

# AGNES SCOTT

ALUMNAE MAGAZINE SPRING 1986

“We are at war with ignorance and disease, and thirst and hunger. People say behind our backs that we cannot win. All we know is that there can be no losing.”

*Mouhoussine Nacro  
Burkina Faso, West Africa*



“Global awareness will mean more than mere learning, it will mean global cooperation, going beyond cultural narrowness to mutual sharing and respect—even to love. For Agnes Scott, this is a beginning.”

*John Studstill  
Director of Global Awareness  
Agnes Scott College*



After the Decatur delegation's October visit to Burkina, Agnes Scott welcomed a high-level visit from four Burkinabe educational leaders in February.

Under the auspices of the U.S. Information Agency, these educators from the University of Ouagadougou spent a month touring American educational institutions. They named Agnes Scott College as one of the first three institutions they wished to visit.

Our guests were Dr. Ambroise Zagre, vice rector; Dr. Akry Coulibaly, director of the Institute of Mathematics and Physics; Dr. Moumouni Rambre Ouiminga, director of the School of Medicine and Public Health; and Ms. Maimouna Sanoko, librarian-in-chief. They stayed at the Alumnae House several days while they visited with the campus community.

The 10-year-old University of Ouagadougou is Burkina's first and only university. At first it resembled the French system of education first established by Catholic missionaries. But now, 10 percent of its 5,000 students are women. Of the 200 faculty members, now 60 percent are Burkinabe.

When the Sankara government came to power in 1983, the university drew sharp criticism as a "bastion of elitism," and university leaders set out to prove their worth to a revolutionary government desperate to meet basic human needs in a poverty-stricken economy. Now the university offers a school of medicine and public health, an advanced agricultural research institute, and another institute to train professional clerical and administrative workers.

As Dr. Coulibaly explained, "The faculty has realized the verocity of those attacks and organized seminars on training to give new directions and applications to the needs of the country. For example, in the agricultural



institute, agronomy had not emphasized research until recently. The math and physics departments could not afford to import necessary scientific equipment, so the secondary schools are now making scales, compasses and other items in the classrooms."

At first the five-year-old medical school also resembled European-style programs in Dakar and Senegal, but "We are now tailoring them to meet the needs of the country," said Dr. Ouiminga. "Our primary objective is to train general practitioners and public and community health professionals." Under the old system, doctors were trained abroad, and returned to practice in urban medical centers. Now Burkina stresses health support for rural areas, and medical

school graduates must serve several years in one of these community-built facilities." Another thrust, Dr. Coulibaly noted, is building schools so all children have a chance to learn.

In a formal ceremony one evening, Vice Rector Zagre spoke on behalf of his country: "Thanks, joy, for your support of a people who are struggling for a better life." He described his hopes for Burkina and his boundless appreciation for the friendships at Agnes Scott. "We need cooperation between Agnes Scott and Burkina to improve the lot of Burkina women. Of course it is not easy for us men to share power with the 'weaker sex,'" he said, as the audience laughed. "But no country can develop without having the participation of women, and that's why we attached a lot of significance to mutual understanding and mutual affection.

"We'll tell Burkina people that Decatur people are open-minded to dialogue and have a great heart. I hope that the community of heart and spirit that we share today is symbolic of that community of heart and spirit to which the whole of humanity should aspire."

—Lynn Donham

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Thank you for reprinting my Atlanta Journal article on the U.N. conference and for your editorial comments (*Fall 1985 issue, Page 2*).

Your remarks about Mrs. Roosevelt (one of my heroines) made my point. The fact that delegates to international conferences must "represent the national interests of their countries" doesn't mean that those national interests necessarily conflict with international interests, only that even Mrs. Roosevelt, with all her personal influence, did not operate as a woman at a women's conference but as a U.S. Delegate and chair of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights, addressing her appeal to the General Assembly, not to an ad hoc conference.

As a White House staff member with some liaison duties with the State Department during the period preparatory to the Nairobi Conference, I was astounded at the work simply to prepare an agenda that was acceptable to the 100-plus members. Each government had to coordinate activities of various agencies, which had to agree internally. Each set of such recommendations then had to be reviewed by various U.N. working parties and then worked into a document which was acceptable to all. My position is not against international efforts, simply that efforts made within the mainstream of the U.N. are more fruitful than those which try to represent half the world population as a special interest group.

It is my generation that survived Nazism, established the U.N., and conceived and gave life to a Declaration of Human Rights. I don't know how Dorothy Douglas proposes to achieve and maintain peace (which after all, can come about in many ways). I'd like to ask her, does she propose U.S. unilateral disarmament, unilateral nuclear disarmament? Does she think the U.S. should ever, under any circumstances, go to war?

*Eliza King Paschall '38*  
Atlanta, Ga.

Agnes Scott  
Alumnae Magazine

# AGNES SCOTT

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## A Distinctive College

It's impressive to see a girl become a self-possessed young woman. Professor Richard Parry tells why that's an everyday occurrence at Agnes Scott.



### Phillips succeeds at second career

When Joe Frank Harris took office as governor of Georgia in January 1983, Gracie Greer Phillips '55 took office with him as the governor's executive assistant for appointments. That's not appointments to see the Governor. That's appointments to *serve* on the more than 200 state boards and commissions that make up an important part of the executive branch of the state government.

Gov. Harris is a businessman and runs the government like a business, comparing his eight assistants to corporate vice-presidents. Gracie and the others, including one other

woman who serves as press officer, have equal and ready access to the governor.

Gracie is at home with politics and politicians. Her father, John Greer, was secretary to Gov. Ed Rivers and has served in the legislature for many years. Even so, if a career counseling expert chose a resume to exemplify a candidate for Most Likely to Succeed in a top government administrative position, Gracie's would not likely have been at the top of the list.

She doesn't fit any stereotype: over 40, no graduate or professional degree, last paid employment as a sixth-grade teacher in 1957.

The eldest of six, three girls and three boys, she grew up in Lakeland, a small town in southeast Georgia. She graduated in a class of 50 from the local public high school and was the first person from Lakeland to go to Agnes Scott. Why?

"Because my daddy told me that's where I should go," she says. No second thoughts there. Why did Mr. Greer want her to go to Agnes Scott? No second thoughts there either, he says: "I wanted her to have the best. She was a smart girl."

To Gracie, Agnes Scott is the best. "They teach you to think, to recognize problems, to focus on solutions, to organize your work and your thoughts. Coming from a small high school, I really had to work. I studied most of the time." She majored in political science, but she remembers classes with Dr. Catherine Sims, Dr. George Hayes, and Dr. Walter Posey. She squeezed in some time with Blackfriars, but no lead roles. Her major activity was Pi Alpha Phi and debating. "It taught me to be part of a team," she says. "Debating makes you look at both sides of an issue, to be impersonal so you can disagree with someone while still respecting that person's motives. You learn to respect your opponent as an opponent." It also taught her to take a difficult situation and rise above it, she remembers.

"I would get so scared I'd wish I'd get sick so I wouldn't have to get up and

debate. It also taught me to listen. Much of what I do for the governor is listen to people who have good ideas and are interested in helping the state."

With her new bachelor's degree in 1955, Gracie started an executive retail training program but left after two years to marry Barry Phillips, an attorney. One year as a sixth-grade teacher completed her "paid" work experience. Then for 26 years, Gracie had a career familiar to many Agnes Scott graduates: being a homemaker and rearing a daughter and three sons. She did the usual things, PTA, Scouts, social service. Then with her children all over 20, she moved easily into a new career.

An old friend of her husband's wanted him to meet another friend who was going to run for Governor. So Barry and Joe Frank Harris had lunch and started forming a campaign committee. Gracie ended up volunteer fund-raiser and treasurer. She had to get used to thinking big in a hurry.

"We didn't have any paid fund-raisers," she recalls. "Our ad man said we should start with a \$100-a-plate dinner. I was shocked. I didn't think anybody would pay that. It was over-subscribed and a great success. We raised \$4 million."

Not surprisingly, Gracie says she has been lucky. "My daddy always encouraged me, and my husband

has been supportive. Working in the campaign, Governor Harris and I got along. When he asked me to take this job, I was delighted. It's an important job. All these boards and commissions give a lot of people a chance to take part in their government. I'm working for someone whom I respect and trust. We work closely with the legislature, and when I make contact on behalf of the governor, I don't have to worry that he might tell me one thing and give somebody else a different answer. We lobby for his program, and I think we should. I believe in his program."

"But here is a Southern politician, a businessman who prides himself on running the government like a business. Not the governor one might expect to appoint a woman to that job. Why do you think he selected you?" I asked Gracie. "I could ask him, or why don't you ask him?" she replied.

I did just that. "When you build an organization," Gov. Harris said, "you look to surround yourself with people — women or men — with special qualities for specific jobs. [Gender] doesn't have anything to do with it. Gracie had proved herself in the campaign as someone who could accept an obligation and fulfill it, she's thorough, hardworking, dedicated. We work as a team here, and she's a good team member. She likes

people, and she's my friend."

I asked Gov. Harris if he has any advice to other Agnes Scott women who want to have a successful career. "Do what you're comfortable in, and do your best. Your talents are unlimited, and they're going to be recognized if

you're willing to apply yourself and work hard. There's still no substitute for hard work."

Gracie Phillips' career proves that predicting career and career success is still an art, not a science. Every situation is different, but she is proof that a woman over 40 can succeed

in a new career, without a graduate degree, without a lot of paid work experience. Being able to think clearly and organize your work, liking people and doing your best, are skills that transfer from the campus to the home to the office. And it happens in the South.

— Eliza King Paschall '38



## Becky Johnson Bisher and brother custom-design locomotives

Seven years ago, when she was a wee lass of 22, Becky Johnson Bisher '78 of Mableton, Ga., and her younger brother went into the business of remanufacturing old diesel-electric railroad switching engines. Now the tired behemoths come to her shop from as far north as Minnesota and as far west as Utah.

For somewhere between \$190,000 and \$300,000,

she will jerk out one of the 1,200-horsepower engines, replace it with a 600-horsepower diesel, slap on 40 tons of ballast and give you back a machine that can push more than 100 railroad cars, each of which weighs more than 100 tons when loaded.

"We are in the business of custom-designing locomotives," she said. "We do all kinds of work, in-

cluding remote-controlled locomotives."

Mrs. Bisher, who is general manager of Chattahoochee Locomotive Company, is a third-generation rail-roader. The sociology major says railroading "kinda gets in your blood."

— Mary Ellen Pettigrew

*This article appeared in the May 13, 1984, Atlanta Weekly Magazine.*



THE CHAPLITE, BESENER

### Jackson teaches from life's experiences

Never get in a car with Miriam Jackson '49 and expect to go anywhere directly. Miriam has a passion for side streets, cheap gas, odd shops and offbeat places.

I discovered this the summer of 1980 when we took "Indians for Teachers" at University of North Carolina at Charlotte. We had taught together for two years at Oaklawn Elementary School, and I had no reason to suspect that this motherly, down-to-earth person was anything but the kind, sensible teacher she appeared to be. The fact that she had five children and had celebrated her 25th wedding anniversary added to that impression.

I began to see the real Miriam on our trips to

UNCC. Once, we made a death-defying U-turn in the middle of the highway to visit a place called "The Pot Roost." Miriam signed up for a course in French cookery and I bought a bag of nutmegs. Other side trips included a used jeans sale, visits to a day-old bakery and a sudden, inspired foray into Hickory House for several pounds of barbecue that made a quick dinner for Miriam's large brood.

That was just the tip of the iceberg. At the end of the Indian course, I learned that Miriam had decided to fulfill a longtime dream to work at Woods Hole, Mass., an international center for marine study and summer home to many of the world's famous scientists. A 1949 graduate of Agnes Scott with a major

in science, Miriam had been impressed by her college mentor's description of Woods Hole. Miriam had called Woods Hole earlier in the spring and found the classes fill up a year in advance. In typical Miriam fashion, she persisted, discovered that a science school for children 6 to 16 convened at Woods Hole every summer. She proceeded to get herself hired as a parent helper and field trip driver.

For a month Miriam lived in Woods Hole, alone in an old barn that had been converted into apartments. She audited adult classes, watched scientists at work and drove children on field trips to parts of the island where no one else was allowed. Miriam returned to Woods Hole for three summers.

Back from Woods Hole, Miriam didn't relax. She, husband Mack and children packed the family station wagon and left for a camping trip west.

My picture of Miriam was becoming clearer. The horned-rimmed glasses, the wrap-around skirt, the flat Weejun sandals were all a disguise. Miriam was really Christopher Columbus. As I got to know her better, I discovered that she had taught in Japan a year, visited Mexico, lived in both Denmark and Korea as part of the Friendship Force, toured Europe with her church choir and even fitted in a trip to the Kentucky Derby with a daughter who loves horses.

But how does all this adventuring manifest itself in teaching? How does Christopher Columbus operate in a fourth-grade classroom at Burns Elementary School?

Jenna Waters, a former student, remembers a trip to Old Salem and Miriam's ability to make the past vivid: "We could understand how it was to live back then." She remembers experiments with reflections and "magic tricks with light" when they were studying the sun.

Another student, Chuck Martin, recalls, "She was always sure nobody got in a lotta trouble. She made sure that people didn't hit back. She brought special people to class — Mrs. Goodnight, Mrs. Burkowitz. They talked about how I could keep control of myself. I got four certificates for being good all day."

When Miriam, herself, thinks of good days in her class, she recalls the special visitors. She once asked a blind friend to discuss sightlessness — cooking without burning oneself, dressing by feeling the texture and heat of materials. Another time, she invited a man paralyzed from the neck down to demonstrate how he paints pottery and canvases with a brush held in his mouth.

As Miriam reviews the good things that have gone on in her class, as former students remember their lessons, a pattern in Miriam's teaching begins to emerge.

She is an explorer, a pursuer of much there is to know and see and do and think. But the end result in the classroom has less to do with travel and more to do with the many ways of seeing and experiencing life. Inherent in many of her lessons is a respect for differences, the variousness of life and great possibilities it offers. Miriam yearns to see the Taj Mahal, but loves exploring a shop full of kitchen accessories. She has traveled and lived all over the world, but still, and perhaps because of that, she knows how special it is that Chuck Martin has been good all day for four days straight. — Margaret Claiborne

*Reprinted with permission from The Charlotte Observer.*

## Dabbling in real estate becomes full-time job after college

Lori Spencer '85 ran her college housing business out of her bedroom. Nowadays, she looks for property with a chance of going commercial.

When Lori Spencer was in her last year at Agnes Scott she pooled resources with her brothers, Todd and Craig, for a down payment on a house for the three of them to share. Each contributed about \$2,000 from savings and small legacies from their mother, who died two years earlier.

Once they moved in, they quickly saw the potential for profit in student housing. So, they sought their father's backing to buy five other houses, most of them near Emory, where Todd is in medical school. They began renting rooms to students and plowing the profits back into the purchase of other properties. Todd and Craig, a first-year law student at Georgia State, are responsible for upkeep; Lori is in charge of purchasing new properties and renting out

the old.

She has tried to purchase houses in areas that are likely to go commercial within a few years to maximize their resale potential. "We're not trying to make big bucks now," she says. "We're just trying to cover our costs and have money left over for maintenance. But one day it should pay off." — Ginny Carroll

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MIRIAM, THE OBSERVER

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# One Tough Job

Representing Lebanon is a complex and delicate task for Julia Bouhabib and her ambassador husband.

By Carey Roberts '57

Carey Roberts is co-author with Rebecca Seely of *Tidewater Dynasty* (Harcourt, Brace, Janovich), a biographical novel of the Lees of Stratford Hall. She lives in Potomac, Md., with her husband and four children.

She is the mistress of an embassy home with a household staff of five. She and her husband entertain or attend social engagements in the District almost every night of the week, and that's not to mention her own schedule of morning coffees, luncheons and afternoon teas. But what may seem to be a fairy-tale life carries its own particular kind of responsibilities. And no one is more aware than Julia Cole Bouhabib '72, wife of the Ambassador of Lebanon to the United States, of the opportunities and the importance of her role.

"Serving in the diplomatic arena, particularly in Washington, D.C., involves teamwork for husbands and wives," says Julie in her serene, soft-spoken way. "In this city, more so than any other capital in the world, social life is business. Ambassadors, administration leaders, state department officials, members of Congress and high-level Pentagon officers do a lot of connecting at social events. It is in the social milieu that impressions are made, information is exchanged, and business informally conducted.

Wives of diplomats play an integral part in the constant stream of dinner parties, balls and benefits in Washington that require planning and organization, she says. For the most part, they arrange these events, explains Julie, "through their graciousness and hospitality, they and their husbands represent their countries." But not without some sacrifices.

"I have seen diplomatic wives arrive in Washington having left careers of their own in their native countries. Perhaps these women were doctors or professors or lawyers. But they soon learn that if they want to see their husbands do a good job in Washington, diplomatic service will be a full-time job for them also. As far as I can see, they all do it beautifully."

Political life is still relatively new

to Julie. In January 1983 her husband, Abdallah R. Bouhabib, was appointed ambassador to the United States. In June of that year, the Bouhabibs moved into the stately, white-stucco Lebanese embassy in Washington's affluent northwest section.

"In the first week," recalls Julie, "we held two large parties, and I still wasn't even sure where all the forks were. I remember one terrible afternoon when I misplaced the key to the wine cellar and found it only a few minutes before the guests arrived." She managed to find a fine Lebanese cook in Washington who not only helped with those first parties but soon became a permanent part of her staff, along with two drivers and two housekeepers who also help with the Bouhabib's three children.

Her days go by in a curious blend of public and private life. Julie voiced concern for her children who, she admits, had some real adjustments to make to diplomatic life. The Bouhabibs were living a quiet suburban life in Potomac, Md., when economist Abdallah Bouhabib was appointed to the ambassadorship. Julie was a full-time mother. "There are two worlds in Washington," says Julie, "one is normal life, such as in any city. The other is the diplomatic world. It is a drastic change for a young family to make."

Now, the 9-year-old twins and their 5-year-old sister are chauffeured to the French International School. There, they are taught one day in French, the next day in English. They have a special motivation to be bilingual since all of their Lebanese family speaks French. At three when they return from school they have their big meal of the day, and Julie sets aside time to be involved in their after-school activities. The whole family is often together for a short time late in the afternoon, but there are few casual, relaxed family meals.

"The first year was very hard on the children, especially the baby,





The Bouhabibs: Julia, Abdallah, 5-year-old Nada, and the 9-year-old twins, Amal (left) and Amin.



Julia Cole Bouhabib

who was only 3," Julie remembers. "I didn't know then which invitations I could refuse and which I should accept, so I accepted everything. The second year I did much better, and they see much more of me again." She says she does not worry unduly about her children's safety but takes the necessary precautions: Someone is always with the children.

"The children," she adds, "have given us some of our funnier diplomatic moments." When President Gemayel and his wife visited the United States in the summer of '83, the Bouhabibs were just settled into the embassy. "We held a very formal state dinner here at the embassy and had the children, dressed in their very best, brought down during the reception hour to meet the president. The trouble was they weren't used to being introduced and then sent away — they wouldn't leave!" She finally got them upstairs, but then, "when we were all seated in the dining room, black tie, evening dresses, all very elegant — here they were again, in their pajamas, to say good-night!"

"Since the Lebanese chancery backs onto the embassy grounds, my husband often brings guests home for lunch. One of the responsibilities of an ambassador's wife is to make certain the embassy is always ready for company, that food and drink are plentiful — and that the ambassador's wife looks presentable! It may sound as though I have a lot of help in doing that, but the truth is I am extremely busy," points out Julie. As busy as any executive, she schedules her own appointments and manages five staff members, three children and an aging house. "For example, I am required to have three estimates for any household repair and this house was built as a private residence in the '40s — there is always something that needs doing!"

She has recently redecorated the embassy's main rooms in soft shades of aquamarine highlighted with deep

crimson silk. Private donations provided the funds. The rooms display paintings by Lebanese artists, including colorful landscapes. The collection of silver-framed pictures on the baby grand piano includes one of Lebanese President Amin Gemayal and Ambassador Abdallah Bouhabib at a 1983 meeting with President Reagan at the White House. Another picture Abdallah, Julie and their three children, and there is also a picture of Julie laughing with Nancy Reagan.

While seeing that her children have a happy secure childhood is an important private concern for Julie, her overriding public concern is to help her husband represent Lebanon to the United States government and to the officials of other governments in Washington. To gain poise and to prepare herself for limelight occasions, Julie Bouhabib recently completed a public speaking course offered through the Capitol Speakers Club. "I haven't been called on to give a speech yet," she laughs, "but I think I am ready now."

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### **For the past decade this small country has been torn by constant war. . . brutal internal struggles.**

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Representing Lebanon is a complex and delicate task since Lebanon is a nation in a perpetual state of crisis. An ancient land with a history that can be documented to 5000 B.C., Lebanon is a rugged mountainous country with 130 miles of coastline along the Mediterranean. Lebanon's famous seaport cities — Byblos, Sidon and Tyre — served as important trade centers in the time of the Phoenicians. Its people are farmers and traders; there is little to export.

Like Syria, its powerful neighbor to the north and east, Lebanon was

part of the Ottoman empire from the 1500s until 1918 when this land fell under French mandate. In 1943, Lebanon became a fully independent republic with a written constitution based on the classical separation of powers — a president, a single chamber elected by universal adult suffrage which includes educated women, and an independent judiciary.

Lebanon's political life depends on a peculiar religious balance. Under an unwritten national covenant (the National Pact), deputies to the chamber are elected according to the confessional distribution of the population so that each Christian or Moslem sect has representatives in proportion to its size. The president is always a Maronite Christian, the prime minister a Sunni Moslem, and the speaker of the chamber, a Shia Moslem.

For the past decade, this small country only four-fifths the size of Connecticut, has been torn by constant war, its cities and countryside the setting for brutal internal struggles for power between Moslems and Christians and regional wars between Israelis, Syrians, Palestinians, and others such as Libyans and Iranians. Christians make up almost half the population and have dominated national affairs since 1943; however, Lebanon is an Arab country, a member of the Arab League, and the struggle to obtain national dominance between varying Moslem sects is fierce.

It is a problem complicated by external forces.

In the 1940s, Lebanon accepted into its borders some 250,000 Palestinian refugees. Since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, the armed Palestinian resistance fighters have collided with Israel to the south, producing a continuous state of war in Southern Lebanon and the border country. Israeli invasion and occupation of Southern Lebanon followed and the eventual intervention by U.S. forces

as well as the Arab Deterrent Force and U.N. peacekeeping forces. Israel's decision to withdraw, however, created power vacuums that Christians and Moslems are battling to fill with the aid of Lebanon's powerful neighboring countries, who have vested interests in seeing that the "right" faction eventually takes control.

"It may seem that the struggles in Lebanon are religious," says Julie, "but the real struggle is for regional supremacy." Lebanon is unquestionably a vital piece in the mid-East land puzzle.

In September 1982, Amin Gemayel was elected president of the Republic. He is the son of the late Sheik Pierre Gemayel who founded the Phalange party and the brother of Bashir Gemayel, who, before his assassination was the leader of the Lebanese forces. Amin Gemayel is, of course, a Maronite Christian. (Maronites are Christians affiliated with the Roman Catholic Church. They inhabited Lebanon before the Moslems invaded in the 7th century.)

