

Ted Strickland
Governor

G. Michael Payton
Executive Director



Commissioners: Eddie Harrell, Jr., *Chair* Leonard Hubert Grace Ramos Tom Roberts Rashmi Yajnik

INAUGURAL
HALL OF FAME
SEPTEMBER 10, 2009

WILLIAM F. BOWEN
ROBERT M. DUNCAN
BRUCE KLUNDER
TONI MORRISON
CARL B. STOKES

JOAN B. CAMPBELL
RUTH GONZALEZ DE GARCIA
C.J. MCLIN, JR.
FRED SHUTTLESWORTH
GEORGE WASHINGTON WILLIAMS

Mistress of Ceremonies – Angela Pace of WBNS 10TV



“Where, after all, do universal human rights begin? In small places, close to home—so close and so small that they cannot be seen on any map of the world. Yet they are the world of the individual person: the neighborhood he lives in ; the school or college he attends; the factory, farm or office where he works. Such are the places where every man, woman and child seeks equal justice, equal opportunity, equal dignity, without discrimination. Unless these rights have meaning there, they have little meaning anywhere.”

—Eleanor Roosevelt



OHIO CIVIL RIGHTS HALL OF FAME

SEPTEMBER 10, 2009

OCRC 50th Anniversary



INAUGURAL
HALL OF FAME
2009

The Ohio Civil Rights Hall of Fame seeks to acknowledge the citizens who have left their mark in the State of Ohio through their tireless efforts in furthering civil and human rights in their communities. These distinguished individuals have served as beacons making significant strides in support of civil and human rights. Through their exemplary leadership they have helped to eliminate barriers to equal opportunity in this great state as well as foster cultural awareness and understanding for a more just society.

OHIO CIVIL RIGHTS HALL OF FAME
SEPTEMBER 10, 2009





Ted Strickland
Governor of said State
hereby officially recognizes
The Ohio Civil Rights Hall of Fame
Inaugural Induction Ceremony
2009

Our heartiest congratulations to the 10 women and men of the inaugural Ohio Civil Rights Hall of Fame class. The Hall heralds their tireless efforts to further civil rights, preserves their inspirational stories, and celebrates the accomplishments of these remarkable and diverse Ohioans.

On behalf of all Ohioans, we thank them for the character they have exemplified for our community and the leadership they have shown in areas such as government, religion, law, medicine, literature and community service.

On this 10th Day of September,
Year Two Thousand Nine

Ted Strickland

Ted Strickland
Governor



OHIO CIVIL RIGHTS HALL OF FAME

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MEET OUR EMCEE

Angela Pace cares about the community. As a TV journalist, she used her visibility to benefit of many important causes. As a resident, she has an extensive record of community involvement.

Angela is the Director of Community Affairs for WBNS-10TV, serving as a liaison between WBNS and the Central Ohio community. She was raised and schooled in Columbus (Capital University and Columbus Public Schools). She has worked in central Ohio all her life. These kinds of roots give rise to her unflagging donation to the area in which she grew up.

Angela anchored the 6PM and 11PM editions of 10TV Eyewitness News for 13 years, beginning her on-air duties in March of 1993. She previously worked at WCMH-TV for 13 years. For five of those years she anchored the weekday 6pm, 7pm and 11pm newscasts. During her career at WCMH-TV, she worked as a floor director while still in college and later as a reporter. Angela also worked at WCLT Radio in Newark, where she was a news director as well as a reporter.

Her list of accomplishments and honors reflect her tireless commitment to the community. She currently serves on the board of directors for the Mid Ohio FoodBank, the Lincoln Theater Association, the Children's Hospital Foundation, the Columbus Association for the Performing Arts, and the Jazz Arts Group. She served on the Capital University board of trustees for eight years, and was also a member of the Capital University alumni board. Her work with the United Negro College Fund included hosting their annual telethon from 1987 to 1991 and serving as grand marshal for their walk-a-thon for four years. She was a board member for "I Know I Can" for 17 years. Angela is a member of the National Association of Black Journalists.

Angela was inducted into the 1992 Columbus Public School Hall of Fame and received the 1994 Women of Achievement Award from the YWCA of Central Ohio, the 1992 Governor's Award for Journalism and Community Service, the 1991 Woman of the Year for the Pilot Club and the YMCA-East, the Golden Rule Award from the Columbus School Board, the Pi Lambda Educator's Award, the 1983 Wink Hess Journalism Award, the Columbus Education Association's Martin Luther King Junior Humanitarian Award and the Capital University Outstanding Alumni Award. Angela also received the 1996 Toastmaster's International Leadership Award. And in 2006, the Columbus Symphony Orchestra board gave Angela the Music Educators Lifetime Achievement Award. Most recently, the Columbus Bar Association has established a foundation in her name. A large portion of the funds has been used to help build the new Center for Child and Family Advocacy at Children's Hospital.



