular school because of his or her nationality, religion, color, clothing or the like." Susan Clark graduated from Muscatine High School in 1871; her brother, Alexander Jr., followed. Alexander Jr. became the first black graduate of the University of Iowa's law school. At the age of 58, Alexander Sr. became the second.

President Benjamin Harrison appointed Clark as the U.S. minister to Liberia in 1890. Clark accepted the position because it was the highest presidential appointment ever offered to a black man to that point. Clark died in Liberia in 1891.

Sources: Frese, Stephen J. "Clark, Alexander G." *The Biographical Dictionary of Iowa*. University of Iowa Press, 2009. <http://uipress.lib.uiowa.edu/bdi/DetailsPage.aspx?id=62>

The U.S. Biographical Dictionary and Portrait Gallery of Eminent and Self-Made Men, Iowa Volume (1878)

11

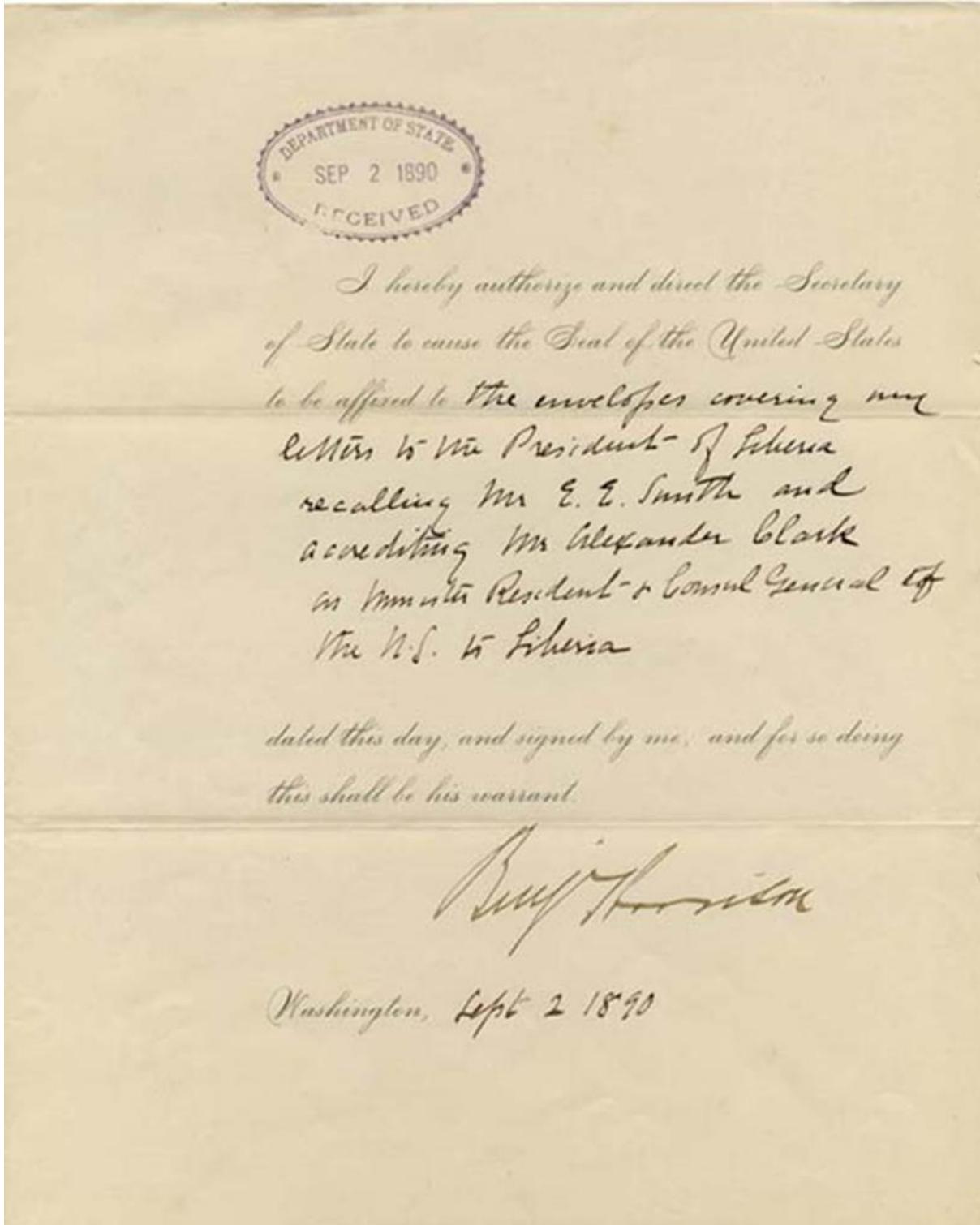
To the Hon. the General Assembly of
The State of Iowa,
Your Petitioners, the Colored Citizens
of Muscatine County Iowa,
Pray your honorable body to
repeal the act entitled an act
to prohibit the immigration of
free negroes into this State,
approved February 5th 1854,
and as in duty bound we will
ever pray. January 1855

Alexander Clark
Wm. J. Anderson
W. B. Harrison
Thos. G. Kelly
William D. Jones
James G. Jones
Kypson, B. Keith
Chas Jackson
Robt & Co Young
John H. Davis
Joseph G. Cook
Benjamin C. Manning
Wm. J. Anderson
Peter Boyd
Clara & Sons
P. P. Schick

Wm. L. Jackson
James & Mott
Marshall C. Manning
Capt. Stewart
John W. Anderson
Albin B. Coe
Leobald & J. P. ...
Catharine Davis
Samuel & Boy
Sam. C. ...
Richard & Clark

Syras Woods
John Pennock
Charles & ...
George ...
Charles ...
William C. ...
All the above named persons
are all colored citizens of the
State of Iowa
Ally Clark

Clark's 1855 petition to the Iowa General Assembly. Courtesy of State Archives of Iowa, State Historical Society of Iowa.



Letter appointing Clark Ambassador to Liberia.

Coger v. The Northwestern Union Packet Co. (1873)

Facts: Emma Coger bought a ticket on one of North West Union Packet’s passenger ships to travel from Keokuk, Iowa to Quincy, Illinois. At dinnertime, Coger sent a chamber maid to purchase her a meal ticket. Coger was biracial, and one was bought for her with the words “colored girl” written on it. She was told she would have her meal wherever the clerk saw proper to seat her. Coger returned the ticket, refusing to accept that she would be seated wherever the clerk wanted her to sit. She then asked a white gentleman to buy a meal ticket for her, and he did so. The white man’s ticket allowed her to sit in the main dining room with the white passengers. When dinner was announced she seated herself at the table in the cabin for white ladies traveling alone. She was told she must leave and have her meal in the pantry, but she refused to do so. The captain came and asked her to leave, and she also denied his request. He removed her by force and she resisted. “Considerable violence” was necessary in dragging her out, and she used “abusive, threatening, and coarse” language during the struggle.

Civil Rights Issue: Can a public carrier, like a ship or bus or airplane, deprive a black person the same rights and privileges accorded to white persons traveling solely based on race or color?

Civil Rights Holding: No.

Explanation: The Court held that Coger had the same rights and privileges as white passengers on the boat. The court said biracial passengers and white passengers must have the same rights because of “equality of all before the law.” The Court rejected the argument that Northwestern Union Packet could provide black and biracial passengers with inferior accommodations because they paid less for their tickets. If the Court let the company do this, it would mean that non-white passengers could be “forbidden to buy merchandise except of inferior quality.” The Court concluded Coger was refused accommodations equal to those enjoyed by white passengers. Thus, the advantages of the “contract” offered by the white passengers’ tickets were denied her. The decision was based on the principle of “equality of all men before the law, which is not limited by color, nationality, religion or condition in life.” Such is guaranteed in the first words of the Iowa Constitution: “All men are, by nature, free and equal.”

Discussion: The Court noted Coger’s words and conduct did “not tend to establish that female delicacy and timidity so much praised, yet it does show an energy and firmness in defense of her rights not altogether unworthy of admiration.” It went on to attribute such as evidence of the “Anglo-Saxon [white] blood that flows in her veins” and that such courage was “unwomanly.” This shows that while this case was groundbreaking for its time, attitudes regarding blacks and women still had a long way to go attain equal rights.

George H. Woodson

Lawyer, politician, and activist George H. Woodson was born in Wytheville, Virginia, three days before the ratification of the 13th Amendment. His father George, a farm laborer, and his mother Lena, a homemaker, were two of the nearly four million African Americans who benefited from the abolition of slavery in the United States. Thus young George grew up hearing firsthand stories from his parents about American slavery, which probably contributed to his lifelong commitment to justice and equal rights.



Woodson's first career choice was the military. He enlisted in Company I of the 25th Infantry in Louisville, Kentucky, on June 11, 1883, claiming to be 21 years old. Five years later, in June 1888, he earned an honorable discharge as a private at Fort Missoula, Montana. He then returned to Virginia and enrolled in the Virginia Normal & Collegiate Institute (now Virginia State University). Two years later he earned a bachelor's degree. In 1895 he graduated from the Howard University Law School.

By February 1896 he had opened a law office in Muchakinock, a company-owned coal-mining town in Mahaska County, Iowa. By October 1901 he had formed a legal partnership with S. Joe Brown, a State University of Iowa Phi Beta Kappa and Law School graduate. Their partnership lasted for 20 years. In 1921 Woodson moved to Des Moines to serve as deputy collector of customs, a sinecure he held until his death in July 1933. He left a widow, Mary Montague, whom he had married in 1922. They had no children. Yet Woodson "fathered" an entire generation of attorneys and several notable civil rights organizations during his 37-year legal career in Iowa.

The first of these was the Iowa Chapter of the Afro-American Council, which he and others founded in 1900. Two years later he issued a call to all African American attorneys in Iowa to meet in Des Moines to establish the Iowa Negro Bar Association. In 1905 Woodson answered W.E.B. DuBois's call to the "Talented Tenth" to found an all-black national civil rights organization. Hence, Woodson became one of "the Original 29" members of the Niagara Movement, which advocated full civil rights for African Americans and was a forerunner of the NAACP. Ten years later Woodson followed DuBois into the NAACP, becoming one of the charter members of the Des Moines Branch. He and other attorneys founded the National Bar Association in Des Moines I 1925. His leadership was recognized with his election as its first president. President Calvin Coolidge appointed him to head the commission to investigate conditions in the Virgin Islands in 1926. That same year he lost an eye during a successful operation to remove a tumor.

