



August 26th is "Women's Equality Day"

"Women's Equality Day" was set for August 26th in order to commemorate the 1920 passage of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution, granting women the right to vote. This was the culmination of a massive, peaceful civil rights movement by women that had its formal beginnings in 1848 at the world's first women's rights convention, in Seneca Falls, New York. The observance of Women's Equality Day not only commemorates the passage of the 19th Amendment, but also calls attention to women's continuing efforts toward full equality. Workplaces, libraries, organizations, and public facilities now participate with Women's Equality Day programs, displays, video showings, or other activities. (*Courtesy of National Women's History Project*)

To honor "Women's Equality Day," we are going to highlight two of the women who have struggled for women's rights in the United States:

Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony

In 1851, Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton embarked on a collaboration that evolved into one of the most productive working partnerships in U.S. history. As uncompromising women's rights leaders, they revolutionized the political and social condition of women in American society. Stanton was the leading voice and philosopher of the women's rights and suffrage movements while Anthony was the powerhouse who commandeered the legions of women who struggled to win the ballot for American women.

Born on November 12, 1815, in Johnstown, New York, Elizabeth Cady grew up amidst wealth and privilege. In 1826, the death of her brother Eleazar drove her to excel in every area her brother had in an attempt to compensate her father for his loss. She attended the progressive Troy Female Seminary, where she received the best education available for a young woman of the early 1830s.

After her graduation in 1833, she became immersed in the world of reform at the home of

her cousin Gerrit Smith. There she fell in love with the abolitionist Henry Brewster Stanton. Following their marriage in 1840, she met the woman who would become her most important mentor in her development as a feminist, the abolitionist Lucretia Mott.



Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton

When the Stantons moved from Boston to the village of Seneca Falls, New York, in 1847, Elizabeth suffered from the lack of an intellectual community. From this despair emerged her resolution to transform women's place in society. With Mott and three other women, Elizabeth spearheaded the first women's rights convention in Seneca Falls in

July 1848. At this gathering, she presented their Declaration of Rights and Sentiments, a document she composed. The Declaration and its 11 resolutions demanded social and political equality for all women, including its most controversial claim, the right to vote.

The second of Daniel and Lucy Read Anthony's eight children, Susan B. Anthony was born on February 15, 1820, in Adams, Massachusetts. Daniel, a respected Quaker, mill and factory owner, and reformer, made sure that his daughters as well as his sons received excellent educations. As a Quaker, Susan grew up in a culture that permitted women to freely express themselves. Following her education, she worked as a teacher.



In 1848, after ten years of teaching, Anthony began her reform career as a temperance activist. She joined the Daughters of Temperance in 1848, left teaching in 1849, and soon became a recognized temperance leader in New York state. Through temperance, she encouraged women to seek legal solutions to protect their families from the poverty and violence caused by their husbands' alcohol abuse.

During the early 1850s, Anthony also longed for involvement in the abolitionist and women's rights movements. In the months following her first meeting with Stanton in March 1851, the two women not only developed a deep friendship but also helped each other prepare themselves

to change women's lives. Anthony thrived under Stanton's tutelage—soaking up her knowledge of politics, the law, philosophy, and rhetoric. Stanton, confined to her home by motherhood (she gave birth to her seventh and last child in 1859), was stimulated by Anthony's thoughtful critiques of her ideas. Anthony became the propulsive force behind all their activism. She did not permit Stanton to be idle, always pushing her to write one more speech, one more manifesto.

Frustrated by obstacles that arose during their first project—their leadership of the Woman's State Temperance Society in 1854—Anthony and Stanton began their women's rights campaign to expand New York's Married Women's Property Law of 1848.

As would become customary, Anthony, who was unmarried and free of family demands, organized and ran the campaign. She traveled statewide, speaking throughout 54 New York counties. Stanton did the legal research, drafted the literature Anthony distributed, and wrote the speeches for them both. Finally, in 1860, following Stanton's eloquent speech before the New York state legislature, the Married Women's Property Law of 1860 became law. Married women gained the right to own property, engage in business, manage their wages and other income, sue and be sued, and be joint guardian of their children.

In 1856, the American Anti-Slavery Society hired Anthony to be its general agent in the state of New York. Until 1861, she and her troupe of antislavery orators (including Stanton) crisscrossed the state, confronting hostile mobs wherever they spoke.