OHIO CIVIL RIGHTS HALL OF FAME
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Eddie Harrell, Jr., *Chair*



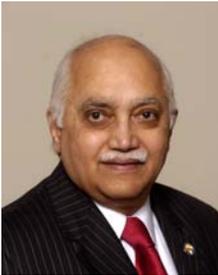
Leonard Hubert



Grace Ramos



Tom Roberts



Rashmi Yajnik

Welcome to Ohio's Civil Rights Hall of Fame induction ceremony.

The Ohio Civil Rights Commission, along with co-sponsors Honda of America Manufacturing, Incorporated, Wright State University, and the National Underground Railroad Freedom Center, is very proud to co-sponsor this inaugural event.

We extend our sincere appreciation for the contributions and accomplishments of the persons selected for induction into Ohio's Civil Rights Hall of Fame. They are an outstanding group of persons whose body of work speaks for itself. In celebrating their lifetime achievements, we capture the highest aspirations of our state and nation.

This celebration occurs during recognition of the 50th Anniversary of the enactment of the Ohio Civil Rights Act and establishment of the Ohio Civil Rights Commission. The Commission is honored to perform its role as Ohio's leader in promoting equal opportunity and goodwill. We are likewise grateful for the opportunity of administering Ohio's strong public policy against discrimination.

Dr. King once stated: "The arc of the universe bends towards justice." While there is still much work to be done in accomplishing equal opportunity and justice, the extraordinary progress made by our state cannot be ignored. Thus, today we celebrate the lives of individuals who have made outstanding contributions in attaining a more just society and by doing so we celebrate the hopes and dreams of a promise made long ago in our Declaration of Independence, Constitution, and laws.

Congratulations to our inductees for a job well done!

Sincerely,

Eddie Harrell, Jr.
Chairman



OHIO CIVIL RIGHTS HALL OF FAME

SEPTEMBER 10, 2009

OCRC 50th Anniversary



Office of the President
3640 Colonel Glenn Hwy.
Dayton, OH 45435-0001
(937) 775-2312
FAX (937) 775-3663

For half a century, Ohio's Civil Rights Commission has protected the rights of Ohio citizens. Originally called the Fair Employment Practices Commission, it began as the watchdog for unlawful discrimination. Today's commission works to "eliminate prejudice, its harmful effects and its incompatibility with American principles of equality and fair play."

On the 50th anniversary of the commission's founding, Wright State University is proud to partner with Honda Manufacturing of America and the National Underground Railroad Freedom Center to co-sponsor the first-ever Civil Rights Hall of Fame in the State of Ohio with the Ohio Civil Rights Commission. The Hall of Fame will honor men and women in Ohio who have made significant contributions to the progress of the civil rights movement throughout their careers and in their community leadership.

Our 35th president, John F. Kennedy, once said: "There are risks and costs to a program of action, but they are far less than the long-range risks and costs of comfortable inaction."

The Hall of Fame will honor ten individuals who, through their actions, support civil rights, cultural awareness and understanding, and a more tolerant society. Among them are a judge, journalist, politician, minister, community activist and a novelist. Their letters of nomination used verbs such as motivate, enable, march, volunteer, organize and lead. Words of action for champions of action.

Wright State University is well known for its commitment to accessibility and diversity. It is our great honor to participate in the founding of Ohio's Civil Rights Hall of Fame and to honor its first inductees, who through their exemplary leadership inspire the next generation of leaders.

Sincerely,

David R. Hopkins

September 10, 2009

Dear Friends:

On behalf of Honda and our Ohio associates, I would like to congratulate the 2009 inaugural inductees of the Ohio Civil Rights Hall of Fame, and members of their families gathered here today, for exemplifying the passion and dedication to make a difference.

We join you in celebrating this day as a special opportunity to reflect upon the remarkable accomplishments of the past, and build upon those achievements for a better tomorrow.

At Honda, we recognize that our strength comes from the power of each individual's dreams and ability to imagine new ideas that help advance positive changes. This fundamental belief in equality is why Honda is honored to be a founding sponsor of the Ohio Civil Rights Hall of Fame. We applaud the efforts of the Ohio Civil Rights Commission for developing this venue to recognize the accomplishments of Ohioans whose efforts have significantly advanced civil rights.

The tireless work of each inductee has helped to enrich the lives of citizens in local communities throughout Ohio and all over the world. While today we celebrate the achievements of the inductees, in order to truly honor these courageous individuals, we must continue to find ways to carry on their determination and legacy of civil rights.

Sincere congratulations,



Hidenobu Iwata
President and CEO
Honda of America Mfg., Inc.



OHIO CIVIL RIGHTS HALL OF FAME

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OCRC 50th Anniversary



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September 10, 2009

Dear Friends and Colleagues:

“The mission of the Freedom Center is to use the lessons of history to inform contemporary audiences about the struggle for freedom and the examples of individuals who, with courage, cooperation and perseverance, help advance legal and human rights for everyone.”

This mission certainly applies to the 10 individuals selected to be honored today as inductees in the Ohio Civil Rights Hall of Fame. Each of them displayed, throughout their lives, great courage, exemplary perseverance and an undying spirit of cooperation as they went about the task of advancing human and legal rights and social justice. In the tradition of the 18th Century abolitionists who devoted every fiber of their being to ridding the nation of the stain of slavery, the men and women we are honoring today contributed a lifetime of devotion to a cause larger than themselves: insuring that all people, no matter their background, ethnicity or station in life, would be treated in the law with dignity, respect and justice.

