

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY

OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Government of the Student Body

Memorial Union
Ames, Iowa 50011
515 294-1585
FAX 515 294-5239

TO: Catt Review Comm.

PARKS LIBRARY

FROM: Matt Ostanik

DATE: May 6, 1998

SUBJECT: Packet #1

This packet includes:

- Information from the World Wide Web submitted by Tim Lane
- A copy of a September 29th Movement presentation submitted by Elisa Strachan
- Historical research submitted by Jane Cox
- Historical research submitted by Lynn Wellnitz (including a copy of Chapter VI)

If you were not at the first committee meeting on April 28th, then your packet also includes a document written by Tim Lane that was handed out at that meeting.

Stapled to this sheet of paper are:

- A memo from Virginia Allen
- An index of the documents submitted by Jane Cox
- An index of the documents submitted by Lynn Wellnitz

If you have any questions—or if you find any problems in the material as a result of duplication—please contact me at 292-2416 or <mostanik@iastate.edu>.

The next committee meeting is scheduled for Friday, May 15th, at 5:30 p.m. in the Gold Room of the Memorial Union at Iowa State University.

Signatures have been redacted for privacy

1 May 1998

TO: Catt Review Committee
FROM: Virginia Allen
SUBJECT: Procedural suggestion

As a committee, we have agreed to come up with a proposal of some kind based on our review of the history, arguments, and process involved in the naming of Catt Hall. I would like to make a procedural suggestion about framing our final proposal argument: let's begin now to construct the claims we want to investigate, the grounds for those claims, the presumptions (or warrants) that underlie those claims, and the conditions for rebuttal of the claims we want to focus on, and any qualifiers.

These claims can be rephrased, negotiated, and renegotiated as we work, but settling on the claims we want to deal with will give us a goal and an organization for the Final Report while enabling us to set aside those issues that are not in contention. Here's an example utilizing major features of the Toulmin model:

CLAIM #1: Carrie Chapman Catt was a doer of deeds worthy of honorable recognition.

Grounds: she founded the League of Women Voters, [list her other worthy deeds]

Presumptions: all those who perform worthy deeds are worthy of honor.

Conditions of Rebuttal: Examples of people who have done worthy deeds, although we would object to honoring them.

Qualifiers: Even the most worthy of us have done unworthy things.

This schema can, of course, be expanded upon: for example, add "stated reasons" for the claim and/or "backing" for the presumptions or warrants. What the schema does is to make clear where we agree, what we need to find evidence for, and what we have left to negotiate. Someone might propose, for example, that claim #1 be modified to read "CCCatt was a doer of deeds as worthy of honorable recognition as many of the flawed 'great men' who have been honored...." We all may be able to agree on such a claim, but is that where we want to position our proposal?

CLAIM #2: The ISU administration is pathologically secretive and deserving of public humiliation and scorn.

ALTERNATIVE CLAIM #2: The proposal to save Old Botany by soliciting donations under the name of CCCatt was made in too much haste, based on too little information, without representation from under-represented groups on campus.....

VAllen

5/1/98

- 2.

The other advantage of the schema is that it can help ferret out hidden or unstated presumptions. For example:

CLAIM #3: Catt's claim that "white supremacy" would not be challenged by the enfranchisement of women was morally neutral.

Grounds: She was addressing "objections" to a federal amendment enfranchising women, not advocating her own position.

Presumption: [the end justifies the means] ...

Counter Presumption: [those who legitimize/apologize for immoral positions become accessories after the fact] ...

Conditions of Rebuttal: Examples of "neutral" acts that perpetuated great evil.

Qualifiers: Even recognized national patriots have "sold out" some innocents for the greater good.

RATIONALE: To begin with, identifying claims and articulating their underlying presumptions may seem awkward, but the effort will pay off as we begin sifting through large amounts of data.

SUGGESTION 1: At the risk of sounding too teacherly, I strongly urge that everyone begin with "Chapter VI" and try to construct a couple of claims/presumptions to contribute to the discussion on May 15.