During the Civil War, Anthony and Stanton formed the Women's Loyal National League, the first national women's political organization. Through the WLNL, 5,000 women gathered 400,000 signatures to persuade Congress to pass the 13th Amendment guaranteeing the freedom of African Americans.

In 1866, Stanton and Anthony helped establish the American Equal Rights Association,

dedicated to securing the ballot for African-American men and all women. Though the two suffragists believed that woman suffrage could be enacted through the 14th, and later, the 15th Amendments, many of their abolitionist colleagues rejected the plan—arguing that votes for African-American men must take precedence.

Feeling abandoned and betrayed, in May 1869, Anthony and Stanton formed the National Woman Suffrage Association, a woman-led organization devoted to obtaining a federal woman suffrage amendment. In retaliation, their estranged abolitionist colleagues formed the more conservative American Woman Suffrage Association in November 1869, a move which solidified the painful rupture in the woman suffrage movement.

During these dark days, from 1868-1870, Anthony and Stanton published the radical women's rights newspaper, "The Revolution." Stanton was the principal writer and editor, Anthony the publisher and business manager. Although the paper was a financial failure, it provided a much-needed forum for Stanton and Anthony to broadcast their views to their allies and the public.

During the early 1870s, Anthony and Stanton pursued a strategy that they believed would enfranchise women. The "New Departure" was founded on the premise that the 14th and 15th Amendments guaranteed all citizens the right to vote regardless of gender. Anthony and at least 150 other women tested its constitutionality by casting ballots in the 1872 presidential election. Several weeks later, Anthony was arrested. She was indicted by a grand jury in January 1873 and in June went on trial in Canandaigua, New York. The judge ordered the all-male jury to render a guilty verdict. In her comments to the court, Anthony exposed the trial for the travesty it was.

Anthony and Stanton abandoned the New Departure in 1875 when the Supreme Court delivered the *Minor v. Happersett* verdict. Anthony then focused NWSA suffragists on the campaign for a woman suffrage amendment.

In 1878, Stanton wrote and submitted NWSA's proposed amendment to the U.S. Senate. For the next 40 years, it would be brought before each session of Congress.

Throughout most of the 1870s, Stanton freed herself from her domestic cares and her troubled relationship with her husband to become a traveling lecturer, an occupation which allowed her to publicize her views on women's rights. Although her frequent travel made it impossible for her to be involved in the day-to-day work of NWSA, she still presided at conventions, inspired suffragists, and continued to be the ideologue of the suffrage movement. Unlike Anthony, Stanton was not only a suffragist. She was concerned with revolutionizing women's lives on many fronts—through marriage and divorce reform, dress reform, expanded educational opportunities for women, and her protests against organized religion's oppression of women.



Elizabeth Cady Stanton

During the 1870s and 1880s, it was Anthony who sustained NWSA. She was convinced that her primary task was to educate society—legislators, the male electorate, and all women—to an understanding of the crucial importance of the ballot. She educated the public through her cross-country lecture tours, her relationship with the press, her lobbying of legislators, speeches in Congress, state suffrage campaigns, and her guidance of suffragists nationwide. For Anthony, these years were also marked by personal grief and



loss. Always devoted to her family, she and her sister Mary Anthony nursed two of their sisters and their mother through the final weeks of their fatal illnesses.

During the early-mid 1880s, Stanton and Anthony once again worked in concert to produce the first three volumes of the *History of Woman Suffrage*, the story of the movement they created. In 1882 and again in 1886, Stanton traveled to England and Europe to visit two of her children and to investigate the possibility of an international suffrage movement. When Anthony joined her in 1883, they agreed to organize an international conference of women in 1888 to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Seneca Falls Convention. The International Council of Women proved to be the largest women's convention of its time. It stimulated cooperation among U.S. and foreign women reformers, though to Anthony's disappointment, it did not advance the suffrage cause.

In 1890, Anthony and NWSA leaders merged their organization with the rival American Woman Suffrage Association to form the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Anthony knew that the ballot would never be achieved as long as the movement's forces were divided. To further bolster the suffrage ranks, Anthony also pursued an alliance with Frances Willard and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, despite Stanton's misgivings about NAWSA's increasing conservatism.