On behalf of the Board of the Freedom Center, our staff and volunteers, I am proud to be associated with the Civil Rights Hall of Fame, and to join as a sponsor with Wright State University and Honda Manufacturing of America for this most important occasion in the history of Ohio.

I am sure I share with all of you the desire that the honor bestowed on today's inductees will inspire everyone to carry on the great struggle for freedom.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Donald W. Murphy'.

Donald W. Murphy
Chief Executive Officer &
President

OHIO CIVIL RIGHTS HALL OF FAME
SEPTEMBER 10, 2009



Special Recognition

Jeanine P. Donaldson

*Singing: “The Star Spangled Banner”
and
“America the Beautiful”*

On March 6th, 2007 Governor Ted Strickland announced his appointment of Jeanine P. Donaldson as Chairperson of the Ohio Civil Rights Commission. Ms. Donaldson holds the distinct honor of being the first female Chairperson in the history of the agency. She served as both a Commissioner and Chairperson for the Ohio Civil Rights Commission from 2002 until September 2007.

Ms. Donaldson currently serves as the Executive Director of the YWCA in Elyria, Ohio. She has also held positions as the vice president of the Lorain Board of Education and trustee of the Lorain Community Health Partners. She has served on various boards and commissions such as the Lorain county Urban League, Elyria Memorial Hospital, Lorain Court Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Board, and the City of Lorain Fair Housing Board. Ms. Donaldson is the recipient of numerous awards and recognitions including the National Sojourner Truth Award for her outstanding work in the area of social justice. Ms. Donaldson is a graduate of Oberlin College and pursued graduate studies at Baldwin-Wallace College.



OHIO CIVIL RIGHTS HALL OF FAME

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OCRC 50th Anniversary

Special Recognition



Governor C. W. O'Neill (1916-1978)

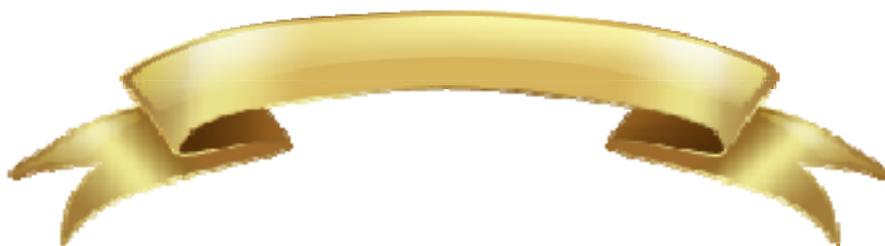
C. William O'Neill served as the 59th Governor of Ohio. Mr. O'Neill's commitment to public service included service as a State Representative and Speaker of the House, State Attorney General and as an Associate Justice on the Ohio Supreme Court. During his tenure as Ohio Governor from 1957 until 1959, he was responsible for creating the Governor's Advisory Council on Civil Rights in order to research the issue of racism and discrimination in the State of Ohio. In 1958, the Council recommended the establishment of a state Civil Rights Commission to address the problems of civil rights on a continuing basis.



Governor Michael DiSalle (1908-1981)

Michael Vincent DiSalle and served as the 60th Governor of Ohio. He served as an Ohio State Representative in 1937 and then was elected to a series of political positions in the Toledo area including Mayor of Toledo where he served from 1948 until 1950. In 1958, DiSalle was elected Governor of Ohio where he served until 1963. On July 29th, 1959, Governor DiSalle signed into law Section 4112.01 of the Ohio Revised Code to prohibit unlawful racial discrimination in employment, thus creating the Ohio Civil Rights Commission. Ohio became the 16th state in the Union to enact non-discrimination laws.

Meet the 2009 Ohio Civil Rights Inductees



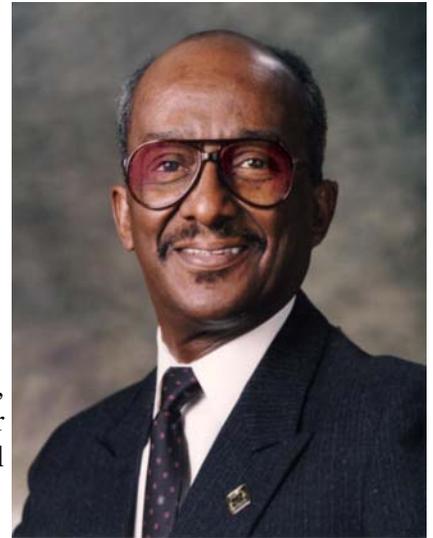
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William F. Bowen

(1929-1999)



William F. Bowen was raised in the poverty stricken West End of Cincinnati, Ohio. He was a graduate of Woodward High School and attended Xavier University before leaving college to dedicate his time and energy to the civil rights movement.