Woodson seemed to become the Republican Party's black leader in Iowa almost overnight after moving to the state in 1896. He ran unsuccessfully for the Republican nomination for Mahaska County Attorney in 1898, and an attempt to win the Republican nomination for a seat in the Iowa House met a similar fate a year later. Yet Woodson remained a much sought-after speaker, especially during presidential campaigns. In 1900 he posed the rhetorical question, "How shall we as a race get our equal rights?" He answered by declaring, "I believe that our advancement... should come in conventions." He also believed that "we should own land... and stop swarming to the cities like flies." His politics were unapologetically partisan: "Full citizenship for the race is impossible without suffrage, and the constitutional amendments urged by Democrats and only Democrats for the disfranchisement of our people in the southland are dampers to our inspiration and deathblows to our progress. No people who love liberty can safely support a party or a plan pledged to the abrogation of their civil rights."

Economically, Woodson was more pragmatic. To his question, "Is the Afro-American justified in affiliating with organized labor?" he answered, "Much depends upon the labor organizations; but a negro should never lose an opportunity to affiliate and fraternize where he can make for himself a friend and secure for the race a lasting benefit." Such spirited speeches earned him a seat at the 1901 Republican State Convention; a 1912 nomination to the state legislature, the first for an African American in Iowa history; and the appointments noted above. But Woodson's achievements seem to have been about advancing African Americans rather than self-aggrandizement, for he lived modestly throughout his life, and left upon his death a legacy of legal action and achievement rather than a large material estate.

Source: Chase, Hal S. "Woodson, George Henry" *The Biographical Dictionary of Iowa*. University of Iowa Press, 2009. <http://uiopress.lib.uiowa.edu/bdi/DetailsPage.aspx?id=417>

Brown v. J.H. Bell Company (1909)

Facts:

The Des Moines Retail Grocers' Association held a food show. J.H. Bell Company, a company that sold coffee, signed up and paid money to have a stand at the show in order to promote their coffee. Mrs. Brown and her husband, both African American, attended the show. The couple stopped at the booth where J.H. Bell Company was giving away free coffee samples. When they asked to try one of the free coffee samples, J.H. Bell refused to serve them because Mrs. Brown and her husband were African American. The company offered to serve them if they sat down away from the booth's counter. Mr. Brown responded, "We were not born in those states where we have to do that." The individual working the J.H. Bell booth replied, "This is positive, move on." The J.H. Bell booth was the only one at the show that refused the Browns service.

Statute:

The Iowa Civil Rights Act of 1884:

All persons within this state shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, restaurants, chopouses, eating houses, lunch counters and all other places where refreshments are served, public conveyances, barber shops, bathhouses, theaters and all other places of amusements. Any person who shall violate the provisions of this section by denying to any person, except for reasons by law applicable to all persons, the full enjoyment of any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges enumerated herein, or by aiding, or inciting such denial shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Civil Rights Issue:

Did the Iowa Civil Rights Act of 1884 apply to the coffee booth and require J.H. Bell to serve coffee samples to Mrs. Brown?

Civil Rights Holding:

The Iowa Supreme Court held that the Iowa Civil Rights Act of 1886 must be narrowly interpreted because it is a punitive statute — it is a law created to punish people. It interpreted the Act to apply only to those establishments open to the general public. The Court held that the food show was run by the Grocers' Association and not J.H. Bell. It distinguished the food show from the booth, which J.H. Bell leased from the Grocers' Association to provide free beverages as advertisements. The Court ruled that the booth was not a "place where refreshments are served" or "place of amusements under the act." The booth and coffee being given away were a form of advertising for a private business not covered by the Act.

State v. Katz (1949)

Facts: M.C. Katz was the manager of Katz Drug Store in Des Moines, Iowa. The store operated a lunch counter that served food and drinks to the general public. On July 7, 1949, three African Americans — John Bibbs, Edna Griffin, and Leonard Hudson — went to Katz Drug to be served. A waitress took their orders and started to fill them, when a boy whispered something to her. She came back and told the three black patrons, “We don’t serve colored.” They asked for the manager and Mr. Gore came out. They asked why they were not being served and Mr. Gore stated, “That is the policy of our store that we don’t serve colored. We don’t have the proper equipment.” M.C. Katz was then called to the soda fountain and when asked why he would not serve them. He stated, “I cater to a large body of white trade and don’t have the proper equipment to serve you.” Katz and Gore claimed Griffin, Bibbs, and Hudson “created a disturbance,” and in such a situation they would not serve such individuals, whether they were white or black. Katz was charged with violation of the then-in-force Iowa Civil Rights Statute, which was a criminal misdemeanor.

Civil Rights Issue: Did Katz break the law when he refused to serve Bibbs, Griffin, and Hudson?

Civil Rights Holding: Yes.

Explanation: The Iowa Supreme Court held that Katz Drug Store broke the law when it refused to serve Bibbs, Griffin, and Hudson because of the color of their skin. During the trial, Gore gave testimony that the drug store had never served African American customers at the lunch counter. This showed that Katz Drug Store had a policy or rule that went against the law. The law said that Katz Drug Store could not deny service to anyone because of their race.

Discussion: The criminal punishment portion of the “Infringements of Civil Rights” statute (Chapter 735) which Katz was convicted under was transferred to a different section of the Iowa Code in 1979. It is now found in Chapter 729, entitled “Infringement of Individual Rights,” also at times referred to as “Hate Crimes.” The current Iowa Civil Rights Act is found in Chapter 216 and offers a wide variety of civil penalties for violations of the statute.

Edna Griffin



Edna (Williams) Griffin (October 23, 1909–February 8, 2000) was dubbed "the Rosa Parks of Iowa" for her leadership in the movement to end segregation in Des Moines in the late 1940s. Although Griffin is best remembered for leading a legal and political battle against the Katz Drug Store after she and two friends were denied service at a lunch counter on July 7, 1948, her entire life was committed to advocating for human rights.

Edna Williams was born in Kentucky in 1909, grew up on a New Hampshire farm, and attended prestigious Fisk University in the 1930s. While at Fisk, the leading predominantly black university of the time, Williams met future husband Stanley Griffin. The Griffins moved to Des Moines in 1947 when Stanley was accepted as a student at Still College of Osteopathy and Surgery (now Des Moines University–Osteopathic Medical Center). Stanley Griffin would be one of the first black physicians in Iowa.

Dismayed both at the second-class citizenship accorded to African Americans in Des Moines and the evident apathy of the black community in Des Moines toward such treatment, Griffin became an active member of a small but committed group of activists in Des Moines.

On a sweltering July day in 1948, Griffin — along with fellow Progressive Party members Leonard Hudson and John Bibbs (as well as her infant daughter Phyllis) — entered Katz Drug Store and attempted to order ice cream. They were told by the management, "We don't serve coloreds here." That rebuke inspired Griffin to lead a movement to force Katz to obey state law and treat all patrons equally. Griffin employed a variety of tactics: she led boycotts outside the



store, formed a Committee to End Jim Crow at Katz, organized sit-ins, and printed up handbills for distribution to would-be Katz customers. In addition, Griffin — as well as Bibbs and Hudson — filed civil suits against Katz and testified in a criminal case brought by the state of Iowa against the drugstore.

The struggle ended in a legal victory for Griffin as Katz agreed to cease denying service to black patrons. Griffin's first major activist effort in Iowa led to the virtual elimination of discrimination against African

Americans in public accommodations in Des Moines. Yet Griffin's commitment to social justice permeated her life's work. After the victory against Katz, Griffin continued the fight for civil and human rights. Most notably, she participated in the national civil rights movement by founding and serving as the first president of the Des Moines chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). Griffin fought to persuade lawmakers to support civil rights legislation and sought to persuade local authorities to address the problem of police brutality.

Griffin's legacy was rich: she was a regular contributor to the Iowa Bystander (Iowa's statewide African American newspaper), organized a group of Iowans to attend the March on Washington in 1963, spoke out against housing discrimination, and was an ardent advocate for early childhood education.

Source: Lawrence, Noah. "Griffin, Edna Mae Williams" *The Biographical Dictionary of Iowa*. University of Iowa Press, 2009. <http://uipress.lib.uiowa.edu/bdi/DetailsPage.aspx?id=144>

Amos v. Prom, Inc. (1954)

Facts: The Surf Ballroom in Clear Lake, Iowa, is a dance hall. Customers could buy tickets to enter the ballroom and dance while an orchestra played music. The ticket takers could deny people entrance into the dance floor if they are “improperly dressed, lacking in cleanliness, under the influence of alcohol, or guilty of misconduct.” On the evening of December 8, 1951, a group of eight African Americans — including Mrs. Amos and her husband — went to the Surf Ballroom to see an orchestra they had seen there before. They bought tickets outside. However, when they tried to enter the ballroom the ticket taker would not let them enter. They spoke with the manager who informed them he “personally had nothing against the members of their group or against colored people in general” but he had received word from the main office in Chicago that it was against the policy of the Surf Ballroom “to admit colored people to its dances.” The manager did not give any other reason that he would not let them enter the ballroom.



Civil Rights Issue: Was the Surf Ballroom covered by the Iowa Civil Rights Act (ICRA), even though “public ballrooms” or “public dance halls” were not expressly listed as covered?

Civil Rights Holding: Yes.

Explanation: The Court held that because the ICRA covered “all other places of amusement” and a public dance hall is a “place of amusement,” the Surf was covered and it could not refuse the entrance based solely on race.

The Surf Ballroom told the Court they did not break the law because they were a place of “recreation” and not a place of “amusement.” The Surf believed that places where people amused themselves by actively DOING an activity (such as bowling alleys, dance halls, and skating rinks) were places of “recreation” rather than amusement, and “places of amusement” were limited to places where entertainers offer the amusement and people who bought tickets were not DOING anything but sitting (such as theaters, shows, concerts, and exhibitions). The Court disagreed with this.

Available online: <http://law.justia.com/cases/federal/district-courts/FSupp/117/615/1441445/>

In re Marriage of Kramer (1980)

Facts: White parents of two children filed for divorce. The parents went to court and asked the judge to decide which parent should have custody and care of their children. The father testified that he saw the mother having a relationship with an African American man. The mother acknowledged that was true. The judge decided the children should live with the father because “subjecting the children to a bi-racial relationship and allowing such a relationship to exist in the presence of the children is not in their best interest and is going to make their lives in the future more difficult.” The mother appealed, asking a higher court to look at the case and award custody to her instead of to the father.