To select someone to fill the sensitive position of ambassador to the United States, the newly elected president turned to his Maronite Christian friend and political supporter, 41-year-old Abdallah Bouhabib, then a senior loan officer with the World Bank.

Ambassador Abdallah Bouhabib was born and reared in a small mountain town called Roumieh some 10 miles northeast of Beirut. He was educated in Arabic and English by British Quakers and received his B.A. from the American University of Beirut and his Ph.D. in economics from Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tenn.

It was at Vanderbilt in the fall of 1970 that he met Julia Cole, a recent transfer student from Agnes Scott. "A blind date for homecoming weekend arranged by a mutual friend,"

recalls Julie. "I liked Abdallah immediately because he seemed to be interested in bigger things than just college life. He was then and still is a dynamic man who always sees the big picture. At first, we were just friends. I remember our sitting under a tree on the Vanderbilt campus that fall wondering where we would each be in 10 years. We didn't imagine that we would be together."

At that time, Julie had in mind a career in microbiology and medical research. It was the only reason she had transferred from Agnes Scott. "I had been very happy at Agnes Scott," she says. "I loved the closeness of the girls and the personal involvement with professors. I was a biology major and was influenced strongly by Josephine Bridgeman. Dr. Margaret Peperdene, my English professor,

taught me how to think creatively. Those were really happy years for me. The transfer was made simply because I needed a college closely related to a medical facility."

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**"The Lebanese people are highly literate and very compassionate. They are suffering badly."**

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After her graduation, Julie worked for several years in the department of pharmacology and biochemistry at Vanderbilt. In June 1974, she married Abdallah Bouhabib. "There were no cultural adjustments to make in our marriage," she says, "I grew up in a family-oriented, conservative environment in Aiken, S.C., and the Lebanese are just that — family-

oriented, warm, generous. Of course, I have learned to cook Lebanese dishes — which are complicated, but delicious — made with lots of onions, garlic, cracked wheat, parsley, olive oil. Tasty and very nutritious. And, I have learned to speak some Arabic so that I can talk with my mother-in-law about the children."

Julie is devoted to her adopted country. "In spite of a decade of war, Lebanon remains a beautiful country with white walled, red-roofed villages that make one think of Italy. Its summers are long and rainless.

"The Lebanese people are highly literate and very compassionate," she explains. "They are suffering badly; the currency is weak and economic conditions are critical. My husband and I are, of course, strong supporters of Amin Gemayel's government. We believe in Gemayel. He wants to rid the country of outside influences, to make all Lebanese feel represented in the government. Lebanon for the Lebanese! That is what Amin Gemayel believes in. Nothing else comes first."

Julie Cole Bouhabib has no idea how long she and her husband will be in Washington. Her focus now is on raising her children and being a partner with her husband in representing Lebanon.

A gracious diplomat in her own right, she is quick to express her admiration for the American State Department officers and their wives with whom she and her husband work so closely. "The top officials and the professionals here in Washington — the 'desk people' who stay current on Lebanon and the affairs of the mid-East — as well as the State Department's Office of Protocol, are there to ease every social situation. These are marvelous people," she says with sincerity. "I don't think everyone realizes it. These are wonderful representatives of America, the best this country has to offer." ♦



ERIC PUGGETT/PHIL

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# Quest For Curriculum

When a faculty decides to change a curriculum, almost instinctively they realize that they are striking at the heart of that which each of them values most.

By Ellen Wood Hall '67  
Dean of the College

**C**hange. "Everything seems to be changing so fast." We hear those words rather often on the Agnes Scott campus these days. That is not to say that "things" are not different in one way or another. The buildings are being transformed. There are new faces on campus among the wonderful familiar ones. And yes, the calendar will be different next year. The semester calendar will provide students and faculty with two long periods of time rather than three short periods to work together on that extraordinary and slightly mystical activity known as the teaching-learning process. I believe they will discover that, even though they are busy, they will feel more relaxed under the semester system. Furthermore, freshmen (as well as those of the other classes who choose to do so) who begin their study for their degree this fall will do so under a new scheme of basic requirements designed to assure their competence in basic skills, their exposure to a choice of broad areas of subject matter, and their expertise in a chosen major.

As a relative newcomer to the Agnes Scott community, even though I experienced Agnes Scott as a student nearly 20 years ago, I find that numerous thoughts crowd my mind as I contemplate how to give other alumnae and friends of the College my impressions of how we at the College—faculty, administrators, and trustees—view changes already underway and those planned in the academic program. I am immediately reminded of an adage in French, "Plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose." Roughly translated, the saying suggests, "the more things change, the more they stay the same." The French person who coined this adage had, I believe, a healthy sense of Gallic cynicism.

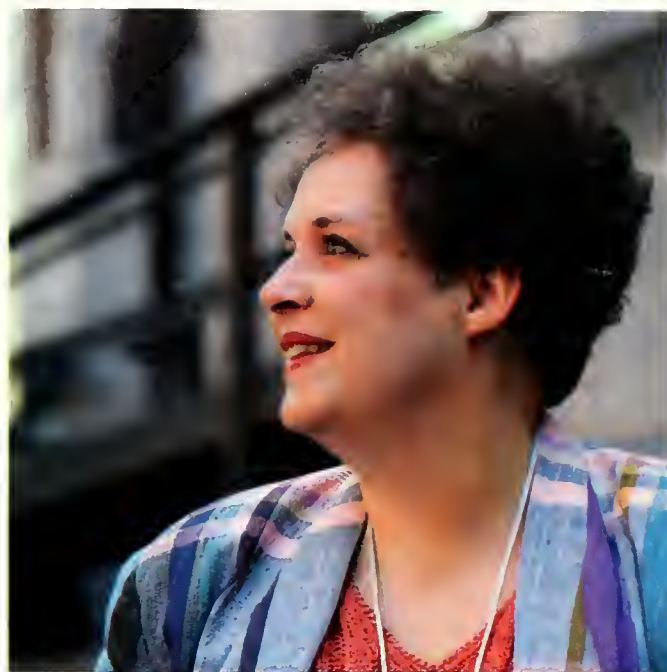
As applied to Agnes Scott, however, this proverb assumes a decidedly positive tone. All of us involved with the various changes are committed to preserve the institution, to offer the best liberal education for women "under auspices distinctly favorable to the maintenance of the faith and the practice of the Christian religion." However, a college must be a function of its time and its place in order to offer the best possible education to its current students. It is inevitable that Agnes Scott will change, but those changes will be designed around the constant center.

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**Important to the process was the spirit in which the Steering Committee decided to work.**

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A few other thoughts from my perspective are in order before I recount the process we have gone through since Jan. 4, 1985. In early 1984 I became a candidate for dean of the college; I remember being rather surprised that the curriculum and academic program which I had



Dean Ellen Wood Hall '67

taken as a student in 1963-67 were much as I remembered them. Though pleased to see continuity, I wondered how the faculty had regarded the academic program during that time. I learned that new ideas were indeed being considered.

As part of the 1982-84 self-study and evaluation process which led to reaccreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, the visiting team determined that Agnes Scott needed a solid academic plan. Furthermore, the faculty had planned to vote in October 1984 on whether to change to the semester system. The vote was actually taken Jan. 4, 1985. At that time, the faculty voted overwhelmingly (41-18) to recommend to the president "that the College adopt, beginning in the academic year 1986-87, the early semester variable hour calendar."

President Schmidt accepted the recommendation immediately, and a new opportunity presented itself. The faculty realized that they could use this change to review and renew

the curriculum, a clear first step toward the needed academic plan.

The faculty's process to convert to a new calendar and to a new system of basic curricular requirements began with the recommendation by the Faculty Executive Committee that the president establish the Ad Hoc Semester System Steering Committee. The president acted upon this recommendation and the faculty members of the Semester System Steering Committee were elected by the faculty on Feb. 8, 1985. On Nov. 8, 1985, the faculty voted to put in place a new curriculum of basic requirements. The rigorous and carefully wrought process, completed within only eight months, is a credit to the Agnes Scott faculty. Most faculties take between two and five years to complete a review and to institute curricular revisions.

The Semester System Steering Committee members were Professors

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David Behan, philosophy (Chair); Penelope Campbell, history; Kwai Chang, Bible and religion; Katharine Kennedy, history; and Patricia Pinka, English. Ex-officio members of the committee were Ellen W. Hall, dean of the College, and the president of the Student Government Association. During the spring of 1985, Professor Chang requested, for health reasons, that he be relieved of his duties. Professor Harry Wistrand, biology, took his place. At the end of the academic year, Professors Campbell and Pinka left the committee and were replaced in the fall by Professors Art Bowling, physics, and Miriam Drucker, psychology.

Each of the faculty members of the Semester System Steering Committee, except the chair, in turn chaired a sub-committee which was to deal with a specific part of the transition: recommendations to the faculty about distribution requirements and curricular coherence; graduation requirements, major and departmental requirements; recommendations to the administration on the semester calendar and the daily schedule; and faculty workload.

One of the most important aspects of the process was the spirit in which the Steering Committee decided to work from the outset. Agreeing to keep the purpose of the College foremost in our minds, we considered the educational program as a whole rather than piecemeal.

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### **With the calendar change faculty recognized an opportunity to evaluate the academic program.**

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It was important to balance our thinking between this opportunity to review and to change and the appreciation of our traditional strengths. We saw this as a continuing process and

wanted frequent consultation among faculty, and between students and faculty, since we would all be affected by the changes. We acknowledged choice as an essential element in liberal education. We regarded faculty advising as a way to guide choice, rather than to enforce rules.

We began Feb. 15, 1985; subcommittees tackled many tasks simultaneously. Our first goal was to structure the early semester calendar for 1986-87. The subcommittee made the recommendation to the president and the calendar was in place by March 1985. The pattern for this calendar, the most prevalent academic calendar in the United States, is to begin classes in late August and to complete examinations before the Christmas holidays. Classes begin again just after the middle of January; graduation takes place in mid-May.

As mentioned above, the faculty took another bold step, one which is often deferred when a college changes its calendar. More often than not, a college will decide merely to map its existing academic program onto a new calendar, and to defer more substantive curricular changes until a later time. In early discussions the faculty had recognized that changing to the semester calendar presented an opportunity to evaluate the academic program. The faculty soon agreed that some changes were in order.

The subcommittee in charge, and the Steering Committee in turn, began to look at the system of requirements designated as "distribution requirements" in the 1983-85 catalog. Those requirements were already in line with the curriculum restorations occurring nationally. An article in *The New York Times* on March 10, 1985, titled "Wave of Curriculum Change Sweeping American Colleges," discussed the national "back to basics" movement,

the restoration of "distribution requirements," and "themes in curriculum." Agnes Scott faculty and administrators attended national meetings in the spring of 1985 to discuss reports by the American Association of Colleges, the National Institute of Education and the National Endowment for the Humanities which decried the state of academic programs nationally. Agnes Scott did not need to "go back" to basics. We'd never left. We had a different task.

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### **I believe today's student takes possession of her education and her life so as to reach her potential.**

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Our faculty wanted to refocus the requirements to serve the Agnes Scott student living in today's national climate. In both their advising and their teaching capacities, faculty noticed that students voiced more than the usual number of complaints about "getting the requirements out of the way." Limited choices in their first two years disgruntled students. If a student entered the College without advanced standing in one or more subjects, nearly half of her first two years' program was required.

Agnes Scott students, as a group, have maintained certain basic characteristics over the years. They are bright and conscientious. They are ready to assume responsibility, and they want to think independently. They have enormous potential. I was heartened both in my interview, and as I have worked here, to discover that in this respect, things are indeed the same.

I would argue that today, since there are more choices for women's lives, and since the information glut

of the media often presents conflicting views on life's goals, educators have a special responsibility to help students learn to choose. The national press on higher education devotes much coverage to the rationale for and the methodology of teaching critical thinking. But I believe we need to go a step further at Agnes Scott.

From earliest times, our catalogs have emphasized the importance of students' own choice in their academic programs. We must continue the tradition. From the day they choose Agnes Scott, students need opportunities to choose how Agnes Scott will educate them. We must give them tools with which to work, we must introduce them to broad areas of knowledge, and we must teach them how to delve deeply into at least one field. We must also give them strong and thoughtful guidance in making their own choices within these broad parameters. In this way, I believe, today's student takes possession of her education and her life in a way which will enable her to reach her potential.

The semester committees and the faculty approached changes in the requirements in this spirit. An overhaul of the entire system of requirements was not necessary, but reconceptualization seemed to be.

The committee first addressed the conceptualization of categories. They settled upon three standards for the new set of requirements: **Specific**, **Distributional** and **Depth**. The **Specific Standards** insure a student's competence in specific skills necessary to prepare her to have a successful college career. **Distributional Standards** introduce a student to the ways of

thinking and to the subject matter of broad areas of human inquiry. The purpose here is introduction to rather than coverage of a subject area. A student satisfies these standards by completing courses designated to the distributional areas. Through the **Depth Standard**, a student develops a command of a particular subject matter by completing a major program.

How does a faculty proceed to change a curriculum? How do nearly 70 very intelligent, highly educated, independent persons reach consensus on a basic curriculum for an institution? After all, they were appointed to teach here because of their expertise in specific subjects which they hold dear. When a faculty decides to change a curriculum, almost instinctively they realize that they are striking at the heart of that which each of them values most. And, as in high quality institutions nationally, Agnes Scott trustees delegate the responsibility for the curriculum to the faculty. The faculty, under the authority of the board, holds the curriculum in trust, just as the trustees hold the institution in trust.

The faculty process is dialectical. Discussion and argumentation, often heated, are pivotal. There was lively discussion leading to the establishment of the pattern of specific and distributional standards. This pattern set the framework for the basic components. The components involve specific departments and actual courses which are especially dear to faculty hearts. Although all faculty agreed that students need to acquire a balanced introduction to Agnes Scott's program of study, their opinions varied on what constitutes balance.

Throughout the spring of 1985, the Semester System Steering Committee made suggestions and presented proposals to the faculty. They were discussed throughout April and May at faculty meetings; straw ballots were taken to discover clear faculty mandates. Finally, at the June 1, 1985, faculty meeting (the last of the academic year), the Semester System Steering Committee moved that the faculty adopt a "compromise, skeletal curriculum structure as the first building block of a curriculum which will continue to be developed throughout



Associate Professor of Art Terry McGehee, left, and Carolyn Conley '85 discuss figure-drawing technique in a life-study charcoal rendering.

the fall and winter quarters of 1985-86." It also moved that the faculty continue to consider certain "important issues during the first two quarters of 1985-86 and that as a result of these discussions, additions and modifications be made to the skeletal curriculum...."

The June 1 skeletal curriculum established that, unless exempted, students must complete specific standards as follows: two semester courses in English composition and reading, one semester course in mathematics, the intermediate level of a foreign language, and two semester courses in physical education. The *distributional* standards were in the humanities and fine arts: one semester course in literature in the language of its composition, one semester course in historical studies, one semester course in religious and philosophical thought, and one semester course in fine arts. In natural science, one semester course with

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### **Faculty put student and college concerns before their own ardent desires to teach their subject.**

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a laboratory section is required, and in social science, the requirement is one semester course. Although this general pattern of requirements had significance, June 1 curriculum was not the final version.

Eleven issues were left open for further planning:

1. The following issues regarding physical education:
  - a. The amount of credit earned by one physical education course
  - b. Whether grades in physical education will be calculated in a student's grade point average
  - c. The number of semester-hour credits earned in physical education which will apply toward the

total number of semester-hours required for graduation

2. Whether there should be a specific biblical literature standard, a specific religion standard, or a distributional standard in these areas
3. Whether the specific standard in foreign languages may be satisfied by languages not offered at Agnes Scott
4. Whether the study of computers should be included in the specific and distributional standards
5. Whether there should be a specific or distributional standard in some aspect of world cultures or participation in an organized overseas program
6. Whether the study of women should play a role in the specific and distributional standards
7. Whether the graduation requirement should be above or below 120 semester hours
8. Whether credit hours per course should be equivalent to contact hours, and the number of credit hours to be offered for most courses in the semester system
9. Who decides how and which courses are to be designated for standards and exemptions
10. Whether there should be exemptions for distributional standards
11. Whether there should be two semester courses of laboratory science in the distributional standards.

I would like to make several observations regarding the June 1, 1985, faculty actions. First, the actions demonstrated that in a very short time, the Semester System Steering Committee and the faculty had made much progress. Second, the faculty had established a clear pattern of components for the specific and distributional standards. Third, faculty wisdom determined that certain issues pertaining to the academic program were too important to be settled even in a period of two or three months. Most significant to someone who sits in my posi-

tion, that delicate and fragile phenomenon essential to the well-being of a liberal arts college was much in evidence—the faculty had joined together in a process of institutional thinking. They were thinking across departmental lines, putting student and college concerns before their own ardent desires to teach the subject matter so important in their professional lives.

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### **In only eight months, the faculty had reached a consensus on a pattern of requirements for students.**

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In the summer of 1985, at the request of Chair of the Board of Trustees Larry Gellerstedt, President Schmidt and I met with the executive committee of the Board of Trustees to report on progress in moving to the semester system and on the semester curriculum.

Last September, on their return, the faculty faced a number of difficult issues. The dialectic continued. In June, the faculty had decided to require one semester course in all of the distributional areas, and to give students a limited choice of subjects with a large number of courses within those areas. But after the summer, the faculty began to weigh the old set of heavier requirements against the new, fragile coalition of required skill areas and introductions to subject areas. In the Oct. 4 faculty meeting motions passed to alter the June 1 curriculum by increasing the laboratory science requirement, reinstating the biblical literature requirement, and doubling the physical education requirement.

At the regular meeting of the Academic Affairs Committee of the Board of Trustees on Oct. 11, 1985, I reported the shift from the June 1





Marilyn Darling, associate professor of physical education, and Andrea Morris '86 of Jacksonville, Florida, rehearse in the Bucher Scott Gymnasium Dance Studio.

curriculum as well as the great sense of unease I perceived in the faculty. But the momentum of institutional thinking recovered after the Oct. 4 faculty meeting.

After more discussion and readjustments before and during the faculty meeting on Nov. 8, the faculty passed by a vote of 58 to 7 the curriculum detailed here. In only eight months (although months which seemed endless to some), the faculty had reached consensus on a pattern of requirements for students.

The semester curriculum approved by the faculty on Nov. 8, 1985, is as follows:

To insure the quality of the Agnes Scott degree, three standards must be satisfied.

1. Specific Standards
2. Distributional Standards
3. Depth Standards

1. The purpose of the **Specific Standards** is to insure a student's competence in specific skills.
2. The purpose of the **Distributional Standards** is to introduce a student to the ways of thinking and to the subject matter of broad areas of human inquiry. A student satisfies these standards by completing courses designated to the respective areas.
3. The purpose of the **Depth Standards** is to develop a student's command of a particular subject matter by completion of a major program.

### **Specific Standards**

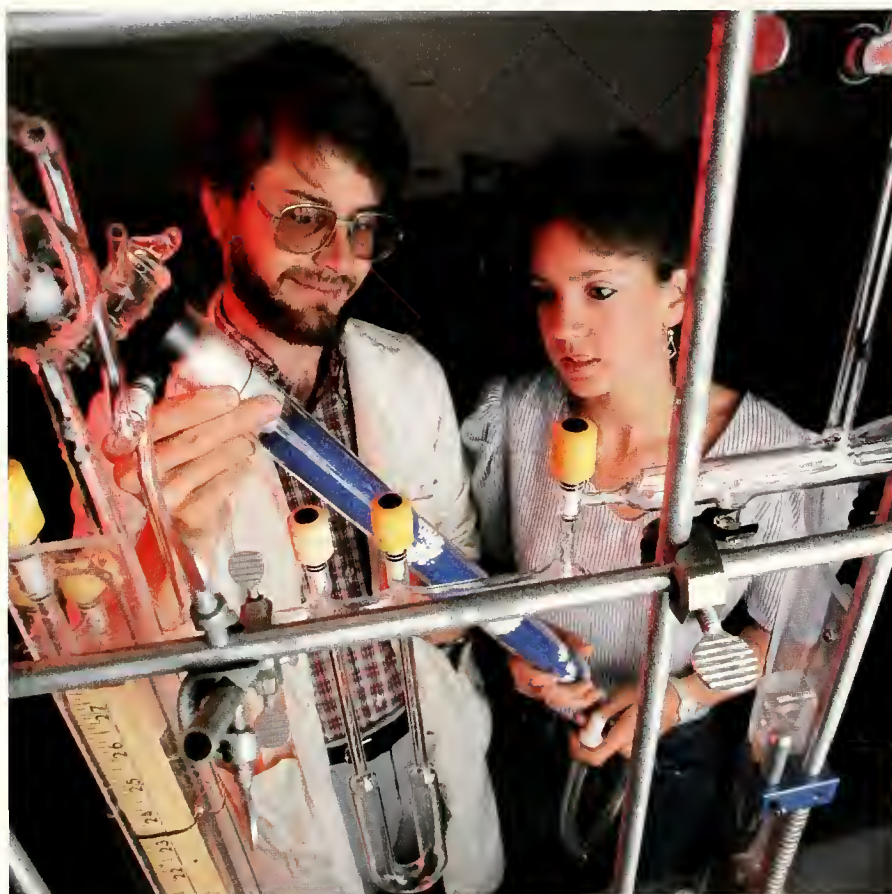
Unless exempted, a student must satisfy the following standards.

1. Two semester courses in English composition and reading
2. The intermediate level of a foreign language
3. Four semester courses in physical education

## Distributional Standards

Unless exempted, a student must satisfy the following standards.

1. Humanities and fine arts
  - a. Literature: one semester course in the language of its composition
  - b. Religious and philosophical thought: one semester course
  - c. Historical studies and class-



*Assistant Professor of Chemistry Leon Venable and Cathleen Fox '85 of Atlanta, work in the Campbell Hall chemistry lab on vacuum line equipment for inert atmosphere experiments.*

- d. Fine arts: one semester course
  2. Natural science and mathematics
    - a. Mathematics: one semester course.
    - b. Natural science: one semester course which includes a laboratory section

3. Social sciences: one semester course

Credit received in satisfying Specific Standards may apply to Depth Standards but not to Distributional Standards. Credit received in satisfying Distributional Standards may apply to Depth Standards but not to Specific Standards.

The subject which has touched the strongest sentiments in members of the College community, including trustees, administrators, faculty, and students, has been the faculty decision to incorporate the study of biblical literature into the semester system standards in a new way. In the new curriculum, taking a specific course in biblical literature will be a matter of student choice and faculty advising, rather than a specific requirement.

Discussion of a change in the requirement is not new. The biblical

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**We'll continue the effort to demonstrate through the College's program ASC's unique mission and nature.**

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literature requirement has been a subject of discussion in recent Agnes Scott history. In 1972, an element of choice for students was introduced into the requirement. Since that time, students have had the option of taking a five quarter hour course to fulfill the requirement or a nine quarter hour course which extended throughout the academic year.