William Bowen's active involvement in his community thrust him into the political arena in the late 1950's. It was during this time that he rose to leadership as the President of the Cincinnati Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and served for more than eight (8) years. During his tenure, he led a march to Coney Island in a quest to desegregate the park's Sunlite Pool. William Bowen's leadership during this time was marked by his gentle spirit and diplomacy in an effort to encourage racial integration in the City of Cincinnati.

William Bowen's fast rise to leadership led to a successful election to the Ohio House of Representatives in 1966 where he represented a constituency largely consisting of African-Americans. In 1970, William Bowen was appointed to the 9th District Ohio Senate seat and then led a successful campaign to win the seat again. William Bowen's tenure in the Senate is by and large remembered for his dedicated reputation as a champion for the furtherance of civil rights, fair housing and affirmative action. William Bowen was known to be the driving force behind legislation that established state set-asides, resulting in the awarding of state contracts to minority contractors. Furthermore, William Bowen was recognized by the 107th General Assembly for his strong leadership during the race riots in Cincinnati in the late 1960's.

In 1990, William Bowen was responsible for ensuring the passage of legislation which created a commission to study the plight of Black males in Ohio, which later became the Commission on African-American Males. Former Ohio Senator William Mallory, Sr. best captured Williams Bowen's accomplishments when he said, "he was an advocate for Blacks and for whites, for anyone who needed an advocate."

Above and beyond his political success, William Bowen was a community activist and engaged with his community at many levels. He was a Mason, a member of the Zion Baptist Church, and an organizer of the Citizens Coalition Against Crime. Senator Bowen also served in the National Conference of State Legislators and the National Conference of Black Elected Officials.

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Joan Brown Campbell

Reverend Dr. Joan Brown Campbell is an ordained minister with standing in two Christian denominations, the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) and the American Baptist Church.

Reverend Campbell is truly a “first woman” in every job she held. She was the first woman to be Associate Executive Director of the Greater Cleveland Council of Churches; the first woman to be Executive Director of the U.S. office of the

World Council of Churches; the first ordained woman to be General Secretary of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA; and today, she is the first woman Director of Religion at the historic Chautauqua Institution.

Archbishop Desmond Tutu, speaking about Joan Campbell, referred to her as “a woman of courage and compassion.” He pointed out that Reverend Campbell was the only woman in the clergy procession of over 200 for his enthronement as Archbishop of South Africa. “Her voice helped to bring an end to the evil of apartheid.”

As General Secretary of the National Council of Churches and as Executive Director of the U.S. office of the World Council of Churches, Reverend Campbell participated in some of the great historic events of the last century. She led a delegation to present the Catholic edition of the New Revised Standard Version of the Bible to Pope John Paul II; organized volunteers to work for the election of Carl B. Stokes as the first black mayor of a major American city; and worked with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and brought him to her own congregation, the first white church in Cleveland to receive Dr. King. Dr. Campbell served as an honorary election monitor with President Kaunda of Zambia in the election of Nelson Mandela as the first African president of South Africa, and she negotiated with Fidel Castro and President Clinton the return of Elian Gonzales to his father.

During her time as General Secretary to the NCC, Reverend Campbell in concert with Paul Gorman, Carl Sagan, Dean James Morton, and Albert Gore was a founder of what is today the National Religious Partnership on the Environment. In addition, she was the co-director with Reverend Jesse Jackson of the mission to Belgrade where, with the help of the Serbian Orthodox church, they successfully negotiated the release of American soldiers held captive. She serves as a member of the board of Rainbow Push and has led peace missions to the Middle East including meetings with the major leaders in the region.

Today, Reverend Campbell is the Director of the Department of Religion at the Chautauqua Institution, a center for religion, the arts, education and recreation. She holds numerous national and local offices, including: past member of the U.S. State Department Advisory Committee on Religious Freedom Abroad, Trustee for the Council for a Parliament of the World Religions, the Fund for Education in South Africa, the Advisory Committee for Americans for Humanitarian Trade with Cuba, life member of the NAACP, Chair of the Global Peace Initiative of Women and many others. Most recently, Dr. Campbell has become one of the founding members of the Council of Sages for Karen Armstrong’s Charter of Compassion Initiative through TED.

Her accomplishments and achievements are many and varied, including eleven honorary doctorate degrees. Her work has been published widely and she is a sought after lecturer and preacher.

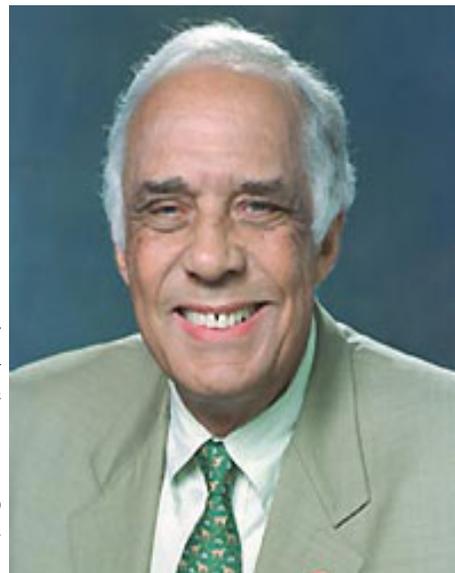


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Robert M. Duncan



Robert Duncan was born and raised in Urbana, Ohio. He received a Bachelor of Science degree from The Ohio State University and went on to graduate from the Moritz College of Law at OSU, where he was elected President of his law class.