At the 1892 NAWSA convention, Stanton retired as president and delivered her "Solitude of Self" speech, the fullest expression of her feminist philosophy. In the 1890s, until Anthony retired as president in 1900, NAWSA concentrated on waging state suffrage campaigns, attempting to win the vote state-by-state. Concerned about NAWSA's future leadership, Anthony spent enormous energy cultivating the most capable of its young women leaders. The most promising of these

candidates were Carrie Chapman Catt and Anna Howard Shaw, both of whom eventually served as NAWSA presidents.

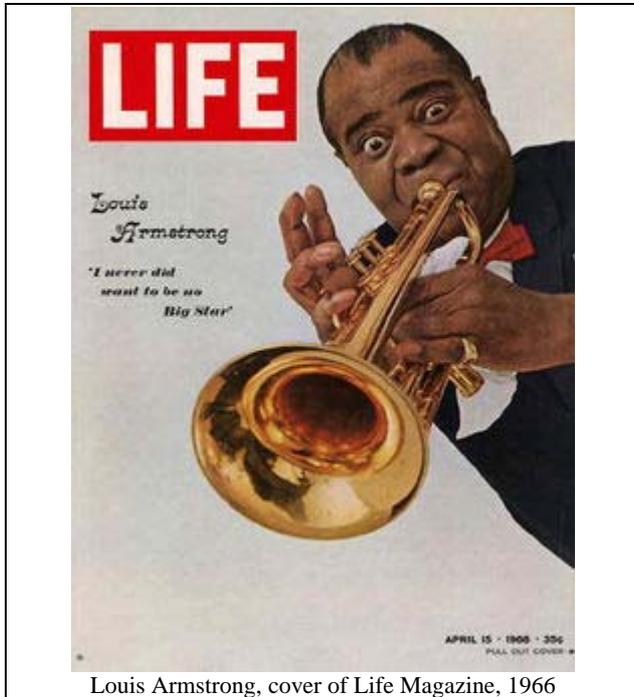
In 1891, Anthony made a home with her sister Mary at the family household in Rochester, New York. She hoped that Stanton would come live with them, but her old friend declined, deciding to live with two of her children in New York City. In the 1890s, Stanton was writing to her heart's content—submitting articles and essays to leading national newspapers and magazines. Her celebrity was at its peak.

In 1895, Stanton published the first volume of the *Woman's Bible*, the culmination of her life-long interest in correcting biblical passages that are demeaning to women. It became an immediate bestseller and aroused widespread controversy. Within NAWSA, it ignited a firestorm. Despite Anthony's protests, the conservative leadership rejected Stanton's book and voted to censure her.

Two weeks before her 87th birthday, Stanton died of heart failure on October 26, 1902. Anthony was inconsolable. "I am too crushed to speak," she told a reporter. Anthony's health was failing, too. In 1900, at age 80, she had suffered a stroke. Though her doctor had warned her to take better care of herself, she decided it would be better to "die in the harness" than to abandon her work. She was no longer president of NAWSA but still supervised most of its management.

In February 1906, the 86-year-old Anthony, delivered her final speech at the annual NAWSA convention in Baltimore. She reminded NAWSA suffragists that the day of women's enfranchisement was at hand—that "Failure is Impossible." Weeks later, Anthony succumbed to double pneumonia and heart failure. She died on March 13th. Fourteen more years of ceaseless agitation would be necessary before the 19th Amendment enfranchised women on August 26, 1920.

American Music - Louis Armstrong



Louis Armstrong, cover of Life Magazine, 1966

Who is Louis Armstrong?

One of the greatest jazz musicians of all time, Louis Armstrong was responsible for innovations that filtered down through popular music to rock and roll. Armstrong himself put it like this: "If it hadn't been for jazz, there wouldn't be no rock and roll." If it hadn't been for Armstrong, popular music of all kinds - from jazz and blues to rock and roll - would be considerably poorer. As a trumpet player, Armstrong was a pioneering soloist and one of the first true virtuosos in jazz. As a singer, he was one of the originators of scat-singing, and his warm, ebullient vocal style had a big impact on the way all pop music was sung. As an entertainer, his charismatic presence allowed him to break through race barriers to become one of the first black superstars - a figure who would eventually become known as America's Jazz Ambassador. Born in New Orleans on August 4, 1901, Armstrong was sent to a boys home at age 12, where he learned to play cornet. He apprenticed with his idol, Joe "King" Oliver, in 1917 and joined Oliver's band in Chicago in 1922. Armstrong also played in Kid Ory's band, where he replaced Oliver at the