Civil Rights Issue: Can a court consider race as a factor in awarding custody?

Civil Rights Holding: No.

Explanation: The Iowa Supreme Court said that just because one parent had a friend of a different race, that did not mean she would not be a good mother and her children could not live with her. The Court also said this was the rule for gender: men and women can both be good parents, and the Court could award custody to a mother or to a father. The Court said that in all custody cases, the determination should be based on what is in the best interest of the children. Here, there was no proof that the difference in race of the mother and her friend would affect the welfare of the children. The Court rejected the idea that custody should be dictated by “unsubstantiated judicial predictions concerning the effects of racial prejudice in the community. Community prejudice, even when shown to exist, cannot be permitted to control the makeup of families.” The mere existence of prejudice is not sufficient. The Court noted that in a “multiracial society” such as ours, “racial prejudice and tension are inevitable.” However, if children are raised in happy and stable homes, they will be able to overcome prejudice and “hopefully learn that people are unique individuals.”

Discussion: Is it surprising the trial court had these attitudes/beliefs regarding biracial relationships as recently as 1980?

Do you see these types of issues for children of biracial relationships today?

Do you think “racial prejudice and tension” are still “inevitable” today as the Supreme Court stated it was in this case?

Available online: <http://law.justia.com/cases/iowa/supreme-court/1980/63498-0.html>

Sex Equality

Arabella Mansfield

The first woman in the United States to pass the bar examination and the nation's first female attorney was born in Des Moines County, Iowa. Her father left the family in 1850 to join the California gold rush and was killed in a tunnel cave-in in 1852. After his death, her mother — still living in Des Moines County — decided to move the family to Mount Pleasant, Iowa. Mansfield graduated from Mount Pleasant High School in 1862, then entered Iowa Wesleyan University in that same town in the fall of that year. Mansfield graduated as the valedictorian in 1866. She accepted a position teaching at Simpson College in Indianola, Iowa.



After a year at Simpson, Belle returned to Mount Pleasant to pursue a master's degree at Iowa Wesleyan and began reading law at her brother's law office in Mount Pleasant. She continued to read law after marrying John Mansfield, an Iowa Wesleyan graduate and professor, in 1868. In June 1869, she passed the bar exam, even though the Iowa Code limited those taking the test to "any white male person." Upon appeal, a court ruling stated, "the affirmative declaration that male persons may be admitted, is not an implied denial to the right of females." Judge Francis Springer officially certified Mansfield at the Henry County courthouse in Mount Pleasant.

Mansfield did not devote her life to the legal profession, however. She completed her M.A. at Iowa Wesleyan, then gave public lectures on women's rights; was an officer in the Iowa Peace Society; completed a second B.A. in law at Iowa Wesleyan; and became a professor of English literature at the school. Mansfield was especially active in the women's rights movement. In June 1870, Belle was the temporary chair and permanent secretary of the first Iowa Women's Rights Convention, which was held in Mount Pleasant. In August 1870 she was elected president of the Henry County Woman Suffrage Association, part of the state group.

Mansfield's husband, John, went to California for treatment after a nervous collapse in 1884. She worked to support the couple and pay the medical expenses. She lectured around the country, served as principal of Mount Pleasant High School (1884-1885), and taught mathematics at Iowa Wesleyan (1885-1886). After her husband's death she returned to DePauw University in the fall of 1886. There she served as preceptress of the Ladies Hall (1886), registrar (1886-1893), and dean of the School of Art and Music (1893-1911).

Sources: Young, Donald E. "Mansfield, Arabella 'Belle' Babb" *The Biographical Dictionary of Iowa*. University of Iowa Press, 2009. <http://uipress.lib.uiowa.edu/bdi/DetailsPage.aspx?id=249>

Carrie Chapman Catt



Women's suffrage leader, world peace advocate, and League of Women Voters founder Carrie Chapman Catt was born in Ripon, Wisconsin. Her parents, Lucius and Maria (Clinton) Lane, were natives of New York State who moved west to Wisconsin in 1855. In 1866, seven-year-old Carrie Lane and her family moved west again, this time to rural Charles City, Iowa, where she graduated from high school in 1877. Despite her father's wishes to the contrary, she enrolled at Iowa Agricultural College in Ames. She graduated in 1880 as the only woman in her class. Because she received no financial support from her father, she worked in the college library, washed dishes, and taught to earn her way through school.

After college, Carrie Lane returned to Charles City to work as a clerk in a law office and, later, as a schoolteacher and principal in nearby Mason City. She was appointed superintendent of schools there in 1883. During that time she wrote a column about women's issues for the Mason City Republican, where her first public statements on universal voting rights were published. She married Leo Chapman in 1885. Leo contracted typhoid fever and died unexpectedly.

Catt joined the Iowa Woman Suffrage Association as a professional writer, lecturer, and recording secretary, ultimately serving as its state organizer from 1890 to 1892. Carrie Chapman married George Catt in June 1890. George Catt's encouragement of her suffrage activity included his commitment to financially support her work for at least four months each year. She became active with the National Woman Suffrage Association — the suffrage amendment organization founded by Susan B. Anthony — and spoke at its Washington, D.C. convention in 1890.

In the following months, Catt's writing and speaking engagements established her reputation as a leading national suffragist. Anthony asked Catt to address Congress on the proposed federal suffrage amendment and in 1900 invited Catt to succeed her as the association's president. In accepting the appointment, Catt acknowledged that it was a burden as much as an honor and that, "the cause has got beyond where one woman can do the whole." Catt devoted her time to speechmaking and planning state campaigns, assisting local and state organizations with state constitutional amendment drives with an eye toward enacting a federal amendment. In 1902 she helped organize the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, which eventually incorporated sympathetic associations in 32 nations.

Her husband's failing health caused her to resign the presidency of the National Woman Suffrage Association in 1904. His death the following year, followed by the deaths of Susan B. Anthony in 1906 and Catt's younger brother and her mother, both in 1907, left Catt grief-stricken. Her

doctor and friends encouraged her to travel abroad; as a result, she spent much of the following eight years promoting equal suffrage rights worldwide as president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance.

By 1915, the National Woman Suffrage Association had merged with the American Woman Suffrage Association, the latter concentrating its political efforts at the state level. The newly constituted National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA), however, had become deeply divided under the leadership of Anna Howard Shaw, and Catt once again assumed the association's presidency that year. In 1916, at a NAWSA convention in Atlantic City, New Jersey, Catt unveiled her "Winning Plan" to campaign simultaneously for suffrage on both the state and federal levels, and to compromise for partial suffrage in the states resisting change. Under Catt's dynamic leadership, NAWSA won the backing of the U.S. House and Senate, as well as state support for the amendment's ratification. A significant victory for pro-suffrage forces came in New York, where voters passed a state woman suffrage referendum in 1917. The following year, President Woodrow Wilson was at last converted to the cause. On August 26, 1920, 144 years after U.S. independence, the 19th Amendment officially became part of the U.S. Constitution, guaranteeing all women in the United States the right to vote.

Stepping down from the NAWSA presidency after its victory, Catt continued her work for equal suffrage, founding the League of Women Voters in 1920 and serving as its honorary president for the rest of her life.

Widely honored and praised for her decades of public service, Catt continued to make occasional public appearances until failing health prevented her from doing so. She died of heart failure at her New Rochelle, New York home on March 9, 1947, at age 88.

Source: McCartney, David. "Catt, Carrie Chapman" *The Biographical Dictionary of Iowa*. University of Iowa Press, 2009. <http://uiopress.lib.uiowa.edu/bdi/DetailsPage.aspx?id=59>

Du.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

7 June, 1918

My dear Mrs. Catt:

May I not thank you for transmitting to me the very interesting memorial of the French Union for Woman Suffrage addressed to me under the date of February first, last. Since you have been kind enough to transmit this interesting and impressive message to me, will you not be good enough to convey to the subscribers this answer:

I have read your message with the deepest interest and I welcome the opportunity to say that I agree without reservation that the full and sincere democratic reconstruction of the world for which we are striving, and which we are determined to bring about at any cost, will not have been completely or adequately attained until women are admitted to the suffrage, and that only by that action can the nations of the world realize for the

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benefit of future generations the full ideal force of opinion or the full humane forces of action.

The services of women during this supreme crisis of the world's history have been of the most signal usefulness and distinction. The war could not have been fought without them, or its sacrifices endured. It is high time that some part of our debt of gratitude to them should be acknowledged and paid, and the only acknowledgment they ask is their admission to the suffrage.