On Nov. 26, 1985, the Committee on Academic Affairs of the Board of Trustees met to discuss changes to the curriculum approved on Nov. 8, 1985, by the faculty. Although trustees looked at the entire process of curricular change, much of the discussion involved the new system of standards calling for a single semester course in religious and philosophical

thought rather than a specific requirement in biblical literature. Students may elect to take biblical literature to fulfill the distributional area of religious and philosophical thought. Some trustees and faculty asked if the departure from a specific biblical literature requirement for all students involved policy issues broader than just the curriculum. Others said the Christian orientation so important to the Agnes Scott education should not depend on a single course but should be experienced by Agnes Scott students in a variety of ways.

During meetings in January and February 1986, trustees, faculty, and administrators continued to discuss the curriculum and how biblical literature should be included within it. Trustees understood that the faculty designed the system of standards as a delicate integrated whole, constructed to avoid an unwieldy structure, and to increase informed student choice. Faculty see a reinvigoration of the College's mission in the curriculum by increasing the opportunities for students to find their own values, which is consistent with Christian development and with Agnes Scott's historical mission. Trustees believe that their responsibility is to ensure that the academic program reflects the purpose of the College. They expressed concerns that to alter the requirements so that biblical literature would no longer be a specific requirement may be interpreted as a basic change in the nature of the College, a change potentially disturbing to alumnae and friends.

On Feb. 21, 1986, trustees invited the Semester System Steering Committee and the Faculty Executive Committee (the official liaison committee with the board) to meet with them. They resolved to continue trustee-faculty discussions on the

curriculum and its relationship to the College's purpose. This provides a continuing opportunity for faculty and trustees to share and carefully consider mutual concerns. During this time of discussions, the new curriculum will remain in place. All of us will "continue the effort to demonstrate through the College's program the unique mission and nature of Agnes Scott College."

At the conclusion of Phase I in our rethinking the academic program, and of what has been a grueling but ultimately satisfying process, I am proud to be part of Agnes Scott today. I have marveled at the remarkable leadership abilities of David Behan, chair of the Semester System Steering Committee; of Harry Wistrand, chair of the Curriculum Committee; of Susan Phillips, my ASC classmate and chair of the Academic Affairs Committee of the Board of Trustees; of Larry Gellerstedt, chair of the Board of Trustees; and of Ruth Schmidt, president of Agnes Scott. I have wished to be as eloquent as trustees Harriet King, Suzella Burns Newsome, J. Davison Philips, Horace Sibley, and others in verbalizing the delicate relationships among the parts which make the whole Agnes Scott. I have been gratified by the courage and perseverance of the members of the Semester System Steering Committee who have spent untold hours constructing a system of requirements which will meet students' needs. All the trustees, faculty, and administrators of this College are working in extraordinary ways for this institution. Agnes Scott is in good hands, many good hands. We must move on to the next phases of our rethinking. We have not yet had time to address a number of the issues on our list of 11. Academic program development is an ever dynamic, continuing process. It is what keeps an academic institution alive. We are alive, and very well. ◇

### Continued from page 3

[On] Easter 1957 the ASC-YWCA social service committee organized an Easter egg hunt for the local day-care nursery. The children were to arrive within a half hour. All the eggs were carefully hidden in a section of the campus front yard. Then someone came to tell us that we had to hide the eggs in the back yard because there was a danger that a member of the Board of Directors [Trustees] might happen by and see the children. That could cause problems because the group was integrated.

When the Fall '86 magazine came yesterday and I saw the picture of a white woman with a black child on her lap, I sat down and cried. Twenty-eight years ago it had been a shattering experience for me to discover that I was part of an institution that called itself Christian and believed in discrimination. I am thankful so much has changed.

Cynthia Grant '60  
Rotterdam, Netherlands

I was grateful to see Peter Goldman's story about Dorothy Douglas and her father reprinted in the *Alumnae Magazine* ("Forty Years On," Fall 1985, Page 10). As an associate member of the Physicians for Social Responsibility I, too, have felt compelled to take action against this costly and dangerous nuclear arms race.

My optimism for the survival of this planet increases greatly when I read of concerned individuals like Dorothy Douglas who cherish life enough to want to make a difference.

Sandra Saseen '77  
Alexandria, Va.

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*The editors of the Alumnae Magazine encourage you to send us your comments. Respond to a story, call attention to an oversight, raise a question or offer an idea. Letters selected for publication are subject to condensation. They must be no more than 200 words and must be signed.*

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# Burkina Faso & Agnes Scott

The Global Awareness program connects the College  
with a country poor in resources and rich in love.

By Gary Gunderson and Lynn Donham



*These are the medical supplies for the  
Bousse clinic which serves 90,000 people  
in rural Burkina Faso.*

*Photos by Gary Gunderson and  
John Studstill.*



Toward the end of a sleepy presidential election in 1984, the Western media "discovered" the African famine. A BBC crew brought back jarring footage of widespread starvation, and suddenly hunger was in our living rooms, facing us at dinner each evening. We had to *do* something.

The celebrated relief efforts followed and so did more TV crews. Those for whom the drought was not news wondered what would happen when media interest waned. Would public interest fade, too?

Not in Decatur. Here, and at Agnes Scott, the network coverage and a local TV crew's visit to Burkina Faso (Upper Volta) triggered the start of a sister-city relationship with two Burkina communities.

Building on a six-year Burkina-University of Georgia project and a link with SEEDS (a Decatur-based magazine and hunger education ministry), Agnes Scott joined Decatur Mayor Mike Mears to begin a long-term friendship with Burkina Faso. President Ruth Schmidt and Director of Global Awareness John Studstill set out for



## Old Friends

Agnes Scott and Burkina Faso have other connections beside sister cities. Dr. Della McMillan '73 is a nationally recognized expert on Burkina, where she has done anthropological research. She holds a Ph.D. from Northwestern University, and is now assistant director of the Center for African Studies of the University of Florida.

Her first contact with Africa was as an ASC junior spending a summer in Togo and Benin. In Burkina, she has researched population relocation, agricultural development and women's role in economic development. Her work on the resettlement of Burkinabes to healthier areas as a way to prevent insect-carried river blindness has been published as a monograph. A second book is at press.

Sarah (Sally) Workman '78, first went to Burkina as a Peace Corps volunteer. She used her work in biology at Agnes Scott and a master's degree in plant ecology to help with the forestry program in North Burkina. Recently she has joined the wildlife management program in the southern part of the country.

Another connection is Martha Doerpinghaus Fleming, a Ph.D. candidate in African history at Johns Hopkins University. She and husband, Allen, first met in Niger as Peace Corps volunteers in 1974, and they both did graduate research in Mali as part of studies at Purdue University. Martha is the daughter of Elsie and the late Dr. S. Leonard Doerpinghaus who taught biology at ASC for 20 years. Martha and Allen returned to Burkina in 1974, when he started work with USAID as an agricultural economist.

Burkina last October with UGA's Darl Snyder, SEEDS Director Gary Gunderson, and six other Decaturites.

"What we found in the dust of northern Burkina Faso was not so much 'hunger' as people with too little food, not so much 'poverty' as friends without resources, not so much 'hope' as people who will not give up," said Mike Mears. "We want to be part of this."

The Agnes Scott involvement has been pivotal. As Mike Mears said, "The college's participation provides us with a sense of credibility, not just in the eyes of the Burkinabe, but in our own. Here's a longstanding institutional anchor for the city saying 'this is worth doing' in the most eloquent way possible — by going."

"We felt this was an excellent opportunity to enhance the new Global Awareness Program and to be an active member of the Decatur community," explained President Ruth Schmidt. "Our Director of Global Awareness, John Studstill, had lived in Africa and speaks French fluently. He was invaluable to us as



*John Studstill used all his linguistic skills as interpreter between Decatur and Burkina friends, as in this meeting with the High Commissioner of Ouagadougou. His sense of humor helped, too.*

an interpreter in both formal ceremonies and informal conversations.”

Burkina Faso, a Colorado-sized country of 6.5 million people, may be hard to find on the map (look west of Nigeria, it used to be called Upper Volta). But it's easy to find on any chart of international economic indicators: It's at the wrong end of every one, with the highest infant mortality in the world and one of the lowest per capita incomes. What does not — *cannot* — show on the charts is the rich Burkinabe character, the tenacity and disarming humor in the face of suffering.

Although rains came this summer and U.S. Ambassador Neher confirmed that some of the crisis atmosphere had passed, Burkina is still desperately poor. But help is more than money. Ambassador Neher told us of a German technician who worked 13 years to develop a network of refrigerators to store vaccines for inoculation programs. His work came to light last year when the Sankara government decided to carry out a commando vaccination campaign. They mobilized volunteers and commandeered cars, planes and doctors. Seventy-three percent of the children under 6 were vaccinated — a great triumph for a young government. The campaign surprised Western observers and showed the depth of popular support for Sankara's government, as well as its ability to galvanize an often sluggish and overprivileged bureaucracy.

**S**aturday morning in Ouagadougou, the capital: Women walk to market, fruit piled high on their heads and babies strapped to their backs while a crew hangs a banner urging people to plant forage crops for animals now running loose in the city. A soldier slings his machine gun over his moped's handle bars. Low tables by the road display trinkets, sandals and food for sale. Radios blare, and the



*This elementary school teacher in Bousse works with few resources and in primitive conditions, but, like all teachers, with the knowledge that she holds the future in her hands.*

traffic snarls over screams and calls of chickens, dogs, kids and merchants. And the smells — barbecue, burning trash, filthy ditches, baking bread, diesel and dust — a wild, sensual stew that feels charming and friendly.

But there's more to see than degradation. Astounding changes. Everywhere people are whitewashing tree trunks, benches, stores, houses and fences. Another of President Sankara's campaigns, this one attacks the city's dirt with a simple idea: white walls make cleanliness possible. So everyone should paint the walls. *Now!*

Trees are being planted everywhere, too. "Pour Burkina Vert!" For a green Burkina! Every event — birthdays, anniversaries, holidays — is now marked by a tree planting. It is a revolutionary symbol, but more. "For a green Burkina" sounds almost silly, except that everywhere people were planting trees.

Acres of debris mark what only months ago was one of worst housing areas in the city. The squalor daunted even hardened Burkinabe sensibilities. The residents were moved and the neighborhood bulldozed to make room for new housing. Across town a large section of new homes have been built. New scarlet road signs are everywhere. Maybe these



*Burkinabe parents know their children face one of the highest infant mortality rates on earth, which explains the strong rural support for national immunization programs.*

are just symbols. But one can't miss the direction in which things are headed.

The Sankara government is controversial and abrasive to some Burkinabe. It has moved with blinding speed that some find disorienting. One Burkinabe noted that moving a nation is not like cleaning your desk — it takes time. Sankara isn't taking time.

Both of Decatur's "sisters" reflect the new spirit of optimism based on the reforms of the revolutionary government of President Thomas Sankara, a former paratroop captain. Since the military coup three years ago, Sankara has tried to chart a non-aligned course between East and West at the risk of pleasing neither. It has attacked deeply entrenched corruption with zeal and has set loose a flood of pride visible in towns like Ouahigouya and Bousse. The U.S. State Department which deplored the revolution's early rhetoric has recently warmed to Burkina and poured in a record amount of food aid.

In Ouagadougou, the Decaturites planted the first of many trees in a

ceremony led by the High Commissioner of the capital, the mayor of mayors in Burkina. He is young, gracious and handsome. At the end of a long meeting in his office protocol deteriorated into laughter when Elizabeth Wilson, the first

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### **We expect to develop student exchanges and summer study courses between ASC and Burkina.**

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black elected to the Decatur City Commission, asked him through the interpreter if he was married and then whipped out a picture of her (single) daughter.

The University of Ouagadougou, 15,000 students, is the only institution of higher education in this country of 7 million. As foreign visitors, Ruth Schmidt and John Studstill met with the rector (president), as well as with English classes and their professors. The well-kept

brick building has many breezeways and vents under the roof. Masks, in styles of the various ethnic groups of the country, decorate the walls. After such meetings with university officials, they expect to develop student exchanges and summer study courses for Agnes Scott.

President Schmidt and John Studstill also visited the one women's public high school of Ouagadougou. The principal, also a woman, invited them to visit an English class. These young women in the 12th grade can already carry on simple conversations in English. They invited President Schmidt to say a few words and ask the students questions in English. Among these young women are some who might apply for admission to Agnes Scott. They sit straight and attentive all dressed in the same colorful uniforms. They all look so strong and healthy — very black, beautiful young women who have suffered no famine.

Perhaps 1 percent of their age-group, they represent the most intelligent and well-to-do Burkinabe. But their success is mixed: If they go to college, they will find it more difficult to marry and have families. Most men still feel more comfortable with uneducated women who stay at home. The principal of this women's school has been lucky — her husband is the minister of higher education.

President Sankara has promoted women's rights in Burkina to a degree unequalled in any other African nation. In a 1984 interview with Margaret A. Novicki of *Africa Report*, Sankara explained women's role in Africa's economic development.

"First of all, there are more women than men in Upper Volta (Burkina), and it is impossible to wage our revolution without them. . . .

"Look at the Voltaic woman in the countryside; she wakes up at 4:30 a.m. to walk 5, 10, 15 kilometers to fetch some water. She must come back and cook, she must wash the



children, she must heat water for her husband who is asleep, and then she must go to the fields with her husband to plow the earth. When she is finished, she must plow her own field. When her husband's day is finished, he rests. She then has to find wood to bring back to the house. She must do the cooking. After dinner, she has other chores to do. She wakes up at 4:30 a.m., but she never goes to bed before midnight. At 35, she becomes a rag. This is not right. This is why in our country, men used to have several wives — because they are the workers. Further, women represented a source of free pleasure for men.

"Women are exploited in relations

of production and also in sentimental relations, in affection. But women are further exploited because of imperialism, which also dominates the Voltaic man. So we decided to liberate them. We encourage them to organize themselves.

"It is not easy because even women think there is no use trying. But women must be liberated. For this reason, we are appointing more and more women to responsible positions. So little by little, women are taking on responsibilities, and we are talking about this because sincerely we have all been marked by the way our sisters and brothers have suffered."

Some of Sanakara's efforts on behalf of women are not without

humor. One Burkinabe told John Studstill about one reform aimed at the most apparent cause of domestic violence and divorce: men's displeasure with how the women handle household money. For one day, decreed Sankara, the marketplace would be open only to men: if the families were to have food, the men had to go to the market. The women who ran the marketplace saw this as an opportunity to teach the men a lesson, and raised their prices for the occasion. Not only did the men suffer from their lack of bartering experience, but they faced inflated prices as well, coming home with much less than their wives got for the same money.



*This feast table prepared in Bousse included a local version of grits for the Georgia visitors. Colorful dishes were gathered from throughout the village for the celebration meal.*

As the Decaturites approached their sister city, Bousse, dozens of riders on horseback with banners in English and French met the van. After the handshakes, smiles and awkward phrases came the speeches. Mayor Mike Mears gave his in carefully memorized French, ending with the first half of the revolutionary slogan "The Fatherland or death!" And the 3,000 gathered there echoed back automatically, "*Nous vaincrons!* We will conquer!"

Surprised laughter erupted as the crowd realized what had happened. This slogan had bothered the U.S.

embassy and still made many diplomats cringe. Mike embraced it as the American civil rights movement had embraced "We shall overcome" and the sense of struggle it evoked. Not struggle against other people, but against the dependence that holds Burkina captive. Mike's carefully delivered French greetings played on national radio for three days.

Ruth Schmidt echoed the feelings of the Americans, who felt a little embarrassed by all the hoopla. "This

is a lot of fuss for little Decatur!"

After speeches in three languages, a children's choir sang, a group of village elders danced and traditional marriage gifts were presented.

After the ceremony the group toured the town and observed leather crafts, cotton spinning, weaving, blacksmith arts, and the dyeing of cloth with locally grown indigo.

Bousse shares a struggle with thousands of villages scattered across the Sahel. Scarce rain makes progress fragile; it lasts only 70 days. Since crops take 100 days to mature, there is little room for error. A farmer explained that they had bad seeds,



Women are responsible for nearly the entire food chain, from planting, weeding, harvesting, and processing to gathering firewood and cooking. Many stages of the work are done in community which makes it less boring, but cannot lessen the physical labor. Children accompany mothers constantly and everywhere, if they are toddlers or older, they help keep goats or cows out of crop areas.

overworked ground and too few metal tools. "The people work hard, but have little to show for their days in the sun."

The Bousse health clinic is in six stucco buildings. Except for the lack of a doctor, it seems to be staffed remarkably well—until one realizes it serves 90,000 people, including many who suffer from chronic malnutrition, poor sanitation and harsh living conditions. There is no way to sterilize needles and surgical tools, the beds have no sheets, and there are only a few basic medicines. The doctor is in Ouagadougou, 35 miles away.

Many of Bousse's men have left to work on plantations in the Ivory Coast. Even with tension between the two countries, more than one million Burkinabe men work in the Ivory Coast and send their earnings home. In recent years theirs has been about the only cash to flow into the village.

There are few machines to help with farming or food processing. Women work the hard fields with short-handled hoes and grind millet in a circle with heavy stones. They talk and sing, but this cannot lessen the arduous labor. "It is really tough to be born a woman in this culture," Ruth Schmidt said. Catholic Relief Services recently promised a mule-driven grinder.

While Bousse faces great difficulties, all is not bleak. This is the kind of village that draws strength from the new regime's appeal to pride and labor. It's clear to all that the recent change in government will bring no automatic answers. But Burkinabes have never feared hard work. They know they can't wait for someone else to pull Bousse up.

At noon all were special guests at a feast. Tables bent under salads, vegetable dishes, barbecued goat, cokes, beer and wine. A warm breeze blew gently through the thick stand



*The Burkinabe were gracious beyond belief, providing bottled mineral water for even the shortest trips. President Ruth Schmidt and Decatur pharmacist Deborah Willis in Bousse.*

of trees where 50 people were seated in a circle. The local Assembly of God minister was asked to return thanks. The mayor nipped whiskey and began to practice his longlost English: "My brother! My sister! I know you! You are here!"

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**"We were showered all day with friendship that will resonate in our memories as long as we live."**

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The speeches after the feast were longer and more elaborate. They had asked to hear about Bousse's priorities and problems. Each speech—on education, farming, medicine and water—was met by applause by the people gathered around as they felt the case had been well made. The Decaturites were somewhat overwhelmed.

They left Bousse the way they had come: surrounded by people, outstretched hands and the rhythm of drums.

It's hard to absorb, much less repay, this unspeakably lavish wel-

come. Bousse broke the bank to buy drinks, even to the point of having \$2-a-bottle mineral water for the guests' short walks between events.

"Giving was its own reward for Bousse," said Gary Gunderson, "proving a simple lesson that those of us concerned with 'helping the poor' find difficult: It really is more blessed to give than receive.

"We were showered all day with friendship that will resonate in our memories as long as we live." But the day will also resonate a long time in Bousse. After their guests left at sundown to savor the gift, Bousse danced and partied till 4 a.m. to celebrate the giving.

Before 6 a.m. the Decatur group was off to Ouahigouya, Decatur's larger sister city. As the van pulled up to the city hall, a U.S. flag flew next to Burkina Faso's. Later they learned that a university student had driven most of the night to get it up the pole before they arrived.

Ouahigouya is an ancient trading city on the caravan trail from Timbuktu to the coast. It is the capital for the 900,000 Burkinabes of the Yatenga province who have seen two periods of severe drought in the last decade. A regional center for



*Where there is water there is life. These vegetables are grown for sale in their city, not for household food. Men do most of the cash crop farming while women do almost all other agriculture in the country.*

hundreds of years, today it is the focus of intensive relief work by groups from around the world.

Later that night there was more dancing. Gary remembered, "We walked holding hands through a sea of several thousand people already warming up in the liquid dark. Faces stretched as far as we could see into the night. The drums and press of humanity felt like something out of Conrad's *Heart of Darkness*. But there was no fear here — only friendship."

Every city sector presented its own dance, many with lyrics written for the occasion. And it's not easy to write a tune to "Welcome to the city of Decatur, Georgia, USA" or "The Secretary General of Ouahigouya!"

What does any of this have to do with fighting hunger? They knew the numbers: the average life expectancy of 42 years is possibly the lowest in the world, the infant mortality rate



*This welcoming dance was performed for the friends from Decatur by choir members of the Assemblies of God Church in Bousse.*

of 211 per thousand probably the highest. They knew of the grain shortfall, the rainfall deficit, the illiteracy. Yatenga is one of the most desperate provinces in the poorest country in Africa.

And then they saw them: the women — every one surely anemic — dancing and swirling to the drums. Every third one had a child with tiny arms and too-thin legs strapped on their backs. These are the hungry.

The hungry dance! If they dance, they sing. And they hope, love, pray, curse and remember. What happens between people is more important than what happens between people and things. Perhaps they all were a little surprised to find that this relationship actually makes sense. Even in a city that can smell the encroaching desert and where 9 out of 10 kids will never read, the first agenda is respect.

Ouahigouya, Bousse and Decatur will focus on education and medicine. Some schools will probably be built, pharmacies established, medical personnel trained and wells drilled. Decatur expects to strengthen the city schools' black studies program and French classes as well as host a Burkinabe teacher at its high school for a year. Agnes Scott College hopes for faculty and student exchanges.

While the official relationship flows between Decatur and two Burkinabe towns, the bond has political possibilities for both national governments. One member of the group told the U.S. ambassador that we were only interested in helping the Burkinabe people, that we wanted to "leave politics to the professionals." Mike Mears suggested that was like leaving race relations to the sociologists.

"Yet this undertaking must be approached with caution," John Studstill pointed out. "Just because

we are welcome, that does not mean we understand what is happening. Too many attempts at development have foundered on lack of concern for the cultural constraints and sensitivities of people whose world views and customs can be very resistant to change. Who are we to glibly decide that people need to change?

"One fact keeps bobbing up in my mind," Studstill remarked, "and it serves to make me cautious. The population of Burkina had doubled in 20 years — from three-and-a-half million to seven million. In some ways this is a great success story since we can say that the economy of the country in earlier times was incapable of sustaining such a population." But in other ways, he said, it signals danger. "Population growth from better health care must be checked until there is balanced growth of industry and agriculture. Somehow one feels that solutions to these problems must come mainly from within Burkina — not imposed, only assisted, from without."

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**The Burkinabe are asking  
profound questions:  
life, death, hope, despair,  
courage.**

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"So many Americans ask me what we can learn from the people there," Darl said. "But the Burkinabes are asking so much more profound questions: life, death, hope, despair, courage. We play with those words on special occasions while they use them to shape their daily agenda. They must teach *us* how to live."

Just before the Decatur group headed home they met with President Sankara. He compared politics to a compass. "Your President Reagan only wants to see East and West, but

a compass has many, many other points. I am glad that we have found one of them to meet on. We are glad for the marriage between your city and ours. Let this be a marriage of love and not just convenience or economic gain. We hope there will be many children and that the children will be healthy and live long. I hope these children will not be victims of war or famine or suffering."

President Sankara spoke of himself and other educated Burkinabe as the lucky few who have much to account for. "We are lucky many times over, we did not die as infants as many do. We survived to be old enough to attend school and were among the few who had a school to go to. Then we went beyond reading to high school and even college. We have been trained at great expense. Now we must give it back."

Sankara asked his aide to get a bronze statue of a peasant from his office. The leader took it and gave it to Mike explaining, "When you see this peasant, you see Burkina. He is poor, he has no shoes on his feet, he is uneducated and may be sick. He is thin and his clothes are ragged from working in the fields for many hours. Most of our people are like this, and it is for them that we must build a different future."