latter's suggestion. As a bandleader in his own right, Armstrong cut some revolutionary jazz recordings with His Hot Five and His Hot Seven between 1925-27. He continued to sing and play jazz brilliantly into the Fifties and Sixties, even managing to unseat the Beatles from the top of the charts in 1964 with his spirited rendition of "Hello, Dolly!" from the Broadway musical of the same name. This feat made him the oldest musician in Billboard history to have a Number One song. Armstrong died at age 69 on July 6, 1971.

The Nickname: Satchmo

The nickname *Satchmo* or *Satch* is short for *Satchelmouth* (describing his [embouchure](#)). In 1932, then Melody Maker magazine editor Percy Brooks greeted Armstrong in London with "Hello, Satchmo!" shortening Satchelmouth (some say unintentionally), and it stuck. Early on he was also known as *Dippermouth*. These are all references to the way he held his trumpet when he played. His trumpet was situated on his lips in such a way that after so many long hours of playing, it made a dip in his upper lip thus the term, "Dippermouth." This dip is actually visible in many pictures of Louis from the time period.

Important Songs:

- What a Wonderful World
- Stardust
- When the Saints Go Marchin' In
- Dream a Little Dream of Me
- Ain't Misbehavin'
- Stompin' at the Savoy
- We Have All the Time in the World
- Hello Dolly

To hear some Louis Armstrong music and to read more, visit: www.louis_armstrong.net

27 Years Since Woodstock

The **Woodstock Music and Art Festival** was a rock festival held at Max Yasgur's 600 acre (2.4 km²) dairy farm in Bethel, New York from August 15–August 18, 1969. It is arguably but very widely viewed as the most famous rock festival ever held. For many, it exemplified the counterculture of the 1960s and the "hippie era". Many of the best-known musicians of the times appeared during the rainy weekend, captured in a successful 1970 movie, *Woodstock*. Joni Mitchell's song "Woodstock", which memorialized the event, became a major hit for Crosby Stills Nash and Young.

Although the show had been planned for a maximum of 200,000 attendees, over 500,000 eventually attended, most of whom did not pay admission. The highways leading to the concert were jammed with traffic. People abandoned their cars and walked for miles to the concert area. The weekend was rainy, facilities were overcrowded, and attendees shared food, alcoholic beverages, and drugs. Local residents of this modest tourist-oriented area gave blankets and food to some concertgoers. Overall, attendees were remarkably well-behaved.

Many of the performers have solidified their position in music history. However, some of them have been somewhat forgotten by younger audiences. Here is a list of those who took place in the 3-day festival.

Friday, August 15, 1969

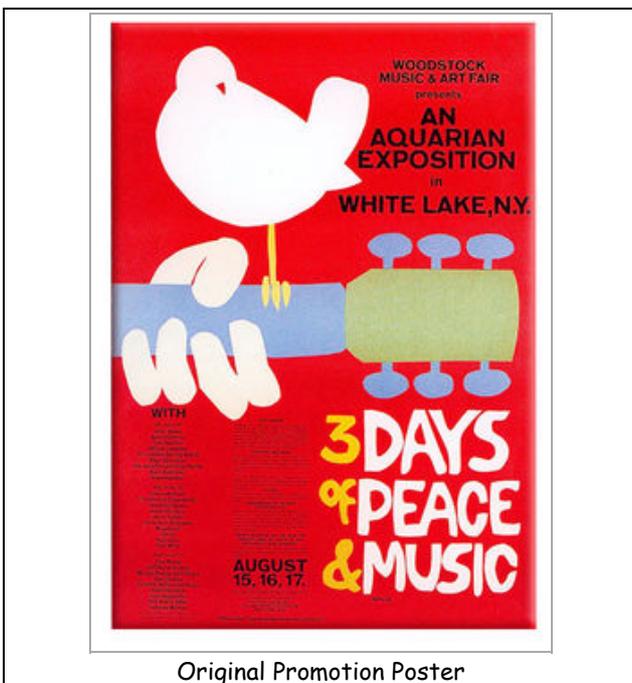
Richie Havens
 Country Joe McDonald
 John Sebastian (not scheduled but found wandering around)
 Incredible String Band
 Sweetwater
 Bert Sommer
 Tim Hardin
 Ravi Shankar
 Melanie
 Arlo Guthrie
 Joan Baez