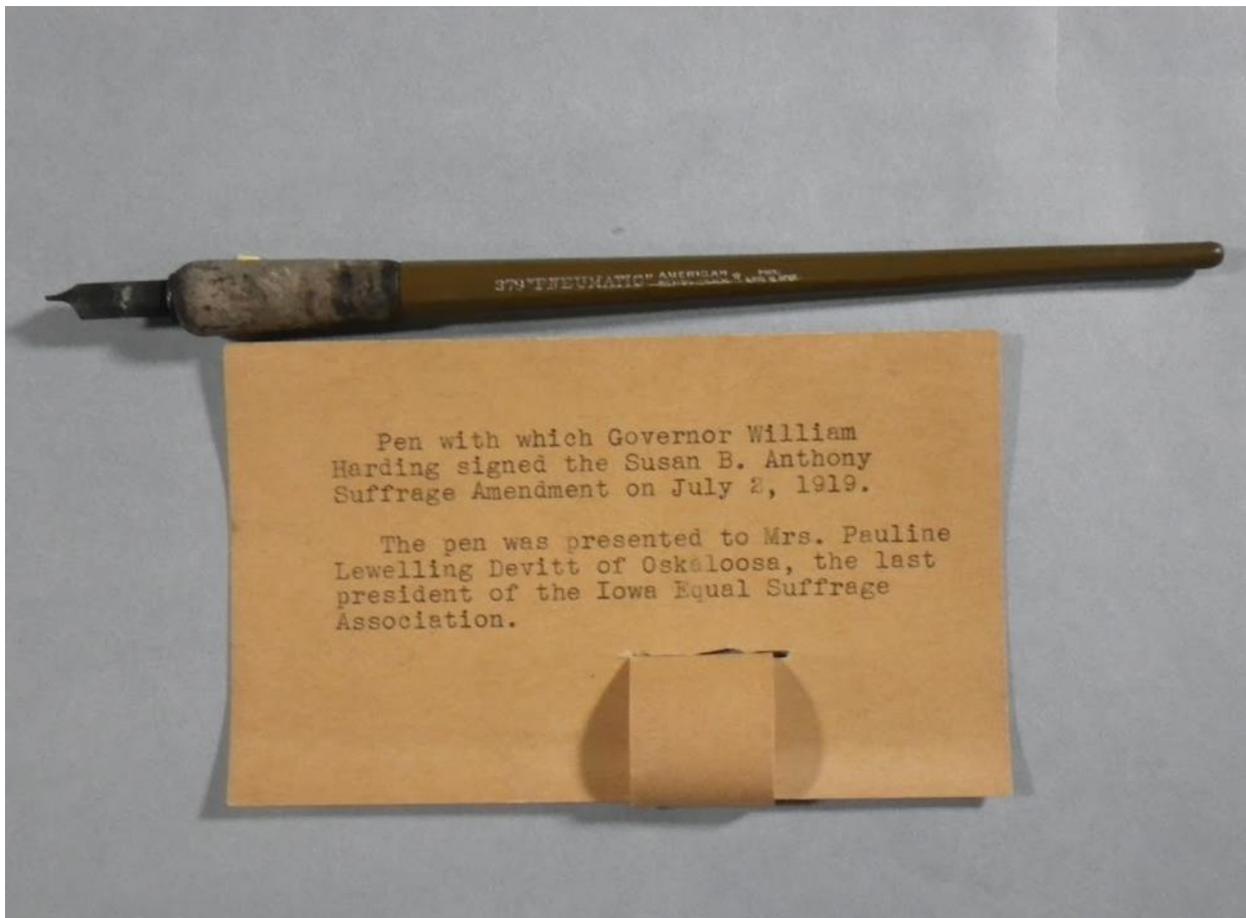
Can we justly refuse it? As for America, it is my earnest hope that the Senate of the United States will give an unmistakable answer to this question by passing the suffrage amendment to our federal constitution before the end of this session.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

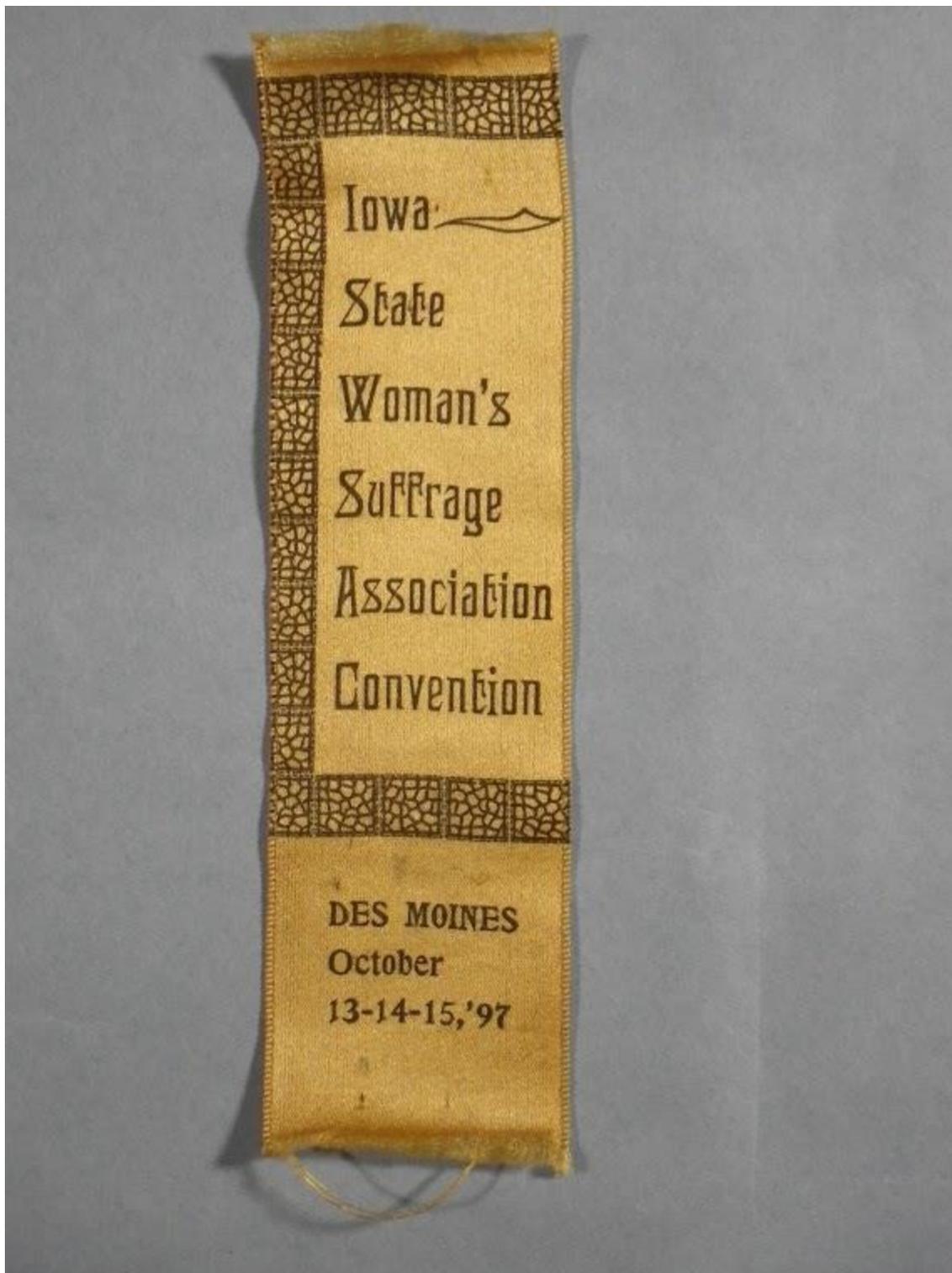
A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Woodrow Wilson", with a long, sweeping flourish extending to the right.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt,
President,
International Woman Suffrage Alliance.











Ola Babcock Miller



Iowa's first female Secretary of State and founder of the Iowa State Highway Patrol was born on a farm near Washington, Iowa. She was the daughter of Nathan L. Babcock, a respected local stock buyer, and Ophelia (Smith) Babcock. The family moved into the town of Washington in 1876, where Viola (known as Ola) attended local public schools and the Washington Academy. After graduating from Iowa Wesleyan College she taught in rural schools in Washington County.

She married Alex Miller, editor of local weekly newspaper the Washington Democrat, in 1895. Although both Ola and Alex came from Republican families, Alex was active in Democratic politics at the local and state levels, including an unsuccessful campaign for governor in 1926. After his death in 1927, Ola became active in politics, traveling the state on behalf of the Iowa Democratic Party and social reform causes and encouraging women to take advantage of the 19th Amendment and exercise their voting rights.

She endorsed Democrat Franklin Roosevelt after interviewing him in New York City for the Des Moines Register in 1932. That year, in recognition of her work for the party and to honor her husband, the Iowa Democratic Party nominated her for secretary of state. She consented to be on the ballot because it would "please Alex," and because she was willing to be a martyr for the cause (given the historical unlikelihood of electing a Democrat to statewide office in Iowa).

When Miller was elected in 1932, the Motor Vehicle Department was a division of the Secretary of State's office, with 15 employees who were primarily license inspectors. Miller, who learned just before her term began that a close friend's young son had been killed in a traffic accident, immediately set out to improve motor vehicle safety. Without legislative authorization or support, she reassigned the duties of the Motor Vehicle Department. "From now on," she said, "save lives first, money afterwards." A widespread campaign of public programs and speeches called attention to the new work, and its dramatic success in reducing accidents and injuries on the state's highways enabled her to convince the legislature to pass a bill in 1935 establishing the Iowa State Highway Patrol and authorizing a training camp for recruits. Many had thought Miller's election to state office was a fluke, but she was easily reelected in 1934, and in 1936 she received more votes than any previous candidate in Iowa history.

Miller died on January 24, 1937. Governor Nelson Kraschel called Miller's passing "a distinct loss to the state of Iowa.... As a public official she possessed exceptional ability and in her official position she endeared herself in the hearts of more people in a shorter time than any official in the history of Iowa." Coworkers attributed her success as an administrator to "her

man-like ability to pick department heads she believed capable, demand results, but refrain from interfering with the petty details of administration herself." •

Source: Zabs, Michael. "Miller, Eunice Viola Babcock" *The Biographical Dictionary of Iowa*. University of Iowa Press, 2009. <http://uipress.lib.uiowa.edu/bdi/DetailsPage.aspx?id=271>

Gertrude Rush

Gertrude Rush, the first black woman admitted to the Iowa bar, was born in Navasota, Texas. She was the daughter of Frank Durden, a Baptist minister, and Sarah E. (Reinhardt) Durden. Following the lead of others in the exodus from the South to the Midwest during the early 1880s, her family left Texas to ultimately settle in Oskaloosa, Kansas. After beginning her studies at Parsons (Kansas) High School (1895-1898), she finished in Quincy, Illinois. Between 1898 and 1907 Rush was a teacher in Oswego, Kansas; in governmental schools in Indian Territory (later Oklahoma); and in Des Moines, Iowa.



After marrying James Buchanan Rush on December 23, 1907, she began studying law while working in his Des Moines law office. No doubt with her husband's encouragement, Rush furthered her education at Des Moines College, graduating with a B.A. in 1914. Concurrently, she completed her third year of law study by way of correspondence with LaSalle University of Chicago. Although James did not live to see it, Gertrude became the first African American woman admitted to practice law in Iowa — and one of the first in the Midwest — in 1918. She remained the only African American woman to achieve such a status in Iowa until 1950.

Rush took over her husband's law practice in Des Moines after his death and won election as president of the Colored Bar Association in 1921. Her leadership in that association was unique, as she became the first woman in the nation leading a state bar association that included both male and female members. After being denied admission to the American Bar Association, Rush and four other black lawyers founded the Negro Bar Association (later renamed the National Bar Association) in 1925, with the purpose of uniting black lawyers throughout the nation.