When the group left Burkina, Darl's friend Mouhoussine grasped Gary Gunderson's hand with both of his. "There is a war going on here. That is what you have seen and it explains many of the rough things. We are at war with ignorance and disease and thirst and hunger. People say behind our backs that we cannot win. All we know is that there can be no losing." ♦

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*Gary Gunderson is executive director of SEEDS.*

# Dr. McNair

By Marvin B. Perry Jr.  
President Emeritus

**W**alter Edward McNair lived a life of dedication and service — to his family and friends, to his church, to his own college and to Agnes Scott. As a committed Christian, he lived it joyfully; as a Presbyterian he lived it “decently and in order.” He loved living; he rejoiced in his friends; he enjoyed good music and was an excellent pianist; he relished good food and was himself an excellent cook. Whatever the task, he worked at it conscientiously and with scrupulous attention to detail and accuracy. His loyalty was unselfish and unwavering: to his church and his



colleges, to his friends, to the job at hand.

Ed McNair's life was a full one, not glamorous or spectacular, but rich in quiet achievement. A native Atlantan, and the only child of devoted parents, he attended Atlanta public schools. In 1933 he graduated summa cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa from Davidson College. He taught in the Atlanta public schools before enlisting in the U.S. Army in 1942, serving in the European theatre. He left the Army Reserve as a lieutenant colonel in 1946.

He resumed teaching and began graduate work in English at Emory University, earning his master's degree in 1948 and his doctorate in 1952.

In 1952 Dr. McNair came to Agnes Scott College as associate professor of English and director of public relations, a dual appointment he was to hold for 25 years. Throughout this quarter-century and the subsequent years of his retirement, he worked for Agnes Scott with energy and devotion. As he said in 1983, "For 31 years now, the polar center [of my life] has been Agnes Scott." Despite full-time duties as director of public relations, Professor McNair never neglected his teaching. His energy, his prodigious memory — for names, places, literary works, dates — and his passion for clarity and accuracy were evident in the classroom, in his public relations office and in his encyclopedic knowledge of Agnes Scott's people and history. Chief among his concerns were his students, and generations of young women remember him with grateful affection.

Dr. McNair's areas of service went far beyond the routine duties of his College positions and his church membership. Typical was his leadership in planning and carrying out the ambitious three-day program which celebrated the 50th anniversary of Phi Beta Kappa at Agnes Scott. His

annual talk on academic regalia and customs combined knowledge with witty and not-so-subtle advice to his faculty colleagues. In his seventies he agreed to perform a tap-dance at the 1982 Junior Jaunt show and practiced tirelessly for it. He was touched and delighted at the student ovation after his performance.

For all his usual affability and old-world courtesy, Ed McNair sometimes appeared to be austere and gruff to students and colleagues. He chuckled, and was secretly pleased, when a young Atlanta newspaper reporter who became his admiring friend, described him affectionately as a "grumpy badger," in a highly favorable article on Agnes Scott.

As a devoted alumnus of Davidson College, Dr. McNair served as president of his 1933 class throughout the years following his graduation. In 1983 Davidson recognized his half-century of active loyalty by awarding him its Alumni Service Medal.

As a Christian of strong Presbyterian convictions and deep commitment, he gave a lifetime of service to his church: to his local congregation (Druid Hills) and to the larger Presbyterian Church, U.S. An elder at Druid Hills for some 30 years, he was clerk of the session and an officer and teacher in the church school. He three times was elected a commissioner to the General Assembly.

But it was as a teacher and administrator at Agnes Scott that I best knew and admired Ed McNair. His commitment to the College — to its people, its welfare and its mission — was total; and his service to Agnes Scott during 25 very active years and thereafter until his death was a model of loyalty and affection. Such loyalty and affection were extended to his friends and colleagues, although he never shrank from offering straightforward, constructive criticism. Ed McNair's unfailing support and helpfulness to

me as president and his kindly and affectionate concern for me and my family are a cherished part of my years at Agnes Scott.

When he reached the customary retirement age of 65, Dr. McNair asked to be allowed to serve an additional two years in order that he might complete a quarter-century of active duty at the College. I was happy when the Board of Trustees approved my recommendation that his request be granted. Accordingly, in 1977 he was made associate professor and director of public relations emeritus, and he moved into an office in the newly refurbished McCain Library. In the ensuing six years he completed his comprehensive and invaluable history of the College. Published in 1983, *Lest We Forget: An Account of Agnes Scott College* covers Agnes Scott's history from its founding in 1889 to the election of its fifth president, Dr. Ruth Schmidt, in 1982.

*Lest We Forget* is a very human chronicle. With characteristic thoroughness and accuracy, historian McNair recorded not only the ongoing events in the life of the College, but he also included brief biographies of selected women and men associated with Agnes Scott as well as a directory of trustees, faculty, chief administrative officers, and Alumnae Association presidents from 1889 to 1982. In its completeness and accuracy, and especially in its emphasis upon the academic and Christian heritage of Agnes Scott, the work reflects the character and judgments of its author. Indeed, his volume is an appropriate monument to the loving labor and long service which marked Walter Edward McNair's life at Agnes Scott College. ◇

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*President Emeritus Marvin Banks Perry was president of Agnes Scott College from 1973 to 1982. Marvin and Ellen Perry now live in Charlottesville, Va.*

# A Distinctive College

By Richard Parry

Sometimes it takes a stranger to help us see an important aspect of our own situation. Although I am a man, I am going to speak to you about the situation of women. I do not have your perspective, of course. So, in that sense, I am a stranger. But I hope that what I say will illuminate your perspective in the way that the remarks of strangers can be illuminating.

I will begin with a story of how a stranger's remark once illuminated my perspective on this college. Some time ago a visitor on this campus — the French assistant for that year — made a remark about our students which proved very important for me. We were sitting together in the dining hall when she looked around the room and said, in a quick but reflective aside, that it was impressive seeing these young girls become young women. And when she said "young women" she made a Gallic gesture; she thrust her chin forward and squared her shoulders. While interesting, it was not a remark that knocked me off my chair. After all, I knew what she was talking about; I had seen enough times the phenomenon to which she was referring.

You know the Agnes Scott senior — sometimes junior, but especially the senior — who becomes self-possessed and self-confident. She has an air about her that says she knows who she is, what her strengths are. Sometimes she even knows what direction she wants to go in — although the latter is sometimes not fully developed.

*Dr. Richard D. Parry, chair of the philosophy department, gave this address at Senior Investiture at Agnes Scott last fall.*



▲ *Though a student may come to the College as someone's dependent, she leaves as her own woman. Lisa Olliff '87*

► *The liberal arts sharpen our mind's reasoning abilities and furnish our imagination with visions of the human. Jenifer Cooper '86*

This air is not brash or other-disregarding; it is a quiet sense of self-worth. You look at such a young woman and you say that she is her own person. And it is an altogether splendid sight.

So, although I had noticed what our visitor was referring to, her remark struck me and settled somewhere in my consciousness. I kept coming back to it. After awhile I came to realize why the remark was not commonplace and why the sight of these young women should strike one as so splendid.

The sight is so splendid because it is, in the general scheme of things, so unusual. We live in a culture in which not every young girl becomes a self-possessed young woman. What makes these women so special is that they achieve something not every woman achieves.

Many girls start off being someone's daughter and then — without skipping a beat — become someone's wife and someone else's mother. Sometimes they become the mother of the same someone they became the wife of — but that's another story. Now I have nothing against a woman's being a daughter, a wife or a mother. Without a wife and a daughter my life would be much poorer — and without a mother I would not have had a life at all, although genetic engineering just may be on the verge of changing all that.

Nor do I think that the women who have valiantly taken up these various roles in my life have demeaned themselves — although I





ERIC ROGENPORN

Agnes Scott exists for that process in which women come to self-possession. Sharon K. Core '85, left, and Melanie Sherk '86 on porch of Rebekah Hall.



sibilities, they also feel frequently — not always, but frequently — that along the way they missed out on an experience which they needed to become their own woman. And with these women, too, that transformation takes place — analogous to the transition from young girl to young woman, a transition from dependence to independence. How often do we see the RTC who has acquired what she needed to lift her chin and square her shoulders?

That is one of the reasons we are a distinctive college. We exist for that process in which women come to self-possession. We are a place where women come into their own, where each becomes her own person. Of course, our graduates often become professors, scientists, teachers, physicians, lawyers, business women, ministers, master-potters and playwrights. We cannot make them any of these things, but we can help them achieve that self-possession without which no woman in our society can undertake any of these occupations. Working towards that achievement is what we — students, faculty and administration — do best, and it is not something that you can find in every college and university. We can encourage one another in it and congratulate one another when it is successful, without threatening anyone else. Without reducing any of the men in our community to second-class citizens, we can be frankly partisan about this inspiring process.

But wait. I have not yet intoned the name of the liberal arts. I suspect some of you have already grown restive waiting for the vital reference — like waiting for the preacher to bring God into the story. Just so your suspense will not become uncontrollable — and we start having people fainting from hyperventilation — I now turn to liberal arts — or at least to my slightly off-white notion of it.

It is obvious to me that the liberal arts are the means — for the vast

might be described as anything from an inconvenience to a heavy cross. My point is: some girls go from daughter to wife and mother without skipping a beat, without becoming along the way their own woman.

But that situation is in stark contrast to the situation of boys. It is the presumption that they will become self-directed, self-possessed. That presumption is false, of course; some boys never grow up psychologically. They stay dependent their whole lives. But then we frequently think of them as failures. They have not done what they are supposed to do. But somehow a dependent woman is not — in the eyes of many, perhaps a majority, in our culture — a failure. We would say to the dependent boy-man in a tough situation, "Act like a man." Even if he could not follow the instruction he would know what we meant. I wonder what the dependent girl-woman would think if you said in a tough situation, "Act like a woman." I wonder if she might not think that you were telling her to run around, wring her hands and cry.

Now I do not know how you would act in an emergency situation. But I do know if we were to say to you, "Act like a woman" — as in a way, today we are saying — you would know what we meant. You may have come to us as someone's dependent but you leave

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**We are a place where women come into their own, where each becomes her own person.**

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as your own woman. So that even if you do decide to become someone's wife and someone else's mother, you do so from a sense of your own worth, a sense of your own independence. Nor is this phenomenon confined to young women; it can be seen frequently in our Return to College students — and sometimes in an even more moving way.

Even though these women are mature and often freighted with respon-

majority, the necessary means — by which this self-possession is achieved. After all, the original meaning of the liberal arts is the arts of the free man — as opposed to the arts of the servile man. And at Agnes Scott we give new meaning to the liberal arts — the arts of the free woman. But in my understanding, they are not a collection of activities pursued by the leisure class, those free from servile labor. It is not as though the liberally educated woman philosophizes, paints, and pursues her investigations of kinky subcultures while the servile woman does the cooking, the construction and the bus conducting. In my understanding, the liberal arts is the skill of *being* a free woman.

In the first place, in my notion of the liberal arts, I put a lot of weight on the idea of the arts in the phrase “liberal arts.” Too frequently the word “art” means fine art. Many think that liberal arts education *means* education in fine arts, music and literature. And, of course, fine arts, music and literature are at the heart of liberal arts. But one makes a mistake if she thinks art means only fine arts. In fact, the word “art” is the usual translation for the Greek word *technē* — which covers both fine arts and crafts, and some other activities as well. *Technē* is the root of our own words “technology” and “technique,” and it means basically a kind of mastery or skill. The liberal arts are the mastery, the skill or the craft of being a free person.

But what is the craft of being a free person? It is the craft of determining oneself, the craft of being independent, self-directed, self-possessed. Freedom — as you have been told time after boring time — is not license. After that sage distinction is made, we are told then that with freedom comes responsibility. I do not wish to deny any of that wisdom, but I would like to add something else. Responsibility comes with free-

dom because freedom is the opportunity and the ability to shape one’s life — to determine oneself, to come into possession of oneself — and thus to take up responsibilities.

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### The skill of shaping oneself must include the skill of shaping society.

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What I want to emphasize is not just the opportunity to shape your life, but the *ability* to do so — the skill, the craft.

And it is an important craft. For what is of primary interest to you and me is what kind of person each of us will be. What are you hurtling towards in all this frantic forward movement? A small mountain of consumer goods in darkest Buckhead? A dirt-floored teacher’s hut in West

Africa? A severe, statement-making condominium on the 20th floor? Behind all these questions is the sole question: What kind of person will I be?

Questions like this are insistent and even painful. They are painful for those already launched on the process because we are so aware of our failures. In fact, so painful are they for some of us that it is a species of bad taste to bring them up. And yet they are the most important questions and so the most insistent, no matter how hard we try to repress them. They are important because when we step back and take the survey of our lives, we want to be able to say that what we see is — on the whole — good, well done, well wrought.

And while these insistent ques-



tions nag at you, something else unsuspected is happening. You are learning the skill for answering them. But the skill is not the skill of formulating merely verbal answers; it is the skill of formulating answers with your lives. And now I rise to the pinnacle of dangerous realization from which I just might fall screaming to my death — providing the greatest entertainment of the morning. Wait and see.

Liberal arts education among other things imparts this skill by first, sharpening our mind's reasoning abilities and second, by furnishing our imagination with visions of the human. You need the visions, to know the possibilities open to you when it comes to fashioning your life. And you need reason, to choose the possibilities and to provide the means to make the possibilities real.

Let us talk about the visions first. You may not realize it, but in the past three or four years your imagination has been infected by some very powerful images of what it is to be a human being. Fiction writers, of course, are always giving us these images — but also nonfiction writers, like psychologist Robert Cole. The best writers give us the best images — the fullest, the richest, the most real — although these images are not always the images of the best human beings by a long shot. And these writers give us not just images of human beings, but images of human situations. These images are powerful partially because they are attractive, repellent or frighteningly fascinating.

And thus you imitate them — or try not to imitate them — just as you do the people you know. You imitate not the actions, but the kind of person each is, in whole or in part. You try this one's view of nature, that one's courage, the other one's sympathetic attitude. Right now there are as many of you imitating some human quality of your favorite aunt or uncle as there are imitating some attitude of Eleanor Bold from *Barches-*

Scott Posey, Sharon Core and Mercy Badia enjoy outdoor cafe at Atlanta's Woodruff Arts Center complex



*ter Towers*, or Pilate Dead from *Song of Solomon*, or Old Phoenix from "A Worn Path," or even Ramona Quimby from *Ramona The Brave*. And think what a rich treasury of models you now have that you would otherwise not have had.

Nor are the visions of the human confined to the personal and individual level. The kind of person one will be is related, in sometimes invisible ways, to the kind of world in which we will live. In fact, because these relations between the personal and the communal are sometimes invisible, you ignore them at your peril. You cannot be a person who shapes her life according to her artistic vision if you live under a regime which prescribes what is acceptable art; nor can you fulfill your role as a parent in a world destroying itself through preparations for global war. The skill of a free person is the skill of *self-determination*, not in the narrow sense of self. You are who you are because of the society in which you live; so you cannot be concerned about the sort of person you are and unconcerned about the society you

live in. The skill of shaping oneself must include the skill of shaping society.

This dimension of the liberal arts is not trivial. In one of its many incarnations, among the ancient Greeks, this kind of education was to provide leaders for the city. And it is no accident that at Princeton we see blazoned forth "Princeton in the service of the nation." In New Haven, at every turn one reads "For God, for country, and for Yale."

We at Agnes Scott can be no less bold — although we might be a bit less nationalistic. If you are to practice the skill of a free woman you must be a leader — in your party, in your country, in your religion, in your state, in your nation, and in your world. How can you direct these enterprises if you do not have a vision of the way individuals constitute and are constituted by their societies? To have this vision of the whole, you must know the possibilities of form that different societies have assumed and do assume. You need many visions of societies, across history, across cultures, analyzed, quantified

and criticized — just the sort of visions you have been enjoying over the past years in such areas as history, political science, economics and sociology. And, of course, the effect of the natural sciences on these visions, both personal and social, is profound, disturbing and exciting.

Now let me creep down a little from the peaks of Mt. Dangerous Generalization. Education in the liberal arts is education in a way of life. But we cannot be simpleminded about this. I hope no one thinks that there is implicit in all of this a utilitarian proposal that would have us strip mine literature for moral lessons or reform biology so that we get socially useful biology. If I may borrow from Wittgenstein, that would be like trying to get to the real onion by peeling off all those layers of skin.

No one who knows this college would seriously entertain such a proposal. We are just too chock-full of people who love their disciplines. I use the word "love" advisedly here, and Plato is my adviser. Of course, large universities have people who are devoted servants of the various disciplines. But another thing which makes a college like this distinctive is that we not only love our disciplines, we also communicate that love. We do not just try to communicate that love in spite of large classes filled with strange faces that will never be seen again. We *do* communicate that love in small classes of familiar faces.

Last year I had an experience at Agnes Scott that all of you have had in one way or another. I was a student of some excellent teachers — in the Genetics Engineering Seminar, as it happened. I could have chosen any of those teachers; but let me pick on one of them — Harry Wistrand — because his subject matter might seem to the outsider so unloveable. I can tell you that Harry loves what biology tells him about the world. And in his classroom he is intent on making the rest of us share his love. That is what we do so well here; we

communicate not only our knowledge but our enthusiasm. We help our students become fascinated by — and even come to love — what our various disciplines tell us about the world. It is what our students demand: not just facts but the value of those facts. They want to know why they should care. And it takes a special kind of place for that communication of knowledge and enthusiasm to take place.

No, there is no substitute for the integrity of those methods that our various disciplines have devised and by which they deliver up the riches of their various subject matters. But,

---

**How tragic it is when  
someone ignores the  
foreseeable because she  
just did not learn to think  
hard enough.**

---

neither should we let this truth beget an illegitimate spirit of sectarianism. That a discipline is good in itself does not mean that it cannot also be good for another, larger end. Let us not forget that generation after generation have sacrificed to build these colleges of scholars, not just because from them we get keen philosophers, excellent chemists and subtle political scientists. The basic motivation for these institutions is that they do the best job of passing on to the next generation the very best images that our tradition has for being human and of helping that generation to use those images well.

And how do Bach and Kandinsky offer us visions of the human? refugees from aesthetics might ask. That's a story for another time. I now must draw to a close by talking about one of my favorite topics: critical reasoning. Once we have the visions, reason is the way we realize these visions, whose attractiveness we cannot resist. We think hard and long about which parts of which

visions to make real and how to make them real. Math, science — useful in so many other ways — can be good for this skill, as can, even, philosophy. Disinterested in one way — but vitally interested in its own integrity — each accepts no substitute for good, hard, crystal-clear thinking. Nor is there any substitute for that kind of thinking when it comes to the kind of life one would lead and the kind of world she would live it in. And whether you know it or not, you have already begun to use that sharpened skill in sorting out your own life. Of course, reason cannot make your life mistake-proof; there are just too many unforeseeable circumstances. But how tragic it is when someone ignores the foreseeable because she just did not learn to think hard enough.

And now think of those who have not learned the craft of a free woman — who have not been given the opportunity to imagine all the possibilities, including those which women's literature is now presenting. Think of those whose reason has not been brought to new levels of sophistication, in choosing ends to be achieved, nor in figuring out the means to achieve them. Of course, there are some people who learn all of this without going to Agnes Scott; and I would not want to underestimate their accomplishment. But, given the odds that face most of us, no wonder we see in you this splendid self-possession.

Fundamentally, that is what makes this so good a place to be. The faculty not only has the opportunity to pursue the disciplines we love; we also are allowed to assist you in this vital project of shaping your life. And students not only come to love those same disciplines, but also to fashion themselves while studying and using the visions these disciplines make possible. Best of all, on occasions like this, we get to see and to honor the results not only of our labors, but also of yours. ♦

## President Schmidt names Gué Pardue Hudson '68 dean of students

President Ruth A. Schmidt has selected Gué Pardue Hudson dean of students. Hudson, a 1968 graduate of Agnes Scott, had served as acting dean of students since fall 1985. Since coming to Agnes Scott in 1974 as assistant to the dean of the faculty and a lecturer in education, she has also served as class dean for freshmen and sophomores, assistant dean of the College, and coordinator of the faculty admissions program.

Dean Hudson will advise student leaders; counsel students; develop programs to enhance student life; manage health services, financial aid, and career counseling and placement; supervise residence hall staffs and advise the president on student-related issues.

Hudson said, "I see my biggest challenge as that of helping young women grow and develop for a future world that we don't know very much about. I believe in educating the whole woman, giving her strengths — education, character, and values — to help her make good decisions about her life."

## A new physical activities center planned for Agnes Scott College

A new gymnasium is planned for the Agnes Scott College campus!

Plans for the Agnes Scott centennial campus had included renovating and adjoining Bucher Scott Gymnasium and Frances Winship Walters Infirmary — an estimated \$2.75 million job. But archi-

ects were forced to scrap the idea of common housing for all physical education, recreational and social facilities when probes of subsoil conditions between the two buildings showed the soil to be too poor to support the expanded structure and a larger swimming pool.

The Board of Trustees requested a re-evaluation, and last fall Taylor Anderson Architects presented six options to the Agnes Scott community. All solutions involved building a new gymnasium as well as renovating the existing structures.

The Board of Trustees have tentatively approved a plan. "We are committed to the renovations and new building," said Vice President of Business and Finance Gerald O. Whittington. "We are identifying sources of funds to determine a starting date."

The new site is on Dougherty Street across from the tennis courts. Existing underground electrical cables, phone lines, sewage systems, plumbing and drainage narrowed the choice of locations. Estimated to cost \$3 million, the gym will house a regulation basketball court and a six- or eight-lane swimming pool, lockers, viewing galleries, faculty offices, mechanical rooms, a weight room, training room, laundry, and lobby.

The renovated infirmary will include campus offices, meeting rooms and a faculty club. The old gym will house a snack bar, TV/stereo lounge and game room, chapel and chaplain's office, three racquetball courts, lockers, bathrooms, minigym, dance studio and offices, training room, weight room, classroom, laundry and dispensary.

## Agnes Scott celebrates Founder's Day with a liberal arts symposium



Dr. Catherine Stimpson delivered the Founder's Day address.

Founder's Day celebration expanded this year to a symposium on liberal arts education and the rapidly changing future.

On Feb. 18-19, "The Liberal Arts College, Private Enterprise and the Future World," symposium, sponsored by the Hal and Julia T. Smith Chair of Free Enterprise, presented both practical and academic views of educational issues related to our economy and its operation.

Dr. Albert Badre, president emeritus of Beirut University in Lebanon and Smith Professor of Free Enterprise at Agnes Scott, coordinated the symposium. According to Dr. Badre, "Private Enterprise and the liberal arts college are two important institutions which have played major roles in the development of the United States. The symposium examined their future roles in a world of nations becoming increasingly interdependent, but with vast differences in culture, ideologies and economic levels."

At the opening dinner, Dr. Harlan Cleveland, dean of

the Hubert Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Minnesota-Twin Cities, addressed the topic "Are We Educating for an Information Society?" He explored changes occurring as our society changes from an industrial to an informational one and whether those changes will alter relationships in the marketplace.

The program began with "The American Dream, Making It a Functioning Reality," by Dr. Michael H. Mescon, the Bernard B. and Eugenia A. Ramsey Chair of Free Enterprise and dean of the college of business administration at Georgia State University in Atlanta. Dr. Mescon, who held the first established chair of free enterprise, provided a scholarly examination of what makes the U.S. economy tick — including its failures and glories.