Matt: Do you have a copy of "Chapter VI" to make available to everyone? I can bring a copy with me when I drop this memo off. I think we should also read Louise Noun's essay from (?) 1993, I think.

I don't want to be perceived as hijacking the committee, but I don't want to see us spend a lot of time unproductively either. I am torn between wanting to call to order a class on basic argumentation and waiting for everyone to infer some fundamental principles from my 1/15th of the speaking time.

SUGGESTION 2: And before we get too much further along (perhaps for our June meeting), we should have a couple of sub-committees present (not ARGUE) the primary claims of those who have staunchly defended and staunchly opposed the Catt-naming. Ideally, the opposition would present the defense's position and vice versa. If, in truth, we want to arrive at **resolution**, not just for ourselves but for the larger university community, IMHO, the presentations should end with "WHAT my side HASN'T BEEN HEARING from the opposition."

fb

ENCLOSED MATERIAL INCLUDES:

- 1) Article appearing in The Woman Citizen concerning Catt's defense of black troops on the Rhine. This appeared in 1921.
- 2) Article appearing in The Woman Citizen concerning Catt's view of the Klan. (First page of magazine also included.)
- 3) Letter from the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom thanking Catt for support. Also included are two pages of the Statement of Policies including Section V which mentions the passage of federal legislation against lynching.
- 4) Speech made in 1899 concerning The Traffic in Women. This speech emphasizes that this occurs to women of all races.
- 5) Article printed in the American Legion Weekly in 1919 concerning intolerance.
- 6) The Planks of 1916 (the first year the Democratic and Republican party included a plank on suffrage. Both call for state's rights.)
- 7) Catt's speech in 1892. The first Congressional hearing at which she spoke. She urges a Federal Amendment.
- 8) Catt's speech to the National Convention and printed in The Woman's Journal on September 16, 1916. She is now President and makes clear she will turn the organization of two million women toward a Federal Amendment.
- 9) Catt's address in 1918 to a joint session of Congress. She again gives reasons why state's rights will not work and urges a Federal Amendment.
- 10) Catt's remarks concerning the first Conference on the Cause and Cure of War in 1925. These sources are unavailable at the Parks Library so I have used a copy of pages from Van Voris' book concerning them. I can obtain them if any one is interested.
- 11) Catt's address at the Woman's Centennial Congress in 1940 which she organized.
- 12) Page 2 of the mission statement of the Congress written by Catt
- 13) Catt's call to organize the League of Women Voters in 1919 to remove the remaining legal discriminations against women in the codes and constitutions of several states.
- 14) Ten Commandments for an Ideal Democracy undated.
- 15) Speech fragment on slavery undated.

International

16) Catt, as President of the **Internal** Woman Suffrage Alliance for decades delivered hundreds of speeches about the internal situation. I enclose a 1908 speech delivered at Amsterdam.

17) Catt's article on Pacific Relations from the 1927 *The Woman Citizen*.

18) Catt's article on South America from 1923. She was also President of the Pan American Congress of women.

19) Catt's article on The Rights of Women in the Moslem World.

20) Catt's article on the Monroe Doctrine.


21) A very early speech of Catt's (She is still Mrs. Chapman) delivered in 1893 where she describes working with labor in a campaign in Colorado.

22) Three telegrams sent at Catt's death by Mary Church Terrell, first President of the National Association of Colored Women, Louisa Frias De Hempel, President of Union de Mujeres Americanas, and Elizabeth Christman for the National Women's Trade Union League

23) The address given when Catt was awarded the American Hebrew medal presented by Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt.

24) Catt's remarks in 1913 that she once was "a regular jingo".

All 24 items are available either at or through the Parks Library. I can easily put together another group of the same number in two weeks time.


Signatures have been redacted for privacy

International

16) Catt, as President of the **Internal** Woman Suffrage Alliance for decades delivered hundreds of speeches about the internal situation. I enclose a 1908 speech delivered at Amsterdam.