Rush also took her husband's place as a community activist. While focusing on women's legal rights in estate cases in her law practice, she also looked to other avenues for community improvement. Rush headed the Charity League that served Des Moines' African American community. The league was successful in having a black probation officer appointed in the Des Moines Juvenile Court and creating the Protection Home for Negro Girls, a shelter for working girls. Rush served as state president of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs (NACWC). She also maintained memberships in the Colored Women's Suffrage Club and the Women's Auxiliary of the National Baptist Convention, and served on the boards of directors for the Des Moines Health Center, the Des Moines Playground Association, and the Dramatic Arts Club. She organized the Women's Law and Political Study Group, served as a delegate to the Half Century Exposition of Negro Emancipation, and was a member of the NAACP.

Source: Woten, Rick L. "Rush, Gertrude Elzora Durden" *The Biographical Dictionary of Iowa*. University of Iowa Press, 2009. <http://uipress.lib.uiowa.edu/bdi/DetailsPage.aspx?id=320>

Willie Stevenson Glanton



Willie Stevenson Glanton is a native of Hot Springs, Arkansas, and a graduate of Tennessee State University and Robert Terrell Law School in Washington, D.C. She pioneered both the legal and political landscapes as Iowa's first black female assistant county attorney in 1956 and as a state representative in 1964. Glanton, along with Waterloo's James Jackson, broke the color line in the Iowa Legislature and opened the gate for a wave of black political activity in the late 1960s.

She went on to become the first black attorney at the U.S. Small Business Administration in 1966 and the first black member of the Des Moines City Council on an interim basis in 1985. Glanton has served as a tireless civil rights activist and role model for young black women seeking to attain higher education and professional careers. Her late husband, Luther T. Glanton Sr., was Iowa's first black judge.

Sources:

<http://archive.desmoinesregister.com/article/99999999/NEWS08/50113019/Ten-most-influential-black-Iowans>

<http://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/migrated/women/margaretbrent/10/glanton.authcheckdam.pdf>

Jean Adeline Morgan Wanatee



Artist and advocate of American Indian and women's rights Jean Adeline Morgan Wanatee was born at the Meskwaki Settlement in Tama County, Iowa. Her parents were Annie (Waseskuk) Morgan and Earl D. Morgan. Her father died when she was nine months old, so she and her mother moved in with her grandmother until Annie remarried. Best known as "Adeline," she attended the Sac and Fox Day School on the settlement until 1923, when she was sent to the government boarding school in Flandreau, South Dakota. She soon returned to the settlement to finish her schooling, then graduated from the Haskell Institute in Lawrence, Kansas in 1931. On February 7, 1932, she married Frank David Wanatee, also a Meskwaki. Their seven children who survived to adulthood were Donald, Frances, Elizabeth, Marian, Darrell, Frank Jr., and Carolyn.

Two children, David Clark and Ethelyn, died as young children. Frank Sr. died in 1985.

Spending most of her life at the Meskwaki Settlement in Tama, Wanatee worked tirelessly and effectively for the rights of American Indians and for the rights of women — particularly minority women. She believed that American Indian children should be educated in local public schools under tribal control rather than sent to government boarding schools far from their families. She helped win that right through her work as a tribal council member and on state and national committees. She worked for the preservation of Indian culture by speaking and teaching the Meskwaki language and creating and teaching Meskwaki arts. She was instrumental in the creation of the Mesquakie Primary: An Elementary School Text of the Mesquakie Language, a language textbook still in use by the tribe today.

Wanatee achieved much in her 85 years, and in later life received awards and honors for her efforts. She was the first woman elected to the Meskwaki Tribal Council, eventually serving two four-year terms. She was a Meskwaki language specialist and resource person for the Smithsonian Institution; a delegate to the National Indian Council on Aging; a tribal health representative who established a center for community health and nutrition; an artist in the Iowa Arts Council's Artist-in-the-Schools program; a founding member of the Coalition of Indian Controlled School Boards; the first female member of her local powwow association; a three-term member of the Iowa Governor's Advisory Committee; and the first American Indian to be inducted to the Iowa Women's Hall of Fame.

Source: Wright, Charlotte M. "Wanatee, Jean Adeline Morgan" *The Biographical Dictionary of Iowa*. University of Iowa Press, 2009. <http://uipress.lib.uiowa.edu/bdi/DetailsPage.aspx?id=393>

Linda Neuman

Linda Kinney Neuman, the first woman to serve on the Iowa Supreme Court, was born in Chicago in 1948. She was the oldest of three children; her father was a lawyer and her mother was a homemaker. Neuman earned a BA from the University of Colorado in 1970, and a JD from the University of Colorado School of Law in 1973. She met Henry Neuman of Davenport, Iowa, in law school, and they were married in 1973. The Neumans moved to the Quad Cities and the couple settled in LeClaire, Iowa.



Neuman's first job was with her father-in-law's firm, and she and her husband were both named partners in 1977. In 1980, she was appointed judicial magistrate for Scott County. Neuman had found her calling. She enjoyed being a judge, preferring the role of mediator to that of advocate. She applied for an opening for district judge in Iowa's 7th district in 1982, and was appointed by Governor Robert Ray. She served with distinction and was encouraged to apply for an opening on the Iowa Supreme Court following the death of Justice Harvey Uhlenhopp in 1986. Neuman was appointed to the Iowa Supreme Court by Governor Terry Branstad in 1986. Neuman served on the Iowa Supreme Court until her retirement in 2003.

Neuman was highly respected in the legal community for her well-crafted and researched opinions, her application of the law, and her dedication to the judicial system. She was also active in many professional, civic, and church organizations including the American, Iowa, and Scott County Bar Associations; the National Association of Women Judges; the Iowa Supreme Court Commission on Continuing Legal Education; and several others. Neuman received the Award for Distinguished Achievement from the University of Colorado in 1989, and the Exceptional Achievement Award from the Mississippi Valley Girl Scout Council in 1988. When she retired, Neuman announced that she would teach a course on professional ethics at the University of Iowa.

Additional information: <http://sdrc.lib.uiowa.edu/iwa/findingaids/html/NeumanLinda.htm>

Joni Ernst

Ernst was born Joni Kay Culver in Montgomery County, Iowa, the daughter of Marilyn and Richard Culver. She was valedictorian of her class at Stanton High School. Ernst earned a bachelor's degree in psychology from Iowa State University, and a Master of Public Administration degree from Columbus College.



Ernst was a lieutenant colonel in the logistics branch and commanded the 185th Combat Sustainment Support Battalion at Camp Dodge, the largest battalion in the Iowa Army National Guard. As of 2014, Ernst had served 21 years between the Army Reserve and the National Guard. She spent 14 months in Kuwait in 2003-2004 as a company commander during Operation Iraqi Freedom.

Ernst was elected the Montgomery County Auditor in 2004 and re-elected in 2008. Ernst was elected to the Iowa State Senate in a special election in 2011 and re-elected in 2012. She represented District 12, which serves the southwest part of the state. Ernst was a member of the Education, Appropriations, Veterans Affairs, Rules and Administration, and Health and Human Services committees of the Iowa State Senate.

In July 2013, Ernst announced that she would seek the U.S. Senate seat held by retiring Democratic Senator Tom Harkin. Ernst won the 2014 Senate race 52.2% to 43.7%. She is the first woman elected to represent Iowa in either house of Congress.

Disability Rights

Linnie Haguewood



“To see Linnie is to be interested in her; to know her is to love her,” wrote teacher Dora Donald in 1895. “It is my earnest wish that she will become so well known in our state that the people of Iowa as a body will have this feeling toward Linnie. When they do who can say what may not be accomplished by this dear child.”

Born in Ida Grove, Iowa, on October 12, 1879, Linnie Haguewood was the second of seven children of day laborer George Haguewood and Emma Hefner Haguewood. An extended illness contracted at the age of 18 months resulted in the total loss of sight and hearing and extreme physical weakness. In November 1893 life changed radically for the 14-year-old Haguewood when interested friends persuaded her parents to enroll their daughter in the Iowa College for the Blind in Vinton.

Haguewood, with her similarity in disability and age to Keller, was inevitably compared with her counterpart. In her 1895 article in the *Vinton Eagle*, Dora Donald contrasted Haguewood’s circumstances with Keller’s, emphasizing that Keller had every possible educational advantage, while Haguewood was “left for fourteen years to struggle alone.” The publication of the article, with a headline proclaiming Haguewood “the Most Remarkable Child in Iowa,” inspired Bernard Murphy, the *Vinton* paper’s editor, to become Haguewood’s enthusiastic publicist. Through Murphy’s efforts and those of Donald and interested women of Vinton, a committee was formed to raise and administer funds for Haguewood’s education. The goal was to raise \$1,500 (about \$40,000 in 2012 dollars) to send Haguewood to the Perkins Institution for two years of study.

In teaching Haguewood, Donald followed the method Anne Sullivan had developed to instruct Keller. Besides raised print, Haguewood had learned to use the New York Point. She would soon study Braille as well, learning both American and British Braille, as there was no standardized version until well into the twentieth century.

In response to questions about Haguewood’s “mission in life,” Donald asserted that her pupil’s life was full of usefulness. “Where can you find such another example of patient perseverance; where can you find one who has worked more faithfully; who has taken up the burden laid upon them as cheerfully and performed the duties required of them with the painstaking care of this girl?” she asked. “Her development has been a rounding out of her character, a growth in every direction.”

Sources: *The Education of Linnie Haguewood* (Annals of Iowa).

<http://ir.uiowa.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1687&context=annals-of-iowa>

Linnie Haguewood and Dora Donald photo from *The Deaf-Blind: A Monograph* (1901).

Tom Harkin

Born in Cumming, Iowa, Harkin graduated from Iowa State University and The Catholic University of America's Columbus School of Law. Harkin was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1974 and served five terms in the House. Harkin the 1984 U.S. Senate race by a wide margin and served five senate terms. At the end of his time in the Senate he served as chairman of the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions (HELP Committee).

Harkin introduced the Americans with Disabilities Act into the Senate and delivered part of his [speech in sign language](#) so his deaf brother could understand.



Photo Courtesy of the Thomas R. Harkin Collection, Drake University Archives and Special Collections.