Dr. Catherine R. Stimpson, professor of English, acting dean of the graduate school at Rutgers University and chair of the National Council for Research on Women, explored the question "Will the Liberal Arts Survive through the Twenty-First Century?" Dr. Stimpson's address was part of Agnes Scott's Founders Day Celebration, commemorating the College's 97th birthday.

Director of advanced pastoral studies and professor of the sociology of religion, Dr. Walter T. Davis Jr., of the San Francisco Theological Seminary in San Anselmo, Calif., discussed "Third World Options for the Future." Dr. Davis focused on the need to educate more advanced countries about those issues most urgent for less developed countries.

The program concluded with a panel discussion probing education and its relation to the economy.

## Happy 100th birthday to an ASC alumna from the class of 1906

Ida Lee Hill Irvin '06 celebrated her 100th birthday, March 2.

Two hundred friends and relatives came to the Jennings Health Center, in Augusta, to celebrate.

The mayor (Mrs. Irvin's cousin) and his wife, her pastor and fellow church members, the local newspaper editor (a personal friend) and family and friends came from all over.

Mrs. Irvin's surviving son Charles organized the party with the support of many friends and relatives. A friend, Mrs. Joel Tutt, made a three-tier birthday cake topped with a handmade confection "100" and a candle.

"Mother thoroughly enjoyed the party," said Charles Irvin. "She took it in stride and didn't 'droop.' She was very alert, greeting her guests, and recognized almost everyone who attended."

The Agnes Scott Alumnae Association and the Augusta Alumnae Club sent Mrs. Irvin flower arrangements for her birthday. She also received a letter from President Ruth Schmidt.

Mrs. Irvin returned to her hometown of Washington, Ga., after her years at Agnes Scott, married Isaiah Tucker Irvin in 1913, and taught school. They had five children, including twins which died at birth.

"Mother is a deeply consecrated Christian and a dedicated Bible student," said Charles. "For years she participated in the Women of the Church on the local and state

level, but she loved most of all to share her profound knowledge of scripture."

Mrs. Irvin moved to the Jennings Health Center about six years ago after she broke her hip and was confined to a wheelchair. The Health Center, in Augusta, was owned and managed by Miss Mildred L. Jennings '28, until her retirement in 1983. Charles says Mrs. Irvin doesn't recommend "being 100" to anybody. She once said that some people just live too long, though she quickly added that she wasn't quite ready to go.

At Agnes Scott, Mrs. Irvin was elected to Phi Beta Kappa when the chapter was begun in 1926 and was a charter member. Her sister, Mrs. Rosa Hill Strickland, attended ASC in 1915.

Mrs. Irvin kept in touch with many friends from Agnes

Scott, including Mary Eliza Kelly Van de Erve '06 and Julia Dagmar Sams (Institute). Mrs. Irvin lost touch with Mrs. Van de Erve a few years ago, but is still close friends with Miss Sams.

Charles Irvin often takes a "letter" from his mother — on cassette tape — to Miss Sams, who tapes a response to Mrs. Irvin. "Nothing takes the place of college friends. Ida Lee and I have always kept in touch," said Miss Sams, who at 99 still lives by herself. "You just say 'go' to me and I'm ready," she said. "Ida Lee and I have each had a good life, though there have been some rough spots. We're both fortunate."

With any luck at all, Miss Sams will turn 100 next year, and everyone comes to a 100th birthday party.

## Agnes Scott College and friends save four Decatur landmarks from the ax



DE/ALB NEWS/SJUI

Decatur pear trees were in a pickle between progress and preservation.

Since 1972, when Decatur launched a tree-planting program to beautify the community, each spring the white blossoms of the Bradford pear trees lining Church Street captivated passers-by.

One day, like graffiti, the word CUT appeared on the pear trees as the Department of Transportation prepared to widen the jammed two-lane street. Upset citizens called the city, imploring them to consider alternatives to cutting the trees.

The Decatur Clean and Beautiful Task Force reached out to the neighborhood, requesting homes for the trees and plants that had to be uprooted. Agnes Scott Grounds Supervisor Tommy Hailey and Penny Rush Wistrand went to Church Street to choose some plants for the ASC campus,

saw the trees and asked about Agnes Scott adopting them.

The cost of moving the 25- to 35-foot trees was the main drawback. Agnes Scott volunteered to give the trees a home if the city could arrange to move them.

Trees Atlanta, Inc., a non-profit citizens group who plants new trees and conserves existing trees, organized the move. Bartlett Tree Experts trimmed the trees to make them less cumbersome and to balance the remaining roots to the trees.

Sudden Shade Co. moved the trees using a giant tree spade and trucks. Some of the trees could not be moved because their roots grew near gas and electrical lines.

The Bradford pear trees at Agnes Scott are thriving — and last month again graced Decatur with their beautiful white blossoms.

Agnes Scott College  
Decatur, Georgia 30030

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How do we educate students? Page 12.



# AGNES SCOTT

ALUMNAE MAGAZINE FALL 1986



*Was the beloved past  
her country fought to defend  
a lie?*

*by Chizuko Y. Kojima '54*

We're celebrating. For the first time, Agnes Scott's publication program earned two gold medals and a silver medal in the Council for the Advancement and Support of Education Recognition Program. Our total publications program, including the alumnae magazine, *Main Events*, *The President's Report*, the new recruitment materials and other pieces, was recognized for outstanding improvement and overall excellence. Four other college and university programs nationwide received gold medals in this category. The alumnae magazine took honors with a silver medal for improvement.

In this issue we are pleased to highlight a powerful symposium arranged on campus by the Alumnae Association's Continuing Education Committee. "Violence Against Women" offered striking messages about abuse against women, children and elders. The article by Katherine White Ellison '62 is adapted from her address at the closing session. Other speakers included local and nationally known professionals,



many of them our own alumnae. The symposium drew police sergeants, social workers, pastors, psychologists, medical professionals, and local residents.

In other features, Chizuko Y. Kojima '54X writes of her experience as a young child in wartime Japan. Her story movingly portrays a student's trust in her teachers.

As the world debates sanctions against South Africa, Winona Kirby Ramsaur '78 takes a look at issues when personal and legal values collide in "Walking a Fine Line." Associate Professor of Psychology Ayse Ilgaz Carden '66 examines nostalgia, stress and change in our lives in her article. And Jo Hathaway Merriman '58 writes about a member of the Class of 1922 who is still pioneering

as a psychiatrist.

In our next issue, we plan to keep celebrating — this time we'll feature the reopening of Agnes Scott and Rebekah Scott Halls. In the meantime, we appreciate your feedback, suggestions and article ideas. Let us hear from you. — Lynn Donham

Like other content of the magazine, this article reflects the opinion of the writer and not the viewpoint of the College, its trustees or administration.

Agnes Scott  
Alumnae Magazine

# AGNES SCOTT

Fall 1986  
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## CORRECTION

We regret that in the Summer issue of Main Events, a caption incorrectly stated that Professor Kate McKemie would retire next year as professor of physical education. Professor McKemie is not retiring; she is stepping down only as marshal.

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Remembering how things used to be can help us cope with today's stress and change. *By Ayse Ilgaz Carden*

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### Walking a Fine Line

When does injustice justify breaking the law?  
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### Living Gently In a Violent World

Victims often become abusers; simple solutions don't work.  
Where do we go from here? *By Katherine White Ellison*

## Tax hikes propelled Mary Alice Juhan into action—she's been tackling new causes ever since

The name Mary Alice Juhan '29 gets around a lot these days. Miss Juhan can frequently be found in the papers, espousing her ideas and opinions about a better way of doing things.

She's not wild about some of the things the government does, and she lets them know about it, attending—and speaking at—public meetings, writing letters and gathering petitions and occasionally writing opinion pieces and letters to editors of newspapers.

She's not always been like this. In fact, Miss Juhan didn't become politically active until about a dozen years ago, when the government started imposing on her.

After about 65 years of peaceful coexistence with various governments, Miss Juhan suddenly found her property taxes quadrupled in the space of a year.

"My tax went up and up and out of sight," Miss Juhan says. "You'd get involved, too."

"I used to think anybody who jumped up and down and screamed about government was a little corny, a little off," says Miss Juhan.

But when her property taxes skyrocketed from about \$300-400 per year to about \$1,700, she understood why some people did jump up and down and scream.

She got a group of like-minded people together and the Gwinnett County (Ga.) Tax Association was born. That group lasted 12 years, until last November, and "we did a lot of good."

The county, she says, wasn't overwhelmed by the association, but "they paid a little attention to us."

More importantly, "I learned so much from the tax association," says Miss Juhan. When her taxes went up, "I was forced to sell. It was beyond my pocketbook. That was really the reason I got on the nettle."

Miss Juhan says the little man in Gwinnett County doesn't have a chance as a property owner these days. "Property in Gwinnett County is in corporations, and big things."

Miss Juhan's not afraid to tackle any subject and speak her mind about anything.

She has a petition drive underway asking legislators to push for legislation that would prohibit any employer from forcing an employee to work on his Sabbath day.

She also believes there is no need for a road authority, as is under consideration in Gwinnett County, because "we have eight (authorities) already." She thinks a sewerage bond is taking county residents for



Juhan believes in staying informed: "You can't oppose what you don't know's happening."

a ride because, "We didn't vote on it any more than we are pygmies in Africa. You can't oppose what you don't know's happening." Private concerns, Miss Juhan says, "shouldn't be allowed to latch on to our municipal bonds."

She thinks the county needs a little more foresight and a little less blind progress: "You don't wait," she

says, "until you get in the building before you do your inspecting." —Chip Carter

*Gwinnett County has been the fastest growing county in the United States for the past two years. This article reprinted with permission from The Home Weekly, Lawrenceville, Ga.*

## Harriet Amos tells her hometown's history in 'Cotton City'

Having just published her first book last year, Harriet Amos '72 is already hard at work on her next one, which will describe race relations during Reconstruction.

In 1985 the University of Alabama Press published Dr. Amos' book, *Cotton City: Urban Development in Antebellum Mobile*. "The book covers the urban, local and social history of Mobile during the antebellum period," explains Amos. "It explores the pluses and minuses of an economy built on the cotton industry."

For her research Amos traveled to Chapel Hill, Montgomery, Boston and New York City. However, the Mobile native's interest in her hometown began long before she thought of writing a book — back to her high school days, in fact. For a term paper assignment, her teacher suggested she write about Mobile's "golden age" — the 1850s. The research stimulated her interest in her native city and she continued to do research at Agnes Scott. Her undergraduate work culminated in an independent study paper under the direction of Professor John Gignilliat, whom she acknowledges in her book.

She student-taught at a



high school during her last quarter at Agnes Scott but decided she would prefer to teach more mature students. At that time she was accepted to graduate school at Emory University, and she began her preparation to teach college students. Since her mother was a teacher, teaching became "a natural" profession for her, says Amos, who also recalls enjoying Professor

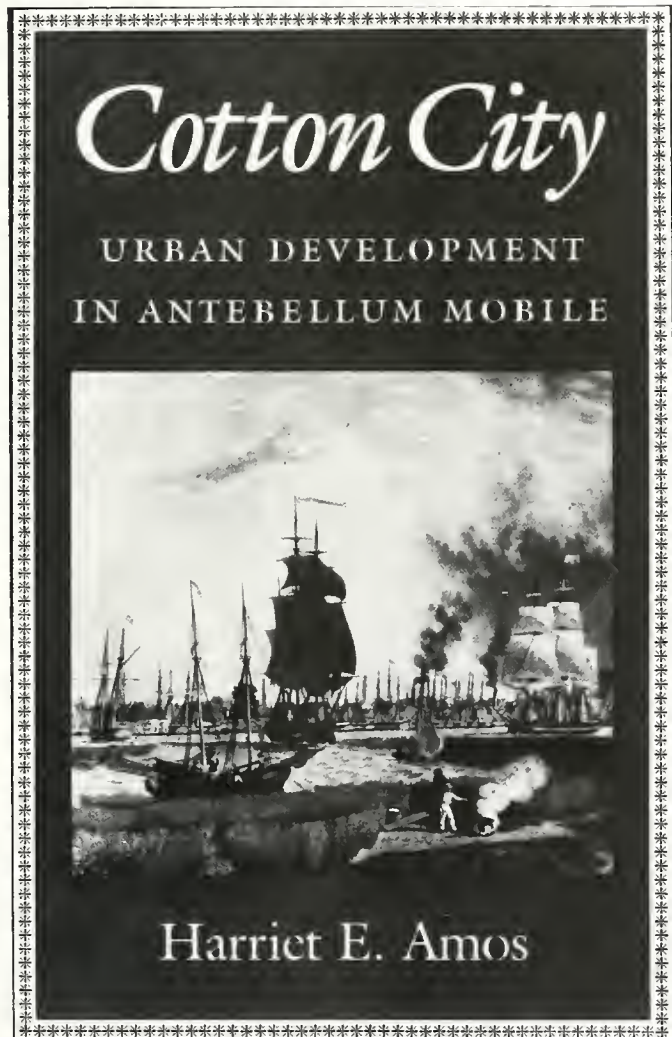
Geraldine Meroney's teaching style.

Amos developed her expertise at Emory, where she earned master's and doctoral degrees. Her doctoral dissertation on Mobile's growth became the basis for her book.

Following graduate school, she worked as assistant reference archivist in special collections at the Emory library and taught part time at Reinhardt College in north Georgia. For one year she taught at Marquette University in Michigan.

Now she is an associate professor of history at the University of Alabama in Birmingham, where she taught U.S history from 1815–1877 for seven years. This year Amos is on sabbatical as she researches and writes her second book, which she says concerns "how black and white citizens adjusted to the blacks' freedom during Reconstruction."

Amos says she enjoys researching and writing equally. "When I do research, it's very encouraging to find something. When I write, I enjoy seeing everything come together," she says. — Laurie K. McBrayer '83



*Amos acknowledges the influence of Agnes Scott Professor John Gignilliat in her first book, Cotton City.*

## Margaret Guill probes link between molds and asthmatic children's allergies

**D**r. Margaret "Lou" Guill '69 is trying to find out just how important mold is in the initiation of asthmatic attacks in children with allergies.

"This is especially important in our area of Georgia and South Carolina because here we have more mold spores in the air than pollen," the associate professor of pediatrics and medicine at the Medical College of Georgia said.

Guill's three-year study involves giving children who are allergic to molds the inhalation challenge. During the inhalation challenge, the child inhales increasing amounts of mold extract and then is tested to see how his pulmonary function reacts.

The test lasts about two hours. Afterwards, the child is watched in the lab for another eight hours to prevent complications that might arise from mold extraction inhalation.

Complications may range from simple allergic reactions to severe asthmatic attacks involving sneezing, wheezing and an inability to breathe. Blood tests are given to test for histamines, substances released by the tissues during allergic reactions.

Allergy-prone individuals have a hard time escaping mold because there are literally hundreds of molds, both indoors and outdoors, Guill said.

Molds are furry growths found on the surface of organic matter. They thrive in such damp places as old shoes, decaying leaves, and basements.

"Although mold allergy is not a life-threatening problem, it does cause a loss of time from school for children under 17," Guill said. "Twenty-five percent of the days missed at school are caused by allergies."

—Karen Williams

*This article reprinted by permission from MCG Today.*



Guill, her husband and their two children live in Augusta, Ga.

## Doris Butler finds a gem in joining the family business

**D**oris Butler '85 was three months old when her father bought his jewelry store in Selma, Ala. "He and my mother were working long hours then," Butler says. "They laugh about taking me with them when they went back to the store at night, and putting me on the diamond counter in my infant seat. That's probably when I decided on my career."

As a 4-year-old she was

still too small to peer over the counters, but she remembers pulling up a stool and precociously asking customers, "May I help you?"

Butler worked summers and Christmas holidays in the store as a teenager in anticipation of her career goal. After graduation from Agnes Scott, the economics major studied at the Gemological Institute of America in Los Angeles for seven months. She took

courses in diamond and colored stone evaluation, grading and identification.

"The background knowledge from these studies will give me confidence in the job I'm doing here," she explains. "But it also spoiled me. I have held a 65-carat pink diamond in my hand."

Now an apprentice, Butler buys, sells and keeps inventory of colored stones in her father's store. She soon will be a registered

jeweler—a title roughly comparable to that of a law school graduate. At the end of the year, she hopes to become a certified gemologist and eventually, a certified appraiser.

Right now, she concentrates on learning the jewelry business from the bottom up. "The thing I love most is when someone buys a fine piece of jewelry—it makes them happy," she says. "They identify me with that hap-

## Ruth Heffron finds flair for fund raising, starts foundation to support social concerns

When she was involved in fund raising for Junior Jaunt at Agnes Scott, Ruth Hyatt Heffron '70 didn't know that one day she would be writing grant proposals for \$75,000.

Since 1981 Heffron has served as executive director of the Trident Community Foundation in Charleston, S.C. For six months she worked on long-range planning for the young organization. Then she was asked to be director.

"Almost immediately I started writing \$75,000 grant proposals and I had never written one," she says. "It was a little like doing a research paper at Agnes Scott. It was scary at first, but then it got better." She says an independent study under the guidance of Professor Wilmer Moomaw at Agnes Scott on Atlanta's Model Cities project helped give

her insight into her work.

The foundation asks private individuals and corporate directors to contribute money to form a pool of funds for various organizations and causes. "We now have assets close to \$1 million," says Heffron. "This is the first year we have been able to give away money."

The foundation sponsors several projects, including a food bank that serves 52 agencies; the Charleston Interfaith Ministry, which serves the homeless and needy; and the Peninsular Economic Education Program (PEEP).

PEEP was a two-year project that established a Junior Achievement (JA) program on Charleston's East Side, a low-income, high-risk area. The foundation opened a JA office in the Business and Technical Center, housed in an old East Side cigar factory.



Ruth Hyatt Heffron

Owned by City Venture Corporation, the center allows small businesses to rent space at minimal cost in order to promote growth.

The success rate of the students who participated in the program was so high that now there is a JA club at a high school in the district.

As a volunteer, Heffron was appointed to chair the

mayor's Food Policy Commission, which addresses food shortages among the needy. The commission is now implementing recommendations for several projects, including a plan to distribute food stamps at fire stations rather than at post offices, which are fewer in number and open fewer hours. Other projects involve establishing a Meals on Wheels program, investigating access to grocery stores from new housing for the elderly, and starting an urban garden program, which would allow youth to earn money while learning management and gardening skills under adult supervision.

Heffron's extensive community work led to her selection as a board member of the South Carolina Committee for the Humanities. A political science/American history major at Agnes Scott, Heffron notes that "not just the poor are victims of cutbacks." She was immediately placed on the special initiative committee, "which really means fund raising," she explains.

"With a high illiteracy rate in South Carolina, it becomes almost mandatory to find unique and innovative ways to incite an understanding of the humanities." —Laurie K. McBrayer '83

piness, and they're always glad when they see me. I like that."

In assisting customers, Butler like to "consider their age, their size, their lifestyle and their taste. Do they like traditional, contemporary or avant garde jewelry?" she asks.

"For example," she notes, "when a girl is just turning 16, a small cluster of diamonds is appropriate.

Anything larger would be inappropriate."

Her father, now her boss, is delighted with his new employee. "I've been waiting for this day for four and a half years," he says. —Jean Martin

*Adapted with permission from The Selma Times-Journal.*



Doris Butler

SELMA TIMES-JOURNAL

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# I Will Not Look Back

**At 14, she had lost her city and part of her childhood  
to the war's destruction.  
Would she now lose her history, too?**

By Chizuko Y. Kojima '54X

**D**uring World War II, I was ready to die for my country. At the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941, I was a fifth-grader in a public elementary school in Gifu City, Japan. I had always liked school. School was my life, and at 10, I was dead serious about it.

Long before Pearl Harbor, Japan had been at war with China. The actual fighting had begun the year I was born, but as a fifth-grader I did not know it because nobody had told me.

In the newspapers and everywhere else, the war in China started by Japanese invasion was termed the "China Incident." I knew Japanese soldiers were in China, but I didn't know they were *invading* it. All I knew was they were sacrificing their lives away from home for the sake of their country, especially for the emperor, the head of our nation — like the father in each family.

At school I sang songs about soldiers defending the country. I wrote letters to them as the teacher assigned us to do. I wrote compositions about brave soldiers. Whatever my



Fourteen-year-old Chizuko Yoshimura

---

*The author attended Agnes Scott from 1951-53, after which she returned to Japan to marry. Stimulated by a class taken with Professor Catherine Sims, the adolescent girl's bias against history eventually disappeared under the professor's tutorage and she made it her major.*

*A widow since 1971, Mrs. Kojima lives with her two children in Raleigh, N.C., where she is a freelance translator, interpreter and language instructor.*

teachers taught me, I accepted wholeheartedly.

After December the eighth (not the seventh) of 1941, the schools were forced to intensify their militaristic education. Now that we were really in the war against England and the United States, I joined the whole nation in the sacred war against the devils. Every country of Asia had been exploited by the covetous Western nations; Japan had to fight for the "Co-prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia." The emperor had given us an order and everybody, including the children, had a task to perform. The slogan for the children was, "Until we win, we will not wish for anything."

On the eighth day of every month and on many other ceremonial occasions, all 1,500 children of our school assembled on the grounds like cadets in a military school. The principal, dressed in morning coat, then walked to a small, shrine-like building at the corner of the grounds, where a picture of the emperor and the imperial decrees were kept. While the principal entered the building, brought



out the box and walked back to the platform, all of us had to keep our heads bowed. Once he reached the platform, the principal ceremoniously opened the box with white-gloved hands and read the whole decree proclaiming the war. It was long and hard to understand, but the upper-grade pupils had studied it in class, so I knew what was read.

### Whatever I saw printed I honored and believed to be true.

Our nation was unique in the world because of our divine emperor, whose pure lineage began more than 2,600 years ago. Under him we had a sacred duty to expel the source of evil from East Asia. We had to become the "Light of Greater East Asia" and ultimately of the world. The righteousness and justice of the Empire would prevail in this great war.

Following the reading, the principal made a long speech. When the ceremony was finally over, we turned toward the flag with its crimson circle on a white rectangle. As a teacher gave a signal, we sang the grave war anthem with the brass accompaniment. I liked the beautiful, solemn melody. The words had been written in the classical Japanese style by a warrior poet many centuries ago. Many younger children, and perhaps some of my classmates, did not know the meaning of the poem because some of its language was archaic. But I knew what I was singing. The poem went like this:

*When I go to sea,  
I shall become a corpse under the water.  
When I go to the mountains,  
I shall become a corpse in the grass.  
I want to die by the side of our Great  
Lord (emperor)  
I will not look back.*

So the war went on. After several months of glorious victories on sea and land, the Japanese army and navy began to suffer reverses. But the true story did not reach the public, much less the school children. As a class officer, I went to school every morning earlier than others and copied onto the blackboard the daily war report from the newspaper.

After finishing elementary school and passing a written examination and the formal oral interview for which I had prepared many months, I entered a girls' high school. The school for girls in grades seven to 10 (there was no coeducational institution beyond the elementary level in Japan then) had been founded by the prefectural government under the auspices of the national education ministry decades ago. The goal of the school was plainly stated to us as my new classmates and I attended the opening ceremony in our new

uniforms; we were there to be trained to become Japanese women — good wives and wise mothers. We learned how to bow more deeply, how to speak more politely and how to walk properly, in silence, in the halls.