17) Catt's article on Pacific Relations from the 1927 *The Woman Citizen*.

18) Catt's article on South America from 1923. She was also President of the Pan American Congress of women.

19) Catt's article on The Rights of Women in the Moslem World.

20) Catt's article on the Monroe Doctrine.

21) A very early speech of Catt's (She is still Mrs. Chapman) delivered in 1893 where she describes working with labor in a campaign in Colorado.

22) Three telegrams sent at Catt's death by Mary Church Terrell, first President of the National Association of Colored Women, Louisa Frias De Hempel, President of Union de Mujeres Americanas, and Elizabeth Christman for the National Women's Trade Union League

23) The address given when Catt was awarded the American Hebrew medal presented by Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt.

24) Catt's remarks in 1913 that she once was "a regular jingo".

All 24 items are available either at or through the Parks Library. I can easily put together another group of the same number in two weeks time.

Jane Cox

Index of materials submitted by Lynn Wellnitz:

Address by Carrie Chapman Catt printed in the Woman's Journal, 1904

"Objections to the Federal Amendment" by Carrie Chapman Catt, from Chapter 6 of Woman suffrage by federal constitutional amendment, compiled by Catt. New York: National Woman Suffrage Publishing Co., 1917. Located in Parks Library Archives (Special Collection) Call Number: JK1901.C29W.

"Objections to the Federal Amendment" by Carrie Chapman Catt, a suffrage pamphlet. National Woman Suffrage Publishing Co., 1919. Located at the Virginia State Library

Woman suffrage and politics: the inner story of the suffrage movement. New York: C. Scribner and Sons, 1923. Located in Parks Library General Collection, Call Number: JK 1896.C294W.

"Men, Women, and War" April 1925. Washington, D.C. Library of Congress Photoduplication Service, 1978. Container 10. Call Number: HQ1413.C3 A3 1978

"The Nation Calls: An Address to the Jubilee Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association" ([New York, National Woman Suffrage Pub. Co.] 1919.) Washington, D.C. Library of Congress Photoduplication Service, 1978. Call Number: HQ1413.C3 A3 1978

Address to Congress, 1918; Publisher: New York : National Woman Suffrage Pub. Co., Location: PARKS LIBRARY Microforms Center Call Number: HQ1121 H57x micro film reel 884 no.7278

Address at 80th Birthday Celebration, Washington, D.C. Library of Congress Photoduplication Service, 1978. Call Number: HQ1413.C3 A3 1978

"Is Our Foreign Policy at Fault," April 1927, Washington, D.C. Library of Congress Photoduplication Service, 1978. Call Number: HQ1413.C3 A3 1978

The Traffic in Women 1899, Washington, D.C. Library of Congress Photoduplication Service, 1978. Call Number: HQ1413.C3 A3 1978

Address at Sweet Briar College, Washington, D.C. Library of Congress Photoduplication Service, 1978. Call Number: HQ1413.C3 A3 1978

Undated Response of Catt's entitled "Response"

Handwritten, 2-page letter to the NCCCW Arrangement Committee in 1925

Nazis and Nazism, 1938, Washington, D.C. Library of Congress Photoduplication Service, 1978. Call Number: HQ1413.C3 A3 1978

Are You a Normal? 1924, Washington, D.C. Library of Congress Photoduplication Service, 1978. Call Number: HQ1413.C3 A3 1978

Address at University of Wyoming, Washington, D.C. Library of Congress Photoduplication Service, 1978. Call Number: HQ1413.C3 A3 1978

Speech at New York World's Fair, 1939, Washington, D.C. Library of Congress Photoduplication Service, 1978. Call Number: HQ1413.C3 A3 1978

College Women as Citizens, The Arrow, June 1922, Washington, D.C. Library of Congress Photoduplication Service, 1978. Call Number: HQ1413.C3 A3 1978

Catt's Letter to The Crisis, November 1917

"Why the Southeastern States of the U.S. Refused Suffrage to Women," 1920; unpublished. From the New York Public Library. (both a transcribed and handwritten copy is included).