Courtesy of Tom Olin



Courtesy of Tom Olin

Source: <http://www.disabilitymuseum.org>

101ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 933

To establish a clear and comprehensive prohibition of discrimination on the basis of disability.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 9 (legislative day, JANUARY 3), 1989

Mr. HARKIN (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. DURENBERGER, Mr. SIMON, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. CRANSTON, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. INOUE, Mr. COHEN, Mr. GORE, Mr. PACKWOOD, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. PELL, Mr. DODD, Mr. ADAMS, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. METZENBAUM, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. WIRTH, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. BURDICK, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. KERRY, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. BOSCHWITZ, and Mr. HEINZ) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources

A BILL

To establish a clear and comprehensive prohibition of discrimination on the basis of disability.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

4 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the
5 “Americans with Disabilities Act of 1989”.

6 (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents is as
7 follows:

NEWS RELEASE

Tom Harkin OF IOWA

UNITED STATES SENATOR

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
September 7, 1989

HARKIN'S AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT PASSES SENATE

Washington, D.C. -- By a vote of 76 to 8, the United States Senate tonight passed the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), landmark legislation authored by U.S. Senator Tom Harkin (D-Iowa) which extends civil rights protections to 43 million disabled Americans.

"The ADA is about abilities, not disabilities," Harkin said. "It is about unleashing the talents, skills, enthusiasms and commitment of 43 million Americans who want to contribute and aren't allowed to. With the passage of this historic legislation, this 20th century Emancipation Proclamation for people with disabilities, we will deny them that opportunity no longer."

The ADA, which was passed with a strong bipartisan vote, has the support of President Bush and Attorney General Richard Thornburgh. It has been pushed by more than 180 national disability and religious organizations. Although the House committees with jurisdiction have yet to act on ADA, the bill is expected to receive the President's signature by the end of the year.

The ADA prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in the areas of employment in the private sector, public accommodations, services provided by state and local governments, telecommunications and transportation.

The bill has been the subject of extensive hearings and negotiations this summer. It was unanimously passed last month by the Labor and Human Resources Committee. Harkin, whose brother is deaf, is chairman of the Subcommittee on the Handicapped and has been very active on disability rights issues.

"Compromise, carefully crafted and painstakingly wrought, has resulted in a bill that takes into account the very real concerns of the business community, while advancing the cause of equal justice and equal opportunity for our citizens with disabilities," Harkin said in bringing his bill to the floor.

Putting an end to discrimination on the basis of disability will reduce federal government expenditures of an estimated \$57 billion spent annually on disability benefits and programs. Two-thirds of all disabled Americans between age 16 and 64 are not employed, yet 66 percent of those not working have said they want to work but cannot find a job.

Harkin hopes that, through passage of the ADA, millions of Americans with disabilities will be able to enter the mainstream of society as consumers and taxpayers, bringing millions of dollars in tax dollars to the federal, state and local treasuries.

#

For more information call Pam McKinney or Alex Sachs at 202/224-3254

After the ADA took effect, Harkin took issue with the Supreme Court's handling of a number of cases under the statute, concerned that the judgments severely limited the scope of the legislation's effectiveness:

"Together, these cases, as handled by the nation's highest court, have created a supreme absurdity: The more successful a person is at coping with a disability, the more likely it is for a court to find that he or she is no longer sufficiently disabled to be protected by the ADA. If that is the ruling, then these individuals may find that their requests for reasonable accommodations at work can be denied. Or that they can be fired—without recourse."¹

In order to address these issues Harkin proposed the ADA Amendments Act (ADAAA), which in his words "will restore the proper balance and application of the ADA by clarifying and broadening the definition of disability, while increasing eligibility for ADA protections." The ADAAA was signed by President George W. Bush and became law in 2009.



Source: Thomas R. Harkin Collection, Drake University Archives and Special Collections.

¹Ability Magazine: Senator Harkin - Updating the ADA (2009).

Religious Freedom

State v. Amana Society (1906)

Facts:

The Amana Society was founded by the Inspirationalists, a group of German, Swiss, and Austrian people who came to America after suffering religious persecution in Germany. When the group first came to Iowa, they were an isolated community. Instead of buying groceries, they grew their own vegetables and fruits and butchered their own cows and chickens for meat. Instead of buying clothes, they raised sheep, turned the wool into yarns, and made their own clothing. They also chopped down trees to build their houses and furniture.

During the Great Depression, the Amana Society incorporated as a religious nonprofit corporation under Iowa law. The world around the community had changed, and people needed to sell goods and make money in order to survive. One of the group's religious beliefs involved members surrendering all their property to the community so they could be rid of "selfish earthly endeavors" and become closer to Jesus Christ as a result. The Society collectively owned land, farmed and sold goods. This meant that no one person owned a home or a piece of farmland: everything was owned by everybody, and every person had equal rights to every item the community owned. The money earned from the Society's sale of crops and goods went toward supporting the Society as a whole. The State of Iowa attempted to prosecute the Society for engaging in for-profit enterprises while being registered as a nonprofit corporation.

Civil Rights Issue:

Did the Society's corporate structure and activities violate Iowa's law regarding the organization of corporations?

Civil Rights Holding:

The Iowa Supreme Court held that the Society's organization and activities were not incompatible under the law.

Explanation:

While secular pursuits are not normally regarded as incidental to the powers of a religious corporation because they are not related to its creed, Iowa's law governing corporations was not violated where the ownership of property and management of business enterprises are in pursuance of and in conformity with an essential article of religious faith. The Court further held, "in view of the spirit of tolerance and liberality which has pervaded our institutions from the earliest times, we have not hesitated in giving the statute an interpretation such as is warranted by its language and which shall avoid the persecution of any and protect all in the free exercise of religious faith, regardless of what that faith may be."

The Mother Mosque of America



Source: Islamic Society of Greater Oklahoma City

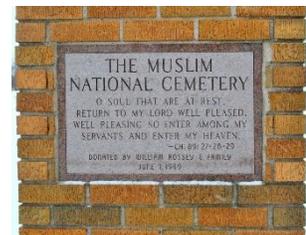
In 1990 the Islamic Council of Iowa purchased the building, refurbished it, and restored its status as a Muslim cultural center. The effort was mainly organized by the local Muslim community and led by Imam Taha Tawil, Dr. Thomas B. Irving, Dr. Mohammad Islami, Dr. M. Eyad Dughly, Don Singer, Albert Aossej and many others.

Imagine being in an unfamiliar land, speaking an unfamiliar language, with different customs and diet. What would you do? Dream of having a mosque and institution where hearts can feel close together, with similar surroundings and among friends of the same religion. Growing from the ranks of "The League of Bountiful Flowers" then later "The Rose of Fraternity Lodge" were religious and social organizations formed by the early Muslims in Cedar Rapids, when a dozen or so young men began planning in the 1920's and 1930's to construct what was to become the first building to be specifically designed as a mosque on the North American continent.



Other congregations of faithful Muslims had met in homes and existing buildings for years, but Cedar Rapids saw the completion on February 15th, 1934 of the first specifically designed home constructed for Muslim worship on this continent. On one side of the main entrance, a sign read "Moslem Temple." On the other side is a sign with the Arabic message "Al-Nadi Al-Islami," meaning, the "Islamic Club."

With the expanding and aging population of Muslims, the question of a final resting place for the faithful became a pressing problem. In 1948, Cedar Rapids Muslim businessman William Yahya Aossej Sr. donated six and one half acres of land for the establishment of the first Muslim Nation cemetery on the outskirts of the city. Today, the Muslim National Cemetery is located adjacent to the Czech National Cemetery near downtown Cedar Rapids.



Abdullah Igram

Abdullah Igram was born in 1923 and spent most of his life in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He was raised by parents Hassan and Fatima Igram, who owned and operated a grocery store near the Mother Mosque. His parents immigrated to the United States from what is now Lebanon. They fled a war in their homeland as the Ottoman Empire fell, and they eventually settled in Iowa.



When he was 18, Abdullah like many other men in his hometown went to serve in WWII. After being stationed for five years in the Philippines, Abdullah returned home to marry his future wife Betty. Igram took pride in his military service and the country that allowed his family to prosper.

Abdullah noticed that Muslim soldiers were treated differently than other soldiers. When the military issued dogtags to other soldiers their religions were clearly designated with a letter: J for Jewish, P for Protestant, or C for Catholic. Muslim soldiers received an X. Some sources indicate the “X” stood for Atheist, while others contend it indicated a religion other than Protestant, Catholic, or Jewish. This bothered Igram and he decided to fix the problem.

Igram’s widow Betty remembers the promise he made while he was in the service. “He made a vow to God that he was going to fight for the right's to have an ‘I’ or an ‘M’ put on his dogtag.” In 1953, Igram wrote a letter to President Dwight Eisenhower seeking a change for Muslim Soldiers. During the Eisenhower administration Muslim-Americans experienced many firsts during such as the opening of the National Islamic Center in Washington D.C. Eisenhower himself was on hand for the dedication in 1957. In his speech, President Eisenhower said:

I should like to assure you, my Islamic friends, that under the American Constitution, under American tradition, and in American hearts, this center, this place of worship, is just as welcome as could be an edifice of any other religion. Indeed, America would fight with our whole strength for your right to have here your own church and worship according to your own conscious.

But in 1953 the Department of Defense under Eisenhower was not willing to acknowledge Muslim soldiers on dog tags. The change eventually came some years later. Abdullah paved the way for change in the United States military, and he established a legacy for Muslim Iowans.

Source: <http://www.prx.org/pieces/18969/transcripts/18969>.

Vet Leads U.S. Moslems In Fight For Recognition

Founder Of Society Meeting In Toledo Tells Of Victorious Struggle With Army

Leadership to unite the Moslems of the United States and Canada, and eventually the world, has come from a 30-year-old ex-GI who runs a grocery store with his father in Cedar Rapids, Ia.

He is Abdallah Igram, founder and president of the International Moslem Society which is holding its second annual convention this weekend in Toledo.

Aware that religious freedom is guaranteed by the United States Constitution, Mr. Igram goes one step further in explaining why he organized the society.

"I am fighting for my right, and the right of my people, to be recognized as a religious faith," he says earnestly.

Father Of 3 Children

The slim, dark-haired president, father of three children, was born and raised in Cedar Rapids, Ia. He began thinking about recognition for the followers of the Islamic faith while he was serving in the army during World War II.

It was just a "little thing" that started it, he recalls. On his dog tags, after the designation, Faith, was the letter P for Protestant.