The national language, mathematics, science and history were all taught according to the rigid tradition of Japanese education. Also in the curriculum were music, art, calligraphy, sewing, cooking and even flower arrangement and tea ceremony. I was fascinated by my first experience of learning a foreign language, which was English.

Since childhood I had been taught to revere letters and writing. On January 2 every year, my father led the family in the ritual exercise of the first day of the year for writing. We all wrote something appropriate to the season on the large sheets of rice paper with writing brushes. He told us that each stroke of each letter



The Yoshimura family in 1946, eight months after the Gifu air raid

was important and had to be written carefully and beautifully. My mother always reminded me I should never step over a book or even a newspaper on the floor. Whatever I saw printed I honored and believed to be true — especially the textbooks that I studied hard for many tests and exams. We had to memorize many lines as written.

In most classes, the teachers lectured, and the students performed only as directed. The Japanese history taught in those days was a mixture of myth and history, and all textbooks were carefully written to reflect the government's policies. In the classroom, each time the teacher mentioned the emperor (any emperor of the 125 whose names we had to memorize), we had to stop taking notes and put down our pencils. We would sit erect in our chairs staring forward until the teacher gave us permission to resume activity. The spirits of all the emperors, along with the spirits of the soldiers who had recently died for our nation, were protecting us. We had nothing to fear. Japan would go on fighting its holy war.

As the war situation worsened, we had to learn how to be fighters on the home front as well. Our physical education came to resemble military training, and there were many drills for emergencies and fire fighting. During the final stage of the war, most secondary school students all over Japan had to give up attending classes in order to participate in manufacturing war supplies.

By the beginning of the summer in 1945, the major metropolitan areas such as Tokyo and Osaka had been destroyed by U.S. bombers' frequent attacks. The American forces were gaining more footholds in the Pacific islands; all the cities in Japan were daily and nightly exposed to air raids.

The night of July 9 began in Gifu City with the usual eerie warning siren for the air defense. Immediately we turned off all the lights already dimmed with black shades. Though the summer evening was warm, we covered ourselves with the regular wartime clothes from head to toe — the long-sleeved shirt, long pants with socks, gloves and heavy, lined hoods, most of which had been hand-sewn at home of dark cotton materials. We put on our backpacks prepared with emergency supplies. As planned and practiced many times before, my mother, my 12-year-old brother and two young sisters left home with the neighborhood group for the designated evacuation area outside the town.

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**I jumped to my feet  
with the shock of a  
shrill metallic sound.**

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My father and I, the oldest child, remained in our house adjacent to the large concrete building, several stories tall, that also belonged to us. We sat in the dark room near the courtyard for a long time. Only the sound of our radio under the dark cover reminded us that we were still a part of the world. We learned that the target of the bombing was another city near the Pacific coast. It had received a massive attack of incendiary bombs, and the whole town was on fire. The radio announcer's low voice finally said that B-29 bombers appeared to be heading back to the ocean. We thought Gifu had been spared at least one more night; our family would soon be on the way back home. Because the last warning remained in effect, however, we stayed fully clothed, still in darkness. I must have dozed off.



*The author with Professor Catherine Sims. "An air of authenticity in her class" compelled the 20-year-old to confront history again.*

Suddenly I jumped to my feet with the shock of a shrill metallic sound and an enormous bang that I had never heard before. That was the first bomb dropped on Gifu at the railroad station near our home. Immediately following were the tumultuous, chaotic sounds of airplanes passing overhead and numerous bombs coming down like torrential rain, hitting and exploding. My father and I ran to the front part of the building, where I saw electric wires dangling from the broken beams above the entrance. As we came out through the shattered entrance, an incendiary bomb fell in front of me. My clothes were covered by fire. We ran into a neighbor's house across the narrow street. My father quickly drenched me with buckets of water from the large tank that every household had to store for such an emergency. I was unharmed. We went back to the street and joined our neighbors, who were trying to extinguish fire by relaying buckets of water. But the raging fire nearly engulfed us all; someone shouted we had to give up.

My father got onto his bicycle and I climbed up behind him. People were running along both sides of the street. Some covered their hair with futon. The sounds of more shells coming down and exploding were deafening. Each explosion illuminated the dark sky and dark town beneath it. My father pedaled without respite, and eventually we escaped the pursuing fire.

Because the bombing and fire had been extensive, my mother took the rest of the family farther into a rural area. My father and I searched for them all night long in the outskirts of the burning city. It was long after dawn when the six of us were reunited, all safe.

Eighty percent of Gifu, including our home and everything we owned, was destroyed that night. Someone



*A scholarship enabled Chizuko Yoshimura to come to Agnes Scott in 1951.*

saw our building, standing till last in the area, finally collapse after day-break. Even the set of household goods stored in the large shelter in the basement was burnt to ashes.

If we had been willing to die for the emperor in the sea or in the mountains, we could do the same in

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**The pages of  
my textbook were  
suddenly transformed;  
they looked strange  
and repulsive  
with the smeared black lines.**

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the bombed street. We were not afraid, and we would not look back. I did not know how to think otherwise. When I returned to the total ruin that had been my home, I was sad because I could not find my red diary and the golden pen I had left beside my bed. I was sad to see the dead goldfish floating in the black water of what had been my father's cherished pond. But I stood amid the rubble without shedding a tear.

A few weeks later, while I was staying at my grandparents' home in another town, I heard on the radio that a new kind of bomb had been dropped on Hiroshima, a city far away from us. Three days later, another new bomb fell on Nagasaki farther south. The war came to an end quickly after that. We were told that there would be a "serious" broadcast at noon on August 15. The emperor and the military government had decided to surrender unconditionally, and they chose an unprecedented method to inform the nation that the war was ending.

For the first time in history, the people of Japan heard the emperor speak — on a recorded broadcast, but still with his own voice. On special occasions we had seen the photographs of the emperor in military uniform, sometimes on a white horse or standing in traditional, formal dress. We had read and heard his words many times. But none of us



*Chizuko Kojima and her children: Kenji Alexander, 25, and Chiye Katherine, 18.*

had ever heard him speak. That day as we received his final decree, his high voice on the scratched recording sounded awkward and uneasy. His strange intonations were unlike those of any Japanese speaker or foreigner. I could hardly comprehend what he was saying. All I could grasp was something about having “to bear the unbearable and endure the unendurable.”

I thought something frightening was going to happen, but nothing did. Soon we had the lights on in the evenings. With no more ominous wailing sounds of air-raid alarms, we could sleep all night. Tall Douglas MacArthur arrived in Japan with a pipe in his mouth and dark sunglasses — a surprisingly different sight from the Japanese generals we had been accustomed to seeing. American soldiers came even to Gifu, but we were not slaughtered.

I went back to school, though the buildings were only temporary barracks because of the bombing. I was happy to attend classes again, especially because now I could resume my English, which government policy had stricken from the curriculum

toward the end of the war. The principal and teachers began talking about the new ideas: democracy and freedom. In history class as anywhere else, we no longer had to be careful about the word “emperor.” Everything had changed, and everyone seemed to accept the change like a change in the weather.

Then one day, an event that most violently shook the world of a 14-year-old took place at my school. My teacher, who had been with us throughout the war, came into the classroom as usual and told us to get our black ink and writing brushes used for our calligraphy course. He told the class to put the history textbooks on our desks and open the pages as instructed. He then told us to smear black ink with brushes on certain lines. The phrases that indicated the divinity of the emperor disappeared. The glorious and righteous advancement of the Japanese Imperial Army in China was erased. The pages of my textbook were suddenly transformed; they looked strange and repulsive with the smeared black lines. The class was

orderly, and my classmates seemed to be absorbed in doing as told, but I stared mutely at the eradicated lines of my history textbook.

The demolished house and the burnt diary I had taken stoically, but this was different. I felt as if I had been struck. I had no way of knowing that the teachers who had been controlled by the government during the war were now receiving orders from the occupational forces. Something inside me crumbled. For the first time in my life, I realized that the textbooks were not what I believed them to be. The comfortable world of conviction in which I had lived collapsed.

No longer could I trust teachers who so completely could change what they had taught. People were not trustworthy. Written words were not reliable. I had to begin my search for something dependable, something as yet unknown — but this time I would search on my own. I could no longer depend on anybody or anything. That day when I was 14, one thing was clear: I told myself that I would never study history again. ♦



*The Raleigh, N.C., resident currently works as a freelance writer and Japanese/English language instructor.*

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# The Doctor Is In

At 87, psychiatrist Ruth Pirkle Berkeley is giving care, not receiving it

By Jo Hathaway Merriman '58



JOE PINEIRO

With courage born of curiosity, a blonde Agnes Scott graduate spent a couple of summers studying in New York, back in the twenties. The Yankees eventually found that behind the dimple and the charming manner lay the mind of a scholar and a steely determination to “have it all.”

After years of shuttling between her native Georgia and New York, she decided: Why not both a medical career and a family? Why not practice psychiatry, instead of those disciplines then considered “suitable” for women — obstetrics or pediatrics? Dr. Ruth Janet Pirkle Berkeley '22 never knew she was decades ahead of her time.

She still doesn't. Now designated a New York State Qualified Psychiatrist, she may both teach psychiatry and treat patients. Among a hatful of other medical affiliations is her certification by the American Medical Association through 1987, based on her awareness of new developments in her field. She conducts an active, specialized practice in psychoanalytically-oriented psychotherapy. Not bad for an 87-year-old.

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*She tells her patients: 'Don't opt for magic.'*

Her niche in psychiatry lies between classic "deep analysis," in which the therapist usually keeps silent while the patient speaks, and directive therapy, in which the therapist tells the patient solutions to problems.

"I think it's cruel to stay silent," she says simply. "I just stimulate people's thinking so they can solve their own problems." Clear thinking and a no-nonsense attitude seem to characterize her low-key approach. Unlike some of her younger peers, Dr. Berkeley operates in quiet confidence from her Manhattan apartment on West 11th St.

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**"I just stimulate  
people's thinking  
so they can solve  
their own problems."**

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In one-on-one exchanges, she heals minds. Enormous compassion, no coddling.

"No miracles," she stresses, "no quick fixes. With psychopharmacy now a part of public consciousness, people who want to straighten out their lives often expect me to give them tranquilizers and antidepressants." Instead, her patients get a homelike treatment setting and a responsive, even charming, analyst.

They learn not to "opt for magic," Dr. Berkeley notes. "When a pill helps, it does feel like magic. My patients become ready to observe themselves and to see what they do that causes them to make mistakes in their lives." They want to improve their relationships with themselves and other people, she continues. "They have motivation and intelligence, and they truly work at it. I don't do hand-holding. I encourage their independence from me." Dr. Berkeley sees seven or eight patients a day, five days a week. But, she adds, taking care of herself is as important as patient care.

"I'm concerned to keep myself in good working condition," she says matter-of-factly. "Only I can do that. My patients have their own problems. They have no reason to think about how I am feeling." Her personal prescription: She drives herself out to the country Wednesdays and Saturdays "to clear the air and renew my commitment to myself."

Her commitment to medicine has lasted 51 years. She giggles to think her former husband, Edmund Callis Berkeley, got her started. They were divorced in the 1950s.

After her graduation from Agnes Scott, the then Miss Ruth Pirkle taught biology on campus for nearly 10 years, achieving the rank of assistant professor. "I taught invertebrate and mammalian zoology, known as the 'cat course,'" she smiles, "and I, naturally, was known as 'Miss Pickle.'"

Her Agnes Scott education, she recalls, "expanded my horizons and helped me develop excellent study habits." Her 1917 diploma in home economics from Georgia State College for Women would be put to use after 1934, when she and Mr. Berkeley were married.

In an age when most women went from their fathers' homes to their husbands', the Cummings, Ga., native spent her summers studying biology at Columbia University in New York City, traveling between north and south, with a trip or two to the Far West and Canada. In 1932-33 she taught at Hunter College in Manhattan after a permanent move north.

The bridegroom, a Harvard University Phi Beta Kappa, reportedly was a mathematics whiz who became expert in actuarial statistics for insurance companies. In the 1940s he pioneered the use of early computer systems to compile and analyze statistics, with his wife's encouragement.

He had, of course, encouraged her to "go for it" when, at age 36, she was offered a place in Cornell Medical School's Class of 1938. His bride was then studying anatomy at Cornell Graduate School in Manhattan, located at the Cornell Medical Center. She had planned to complete her Ph.D. in biology.

"A couple of doctors I knew had mentioned my applying to Cornell Medical," she remembers. "Of course, I discussed it with my new husband. So on the honeymoon ship coming back from Europe, he sent a cablegram saying I would transfer from Cornell Graduate to Cornell Medical. He presented me with an accomplished fact! Right off the boat, I arranged for my entrance interviews, and pretty soon I had my medical school seat assignment."

Feeling rushed, Dr. Berkeley tried to stall. "I told my medical school professor I needed time to find an apartment, buy some furniture," she recalls, spreading her hands helplessly. "He said, in effect, 'All right, but do it fast.'"

His colleagues had already spotted her as talented physician material, potentially useful to themselves and their profession. She says that perhaps because she was older and married, she was not hazed with practical jokes in medical classes like most of the other female students.

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**Colleagues had already  
spotted her as talented  
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and their profession.**

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However, one rule was strict: no pregnancies. "I had just two goals at the time," Dr. Berkeley observes, "to get through medical school and to have a family. I had a miscarriage. The dean told me if I got pregnant again before graduation, I'd be out. No chance to return."

Those were harsh years for women in medicine. "The school charter said that a certain number of qualified women had to be admitted to each class. Still, women weren't readily accepted unless they were studying pediatrics or obstetrics," she smiles. "He always asked me, in particular, to describe the terrible things that could happen to the older primapara, or first-time mother."

In 1940, Laura Helen Berkeley was born. Dr. Berkeley was 42. Tests for Down's Syndrome were nonexistent; the child was wanted, and the birth an act of faith. Today, she is a scientist like her mother and lives with her family in Central America.

After achieving her first two goals, Dr. Berkeley now discovered there was more to learn, to gain.

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**She had just two goals  
at the time:  
to get through medical school  
and to have a family.**

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After her 1938 graduation, instead of becoming a hospital intern, she was permitted to be an "extern," to live at home during her residency. During those years she worked with psychiatric patients at New York Hospital, then as now a leading center for medical treatment of mental health problems.

As World War II approached, psychiatry was considered an exotic branch of medicine. In America it was also a mysterious one. Could a mind really be healed like a broken leg? Could crazy Mr. Smith actually learn to live like other people? Reports filtering in from faraway Europe praised the work of men with such guttural-sounding names as Freud, Jung, and Reik; photographs showed Continental-looking faces.

Some in the New York City medical community were as xenophobic as the rest of the country. Some, like Dr. Berkeley, had a courage born of curiosity to discover more about this inner world.

Dr. Berkeley had new goals. She wanted to learn to manage her emotions and to improve logical thinking by developing the left hemisphere of her brain. Professionally, she needed to learn psychiatric techniques.

"Being a non-conformist, I did a daring thing: I went into analysis myself with Theodore Reik." The Viennese physician, a follower of Sigmund Freud, was then practicing in New York. After trying three other analysts, she decided to stay with Reik.

"I could take what was useful and push aside what didn't refer to my situation," she notes. "All he knew of women was the experience he had of them in his youth in Austria before World War I. He had not changed his opinions since.

"Still, he was an excellent analyst. He really did, as he set forth in his writings, 'listen with the third ear' or, you might say, read between the lines.

"Dr. Reik had a dry sense of humor unusual in prominent psychiatrists then. For instance, he had a delightful way of saying to men who were sadistic to their wives, who were in analysis with him: 'If you don't stop that, you'll drive her crazy!'"

A significant difference between 1940s psychotherapy and today's, observes Dr. Berkeley, is that then "people didn't talk openly about family problems in terms of sexual deviation." Because of social taboos, discussions of deviant behavior were held in a strictly private medical environment. Now with the awareness of gay rights and a broadening of psychiatric services, she says, troubled people routinely find solutions in church-sponsored group therapy settings and specialized clinics.

She grew up surrounded by traditional Southern customs regarding women, yet has seen the women's movement impact a major Northern metropolis.

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**"If I hadn't liked myself,  
I couldn't have  
achieved the goals  
I decided on."**

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"Feminism was needed to awaken many women," the doctor asserts, "so they could get themselves out of the caves they felt contented to hide in. They weren't happy, they had yearnings, but no acceptable tools to express themselves.

"Women today still don't like themselves. They haven't developed themselves as women among women, or as women among men. They are placed too much in competition with men for them to discover their best selves. The result is that many women have trouble cooperating with either women or men.

"If I hadn't liked myself," Dr. Berkeley concludes simply, "I couldn't have achieved the goals I decided on." She advises others to set meaningful goals and ignore the tut-tutters who say, "It can't be done."

Like other older persons, she has coped with long-term care of a beloved parent, with deaths, with myriad disappointments of every kind. Still she seems to face the world with a fresh openness and curiosity.

At an age when many of her contemporaries expect to receive medical care, Dr. Berkeley is giving it. To her, that's simply the way things should be. ♦

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*Jo Hathaway Merriman lives in Noank, Conn.*



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# Home Is Where You Make It

**Nostalgia can actually help us cope with stress  
and change. The tougher problems  
may be for those who have  
never been homesick.**

By Ayse Ilgaz Carden '66



**D**uring one of her lectures at Agnes Scott, social psychologist Sandra Bem said that she came into her own as a psychologist when she was able to merge her personal interest in the equality of women with her professional interest in gender roles. Up to that point her research had failed to excite her. After this merging, however, she felt that Sandra Bem, the woman, became Sandra Bem, the psychologist. Her work became an extension of herself.

Recently, I started to experience the same sense of "coming together" as I undertook research on a new topic. It began with a request to speak to "Big Sisters" during orientation. When I asked their spokesperson what they wanted me to talk about, she said, "Homesickness — it appears to be quite a problem." As I studied my topic, I was surprised and intrigued to discover that psychologists know very little about homesickness.

As I groped for a better understanding, I talked to students and friends about their experiences. Soon I recognized that homesickness could be a debilitating experience for some students and that most students probably suffered from it some time during college. In September 1984 an Atlanta newspaper reported that, according to the director of student housing at Georgia Tech, "the biggest problem facing incoming freshmen is homesickness." The Black Cat production segment on homesickness during that same month showed a caring and sensitivity to the topic that I believe reflects its importance in the lives of new students at Agnes Scott. I also thought about my own encounters with homesickness. Three very different memories emerged, tied together in a rather fragile Gestalt: the Greyhound bus station in Baltimore, a black cake and a death in my family.

After three weeks on a Turkish merchant marine ship, I arrived in Baltimore one July evening in 1964. It was the first time I had been away from home in Turkey for any length of time, and it was my first trip abroad. One of the officers of the ship brought me to the bus station for the trip south. After giving me all the merchant marine "dos and don'ts" about America, he left me and returned to his ship. I had a few hours until my bus was scheduled to leave, so I looked around for a comfortable seat and, spotting one, sat down to wait. I felt independent, grown-up and adventurous.

After just a few moments, though, the enormity of what I had undertaken hit me for the first time with full force. I had left my family, friends,

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**I was torn between images  
of people and places of  
my past, images  
my brain so temptingly  
conjured up for me.**

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culture — everything I had loved and cared for — to live in this strange place. I did not know a single American. From what I could hear around me, I wasn't even sure I could understand the language. I did not have any cultural cues to help me decide whom to approach and whom to avoid. While these thoughts ran through my mind, I wanted desperately to run back to the ship and sail home. I remember holding onto that seat until my hands began to hurt.

And then I cried. I remember embarrassment and disappointment in myself, but most of all I remember pain. Whenever I teach about conflict in my classes, I go back to those few minutes when I was torn between images of people and places of my past, images that my brain so temptingly conjured up for me, and the reality of the Greyhound bus station — from the Mediterranean sunsets and breezes, the faces of my

family and friends, to the stark lights, the muted colors and the strange-looking and strange-speaking people of that cavernous room.

During those few minutes, I almost made the wrong decision. Then something wonderful happened. An older woman came and touched my shoulder. In a conspiratorial tone, she asked if the man sitting next to me was bothering me. I had been oblivious to him; the way I had been crying and carrying on, I am surprised he remained seated there. I don't know how he felt when he heard her question; I know I felt wonderful.

This sign of caring when I least expected it was so overwhelming that I started to cry even harder. Unable to stop long enough to tell her anything, I kept crying. She sat next to me, pushed the man aside, held my hand and said, "That's all right. I'll wait until you can tell me." So there we were — two total strangers separated by oceans and cultures, united by a bond of humanness.

I told her everything; she listened. I discovered I had quit crying along the way. She gave me her name and address, told me she would be my friend and family here. If I needed anything, I was to call her "collect." She missed her bus to California to see me off. As we waved goodbye, I knew everything would work out.

Probably most of you have had similar experiences. Someone in every American family's past has shared some of the feelings I experienced setting foot on this soil as an immigrant. You bring your old world within you and try to learn to live and love again in your new one. In this perpetual marginality is hidden the great richness of America — the value of diversity.

As was true in my case, physical separation from people and places we love is the most frequent precipitating factor in homesickness. In fact,



The campus, too, has changed. Agnes Scott Hall (center) is the only part of campus that dates back to the early 1900s when this photograph was taken.

scholars initially believed that homesickness was an organically based disease. Despite the fact that psychological therapies became increasingly more acceptable, homesickness continued to be conceptualized as a disease caused by physical separation. Thus the word homesickness quite accurately reflected the core of early attempts to understand this intense desire to be reunited with people and places we love.

However, as is true of many areas of research, scholars gradually began to understand that the concept was probably inappropriate. With society's increasing mobility, the concept of "home" began to blur. And increasingly the disease or sickness interpretation became suspect. The term "nostalgia," (from the Greek terms *nosos* [return] and *algos* [pain]) came more and more to describe the feelings associated with homesickness. Acceptance of this term illustrates a gradual realization that the desire to go back has to be defined more broadly and not be limited to the concept of home.

Writing in the 1950s, psychologist Charles Zwingmann illustrated the richness of this new concept with the term "nostalgic reaction." Nostalgic reaction has to be seen, Zwingmann argued, not only as a reaction to physical separation but as a reaction to change in a temporal sense . . . to change, not only as an abrupt event, but as an anticipated event of nega-

tive personal significance. This element was certainly present for me at that bus station — the dread of an unfamiliar future, the fear of change. I experienced a similar feeling when on my 40th birthday, some of my friends presented me with a black birthday cake. The color matched my mood perfectly. The cake disappeared fast, but my mood lingered on.

Zwingmann points out that this society and many others encourage nostalgic reaction because of their attitudes toward aging. We value youth, beauty, vigor. We tend not to respect old people, nor do we see them as wise. In doing so, we teach our children to fear the future and be anxious about the passage of time. Verbal expressions such as "killing time," "losing time," and "stealing time," bear witness to this.

Zwingmann also notes that women anticipate aging with grave consequences that we are culturally conditioned to fear — losing our physical and sexual attractiveness and our ability to bear children. For men old age often signals the end of productivity and achievement. Increasingly, this is also true of women. Both men and women fear the isolation of old people's homes and dependence on other people. We often make attempts to escape that fear through nostalgia, when the past is remembered in all its exaggerated glory.