CATT HALL: A SYMBOL OF EXCLUSION

The September 29th Movement

Iowa State University

Presentation Outline

- Who and What is the September 29th Movement? What are our concerns?
- Carrie Chapman Catt's Racism, Nativism, and Classism
- What do the scholars (experts) have to say?

Who and What is 9/29?

9/29 is made up of students, faculty and staff members of various races, sexual orientations, ethnic backgrounds, and socioeconomic status who are organizing to change the name of Carrie Chapman Catt Hall and to promote issues of diversity at ISU.



The September 29th Movement wants an **INCLUSIVE** committee appointed to select a new name for Catt Hall

A committee made up of students, faculty and staff selected by the ISU administration and The September 29th Movement

Why a new name?

The original naming process was exclusive: *no* people of color were involved (Significantly, the first woman of color to get involved in the naming process warned the dedication committee there might be a problem if the ISU community weren't consulted)

A cover-up of her views?

Circumstantial evidence suggests that prior to September 29, 1995, ISU officials tried to cover-up Catt's views disparaging:

- Poor people of all colors
- European immigrants
- American Indians
- Mexican-Americans
- African-Americans
- (The political views of Carrie Chapman Catt will be discussed fully elsewhere in the presentation)

An official commitment to diversity?

The naming of Carrie Chapman Catt Hall occurred on October 6, 1995, at a time when ISU had a stated and official policy committing the university to diversity which, by definition, *should include diverse views from the community.*

The naming of Catt Hall symbolizes an ATTITUDE toward students of color that manifests in many areas of campus life:

- RECRUITMENT
- GRADUATION RATE
- CUTBACK IN GWC SCHOLARSHIPS SINCE 1993-94 (both in quantity and quality)
- RETENTION
- CUTBACKS IN CARVER ACADEMY FUNDING AND RESOURCES SINCE 1993-94
 - * It should be noted that the Movement is also interested in funding for white students who are economically disadvantaged
- NEGLECT OF LGBT ISSUES
- THE ABSENCE OF AN ASIAN-AMERICAN STUDIES PROGRAM
- UNDER FUNDING FOR ETHNIC & GENDER STUDIES
- A LACK OF FULL-TIME DIRECTORS FOR ETHNIC & GENDER STUDIES PROGRAMS

UNANSWERED QUESTIONS

- The process was exclusive. Is there any evidence to the contrary?
- Primary and secondary sources attest to Catt's political xenophobia.
- Primary and secondary sources attest to Catt's classism.
- Primary and secondary sources attest to Catt's political nativism.
- Primary and secondary sources attest to Catt's political racism.
- NO COMMENT FROM THE ADMINISTRATION
- NO COMMENT FROM THE ADMINISTRATION
- NO COMMENT FROM THE ADMINISTRATION
- NO COMMENT FROM THE ADMINISTRATION
- THE ADMINISTRATION DISAGREES, BUT HAS PROVIDED NO EVIDENCE.

ANSWERS

The September 29th Movement is asking for explicit and specific answers to these questions today. We have been waiting since September 29, 1995. The silence has been deafening.

"Truth can appear as disaster in a land of things unspoken."

Joy Harjo, Member of the Muscogee Tribe and Poet



Catt's 19th Amendment Campaign
 Racism, Nativism, Classism

An official commitment to diversity?