Mr. Igram, protesting to an army sergeant that he was not a Protestant, was told he could leave the faith designation blank, if he so wished.

139 Million In Asia

"I realized I belonged to a minority religious group in this country," Mr. Igram added, although he pointed out that the Moslems constitute a majority religion in the world. There are 139 million of them in Asia, and 55 1/4 million in Africa.

So, Mr. Igram set out as a committee of one to explain to non-Moslems that "we are not heathens, or infidels."

He talked to civic and church groups in Cedar Rapids and elsewhere in Iowa. By last year, Mr. Igram succeeded in sparking the first convention of the international group.

Most of the 400 delegates were from Cedar Rapids, which has about 25 Moslem families; Toledo, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada; Asland, Ky., and Nova Scotia.

Draw No Color Line

Most Moslems attending the Toledo convention are natives or descendants of natives of Syria and Lebanon, Mr. Igram explains.

The followers of the Islamic faith draw no color line, believing, as stated in the Declaration of Independence, that "all men are created equal," the youthful president said.

Popular misconceptions surrounding the Moslems stem from lack of information about the faith, Mr. Igram asserted.

"Too often, we have been accused of believing our God, whom we call Allah, is the supreme God," he said.

However, the difference is simply this, Mr. Igram went on: Moslems believe that God re-



—Blade Photo
ABDALLAH IGRAM
Founder and president

vealed himself through the prophet, Mohammed. Christians believe that God revealed himself through Jesus, while the Jews believe that God revealed himself through Moses.

Believed In One God

"You see, we believe there is just one and the same God," Mr. Igram continued. "We simply worship him through different rituals and prayers."

The Moslems, using the Koran as their text, as the Christians use the Bible and the Jews, the Torah, believe earnestly in the brotherhood of man.

"For this reason," Mr. Igram says, "Moslem countries will never accept communism."

As for those dog tags, Mr. Igram wrote to the secretary of the army early this spring and was informed that the Moslems may wear a third identification tag with the designation: "I am a Moslem. There is only the God, and Mohammed is his prophet."

Mr. Igram planned to present this information to the convention, asking authorization to supply servicemen and women with such tags.

Zoo Concert Series Will Open Tonight

U Of M Band Director Is Guest Conductor

Dr. William D. Revelli, band director at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, will come to Toledo tonight to conduct part of the opening "Concert Under the Stars," by the Toledo Civic Band, in the Amphitheater, Walbridge Park.

Since this initial concert will terminate the Sesquicentennial observance in Lucas County, it will be known as the "Sesqui Concert," featuring Ohio composers and music identified with Ohio.

Dr. Revelli will share batonic honors with Samuel P. Sizor, who will conduct the first half of an 8-week season starting at 8 p.m. on Sunday nights. The last four weeks will be conducted by J. Philip Zaugg. The final concert, Aug. 23, will be part of the city recreation festival.

Trumpet soloist in this initial concert will be Edwin Knepper; the Toledo Civic Chorus also will be heard. Jules Blair again will be the commentator.

This is the fourth season of "Music Under the Stars," a project of the recreation division, City Welfare Department; Arthur W. Grato, director.

Toledo Youngster Suffers Eighth Leg Fracture In 8 Years

An 11-year-old boy was admitted last night to St. Luke's Hospital with the eighth leg fracture he has suffered in the last eight years.

The victim of a bone deficiency, Louis Ondrus, 5409 Benore Rd., received the last fracture when he sat down on aavenport.

The one he received last year, hospital attendants said, occurred when a car driven by a relative struck a little bump on the pavement.

Caged Lion Claws Spectator's Arms

LOWELL, Mass., July 4 (AP)—A caged lion on exhibition at a Fourth of July carnival severely clawed a spectator's hand and arm today and let go only when police fired half a dozen shots to frighten the animal.

Physicians at a hospital said Edward Brennan, 33, required dozens of stitches, but they expressed the belief that the arm could be saved.

Thirsty Victims Give Man \$86 But Fail To Get Promised Beer

Stranger, Friend, Went Inside To Check Money, Left Building By Back Door

A pooled bankroll of \$86 failed to produce any after-hours beer for three men who trustingly gave it to a stranger for that purpose early yesterday.

They didn't get their money back, either.

supposed purveyors of beer. "We've got to be sure it isn't marked."

Messrs. Steiner, Boehme and Cousino waited with mounting thirst and lessening patience.

Sexual Orientation

Varnum v. Brien (2009)

Facts:

Six same-sex couples applied for marriage licenses from the Polk County Recorder. The Recorder's office denied the couple's marriage licenses because of Iowa's statute that defined civil marriage in the state as only between one man and one woman. The couples filed a lawsuit challenging the statute as unconstitutionally discriminatory. They believed it was wrong that the law said they could not get married just because they were both male or both female.



Plaintiffs Kate and Trish Varnum.

Civil Rights Issue:

Did Iowa's law prohibiting same-sex couples from getting married violate the Equal Protection clauses of the Iowa constitution by denying same-sex couples the fundamental right to marry?

Civil Rights Holding:

Yes—the Iowa Supreme Court decided that Iowa's law was unconstitutional. Iowa could not discriminate when giving out marriage licenses, and it had to let same-sex couples receive marriage licenses.

As an initial matter, the Iowa Supreme Court ruled that, “for the purposes of Iowa's marriage laws, which are designed to bring a sense of order to the legal relationships of committed couples and their families in myriad ways, plaintiffs are similarly situated in every important respect, but for their sexual orientation.” The Court concluded that the definition of marriage in the law as between one man and one woman effectively classifies marriages on the basis of sexual orientation. The Court held that religious opposition to same-sex marriage could not form the basis for a law limiting civil marriage to between one man and one woman because such would violate the Establishment Clause. The Court decided that Iowa's law defining civil marriage as only a union between one man and one woman violated the constitution because it did not allow same-sex couples to enter into a civil marriage.

Online: <http://caselaw.findlaw.com/ia-supreme-court/1374250.html>

Matt McCoy

From *McCoy, You're Going Straight to Hell*:

"I'm an Iowa State Senator.

I'm gay, and I'm openly gay.

My journey toward self-acceptance has been the toughest in my life -- it's been pure hell. The wreckage along the way has been painful for those whom I love as well as for me.

I'm free at last to be me.

That freedom has been exhilarating."



Iowa State Senator Matt McCoy of Des Moines is the first openly-gay member of the Iowa Legislature. This distinction — being Iowa's highest-ranking openly gay elected official — was not something he sought; he was outed on the floor of the Iowa Senate. As a result of this public exposure he came out of the closet, survived a divorce, and battled alcohol addiction. In being open with his sexual orientation and dealing with its fallout, he finally regained stability in his life.

McCoy has served in the Iowa Legislature since 1993. He has served as an Assistant Senate Majority Leader; as chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee; and as chairman of the Transportation, Infrastructure, and Capitals Appropriations Subcommittee. He has never lost an election. McCoy fought for the right for same-sex couples to marry before it was popular, filing a bill in the Iowa Senate to clear the way for same-sex partners to marry in Iowa.

As an outspoken advocate for gay rights, he played a significant role in defeating a proposed Iowa constitutional amendment banning gay marriage. Most recently, McCoy successfully promoted legislation prohibiting the bullying of gays in schools and prohibiting discrimination of gays in housing and the workplace. He also worked to reform Iowa's outdated criminal transmission of HIV law to recognize the medical progress made in fighting the disease and ensure people are not punished for consensual conduct.

Sports, Clubs, and Organizations

Jack Trice

Johnny (Jack) Trice was born in Hiram, Ohio in 1902. As a child, he was active in sports and demonstrated outstanding athletic skills. In 1918, Trice's mother sent him to Cleveland, Ohio to live with his uncle. He attended East Technical High School where he played football. In 1922, Trice followed five of his teammates and his former high school coach to Iowa State College (University) in Ames, Iowa. Trice became the first African-American athlete at Iowa State, participating in track and football. He majored in animal husbandry, with the desire to go to the South and use his knowledge to help black farmers. In the summer after his freshman year, Trice married Cora Mae Starland. They both found jobs in order to support themselves through school.



On October 6, 1923, Jack Trice played in his first “real” college football game against the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis. During the second play of the game, he broke his collarbone. He insisted he was alright and returned to the game. In the third quarter, University of Minnesota players forced Trice to the ground and crushed him. Although he claimed to be fine, Trice was removed from the game and sent to a Minneapolis Hospital. The doctors declared him fit to travel and he returned to Ames with his teammates. On October 8, he died from internal bleeding due to injuries received during the game.

The night before that game, Trice wrote a letter (included below):

To whom it may concern:-

My thoughts just before the first real college game of my life. The honor of my race, family, and self are at stake. Everyone is expecting me to do big things. I will! My whole body and soul are to be thrown recklessly about on the field tomorrow. Every time the ball is snapped I will be trying to do more than my part.

In 1973, Jack Trice's legacy was renewed and a promotion began to name Iowa State's new stadium after him. Due to the persistence of the students, alumni, faculty, staff, and other supporters, the stadium was finally named Jack Trice Stadium in 1997.

Source: <http://www.public.iastate.edu/~isu150/history/trice.html>



THE CURTIS HOTEL
MINNEAPOLIS

Oct 5, 1923

To Whom it may concern:—

My thoughts just before
the first real college game of
my life. The honor of my
race, family, & self are at stake.
Everyone is expecting me to do
big things. I will! My
whole body & soul are to
be thrown recklessly about on
the field tomorrow. Every time
the ball is snapped I will be
trying to do more than
my part (supper)

On all defensive plays I must
break thru the opponents line
at stop the play in their
territory. Be aware of ~~your~~
interference & fight low with
your eyes open and toward
the play. Roll block the interference.
Watch out for cross bucks
and reverse end runs. Be
on your toes every minute
if you expect to make
good. (meeting) 7:45
Jack

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI
COLUMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



October 8, 1923.

Prof. S. W. Beyer,
Iowa State College,
Ames, Iowa.

Dear Professor Beyer:

We understand from newspaper reports that you have a colored man playing with your football squad this Fall. I am quite sure, Professor Beyer, you know conditions here, and know it is impossible for a colored man to play or even appear on the field with any team.

This has been discussed in the Missouri Valley for a good many years and I know that you understand the tradition that a colored man cannot come here. This whole question is bigger than our athletics and there is no alternative for us other than to say that we cannot permit a colored man on any team that we play. I am writing your Mr. Otapolik also, because I did not want any misunderstanding or confusion late in the week.