Robert Duncan has an extremely distinguished career dedicated to serving the public that includes serving in the United States Army and later as an Assistant to the Attorney General of Ohio, as well as the Attorney General of Ohio's Chief Counsel. Additionally, Robert Duncan's career includes several prominent judicial roles on both a local and national level.

In 1966, Robert Duncan became the first African-American judge appointed, and later elected in 1967, to the Franklin County Municipal Court. In 1971, Robert Duncan was appointed by Governor James A. Rhodes to the Supreme Court where he became the first African-American Justice on the Court. He served in this position until 1971 when he was then appointed by President Richard Nixon to the United States Court of Military Appeals where he was named Chief Judge and served until 1974. Robert Duncan was then nominated by President Richard Nixon and sworn in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio where he presided over many cases during his 10 year tenure involving the United States Constitution and various civil rights statutes. One of his most notable decisions came from a long-awaited ruling in Penick v. Columbus Board of Education in 1977 which found the school board guilty of intentionally creating and maintaining an illegally segregated school system.

Robert Duncan's very accomplished career has been well-recognized throughout the state and nation. He has received numerous awards and honors, including the Ohio Bar Medal for "unusually meritorious service," the Ralph D. Mershon Alumni award from OSU, the Governor's Award for Human Rights, the United Negro College Fund's Dr. Frederick Douglas Patterson Award, the Temple Israel Community Humanitarian Award and has been listed in the litigation section of *The Best Lawyers in America*. Robert Duncan has received Honorary Doctor of Laws degrees from The Ohio State University and Capital University Law.

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Ruth Gonzalez de Garcia

Ruth Gonzalez de Garcia was born the 7th child in a large Mexican immigrant family that found work in the auto industry of Toledo, Ohio, in the early 1930's. She became active in her neighborhood as she and her siblings rallied to support a Catholic priest who wanted to establish a church for Spanish-speaking residents. Their efforts led to the formation of the Guadalupe Mission Church in 1942.

Ms. Garcia participated in extensive volunteer work after World War II during a time when large numbers of Mexican immigrants were moving to Toledo. She was devoted to helping the immigrants find housing, jobs and loans. Ms. Garcia and her sisters also helped families with medical needs, legal court interpretation, income tax filing, and citizenship issues. Their assistance was crucial to the survival of these families as few institutions in Ohio accommodated Spanish speakers.

She continued to provide assistance to new immigrant families throughout the course of her life and her life work became the encouragement of voter registration and civic participation that continues to give voice to this population of new residents.

Conflict arose in Toledo during the 1970's when local government held up federal funding allocated for Ms. Garcia's neighborhood. Ms. Garcia led the community to a rallying point that generated exceptional political action in the community. The five-year struggle led to a successful crusade to construct "El Centro Unico," a community center established to provide health and recreational services for neighborhood youth and the elderly.

Ms. Garcia is a vital figure in her community to this day. Her love for people and inner joy in providing service to others have proven effective tools in the fight against inequality and injustice.



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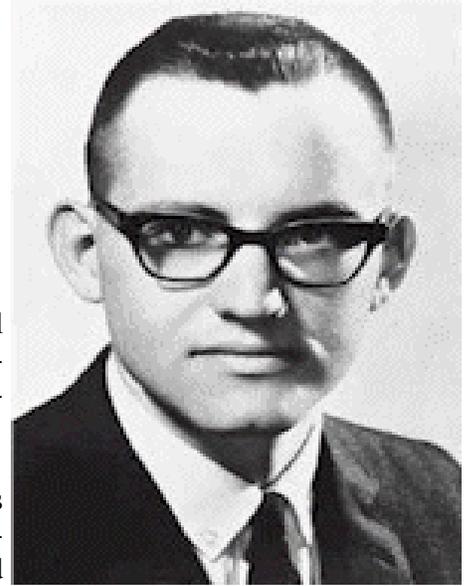
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Bruce Klunder

(1937-1954)

Reverend Bruce W. Klunder was a white Presbyterian minister and civil rights activist, who, at age 27, was killed when he was run over by a bulldozer while protesting the construction of a segregated school in Cleveland, Ohio. He was married with two young children.



Born in Oregon, Reverend Klunder first became involved with civil rights during the Montgomery Bus Boycott in 1955, when blacks in Montgomery stopped riding buses to protest segregation laws. As an 18-year old college student, Reverend Klunder helped raise money to support the Montgomery boycotters. He also began discussing civil rights issues with his fellow YMCA Student Council officers.

After completing Divinity School at Yale University, Reverend Klunder moved to Cleveland, Ohio where he took a position as Assistant Executive Secretary of the Student Christian Union at Western Reserve University. He quickly immersed himself in civil rights issues. He had a passionate interest in civil rights, which led him to become a founding member of the Cleveland Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). Reverend Klunder was very active in protests against injustice in housing and education. He was among the CORE members who demonstrated at the Statehouse for a fair housing bill. He also led a restaurant sit-in in Sewanee, Tennessee in 1962.