An important point about nostalgic reaction is that the intensity of the desire to return to the past generally is due less to the attraction of the past than to the inability or *perceived inability* to cope with the present or future. In this conflict the individual sees the past as increasingly and unrealistically attractive.

Experiences including both the physical and the temporal aspects of nostalgic reaction are particularly critical for the individuals involved, as I discovered upon my father's

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death two years ago. I had a tremendous longing for the way things used to be. My initial emotions were intense sadness and despair. Gradually, however, happy memories began to emerge. I found that by focusing on these memories I could keep my father within me and allow my life to continue.

A death in one's own family, especially a parent, is a remarkable experience of nostalgia because it joins the physical and temporal aspects of the phenomenon. Death's physical separation is final. This temporal aspect achieves a new intensity when one has to face a

future in which one will never be a protected child again. Here, one has to come to terms with one's own mortality. But in this nostalgia there are the seeds of healing.

When people are nostalgic, the experience involves both pain and happiness; this, says Zwingmann, is the nostalgic paradox. The happiness provided by memories becomes the medium through which the individual can maintain a core of identity and make the transition to new conditions. Thus the nostalgic reaction bridges the past and the future, and has an important role in preserving the individual's mental health.

Some people show extreme forms of nostalgia, known as nostalgic fixations. Others show no nostalgic reaction. A person without nostalgia is someone who has trouble with affiliation and attachment and therefore is likely to have mental health and adjustment problems. The disease concept of nostalgic reaction then should apply to both its extreme and lasting presence and to the total absence of it.

At one extreme is someone totally unable to cope with change, who begins to live in the past. At the other are individuals with considerable anomie—with no sense of identity or roots. At moderate levels, however, nostalgic reaction should help individuals maintain a sense of continuity and identity during times of change.

Change is a highly complex phenomenon. Equally complex is the adaptation to change. "What is sought when change is introduced is a modification of individual attitudes, both in their cognitive and their affective components, and an actual change in behavior," says Frederick Glen, a social psychologist. Since all change requires modification of behavior patterns we have become used to, there is often a

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### A person without nostalgia is someone who has trouble with affiliation and attachment.

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struggle—if not outright crisis—within individuals confronting change. Quite often, says Glen, "(t)he security of the familiar situation, even if less than ideal, and the anxiety over the unknown or uncertain effects of change militate in favor of the status quo." "Better the devil you know than the devil you don't know" and "Better safe than sorry" communicate this feeling of anxiety in the face of possible change. The tug of the past is especially acute when change is all-encompassing, unexpected, too fast, or perceived as discomforting.

Psychologists have a responsibility to discover effective ways to introduce change that will enhance the ego-continuity function of nostalgic reaction—methods that create the kind of milieu where the pull of the past and the lure of the future can be reconciled.

As we plan for change, we must remember to balance continuity and change. We should always change *toward* something.

The goals of change involve our identity as individuals and as an institution. People charged with affecting change at the institutional level must be particularly sensitive to the needs of individuals. They have to try to delineate effectively the continuities in experience and identity. They should demonstrate and actively encourage nonjudgmental, informative communication. They should be willing to listen to people talk about their nostalgic experiences without ridiculing or belittling the individuals involved. These communications should be seen as opportunities for sharing and learning, for bridging between the past and the future. This attention to individuals

also recognizes the human being as the core of an organization. People are not pegs in a system; they *are* the system. Our institutions belong to all of us, not to the individuals among us.

Change is best achieved through willing cooperation toward a common goal, working in an environment where the human being—at an individual level—matters. By encouraging motivated participation and preventing extreme nostalgic reaction and alienation, the move toward the future can be made without institutions losing their sense of identity or purpose.

Finally, it is important to recognize that we will feel nostalgia more severely during certain periods of change in our lives and that certain occasions make us more susceptible to such reactions. Freshmen receive extensive orientation because we recognize the first year of college as such a period. Graduation from college and retirement from one's lifelong career deserve at least as much orientation and care. Immigrants, old people, chronically sick individuals and people in new surroundings are other groups likely to be affected. Birthdays, national, religious, institutional celebration days, and days of personal suffering, are occasions when we tend to feel most nostalgic. We should take special care to make these occasions affirm the identity of the individuals and groups involved.

One of my fondest memories of my student days at Agnes Scott is receiving a letter from Dr. Alston on my birthday every year. Even if the rest of the world forgot me, I was sure his letter would be in my box that morning, and it always was.

The keys to good change and good nostalgic reaction are inclusiveness, sensitivity and care. Given these, we can all face change and grow in the process. ◇

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*Ayse Ilgaz Carden, professor of psychology, is on sabbatical in Turkey.*

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# Walking A Fine Line

A protestor's crisis of conscience:  
When is it right to break the law?

By Winona Ramsaur '78



It's unbelievable the hatred that you find coming out of people when they see others protesting the American way," remarked the woman I happened to find myself walking beside in the march. In her 50s, she was one of 20 who planned to do civil disobedience that day by entering the Kings Bay Submarine Base at St. Marys, near Georgia's Cumberland Island. Pinned to her shirt was a picture of her four grown children, people she didn't want to lose in a nuclear war.

Beside her walked a priest in his mid-30s who was also there to enter the base illegally. His black, neat hair was graying slightly and he wore a clerical collar. He seemed comfortable relaying orders from the back of the line to the front. "We need to move closer together." "Slow down up there." But as he talked to us he seemed self-conscious. He showed us the picture on his slender chest — his mom and dad, two sisters and himself at a sister's wedding. His dad was a retired military man. The priest said he writes letters to his parents trying to explain what he feels.

The woman and the priest were going to break the law to dramatically say "No" to nuclear weapons, both personally and as a public statement that would help alert others to what is being bought by the American people.

Our group came to the only intersection in our three-mile walk. The talk stopped suddenly when a police car swerved in front of us. A policeman jumped into the middle of the street. He held up his hand to stop traffic while all 160 of us scurried across. I heard myself gush a little-girl "thank-you" to him.

We now walked along U.S. government-installed sidewalks beside highways recently widened into undeveloped forests. Feeling the warm breeze hit my face, I pulled off my sweater. I looked out into the cars

that passed, at the faces of those who turned to see us and those who never glanced toward our long line. It seemed to me that all of us were grasping at ways to deal with a world that sometimes felt out of our control.

Soon we came to the high fences of the base. We saw the jeeps inside coast by, the uniformed men in sunglasses talking on walkie-talkies. I guessed that they talked much more about us with our banners than about the nuclear submarines cruising quietly beneath the waters nearby.

Twenty new Trident submarines would start arriving in 1989, each one carrying 4,000 times the power of the Hiroshima explosion. "They're orderly so far, sir," they reported.

We sat in the grass near the base's bricked entrance and the tiny glass booth. Armed soldiers saluted those through who had correct IDs.

We prayed and sang, and then the 20 stood. A woman in her 70s commissioned each of them with chosen words and a hug. Then they started to walk up the drive to the gate of the base.

A woman in a wheelchair was leading the way when a stranger ran up and stood in front of the wheelchair. I couldn't hear what the young man was saying, but he was angrily waving his arms. Leaders from our group hurried over to talk with him, but he wouldn't move out of the way.

Minutes passed, and still he danced back and forth when anyone tried to get past him. The police who lined the other side of the drive and the soldiers on the base watched curiously to see how our nonviolent group would handle this.

Finally, two men and a woman from our group put their bodies shoulder to shoulder and began pushing this man to the side, while he kept yelling.

My mind pictured a knife coming out of his pocket. I saw the vulnerable chests before him. But when they reached the side of the drive,

the four sank together onto the grass and prayed. Apparently the man was very religious, and he felt that breaking the law was immoral.

Now the group moved closer to the gate, and an intercom repeated over and over, "This is U.S. government property. It is illegal to trespass upon U.S. government property. This is. . ." The base commanders had been told earlier exactly what would take place, and the rest of us stood far back now, so the military officials would not worry about the crowd.

In groups of four, the 20 walked through the gate and were taken away by guards. When I saw the two I'd walked with, I found myself shivering. I knew how nervous it made me to be stopped for even a traffic violation. All the thinking through and believing that this is the right choice at this time can't make the experience enjoyable as the guard takes someone by the arm and leads them away.

My mother had taken me by the arm before I'd left to come here. She said, "Go to the protest if you've got to, but, Winona, don't you dare get yourself arrested." Yet, when the 20 were gone, the rest of us wandered around, slowly scattering as if we didn't know where to go now.

Why did I feel for those people who'd broken the law? Especially when I'd been reared in a hardworking, law-abiding family. My dad for years worked 70 hours a week at a grocery store, and my mother sewed all our clothes and took us to the Baptist church every Sunday. The only daughter, I was also brought up to be submissive — to plan anything else I wanted to do around having and rearing babies; to do the dishes, clean up, and hang and fold clothes without even noticing (much less criticizing) my two brothers who sat and watched. "You look so much prettier when you smile, dear," I was told.

But there were always contradictions, and for me it was watching my mother (years later a top-notch realtor) slotted by society into a 1950s housewifery that she wanted to love, assuring her necessity to us by directing each puzzle piece into its space. Eventually came the adolescent yelling and bitterness — the refusal to smile with a mother who couldn't acknowledge that she'd reared me any differently from the boys. She had just spoiled me perhaps, she said. I knew the contradictions, but I will always have trouble accepting them.

At Agnes Scott as a day student for my last two years of college, I drank in all the words spoken in class, the examination of motives and character in human beings. I was starved to see truth searched for and respected, conventional standards set aside. I don't think I realized at the time that all the learning was only the beginning of a continuous re-examination of personal beliefs and a constant questioning of any established social order.

This sort of questioning is still going on at Agnes Scott. I observed a debate in Professor Gus Cochran's modern political theory class last spring. About 15 freshmen and sophomores in a small classroom took on the subject of sanctuary, the action taken by churches and individuals who oppose U.S. immigration laws by protecting or harboring Central American refugees.

"There is a higher authority than government, and that is conscience," said a young student dressed in heels and the business suit of the '80s. She sat with two others on the pro-sanctuary side at the front of the class.

"But aren't there other methods to satisfy the conscience?" one of the three against sanctuary answered. She had a sure voice but her eyes hid behind blunt-cut bangs.



*Professor Connie Jones, chair of the sociology department.*

"Other means are being explored. But these aren't fast enough," the well-dressed young woman explained.

"Wouldn't it be faster to work to help the situation in a particular country than to let the whole country come here for sanctuary? Then change the government? Then send them all back?" another said with a laugh.

"Look, civil disobedience provides a platform to let people know what's going on. If it were not for civil disobedience in the past — for women to vote, during the civil rights actions of the '60s — we wouldn't have the laws we have today," another student countered.

"Sure. In the past," the other side agreed. "But not today. Today it's not necessary." Pointing out that sanctuary was a "romantic act" that in reality was "illegal, a felony," this side concluded that concerned people "should instead be working through the immigration laws."

While remaining objective in class, Professor Cochran admitted that he finds himself more on the side of John Locke than on the side

of Thomas Hobbes. (He had assigned readings in the two philosophers to students before the debate.) While Hobbes claims it is never right to resist authority, Locke justifies civil disobedience under certain conditions. "I have to go with Locke's position," Cochran says, but adds, "the alternatives to breaking the law as a means of protest in a democratic society are important, too."

Breaking the law used to be a necessary part of daily life for Myrtle Lewin, assistant professor of mathematics at Agnes Scott. As a white South African, she lived in a country where there are strong social pressures against visiting friends across the color line, "job reservation" laws that favor even ineffectual whites over blacks, and "pass laws" (some recently abolished) that restrict where blacks and whites could live or work.

Lewin remembers her dentist who hired a black woman as his hygienist. He was prepared to sacrifice a segment of his clientele; he may have been breaking a job reservation law as well. Lewin's family had a live-in black housekeeper, and the law forbade the woman's husband to live there, but he did. The Lewin family

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**"The alternatives to breaking the law as a means of protest in a democratic society are important, too."**

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accepted the fact that in making available to this couple a kind of sanctuary, their house could be raided at any time. This type of civil disobedience was merely "working around the laws all the time," or "one way of fighting a bad system," Lewin says.

Another type of civil disobedience that has more directly tried to change

apartheid in South Africa is membership in banned political parties. In the 1960s, Lewin had many friends who, unknown to her, were members of the South African Communist Party (a party of liberation which supported a government by all people and contained "lots of die-hard capitalists.") This group carried out "symbolic sabotage" by blowing up electrical installations and other strategic targets. Although the group said they wanted no one hurt, their actions sometimes turned sour and injured or killed people.

"Nonviolence, as Martin Luther King understood it, does not seem to fit into the particular situation in South Africa," Lewin says. "The government must know that it has to bend. But its bending has always been in response to all kinds of pressure, which includes economic boycotts carried out by blacks against white stores, as well as black rioting. This bending usually comes too late, seldom with goodwill, and always after attitudes have hardened," she adds.

In 1980, Lewin and her family left South Africa. She gave up a tenured university teaching position in Johannesburg and now considers herself a refugee by choice, politically estranged from her birthplace.

In Professor Connie Jones' classes, students examine nonviolence as an important part of civil disobedience. Jones, chair of the sociology department, talks about Gandhi and the role of nonviolence in all his acts.

"Gandhi believed that the ends don't justify the means," Jones says. "Since he could have died in the middle of the process of change, he would not do nasty things for a good end." She points out that an "us versus them" view is the basis of all intergroup strife. The spirit of nonviolence for Gandhi involved seeing

the other person as like oneself and seeking to win him or her over.

"Susan B. Anthony said that resistance to tyranny is obedience to God, and I believe that," Jones says. "But when you're sitting in the mid-

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**"Nonviolent civil disobedience is a respectable act of desperation."**

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dle of a world that ticks along with a set of laws which it claims to be just, it's difficult to see the injustices clearly. They're so many that they slip through the cracks." She pauses a moment, thinking through her words. "Yet the problem, too, is one of hope. I would do all kinds of things if I knew that my breaking the law would change things, but how can I know?"

The Presbyterian Church in the United States, instrumental in the history of Agnes Scott, has long supported nonviolent civil disobedience. In a recent "Presbyterians and Peacemaking" study paper, civil disobedience is described as that which is "rooted in conscience and

not mere self-interest"; is open, not hidden; and is done "with awareness of the penalties and willingness to accept them if finally assessed."

At least one current student at Agnes Scott, Jackie Stromberg '87, is prepared to do civil disobedience at some time in the future "if the cause is just." At present, she is part of the support group for those arrested at Congressman Pat Swindall's office in Decatur in opposition to the Georgia Republican's support of military aid to the contras in Nicaragua. As a member of the group Pax Christi, Stromberg has taken a vow of nonviolence for her own life, "in the hope that if violence is eliminated on a personal basis, this will extend to the wider community."

Local issues sometimes demand strong personal responses as well. Sherry Schulman, now a DeKalb County, Ga., commissioner, attended Agnes Scott in 1977 and 1978. In 1983 she felt compelled to take a strong stand to stop the state Department of Transportation from cutting down trees to make way for the Jimmy Carter Presidential Parkway. She knew the DOT was breaking the law by cutting trees on land the state did not yet own. People got together, methodically found out about civil disobedience and how to go about it without violence.

"It was not a frivolous decision," Schulman makes clear. In fact, she was not planning to be arrested until a couple of months later when she began to feel completely frustrated in her efforts to communicate with officials. She was arrested the same day as another elected official, former state representative and Atlanta city councilman John Lewis. Says Schulman, "There were two reasons civil disobedience was necessary. One, to actually delay the construction and cutting of trees until the court date and two, to keep the issue before the public."



Frances Freeborn Pauley '27: "You've got to have people who'll test the laws."

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# Living Gently

In the beginning was the revelation: as feminism began to make us aware of discrimination against women, we came to realize that when women were victims of special kinds of violence, they were often victims of social scorn. Even the law sometimes offered less protection. We caught fire. We rallied, we protested, we lobbied. We opened hot lines, support groups and shelters.

And we saw change. Consciousness was raised. Slighting remarks about victims — and women as victims — were condemned. A New York weatherman was fired, and a Wisconsin judge impeached as a result of public outrage over their comments about rape victims. Agencies responded with specialized training, with policy changes, with victim service units and, most important,

The violence of our culture  
penetrates our families  
and our streets



BILL BEDGOOD

by Katherine White Ellison '62

with changes in the law. Those of us who had known the old days rejoiced — and took hope.

Then slowly we realized that, although things were better, there was still much to do. The problems — and their solutions — were much more complex than we originally believed. Although we have continued to believe strongly and passionately that no one *deserves* to be a victim of violence, we found that all too often victimization is not random. Some individuals are more likely than others to be targeted. Indeed, systems within certain families and within the larger culture encourage violence.

In this context we need to remember that as a culture we remain fascinated with violence — from Shakespeare's tragedies and Sylvester

## In a Violent World

*After her graduation from Agnes Scott, Katherine White Ellison received a Ph.D. in social/personality psychology from the City University of New York. Dr. Ellison is a national consultant to attorneys and police departments in cases involving sex crimes, eyewitness identification and sexual harassment. "Living Gently in a Violent World" is excerpted from her address at the Violence Against Women Symposium held this past spring at Agnes Scott.*

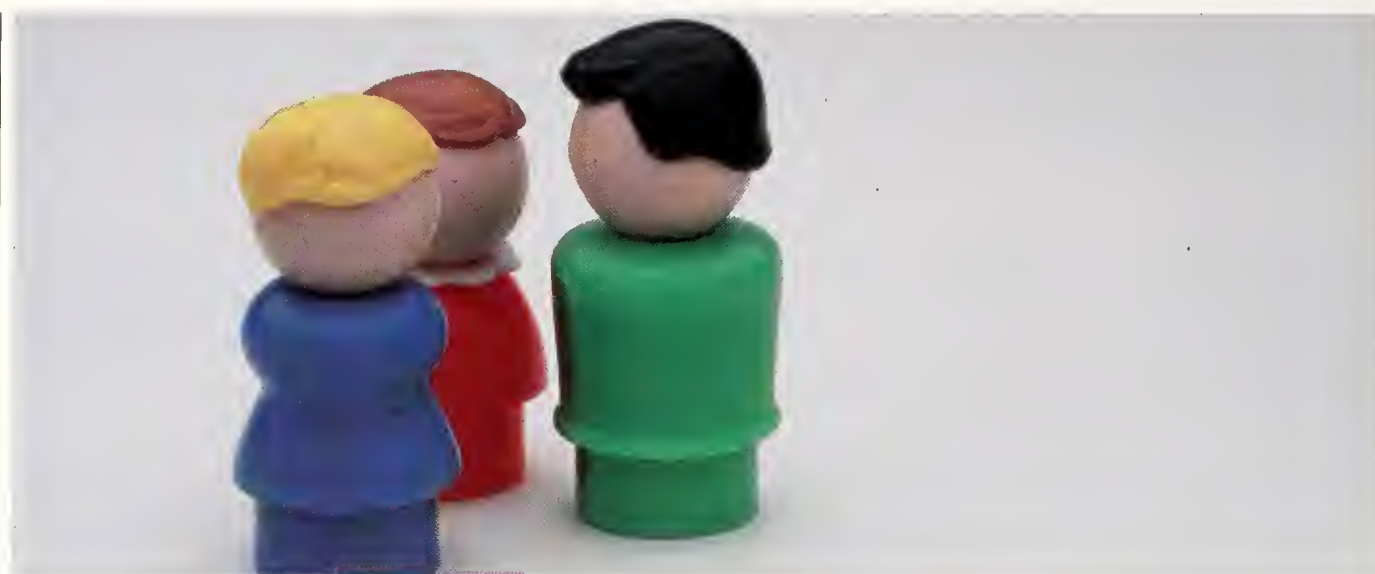




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Abuse can be emotional as well as physical,  
neither sex has a monopoly on this  
type of abuse. And often in the next  
generation, the abused becomes the abuser.

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Stallone, to terrorism and “we’ll show them” retaliatory bombings with little real military impact. We see violence as a quick-fix solution and we increase our military budget at the expense of human services. We applaud leaders who advocate such tactics. In policing, we spend more time teaching *how* to shoot than *when* to shoot or how to minimize the chances that a situation might escalate to the point that shooting would become an option.

Those of us who continue to deplore violence came to realize more clearly its complex, interactional nature. We saw women who wanted the advantages of liberation, but were reluctant to accept its responsibilities. We found that some of the people whom we had tried so hard to help resisted our best efforts. Women returned to battering husbands, found new batterers or men who abused their children. Sexually abused children turned to the exploitative sexuality of prostitution, and physically abused children themselves became abusers. People used us against family and friends. Some even lied to us about abuse and rape.

We realized that abuse can be emotional as well as physical and that neither sex has a monopoly on this type of abuse. Emotional abuse

can be more devastating than physical abuse — especially when it is subtle.

We saw ordinary people going overboard because of their fears of rape and, particularly, of child abuse. Women were living their lives by a “rape schedule,” and teachers, youth advisers and child care workers became afraid to hug or even to touch their children for fear of misunderstandings or false accusation.

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**The reason oppression works so well is that it gets so much help from the oppressed.**

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We saw the more subtle signs of the abuse and degradation of women in sexual harassment, in advertising and in popular culture. We discovered that some women approved of these practices. Indeed, I often think that the reason oppression works so well is that it gets so much help from the oppressed. Thus we saw young women responding positively to advertisements that show women in chains and dancing to songs that celebrate abuse. Research told us that women may be just as likely to blame victims of rape and battering

as men; my own research indicates they are *more* likely to do so.

Even those who cared most sometimes slipped into the trap of patronizing women — especially women who have been victimized — by somehow suggesting that society should expect less of them because of their special status. This trap allowed these women to escape responsibility for assuming control of their own lives, and may have allowed them to turn counseling sessions into “one great hour of whining.”

Then public interest waned. New “hot” topics came along.

We ourselves became emotionally battered. As we worked with the problems of violence, the complexity of this issue became increasingly apparent. We became aware of our own limitations. We saw that many of our agencies gave lip service, but too little support — both financial and emotional. We found out that we were fighting among ourselves for scarce resources. We burned out and we despaired.

A problem, I think, comes from equating gentle with meek, or in the current idiom, wimp. To avoid this, I would like to revert to an older, less common usage, better expressed by the synonym “genteel,” which means honorable. With this usage, the term



BILL BEDGOOD

“gentle” may be applied to both men and women without stigma. We need to remember that many men are appalled by violence between the sexes or generations and that because we are caught in the same systems, such violence hurts us all.

Now the charge:

Much has been done. Many of the people present at this symposium have been in the vanguard. Some of you in the audience would have had much to teach those of us who have been speakers.

Much remains to be done. The task ahead will be difficult. It will require subtle, sophisticated strategies. In addition to the flamboyant politics of confrontation, we will need the complexities of conflict management.

Let me speak now to those of you who toil in these vineyards. Let me speak to you about yourselves. As I worked with victims, I realized that the same reactions I had been seeing in them, I was seeing in those to whom they turned in their crises.

This leads to the subject of burnout. It is true that some people never burn out. *They were never on fire to begin with.* Burnout is most common among those who initially cared, perhaps too much.