I hope to see you some time during the Fall and renew our friendship of the old days. With sincere personal regards, I am

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "C.L. Brewer". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

C.L. Brewer,
Director.

B-C

October 10, 1923.

Mr. C. L. Brewer,
University of Mo.,
Columbia, Missouri.

Dear Mr. Brewer:

I have your good favor of recent date relative to the Saturday's game.

It has been understood for several years by the faculty members of the schools in Iowa and Nebraska that colored men could not be used on teams playing with schools from the states of Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma. There is no written rule on the subject, only a gentlemen's agreement.

We had no intention of using Jack Trice in the game with you. However that is all settled because Jack's injury resulted in his death Monday afternoon. I am handing you herewith copy of letter Jack wrote the day before the game. From the letter one would not help feel that Jack must have had premonition of what actually happened.

I am very glad on account of Missouri Valley that you have returned to the fold.

With kindest personal regards, I am.

Yours cordially and sincerely,

SWB:LM

Johnny Bright

The intentional slugging of Drake University halfback Johnny Bright in a football game at Oklahoma A&M (now Oklahoma State) on October 21, 1951 caused repercussions in the intercollegiate athletics world and also brought about some changes in rules and equipment. Drake had won five straight games before heading to Stillwater and the outcome of the game probably would decide the Missouri Valley Conference championship that fall.



Bright was an established star coming into the contest, having led the nation in total offense in 1949 (the first sophomore in history to do so) and again in 1950. He was again leading the NCAA national statistics in total offense, rushing and scoring in 1951.

It was obvious that Bright was a “marked man” at the start of the game. He was knocked unconscious three times in the first seven minutes by Oklahoma tackle Wilbanks Smith. While the final blow broke Bright’s jaw, he was able to throw a 61-yard touchdown pass a few plays later before the injury finally forced him to leave the game.

Fortunately for Drake (and history), the Des Moines Register had decided to send a photo crew to the game. Although they were using a new, faster plane, the crew would be able to shoot only the first few minutes of the game in order to get back to Des Moines and have the photo coverage in Sunday’s edition. Cameramen Don Ultang and John Robinson captured the assault on Bright in machine gun camera sequence that would later win them a Pulitzer Prize. The photo sequence received world-wide exposure and was also reprinted in Life Magazine.

Because of this incident and because the Missouri Valley Conference refused to take any action, Drake withdrew from the conference for several years before resuming conference membership in 1955.

Bright was a great all-around athlete. He lettered in football, basketball and track as a Drake sophomore, before deciding to concentrate on football in his next two years of competition. He was also regarded as one of the state’s best softball pitchers at the time and is in the Iowa Softball Hall of Fame. Bright was drafted No. 1 by the Philadelphia Eagles of the NFL, but instead went to Canada where he played for Calgary in 1952, 1953, and part of 1954, before moving to the Edmonton Eskimos where he won numerous CFL honors in a 14 season career. Bright was revered in Canada not only for his outstanding football career but for his work as a junior high school principal and for work with youth.

Bright is also in the Des Moines Register’s Iowa Sports Hall of Fame, the National Football Foundation’s College Football Hall of Fame, as well as the Canadian Football Hall of Fame

and the Edmonton Sports Hall of Fame. He also received the Swede Nelson Award (Gridiron Club of Boston) in 1951, signifying outstanding sportsmanship. That same year he was fifth in the balloting for the prestigious Heisman Trophy. He played in the Shrine East-West game and the Hula bowl.

Bright, ED '52, was honored in 1969 as the greatest Drake football player of all time. He was also one of the first recipients of the Drake National D Club's Double "D" Award.

Johnny Bright died December 14, 1983, of a massive heart attack while undergoing an operation to correct a football knee injury. The incident of 1951 brought about changes in football rules regarding blocking and also more protective helmets, including face guards. The incident was also a part of a TNT 90-minute feature "Moment of Impact: Stories of the Pulitzer Prize Photographs" in the summer of 1999.

Source: <http://www.lib.drake.edu/heritage/bright/story/>



Source: *Des Moines Register*, Oct. 21, 1951. Newspaper cover showing Robinson and Ultang photo sequence.

JL Wilkinson

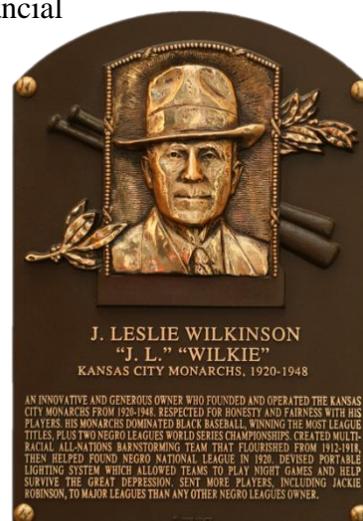


Wilkinson is regarded as one of the most innovative and creative Negro leagues owners. He was the principal owner of the Kansas City Monarchs from 1920-48, one of less than a handful of dominant Negro leagues teams. The Monarchs ruled two separate leagues in two separate time periods. A charter member of the Negro National League in 1920, the team won its pennant four times in the 1920s (1923-24, '26 and '29). Then, as a charter member of the Negro American League, the Monarchs finished first seven times (1937-42 and 1946).

Wilkinson's Monarchs also won two of the four Negro World Series in which they played. They won the first Series in 1924, defeating Hilldale of the Eastern Colored League. They won the initial Series when the competition resumed in 1942, beating the Homestead Grays.

From 1931-37, when Black league baseball was in difficult financial straits, Wilkinson turned the Monarchs into a pure barnstorming club, drawing on their substantial popularity in the Midwest. To enable the team to play additional games at night in addition to their daytime schedule and as a way to draw crowds, Wilkinson spent his own money on a portable lighting system, trucking it along behind the team bus when the Monarchs hit the road.

Seven current Hall of Famers elected as Negro leaguers — Cool Papa Bell, Bill Foster, Satchel Paige, Bullet Rogan, Hilton Smith, Turkey Stearnes and Willie Wells — played for Wilkinson's Monarchs, as did Jackie Robinson, Ernie Banks and Elston Howard, among others, before baseball was integrated.



Wilkinson began his baseball career as a pitcher in his home state of Iowa. He hurt his arm and then became a baseball entrepreneur, first in 1909 with a traveling women's team. In 1912, he organized the All Nations in Des Moines. The team — which had Black, White and Indian American players, as well as members from Latin America and Asia — was a top barnstorming club until broken up by World War I's demand for several of its players. Wilkinson by then had made the larger city of Kansas City his base, and reorganized his team as the Monarchs after the war.

Source: <http://baseballhall.org/hof/wilkinson-1>

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*P. Y. Baird
+ J. L. Wilkinson*

Primary Source Analysis Tools

Observe, Reflect, Question, Know

I Observe...	I Reflect...	I Question...	I Know...
Identify and note details. What do you notice first? What do you notice that you can't explain?	Generate and test hypotheses about the source. Where do you think this came from? Why do you think this was made? Who do you think was the audience for this item?	Ask questions to lead to more observations and reflections. What do you wonder about?	What do you now know about the primary source now that you have explored it? Was your hypothesis correct?

Adapted from the Library of Congress Primary Source Analysis Tool. Additional tools can be found at <http://www.loc.gov/teachers/usingprimarysources/guides.html>.

Written Document Analysis Worksheet

Type of Document

- Newspaper
- Letter
- Memo
- Map
- Telegram
- Press Release
- Report
- Advertisement
- Congressional Record
- Other _____

Physical Characteristics of the Document (check one or more)

- Interesting letterhead
- Handwritten
- Typed
- Seals
- Notations
- "RECEIVED" stamp
- Other _____

Date(s) of Document:

Author (or creator) of document:

For what audience was the document written? How can you tell?

Identify at least three things the author said that you think are important.

1.

2.

3.

Why do you think this document was written?

What evidence in the document helps you know why it was written? Quote from the document.

List two things the document tells you about life at the time it was written.

1.

2.

Write a question to the author that is left unanswered by the document.

Adapted from the National Archives. Additional tools can be found at <http://www.archives.gov/education/special-topics.html>.

Photo Analysis Worksheet

Step 1: Observation

Study the photograph for 2 minutes. Form an overall impression of the photograph and then examine individual items. Next, divide the photos into quadrants and study each section to see what new details become visible.

Use the chart below to list people, objects and activities in the photograph.

People	Objects	Activities

Step 2: Inference

Based on what you have observed above, list three things you might infer from this photograph.

What does your inference tell you about life at the time this photograph/image was created?

Step 3: Questions

What questions does this photograph raise in your mind?

Where could you find answers to them?

The 6 C's of Primary Source Analysis

<p>CONTENT <i>Main Idea</i> Describe in detail what you see.</p>	<p>CITATION <i>Author/Creator</i> When was this created?</p>
<p>CONTEXT What is going on in the world, the country, or the region when this was created?</p>	<p>CONNECTIONS <i>Prior Knowledge</i> Link the primary source to other things that you already know or have learned about.</p>
<p>COMMUNICATION <i>Point of view or bias.</i> Is this source reliable?</p>	<p>CONCLUSIONS How does the primary source contribute to our understanding of history?</p>

Adapted from *The History Project*-University of California, Irvine. See <http://historyproject.ucdavis.edu/> for additional information.

SOCC Document Analysis Guide

Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• When was the document made?• Who created it?• What kind of document is it?• For what audience was the document made?• Why do you think this document was created?
Observe	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In your own words, summarize what the document says. • Identify at least two things about this document you think are important.
Contextualize	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• List two things the document tells you about life at the time it was created. • What major events were happenings in the world at the time the document was created? • Do you know about other people, places and events from the same time as this document? If so, how does your knowledge help you better understand the document?

Corroborate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What questions does this document raise in your mind? • What sorts of other evidence or accounts might help you answer your questions?
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Source:

<http://www.bringinghistoryhome.org/assets/bringinghistoryhome/socc%20document%20analysis%20worksheet.pdf>

SOAPStone

Speaker	Who or what delivers the message of the document?
Occasion	Where and when was the document produced?
Audience	For whom was the document produced?
Purpose	Why was the document produced?
Subject	What is the main topic of the document?
Tone	What feeling or attitude does the document express?

Source: <http://apcentral.collegeboard.com/home>.