The naming of Carrie Chapman Catt Hall occurred on October 6, 1995, at a time when ISU had a stated and official policy committing the university to diversity which, by definition, *should include diverse views from the community.*

The naming of Catt Hall symbolizes an ATTITUDE toward students of color that manifests in many areas of campus life:

- RECRUITMENT
- GRADUATION RATE
- CUTBACK IN GWC SCHOLARSHIPS SINCE 1993-94 (both in quantity and quality)
- RETENTION
- CUTBACKS IN CARVER ACADEMY FUNDING AND RESOURCES SINCE 1993-94
- * It should be noted that the Movement is also interested in funding for white students who are economically disadvantaged
- NEGLECT OF LGBT ISSUES
- THE ABSENCE OF AN ASIAN-AMERICAN STUDIES PROGRAM
- UNDER FUNDING FOR ETHNIC & GENDER STUDIES
- A LACK OF FULL-TIME DIRECTORS FOR ETHNIC & GENDER STUDIES PROGRAMS

UNANSWERED QUESTIONS

- The process was exclusive. Is there any evidence to the contrary?
- Primary and secondary sources attest to Catt's political xenophobia
- Primary and secondary sources attest to Catt's classism
- Primary and secondary sources attest to Catt's political nativism
- Primary and secondary sources attest to Catt's political racism
- NO COMMENT FROM THE ADMINISTRATION
- NO COMMENT FROM THE ADMINISTRATION
- NO COMMENT FROM THE ADMINISTRATION
- NO COMMENT FROM THE ADMINISTRATION
- THE ADMINISTRATION DISAGREES, BUT HAS PROVIDED NO EVIDENCE.

ANSWERS

The September 29th Movement is asking for explicit and specific answers to these questions today. We have been waiting since September 29, 1995. The silence has been deafening.

"Truth can appear as disaster in a land of things unspoken."

Joy Harjo, Member of the Muscogee Tribe and Poet



Catt's 19th Amendment Campaign
 Racism, Nativism, Classism

"The woman suffragist may well exclaim. 'Oh, the pity of it all! How different might have been our conditions had the extension of suffrage followed consistent and just lines!' We are surely reaping the harvest of reasoning which enfranchised the non taxpaying man, while the taxpaying woman remained disfranchised, which thrust the ballot unasked into the hands of the Negro, just out of slavery, while the author of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' pleaded for it in vain, which urged the Indians upon Western prairies to accept the suffrage as a favor, while the opinions of missionaries and teachers, who were trying to raise them to a level of civilization, were counted with idiots, insane and criminals on election day; which crowned with sovereignty many an illiterate or ignorant alien from foreign lands, while denying representation to educated American women."

Carrie Chapman Catt, "Address To The National Suffrage Convention" 1904

"Put the ballot in the hands of every person of sound mind in the nation. If that would make the vote too cumbersome, cut it off at the bottom, the vote of the slums.... It will be readily seen that granting the vote to women and cutting off the vote of the slums, if it could not be otherwise controlled, would result at once in good to the nation."

—Carrie Chapman Catt
"Danger to Our Government," 1894

"When the Apaches and the Arapahoes have danced their war dance of preparation why do they fight? It is instinct. Often it is because they have not had a war for a long time, and they cook up some sort of offense which they had not received in order to have the privilege of marching out against the others.... There is an instinctive desire for the game of war, a game they have always enjoyed."

—Catt, Carrie Chapman
"Men, Women, and War," 1925

"The Negroes who have migrated North are the better educated and more enterprising. There are among them many highly educated, honorable and valued citizens; but as a race they stand upon the books of precinct chairmen as a purchasable vote."

—Carrie Chapman Catt
The Woman's Journal, February 1904

"Men just emerging from slavery, untrained to think or act for themselves and in most cases wholly illiterate, were not asked to qualify for voting citizenship..."

—Carrie Chapman Catt
An Address to the U.S. Congress, 1918

What do the scholars (experts) have to say?






"Woman suffrage in the South would so vastly increase the white vote that it would guarantee white supremacy if it otherwise stood in danger of overthrow."

Carrie Chapman Catt, "Objections to the Federal Amendment" 1917

"But what I am saying is that if the negroes are readmitted by a decision of the Federal Court to suffrage, the 260,000 votes of white women of the State [North Carolina] will be one solid obstacle to any measure that would impair either for them or their children the continuance of white supremacy."
Walter E. Clark, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, regarding enforcement the Grandfather Clause in Southern State Constitutions. Quoted by Carrie Chapman Catt in Objections to the Federal Amendment, 1917

"It is little wonder that the North is beginning to question the wisdom of the indiscriminate enfranchisement of the Negro in 1868."