Saturday, August 16, 1969

Quill
 Keef Hartley Band
 Santana
 Canned Heat
 Mountain
 Janis Joplin
 Sly & the Family Stone
 Grateful Dead
 Creedence Clearwater Revival
 The Who
 Jefferson Airplane

Sunday, August 17, 1969

Joe Cocker
 Country Joe and the Fish
 Ten Years After



Original Promotion Poster

The festival bears the name "Woodstock", because it was originally scheduled to take place in the town of Woodstock, in Ulster County; however, the town offered no appropriate site to host such a large event due to their belief that over a million people would attend. A site was found in the town of Wallkill. When local opposition arose, the event was almost cancelled, but Sam Yasgur persuaded his father Max to allow the concert to be held on the family's alfalfa field, located in Sullivan County, about 40 miles southwest of Woodstock.



The Band
Blood, Sweat & Tears
Johnny Winter
Crosby, Stills, Nash & Young
Electric Set
Paul Butterfield Blues Band
Sha-Na-Na
Jimi Hendrix

To hear music from the actual concert, check out:
Woodstock: Music from the Original Soundtrack and More (CD)
Woodstock 2 (CD)
Woodstock (VHS or DVD)

Original photos and first hand memories can be seen at: www.woodstock69.com and www.classicrockpage.com/newslet/issues/archived/issue25.htm

This Month in U.S. History

August 1, 1779 - *Star-Spangled Banner* author Francis Scott Key (1779-1843) was born in Frederick County, Maryland. After witnessing the British bombardment of Fort McHenry on the night of September 13-14, 1814, he was enthralled to see the American flag still flying over the fort at daybreak. He then wrote the poem originally entitled *Defense of Fort McHenry* which became the U.S. National Anthem in 1931.

August 1, 1819 - *Moby Dick* author Herman Melville (1819-1891) was born in New York.

August 2, 1776 - In Philadelphia, most of the 55 members of the Continental Congress signed the parchment copy of the Declaration of Independence.

August 2, 1939 - Albert Einstein wrote a letter to President Franklin D. Roosevelt concerning the possibility of atomic weapons. "A single bomb of this type carried by boat and exploded in a port, might very well destroy the whole port together with some of the surrounding territory." Six years later, on August 6, 1945, the first atomic bomb, developed by the U.S., was dropped on the Japanese port of Hiroshima.

August 3, 1900 - War correspondent Ernie Pyle (1900-1945) was born in Dana, Indiana. His syndicated column offered sympathetic insights into the experiences of common soldiers during World War II. He received a Pulitzer Prize for

his reports of the bombing of London in 1940 and later war reports from Africa, Sicily, Italy and France. He was killed by machine-gun fire near Okinawa in the South Pacific on April 18, 1945.

August 4, 1964 - Three young civil rights workers, James Chaney, Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner, were found murdered and buried in an earthen dam outside Philadelphia, Mississippi. They had disappeared on June 21 after being detained by Neshoba County police on charges of speeding. They were participating in the Mississippi Summer Project organized by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) to increase black voter registration. When their car was found burned on June 23, President Lyndon Johnson ordered the FBI to search for the men.

August 5, 1861 - President Abraham Lincoln signed into law the first Federal income tax, a 3 percent tax on incomes over \$800, as an emergency wartime measure during the Civil War. However, the tax was never actually put into effect.

August 5, 1962 - Film star Marilyn Monroe died at age 36 from an overdose of sleeping pills. She made 29 films during her career and came to symbolize Hollywood glamour.

August 9, 1974 - Effective at noon, Richard M. Nixon resigned the presidency as a result of the Watergate scandal. Nixon had appeared on television the night before and announced his

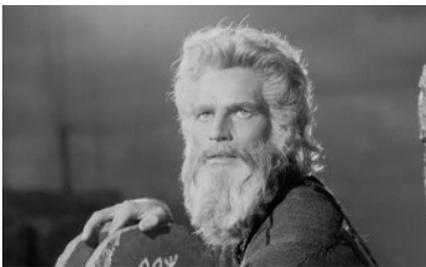
decision to the American people. Facing possible impeachment by Congress, he was the first U.S. President ever to resign.