When civil rights leaders in Cleveland protested the overcrowded conditions in black schools, the school board agreed to send a number of Black students to white schools. But white parents objected to their children going to integrated schools. Bowing to white pressure, the school board agreed to build more schools for Black children, so white schools would not have to be integrated. Local ministers and civil rights leaders were outraged that school officials would go to such lengths to preserve segregation.

Reverend Klunder and others were determined to stop the construction of the Black schools. When legal road-blocks failed, they staged picket lines at the site of the first school. When police began arresting demonstrators, some of the protesters decided to place their own bodies in the way of construction equipment.

On April 7, 1964, Reverend Klunder and several others went to the construction site where a bulldozer was preparing ground for the Black school. Three protesters threw themselves to the ground in front of the bulldozer. Reverend Klunder went to the back of the tractor and lay down on the muddy ground. When the bulldozer operator reversed directions to move away from the protesters in front, the huge machine ran over Reverend Klunder, crushing him to death.

Reverend Klunder's death continued to polarize the Cleveland community. Some saw his death as an inevitable result of the breakdown of law and order. Others viewed his activism as an act of love. Reverend Klunder is one of forty individuals listed as a civil rights martyr on the national Civil Rights Memorial in Montgomery, Alabama.

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C.J. McLin, Jr.

(1921-1988)

C.J. McLin's advocacy for civil rights began at an early age when he was a youth and filed a civil rights lawsuit against the local dime store when he was refused service because of his race. From there, C.J. McLin graduated from Dunbar High School in Dayton, Ohio and then went on to proudly serve his country in the United States Army for 3 years. During his time in the Army, C.J. McLin took the opportunity to organize protests in pursuit of equality for minority soldiers.

In 1966, C.J. McLin's passion for public service drove him to lead a successful campaign for election for Ohio State Representative where he represented the Dayton area for more than 11 terms spanning more than 22 years. During his tenure, C.J. McLin advanced a broad array of legislative initiatives to address civil rights and social justice issues including: aid to low-income families and the elderly, crime and corrections initiatives, minority issues, and advocacy for greater access to higher education through his full support of Wright State University and Central State University. He was an integral force in leading the establishment of the Black Elected Democrats of Ohio which served as a focal point for legislative issues affecting African-Americans, and participated as a member of the National Committee of the Democratic Party. C.J. McLin was well known for his keen skills of negotiation that allowed him the ability to work across party lines to achieve his objectives.

C.J. McLin was most passionate about improving access to higher education for the poor and minorities. Through his legislative career, he demonstrated strong leadership in the establishment of the Wright State University School of Medicine with the goal of advancing minority representation in the medical field. He also supported the creation of the Wright State School of Prof. Psychology to be housed in a predominately minority area of Dayton. Additionally, C.J. McLin was a fundamental leader in preserving the historically Black college, Central State University after it was severely damaged by tornados.

Other high priority legislative initiatives led by C.J. McLin include his tireless efforts working for prison reform, the establishment of the Dayton Correctional Center, and the creation of the National Afro-American Museum in Wilberforce, which "aims to educate the public about African-American history and culture from African origins to the present through a variety of programs, ..." The National Afro-American Museum & Culture Center opened in 1988.

C.J. McLin, Jr. is remembered through several memorials including the C.J. McLin Foundation that provides scholarships to under-served students, the C.J. McLin Award given annually to an elected official who works toward the improvement of community corrections in Ohio, and his book, *Dad, I Served*.



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Toni Morrison

Toni Morrison (born Chloe Anthony Wofford in Lorain, Ohio) is one of the most influential writers in the English language today. Her work has contributed greatly to our collective understanding of the African-American struggle against racism, economic hardship and injustice, and the social tensions and inequities that exist in America.

Ms. Morrison received a B.A. in English from Howard and earned her Master's Degree in English from Cornell University. She began her teaching career at Texas Southern University before returning to Howard to teach. It was at Howard where she taught several future civil rights leaders including Stokely Carmichael, Andrew Young and author Claude Brown. In 1976, she moved to the State University of New York (SUNY) where she became an associate professor of English and served as a visiting lecturer at Yale University. In 1984, Ms. Morrison was named the Albert Schweitzer Professor of the Humanities at SUNY.

Toni Morrison has established herself through her remarkable talent for writing as a "first" in many arenas including becoming the first African-American female to receive the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1993 where her citation reads: Toni Morrison, "who in novels characterized by visionary force and poetic import, gives life to an essential aspect of American reality." And, in 1987, she became the first African-American female to hold a named chair at an Ivy League University, as the Robert F. Goheen Professor in the Council of Humanities at Princeton University. It was here that she also chaired the Creative Writing Program until May 2006.