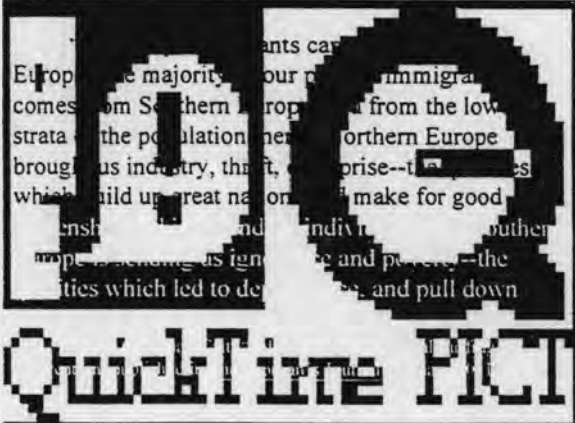
Carrie Chapman Catt, "Address To The National Suffrage Convention" printed in The Woman's Journal February 20, 1904.

The 14th amendment, ratified in 1868, gave citizenship to newly freed Black slaves.

"The hoodlums of Chicago gave us forecast of their intent to reproduce the horrors of the Old World when their numbers are sufficiently increased, and every ship load of foreigners brings them nearer to their object."
Carrie Chapman Catt from "Danger To Our Government" given in Iowa 1894

"Let us not overlook the fact every five years of late an average of one million immigrant voters are added to our electors' lists, - a million men mainly uneducated and all molded by European traditions. To these men, women of American birth, education and ideals must appeal for their enfranchisement. No humiliation could be more complete" unless we add the sorrowful fact that the leaders of Americanism in Congress and legislatures are willing to drive their wives and daughters to beg the consent of these men to their political liberty."

"Response," from the papers of Carrie Chapman Catt Written between 1916 and the U.S. entry into W.W.I.



European immigrants came from Southern Europe from the low strata of the population, hence Northern Europe brought us industry, that, surprise--the which build up great nations, make for good citizenship and individuality, rather than making us ignorant and poverty--the cities which led to depression, and pull down

"The woman suffragist may well exclaim, 'Oh, the pity of it all! How different might have been our conditions had the extension of suffrage followed consistent and just lines!' We are surely reaping the harvest of reasoning which enfranchised the non taxpaying man, while the taxpaying woman remained disfranchised, which thrust the ballot unasked into the hands of the Negro, just out of slavery, while the author of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' pleaded for it in vain, which urged the Indians upon Western prairies to accept the suffrage as a favor, while the opinions of missionaries and teachers, who were trying to raise them to a level of civilization, were counted with idiots, insane and criminals on election day; which crowned with sovereignty many an illiterate or ignorant alien from foreign lands, while denying representation to educated American women."

Carrie Chapman Catt, "Address To The National Suffrage Convention" 1904

"Put the ballot in the hands of every person of sound mind in the nation. If that would make the vote too cumbersome, cut it off at the bottom, the vote of the slums.... It will be readily seen that granting the vote to women and cutting off the vote of the slums, if it could not be otherwise controlled, would result at once in good to the nation."

—Carrie Chapman Catt
"Danger to Our Government," 1894

"When the Apaches and the Arapahoes have danced their war dance of preparation why do they fight? It is instinct. Often it is because they have not had a war for a long time, and they cook up some sort of offense which they had not received in order to have the privilege of marching out against the others.... There is an instinctive desire for the game of war, a game they have always enjoyed."

—Catt, Carrie Chapman
"Men, Women, and War," 1925

"The Negroes who have migrated North are the better educated and more enterprising. There are among them many highly educated, honorable and valued citizens; but as a race they stand upon the books of precinct chairmen as a purchasable vote."