August 10, 1874 - Herbert Hoover (1874-1964) the 31st U.S. President was born in West Branch, Iowa. He was the first President born west of the Mississippi.

August 11, 1841 - Frederick Douglass, an escaped slave, spoke before an audience in the North for the first time. During an anti-slavery convention on Nantucket Island, he gave a powerful, emotional account of his life as a slave. He was immediately asked to become a full-time lecturer for the Massachusetts Antislavery Society.

August 11-16, 1965 - Six days of riots began in the Watts area of Los Angeles, triggered by an incident between a white member of the California Highway Patrol and an African American motorist. Thirty-four deaths were reported and more than 3,000 people were arrested. Damage to property was listed at \$40 million.

August 12, 1881 - Film pioneer Cecil B. DeMille (1881-1959) was born in Ashfield, Massachusetts. He produced over 70 major films including *Cleopatra*, *The Ten Commandments*, and *The Greatest Show on Earth*.



Charlton Heston as Moses

August 13, 1860 - Wild West performer Annie Oakley (1860-1926) was born in Darke County, Ohio. Famous for her shooting ability, she joined Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show in 1885 and was one of the star attractions for 17 years.

August 14, 1935 - President Roosevelt signed the Social Security Act establishing the system

which guarantees pensions to those who retire at age 65. The Social Security system also aids states in providing financial aid to dependent children, the blind and others, as well as administering a system of unemployment insurance.

August 16, 1977 - Elvis Presley was pronounced dead at the Memphis Baptist Hospital at 3:30 p.m., at age 42.

August 16, 1786 - American frontiersman Davy Crockett (1786-1836) was born in Hawkins County, Tennessee. He was a farmer, scout and politician who perished at age 49 during the final heroic defense of the Alamo.



Davy Crockett Portrait

August 19 - Aviation pioneer Orville Wright (1871-1948) was born in Dayton, Ohio. In 1903, Orville and his brother Wilbur achieved the world's first successful sustained and controlled flight of a motor-driven aircraft, following years of experimentation with kites and gliders.

August 21, 1959 - President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed a proclamation admitting Hawaii to the Union as the 50th state.

August 28, 1963 - The March on Washington occurred as over 250,000 persons attended a Civil Rights rally in Washington DC at which Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. made his now-famous *I Have a Dream* speech.



Book of the Month

Our American Century
Turbulent Years: The 60s

By Time Life Books

"[This book] is a time capsule from those momentous days of change, a scrapbook from the decade in which civil rights were fought for and won, new life was breathed into the feminist movement, and men and women of all races got their first look from the depths of space at the beautiful blue planet they shared...[This is a] book, heavily illustrated and enlivened by countless quotations, is the ultimate 60's chronicle.

American Corner Hours

Monday & Friday:

9:30 - 13:00

and

15:00 - 20:00

Tuesday, Wednesday, & Thursday:

8:30 - 13:00

and

15:00 - 20:00

Contact US!!

Email: americancorner@uta.cl

Telephone: 205929

Or Come See Us on the Second of El Anexo del Biblioteca, Campus Saucache.

Important Dates to Remember

August 9, 2006

International Day of the World's Indigenous People

August 12, 2006

World Youth Day

August 26, 2006

Women's Equality Day

Current American Corner Activities

Due to the beginning of a new semester, the schedule of American Corner Activities will be changing. We will be sending out announcements about new days and times for activities, such as "Conversation Hour," as well as some new activities. Thank you for your patience.

American Corner Staff

Sources

Women's Equality Day:

- www.nwhp.org/events/equality-day/history-of.html
- adh.sc.edu/mepinfo/Stanton/stanbase.htm
- www.pbs.org/stantonanthony/resources/index.html
- www.coinfacts.com/silver_dollar/SusanBAnthonyDollars.htm
- portrait.kaar.at/USA%201/images51.html

Louis Armstrong

- www.louis-armstrong.net
- www.rockhall.com/hof/inductee.asp?id=59
- en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louis-Armstrong

Woodstock:

- www.woodstock69.com
- en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Woodstock

This Month in U.S. History

- www.historyplace.com/specials/calendar/index.html