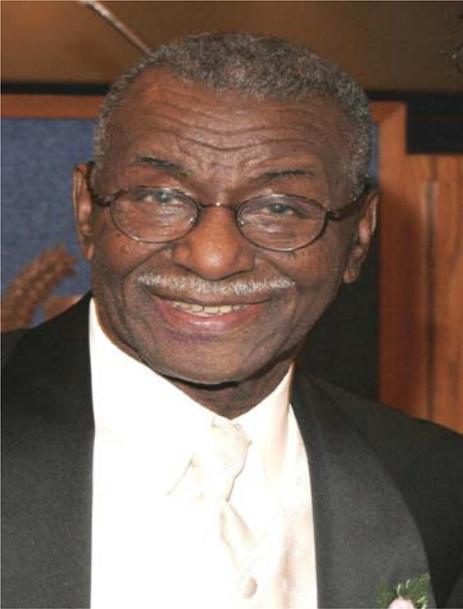
Toni Morrison's famed writing is brutally honest in its portrayal of the painful heritage of slavery in American society which continues to the present day. In her Pulitzer-Prize -winning novel, *Be-loved*, her main character is an escaped slave who, upon recapture, tries to kill her own children to save them from a return to slavery. The book was such a sensation that it was later made into a movie starring Oprah Winfrey. Other widely acclaimed literary works include *The Bluest Eye*, which was selected for the Oprah Book Club in 2000; and *Sula*, which was nominated for the National Book Award and won the National Book Critics Circle Award.

In 1996, the National Endowment for the Humanities selected Morrison for the Jefferson Lecture, the U.S. federal government's highest honor for achievement in the humanities. Ms. Morrison also received the Barnard Medal of Distinction from Barnard College, which is known to be the highest honor awarded. Additionally, in 2005, Ms. Morrison was awarded the Honorary Doctor of Letters Degree from Oxford University.



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Fred Shuttlesworth

Reverend Fred Shuttlesworth graduated from Selma University and Alabama State College before answering his true calling of becoming a pastor in 1953.

In May 1956, Reverend Shuttlesworth established the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights (ACMHR). That same year, the Supreme Court ruled that bus segregation in Montgomery was illegal. Immediately, ACMHR began testing segregation laws in Birmingham. On Christmas Day, 1956, Reverend Shuttlesworth's home was bombed. Fortunately, he and his family escaped unhurt.

The following year, Reverend Shuttlesworth joined Dr. King, Ralph Abernathy and Bayard Rustin to form the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). The primary goal of the SCLC was to coordinate and assist local organizations working for the full equality of African Americans. The SCLC was committed to the practice of nonviolence in its struggle for civil rights and embraced the motto: "Not one hair of one head of one person should be harmed."

Reverend Shuttlesworth's deeply involved work in the civil rights movement made him a target of white racists and the target of another bombing that ultimately destroyed his home. Reverend Shuttlesworth survived the bombing, but the brutality did not end there. He was the victim of a brutal mob beating the following year during his efforts to integrate an all white public school. Dr. King once described Reverend Shuttlesworth as "the most courageous civil rights worker in the South."

In 1960, Reverend Shuttlesworth participated in the sit-in protests against segregated lunch counters and in 1961 he was an integral force in helping the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE) to organize the Freedom Rides. He also led mass demonstrations against segregation in Birmingham that resulted in being hospitalized after a violent attack where he was slammed into a wall from the force of fire hoses.

In 1961, Reverend Shuttlesworth moved to Cincinnati, Ohio and became pastor of the Revelation Baptist Church while still remaining intensely involved in the struggles in Birmingham. He also served as director of the Shuttlesworth Housing Foundation that he established to provide assistance to low-income families purchase their own homes.

Reverend Shuttlesworth has been the recipient of several awards and recognitions including the President's Citizens Medal awarded by President Clinton in 2001 and the 2000 Great Living Cincinnatians from the Cincinnati Area Chamber of Commerce. Several awards encouraging continued work in the area of civil rights have been named in his honor including the Annual Fred L. Shuttlesworth Human Rights Award and created to recognize individuals for their service to civil and human rights worldwide and the Reverend Fred Shuttlesworth Humanitarian Award was established to honor an individual or organization for actions that continue to advance the legacy of Reverend Shuttlesworth in the civil rights movement.



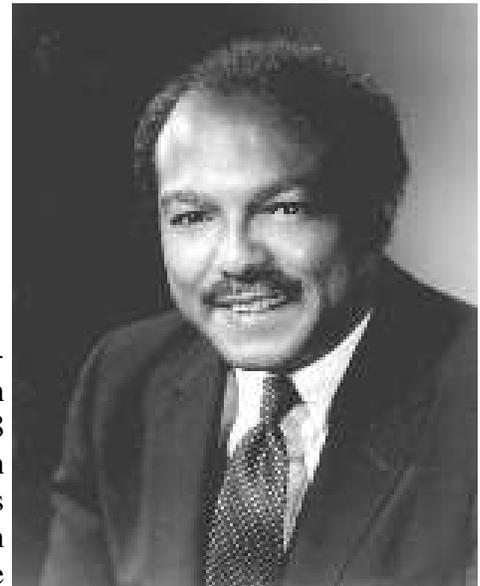
OHIO CIVIL RIGHTS HALL OF FAME

SEPTEMBER 10, 2009

OCRC 50th Anniversary

Carl B. Stokes

(1927-1996)



Carl B. Stokes was born in Cleveland, Ohio and was raised by working class parents in federally funded housing. After leaving high school, he joined the United States Army at the young age of 18 where he served for 3 years before returning to Cleveland to finish his high school education. In 1954, Carl Stokes earned his bachelor's degree from the University of Minnesota and then graduated from Cleveland-Marshall College of Law in 1956 and was admitted to the Ohio bar the following year.