—Carrie Chapman Catt
The Woman's Journal, February 1904

"Men just emerging from slavery, untrained to think or act for themselves and in most cases wholly illiterate, were not asked to qualify for voting citizenship..."

—Carrie Chapman Catt
An Address to the U.S. Congress, 1918

What do the scholars (experts) have to say?



"[Jischke] said he has read all the material on the subject, and it is his belief that Catt was not a racist. Jischke said he believes Catt deserves the honor of having the building named after her, a position he has reiterated several times."

--*Iowa State Daily*, February 18, 1997

"...there was a considerable amount of nativism in the women suffrage movement, and racism was the handmaiden of nativism. The belief in white supremacy and indeed nativism, which was so much a part of the over politics of the South...was implicit in the charges made by Carrie Chapman Catt."

--Alan P. Grimes, *The Puritan Ethic and Woman Suffrage*, 1967

"I am not prepared to recommend to the Board of Regents the change of the name of Carrie Chapman Catt Hall," [Jischke] said. "I believe there is at least one other interpretation of what she said that would lead you to conclude that she is not a racist."

--Martin Jischke quoted from Iowa Public Television's "Iowa Press" show, as reported in *The Iowa State Daily*, December 9, 1996

"One of [Catt's] favorite themes in the 1890's was the injustice of granting suffrage to Native Americans and immigrants while denying voting rights to women. This argument was questionable then as appealing to the worst impulses in her audiences, and today it would be considered racist."

--David S. Birdsell, "Carrie Lane Chapman Catt," *Woman Public Speakers in the United States 1800-1925*, 1993

"Jischke said his readings on Catt have led him to conclude that 'her motives were honorable, she was not a racist and her accomplishments are worthy of recognition.'"

--The Iowa Stater (Iowa State Alumni Newsletter), February 1997

"Carrie Chapman Catt joined social housekeeping arguments with strong expressions of elitism...suffrage was all too often advanced on the grounds that the illiterate, Negro, and foreign male vote could be countered through the enfranchisement of educated women...And suffrage found its spokeswomen among some who were quick to use arguments of racism and elitism."

--Mary Fainsold Katzenstein and David D. Latitin *Women and Moral Theory*, 1987

"The tactics suffragists "developed for advancing the feminist movement in this period was often racist. In particular, they began to use arguments that exploited white women's fear and hatred of black people."

--Ellen DuBois, *Feminism and Suffrage*, 1978

[Regarding Catt's post-amendment peace work. The National Conference for the Cause and Cure of War] "To be sure, the NCCCW never did 'really win the day' as Catt had hoped while organizing it...nor did it try to include women of color, women from the working class, or women whose political perspectives differed significantly. In fact, by defining its membership - almost entirely European American and middle class - as 'middle of the road,' it marginalized all other women."

--Linda Schott, "'Middle of the Road' Activist: Carrie Chapman Catt and the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War," 1996

"My sense is that the overwhelming sense of the majority of the people inside and outside of the university do not want the name change."

--Martin Jischke, as quoted in "Jischke Talks," *Ethos Magazine* (Iowa State University) 43:5 April 1997

"The advocates of woman suffrage have continually been in great danger of asking for the ballot not because they are citizens, but because they occupy a certain social position, are of a certain grade of intelligence, or are 'white.' Continually it has been said in America, 'If Paupers and Negroes vote why not college-bred women of wealth and position? The assumption is that such a woman has superior right to have her interests represented in the nation and that Negroes and Paupers have few rights which society leaders are bound to respect."

--W.E.B. DuBois, "Disfranchisement" 1915

"We did what was politically expedient, just as Mrs. Catt did, and I'm not proud of that, and I wish Mrs. Catt hadn't said those things."

Mary Ann Evans, Assistant to the ISU Provost, *The Daily Tribune*, April 5, 1996

"[T]here are many ways to look without seeing, and for those caught in the web of oppression, not being seen is so familiar that it feels ordinary."

--Lewis Gordan, Professor of Philosophy and African American Studies at Purdue University