Carl Stokes served as a probation officer during his law school days. He then served as an assistant prosecutor before becoming a partner in the law firm of Stokes, Stokes, Character & Terry—a practice that he continued during his political career.

In 1962, Carl Stokes became the first African-American Democrat elected to the Ohio House of Representatives where he served 3 consecutive terms. In 1965, he narrowly lost the campaign for Mayor of Cleveland, but won the same bid just 2 years later. His successful campaign made him the first African-American mayor of a large American city. His campaign was successful in its ability to mobilize both white and African-American voters. Carl Stokes' legacy as a mayor was shaped through job openings in Cleveland's City Hall to both African-Americans and women. He also initiated a public and private funding program, *Cleveland: Now!*, in an effort to revitalize the Cleveland neighborhoods. Carl Stokes was re-elected Mayor in 1969.

Following his terms as Cleveland mayor, Carl Stokes began lecturing to colleges throughout the country. In 1972, he became the first African-American anchorman in New York City at WNBC-TV. He later returned to Cleveland to serve as general legal counsel for the United Auto Workers then as Cleveland municipal judge from 1983 until 1994. President Bill Clinton then appointed Carl Stokes as U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Seychelles and asked him to represent the United States on several goodwill trips abroad.

The United States Federal Courthouse Tower in downtown Cleveland was named in his honor as the Carl B. Stokes Federal Court House Building. Most recently, in November 2006 the Western Reserve Historical Society opened an exhibit titled *Carl and Louis Stokes: from Projects to Politics*. The exhibit focuses on the brothers' early life in the Outhwaite housing project, service in World War II, and their rise to politics.

OHIO CIVIL RIGHTS HALL OF FAME
SEPTEMBER 10, 2009





A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Geo. Williams" with the year "1891" written below it.

George Washington Williams (1849-1891)

George Washington Williams was born in Bedford Springs, Pennsylvania and was the eldest of four children. He was barely able to obtain a very limited education and spent a very brief time learning the skills of a barber. Williams then decided to enlist in the Union Army under an assumed name at the very young age of 14 where he fought the final battles in the American Civil War.

He traveled to Mexico where he joined the Republican Army and fought to overthrow Emperor Maximilian. He returned to the United States in the spring of 1867, enlisted in the Army and served 5 years. Following his service, he was accepted at Howard University and spent a brief time before beginning studies at the Newton Theological Institution. After graduation, he was ordained as a Baptist minister and served as a pastor of the historic Twelfth Baptist Church of Boston.

Williams' service in the church gained the attention of renowned leaders such as Frederick Douglass and William Lloyd Garrison. Together, they founded *The Commoner*, a monthly journal in Washington D.C.

Williams eventually moved to Cincinnati, Ohio where he studied law. He later became the first African-American elected to the Ohio State Legislature, serving one term from 1880 until 1881.

Although he never served, Williams was appointed by Haitian President Chester A. Arthur as "Minister Resident and Consul General" to Haiti. Williams, referred to by W.E.B. DuBois as the greatest historian of the race, also authored *A History of Negro Troops in the War of Rebellion* and *The History of the Negro Race in America 1619-1880*, which served as the first history of African-Americans.

Williams was a vigorous advocate for civil and human rights. In 1890, Williams learned of King Léopold II's of Belgium rule in the Congo where the Congolese people were suffering brutal and inhumane treatment at the hands of Belgium's colonizers. During Williams' travels to the Congo, he documented the massive enslavement, torture and killing of Africans by King Léopold's subjects. Williams proceeded to write a letter addressed to the King in which he condemned his rule there and, through his fierce advocacy, he appealed to the international community in a document that has been referred to as one of the seminal pieces of investigative journalism on human rights to "call and create an International Commission to investigate the charges herein preferred in the name of Humanity..." Ultimately, charges were brought against the King that helped to inspire an international human rights protest movement against his rule in the Congo.



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“Excellence is an art won by training and habituation: we do not act rightly because we have virtue or excellence, but we rather have these because we have acted rightly; we are what we repeatedly do. Excellence is not an act but a habit.”

— Plato



The OCRC extends our heartfelt appreciation and gratitude to all of our honorees, sponsors and guests for joining us in making the 2009 Ohio Civil Rights Hall of Fame a very special occasion.

The sponsors also wish to thank the members of the hall of fame planning committee: Brandi Klein Martin, Stephen S. Francis, Dr. J. Michael Bernstein, Charles Davis, and G. Michael Payton.