However, burnout is not inevita-

ble. In the extraordinarily stressful work that you do, your needs are the same as those of the people with whom you work. They are the sense of meaning or purpose to what we do — the support, the ability to predict, to know what to expect, the perception of control over our lives.

Stress management also involves changing the way we think about ourselves and about the world. Often *it is mind over matter.* If you don't mind, it doesn't matter. Human service workers need to suppress inappropriate rescue fantasies and, indeed, to remember that God's job is taken. They need to be able to laugh.

Care for yourself. You make a differ-

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**It is true that  
some people never burn out.  
They were never  
on fire to begin with.**

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ence. Remember that although abuse is never good, many people who suffer terrible trauma go on to be strong, vital, productive and happy. Often it is the support of others to whom they turn in crisis that gives them the push to survive and to thrive.

To those of you who have never had direct contact with problems of

abuse such as those described today, I hope you will never have personal need for this knowledge. If it is not so, remember that crisis, such as that caused by abuse, has the potential for opportunity as well as danger. Realize also that you too can help — particularly in resisting subtle violations and oppressions. Laws and attitudes have been changed because ordinary people like you cared, and expressed your caring in action.

Even though we sometimes feel overwhelmed and wonder about the value of our puny efforts, we all must continue to do what we can. We cannot wait for others to change attitudes or, on a more grandiose scale, for society to change. We cannot ignore the plight of victims now. As one of my police mentors says, “You can only bloom where you are planted.”

Finally, the benediction:

*Go forth into the world in peace. Be of good courage.*

*Hold fast that which is good. Render to no one evil for evil.*

*Strengthen the faint-hearted, support the weak, help the afflicted, honor all people.*

*Go forth gently, honorably. You have made a difference, you can make a difference. ◇*

## WALKING

Continued from Page 23

In regard to getting arrested, Frances Pauley '27 says, "I'm chicken in that way, but I've always admired those who didn't mind going to jail." Pauley, 80 now, tells of a young friend who was recently arrested at the state capitol for protesting capital punishment. "That girl is the kind who would take a roach outside instead of killing it. She visits prisons regularly, and she just plain lives her beliefs. When I saw them lead her out of the courtroom in handcuffs, I wondered just what the world was coming to," says Pauley.

"You've got to have people who'll test the laws and get the bad ones changed," Pauley explained. But she recalls she also relied on the police. In the late '60s she witnessed many arrests during civil rights actions in Georgia when she served the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee as an observer, a person who watched and telephoned the police if protestors were threatened.

Pauley recalls being in Savannah during protests focused on opening hotels and restaurants to blacks. For example, demonstrators would block the doorway of a cafeteria until police carried them away. She remembers standing at night on a street corner packed with whites, overhearing talk "bursting with hatred and bitterness." She used to try to convey the intensity of these feelings to the black leadership and her friends, begging them to "please be careful."

Today Pauley works for the poor as she has done for years at Emmaus House. She educates and lobbies the Georgia Legislature through an organization called Georgia Poverty Rights. People don't understand, plus they just "don't like poor people," Pauley insists. She recalls years back when black kids in Scottsdale, Ga., had only contaminated water to drink, and she and others



RALPH RAMSAUR

less while it conforms to the majority; it is not even a minority then; but it is irresistible when it clogs by its own weight."

The day after the St. Mary's protest, my husband, our 2-year-old daughter and I went to nearby Cumberland Island. Never having been there, I did not know trees could grow so huge and their branches become such canopies of thick vines. On the beach, my daughter laughed and played. She tried to hold down her shadow with her hands and step away from it.

Returning to the mainland on the ferry that evening, I looked back toward Cumberland and wondered what all the dredging for the submarine base would do to this island. I looked down into the water below us, knowing that already nuclear submarines docked at Kings Bay. They could be moving silently beneath us even now. I wondered what was going to happen to us all.

When the ferry reached the shore, all the passengers crowded down to the back deck of the boat to get off. But before the ferry was lined up at the dock, the motor next to us gave a final sputter, its dust and smoke surrounding us. The smell was sickening. I covered my daughter's face and tried to hold my breath until it was gone, but I couldn't. I stood there in the darkened air with all the others, with no way out.

To me, nonviolent civil disobedience is a respectable act of desperation. It is saying no loud enough to a society that sometimes doesn't hear very well. Saying no so that people nearby can know other human beings stand with them, even when they cannot see each other. ♦

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*Winona Kirby Ramsaur lives with her husband, Ralph, and daughter Jessica in Decatur, Ga.*

worked hard, though with little success, to get the county to run a water line to the community. "There was a feeling that the water there was already good enough for black kids," Pauley says, then adds, "It takes laws to change things. Still today, though, there are people in the school system who want to keep the races separate."

"Must the citizen ever for a moment, or in the least degree, resign his conscience to the legislator?" asked Thoreau in his famous lecture, "Civil Disobedience." Pulling from

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**All of us were  
grasping at ways  
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the same Thoreau text I had studied in English class at Agnes Scott, complete with scribbled notes in the margin, I read, "Even voting for the right is doing nothing for it. It is only expressing to men feebly your desire that it should prevail. . . . Cast your whole vote," Thoreau wrote, "not a strip of paper merely, but your whole influence. A minority is power-



LYNN DONHAM

## Track completes first phase of PE project

When students arrive on campus this month a new track and field will be waiting. The track will be the first in the College's history, and the first phase of the new physical education center project. The new field will alternate with the overburdened playing field behind the library.

"Students are expecting facilities at least as good as those they grew up with," said the College's vice president for business and finance, Gerald O. Whittington. The 400-meter track has six lanes surrounding a natural-grass field. The project took nearly a year to complete at cost of about \$940,000.

Designed by Robert & Company architects, the field has a state-of-the-art drainage and irrigation system, said Whittington. Inadequate drainage makes most fields muddy and virtually unusable after a heavy rainfall. The new field has a 2-inch layer of topsoil over a layer of sand. When it rains, water percolates through the top layer, flushes through the sand and is caught in an underground collection source.

Although its design boasts the newest in technology, the new track and field lacks nighttime lighting. Nighttime illumination would interfere with the telescopes at Bradley Observatory.



The last weekend before classes began, workers were putting the finishing touches on the buildings.

## Restored residence halls welcome students back to campus

A campus Labor Day gala marked the public reopening of Agnes Scott and Rebekah Scott Halls.

They date back to the College's earliest days. Agnes Scott Hall once housed all classrooms, administrative/faculty offices and dorm space for the College. Rebekah Scott Hall came some 15 years later. After a yearlong renovation, these two residences are again open to students and ready to serve the College's second century.

Taking advantage of smaller class sizes, the College condensed the original two-year project into one. "We saw a chance to close both halls, do them at the same time, and save about \$300,000," said Gerald O. Whittington, vice president for business and finance.

Among the most sought-after residence halls on campus, competition was particularly fierce to move into Agnes Scott and Rebekah this year, according to Associate Dean of Students Mollie Merrick

'57. "Every bed will be taken," she noted. "We decided that we will not use double rooms as singles in these buildings, because they are so popular," she explained. "If someone wants a single, and none are available, then they'll either have to move to another dorm or find a roommate to share a double."

Agnes Scott Hall has 20 singles and Rebekah 17. The rest of the 168 rooms are doubles, triples and quads. Although the Administration has previously limited Inman, Agnes Scott and Rebekah Halls to upperclasswomen, first-year students live in Main this year as well. Gué Hudson, dean of students, said they decided to include freshmen because "upperclasswomen can carry on tradition the best. They can teach freshmen what Agnes Scott is all about."

"There have been a lot of changes and a lot of moving," continued Dean Hudson. "I think the developmental stages of 18 to 22-year-olds

need stability. They have been in motion. But I think the students have handled it well."

Both residence halls boast new beds, refinished floors and oak chests in each room. As with the Inman Hall renovation, alumnae donated much of the furniture in the dorm's public spaces. Frances Steele Garrett '36 worked with an alumnae committee and Jova Daniels Busby Architects to secure and restore the furniture.

Administrative offices will occupy the lower floors of both halls along with parlors and meeting and conference rooms. The offices of the president, dean of students, financial aid, career planning and health services moved to Main in August. Admissions, the College chaplain and the director of student activities relocated to Rebekah.

Walters Hall is next on the renovation list. It will close for repairs to the heating system and other minor improvements.

## Windows, arch and other Hub treasures will reappear in student center

This summer, the College community said goodbye to an "old friend." During July demolition crews carefully dismantled the Murphy Candler Building, affectionately known as "the Hub." Though much loved, through the years the building had become a safety hazard, according to Gerald O. Whittington, vice president for business and finance. "It would fall down of its own accord if we didn't take it down," he said. The administration barred students from the second floor for some time, and the Department of Public Safety moved from the basement because of chronic flooding and foundation problems.

The Hub will be gone, but not forgotten. Certain architectural features preserved during the demolition will find a home in the new campus center. The crew saved the leaded-glass windows, the arch over the front doors, some interior light fixtures and the capstone, or piece of masonry bearing the words



"AD 1910," before beginning their task. In addition the contractor saved about 2,000 bricks to use as gifts for College donors, noted Mary Leslie Scott, director of the annual fund.

College master plans called for the Hub's removal as early as 1940, but the College could not afford to do so until now. If everything goes according to schedule, the old gymnasium will become a student center by next year. Whittington and Dean of

Students Gué Hudson '68 announced tentative arrangements for the coming year. They hope to convert the Terrace Dining Hall into a temporary student lounge and television room, while the lower level of Walters Hall would serve as a game room.

The Hub was the College's original library. Its collection soon outgrew the space and the building became a student center in 1936, when McCain Library was built.

The College plans to land-

scape the site on which the building stood. Landscape architect Edward L. Daugherty will go to work as soon as the dust settles. The College wants to shore up the rest of the campus as well, since many of its trees are either dying or nearing the end of their life span.

Most of the trees on the front campus lining East College Ave. are "volunteers" — they just took root and grew. Mostly oak trees, they have a life expectancy of about a century. In addition, an arborist confirmed that Dutch elm disease is killing the elms lining South McDonough Street. This condition is methodically destroying the nation's elm population.

"We have to start a tree replacement program so the College will always have those high canopy trees," said Whittington. "We're trying to make sure it's the most beautiful campus possible by the centennial, and that it will survive another 100 years."

### Foundation earmarks \$255,000 for Global Awareness

Agnes Scott's Global Awareness Program has received a \$255,000 grant from the Jessie Ball duPont Religious, Charitable and Educational Fund. The two-year grant will provide student scholarships and development costs for foreign study under the Global Awareness Program.

Said Dr. John Studstill, program director, "This grant is extremely important, not only to assure the continuance of our program for the next two or three years, but also to assure the possibility

of a very high level of participation and quality by making study available to all our students." He added that one of the program's original objectives was to enable every student to participate, regardless of economic status.

Although funds will not officially be available until next spring, planning is already underway for five new programs, to be offered next summer and during Christmas break in 1987. Possibilities include study and travel in Ecuador and the Galapagos Islands, Taiwan, Greece, England and Burkina Faso.

The latter is the home of Decatur's sister-cities.

"We want to bring Agnes Scott and its students, faculty and staff into closer communication and cooperation with as much of our world as possible," Studstill explained. "We want the program to enhance the quality of education at the College and contribute to greater mutual understanding and harmony between all the people and cultures of the global community." The program, he hopes, will also bring more international students to Agnes Scott for study.

### Tell us about Outstanding alumnae

The 1986 Agnes Scott Awards Committee is accepting nominations of alumnae until Nov. 30 for Service to the College, Service to the Community, and Distinguished Career. Letters of recommendation should specify the award for which the alumna is nominated, as well as why she has been selected. Mail recommendations to Awards Committee, Alumnae Office, Agnes Scott College, Decatur, GA 30030.

*Dorothy Quillian Reeves '49  
Awards Chair*



## A Big Apple Holiday

Join the Agnes Scott Alumnae Association Dec. 26-30, 1986, for a holiday gift of art and theater in New York. A highlight of the trip will be the van Gogh in St. Remy and Auvers Exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Other special activities include:

- the Whitney Museum and John Singer Sargent retrospective
- two evenings of theater
- architectural tour of lower Manhattan
- lecture tours of special private and corporate collections
- SoHo tour led by an art expert
- "Backstage at the Opera" tour of Lincoln Center
- opportunities to meet artists and performers at receptions arranged just for us.

This four night and five day trip includes excellent accommodations in the heart of the theatre district. The cost is approximately \$700 exclusive of airfare and based on 15 or more participants.

For a brochure and further information write the Alumnae Office, Agnes Scott College, Decatur, GA 30030 or call 404/371-6323.



# The Arts

## September 23 ORGAN RECITAL

Calvert Johnson, *Agnes Scott Associate Professor of Music*  
8:15 p.m., Presser Hall/Free

## October 5 – November 2 INVITATIONAL ART EXHIBIT

Dana Fine Arts Building/Free  
(Gallery hours are Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., and Saturday and Sunday, 1 to 5 p.m.)

## October 14 KIRK CONCERT SERIES

John Browning, *pianist*  
8:15 p.m., Presser Hall  
\$9 general admission; \$6 students

## October 23, 24, 25, 30, 31 AGNES SCOTT BLACKFRIARS' FALL THEATRE PRODUCTION

"Crimes of the Heart"  
8:15 p.m., Dana Fine Arts Building  
\$4, general admission; \$3, students  
(For ticket information, call 371-6248)

## November 1 AGNES SCOTT BLACKFRIARS' FALL THEATRE PRODUCTION

"Crimes of the Heart"  
8:15 p.m., Dana Fine Arts Building  
\$4, general admission; \$3, students  
(For ticket information, call 371-6248)

## November 9 – December 12 INVITATIONAL ART EXHIBIT

Dana Fine Arts Building/Free  
(Gallery hours are Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., and Saturday and Sunday, 1 to 5 p.m.)

## November 20 THE JOFFREY II DANCERS

8:15 p.m., Presser Hall  
\$9, general admission; \$6, students

## November 23 AGNES SCOTT COLLEGE COMMUNITY ORCHESTRA CONCERT

Marc Burcham, *conductor*  
6 p.m., Presser Hall/Free

## December 2 KIRK CONCERT SERIES

The Swingle Singers  
8:15 p.m., Presser Hall  
\$9, general admission; \$6, students

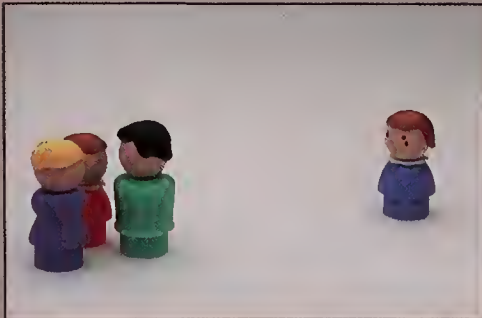
## December 7 AGNES SCOTT GLEE CLUB CONCERT

7:30 p.m., Presser Hall/Free

Agnes Scott College  
Decatur, Georgia 30030

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Page 24.



Keeping violence from overwhelming us.



# AGNES SCOTT

ALUMNAE MAGAZINE WINTER 1986



*The Blessed Town*

# OUT THE WINDOW

As this year fades into another, those of us who publish the magazine and Main Events look back over the past year and into the new in an effort to assess our program. As 1986 ends, we're pleased to have finished six periodicals this year, making a full schedule. We hope you found their content informative and interesting. For 1987, we hope to continue to provide you with well-written and timely articles by and about alumnae. We are considering highlighting two topics in particular as they are experienced by our alumnae: vocation in its broadest sense and spirituality. We welcome your ideas about people with whom to talk, books by alumnae, or possible alumnae writers.

In view of the holidays, this issue we traveled back to Oxford, Ga., with alumna author, Polly Stone Buck '24, whose childhood covers the early years of Emory College. The College is also celebrating the reopening of the newly reburbished Agnes and Rebekah Scott Halls — both photographed beautifully for these pages. Two highly successful programs on campus, Return to College and Global Awareness, are spotlighted as well. In the center you'll find a special insert sharing with you the College's good news in development.

Unlike people — who either have it or don't — all newspapers and magazines have their own "style." Usually invisible, a publication's style is the set of rules that helps its copy editor navigate through the endless options and contradictions of the English language and still remain consistent.



Our current dilemma is honorifics: Mrs., Miss, Mr., Dr., and that person-come-lately, Ms. On June 19, 1986, The New York Times welcomed Ms. to the Times news section to be used whenever a woman preferred it, regardless of her marital status.

The Agnes Scott Alumnae Magazine uses Associated Press style, which calls for use of a person's last name on second reference. But as longtime Agnes Scott Professor of Biology Josephine Bridgman '27 graciously points out in her letter to the editor, most alumnae are known to classmates by their original names. In the beginning of articles, we intend that an alumna be referred to by her full name. But on second reference, the going gets tough.

Would Susan Marie Smith who married John Jones be Smith or Jones? Some women are offended when called only by their last name, but newspapers have done that to men for years. Writing about an 80-year-old woman as Susan may seem overly familiar and disrespectful. Ms. Smith? Mrs. Jones? Or perhaps she hyphenates? As for unmarried women: are they Miss or Ms? Many women feel that their marital status should not be part of their name. Others believe that is important information about them. Should one style be used in our feature articles and news sections and another, more familiar style be used in Class News?

Please help us with this new year's "resolution." This magazine is for you. We would like to know your preference. If The New York Times can change its policy in what columnist William Safire called "a triumph of reason," we're certainly open to suggestions. — Lynn Donham

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**Editor:** Lynn Donham, **Managing Editor:** Stacey Noiles, **Editorial Assistants:** Carolyn Wynens, Ann Bennett, **Student Assistants:** Chelle Cannon '90, Jill Jordan '89, Ginger Patton '89, Shari Ramcharan '89, Lisa Terry '90, **Editorial Advisory Board:** Dr. Aysel Ilgaz Carden '66, Laura Whitner Dorsey '35, Susan Ketchin Edgerton '70, Sandra Gluck, Mary Kay Jarboe '68, Tish Young McCutchen '73, Mildred Love Petty '61, Lucia Howard Sizemore '65, Elizabeth Stevenson '41

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Like other content of the magazine, this article reflects the opinion of the writer and not the viewpoint of the College, its trustees or administration.

Kudos! You've done it! My fall magazine arrived tonight, and I've read it cover to cover. This is exactly what I've been craving—carefully written, in-depth articles on topics by our own [alumnae]. At last we've found our future in questions asked and articles of this caliber. Fantastic! Keep it up and many thanks.

*Judy Roach '67  
Indiatlantic, Fla.*

Just a note to say how much I enjoyed the fall '86 issue of Agnes Scott Alumnae Magazine. It was among my reading material (catch up work) on my way to Panama and helped (enjoyably) pass the time in the scenic Miami airport! The main articles on Page 8, Page 13, and Page 16 were good and especially Page 8 and Page 16 gave me food for thought.

*Beth Barclay DeWall '76  
Cincinnati, Ohio*

Congratulations on the Agnes Scott magazine and its national awards. I have especially enjoyed the fall issue which brought news of several friends, young and old.

May I mention what I think is a minor fault? In your report on Guill, the writer failed to mention her as Lou Frank '69. Since the alumnae magazine is for the alumnae, I think helping the readers to recognize their friends is desirable. Lou Frank was quite a gal on campus, and also has friends and relatives in Decatur. Incidentally, she was a biology major whom I knew and very much enjoyed.

With every good wish for continued success,

*Josephine Bridgman '27  
Decatur, Ga.*

I want you folks to know how much I like the publications. This issue of the Agnes Scott Alumnae Magazine (Fall) was especially attractive and interesting. Congratulations on your CASE awards—what a special reward for hard work this is!

*Francis Holsclaw Berry '57  
Pompano Beach, Fla.*

Agnes Scott  
Alumnae Magazine

# AGNES SCOTT

Winter 1986  
Volume 64 Number 3

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## The Blessed Town

An alumna recounts her childhood in the small town of Oxford where Emory University has its roots. *By Polly Stone Buck*

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## On Your Mark, Get Set, Go Back to College

Return to College students are the type of women who have always distinguished Agnes Scott. *By Linda Florence*

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## Jewels in the Crown

Like Inman, Agnes and Rebekah Scott Halls are sparkling like new. *By Stacey Noiles*

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## Discover India, Discover Yourself

Twelve students went to India and found a land of fascinating and stark contrast. Some also found a part of themselves. *By Lynn Donham*

## Special Section

The President's Report 1985–1986  
A record year.

## Gilreath finds her niche at 6 and 11



PAUL OBREGON

At 23, Julie Gilreath may be the youngest news anchor at an NBC affiliate.

Every weeknight at 6 and 11 p.m., Julie Gilreath '85 visits thousands of middle-Georgia residents in their living rooms — as the evening anchorperson for WMGT-TV, the NBC affiliate in Macon. At 23, Gilreath may be the youngest NBC-TV-affiliated

evening news anchor in the business.

Gilreath started working as a general assignment reporter for the Macon station exactly eight days after her graduation from Agnes Scott. "I said I wasn't going to graduate without having a job," she recalls. "So I targeted dif-

ferent cities — Chattanooga, Augusta, Columbus, Macon — and went there for interviews." The Macon station asked her to start as soon as possible.

A Cartersville, Ga., native, Gilreath had gotten "hooked" on television after spending her sophomore summer working on

the air at the small cable television station in her hometown. From that point on, she augmented her classroom work as an English major with a series of carefully chosen, semester-long internships in broadcasting. During her junior and senior years at Agnes Scott, she held internships or paid part-time positions at WATL-TV (Channel 36), WAGA-TV (Channel 5), and at the Atlanta-based Cable News Network.

On the job in Macon, then, Gilreath found herself well-prepared, though a bit surprised at just how quickly her experience was put to the test. "I was sent on an assignment the very first day!" she says, laughing. "I was thrown in and I learned by doing — that's the only way to do it in television."

A general assignment reporter for a small station, she found, is much like a one-woman band: not only did Gilreath research and write her stories, complete with on-camera interviews, but she usually shot all the footage. For interviews, her subjects held the microphone while she operated the camera; for her own on-camera appearances, she set the camera on a tripod and ran around in front. "It teaches you to budget your time wisely," Gilreath observes, "and also, to exercise your creativity and ingenuity." Limited resources notwithstanding, among the stories she presented were a

four-part series, "Victims for Life," on sexual assault; a series on Georgia's Quality Basic Education (QBE) program; and pieces on Alzheimer's disease and abuse of the elderly.

After six months of reporting, Gilreath was offered the evening news anchor slot. She now appears nightly on the 6 and 11 o'clock newscasts with a male co-anchor. In addition, she produces the 11 o'clock show, a job which entails making assignments to the station's three reporters, writing and rewriting news stories, editing videotape, timing the newscast, and other details of getting the newscast on the air.

Gilreath believes her liberal arts degree is just as valuable — if not more valuable — in her journalistic career than a more specific major such as communications or broadcasting. "You can go further with a liberal arts degree," she says. "You have a better view of things going on around you." That broader understanding of the world, she says, is an attribute that television news directors are quick to recognize. The specific technical skills of broadcasting can be readily acquired on the set; but a broad-based, analytically-oriented education in the liberal arts is appreciated, even in the hectic world of television, as a far more rare commodity. — **Faye Goolrick**

### Winter becomes highest-ranking woman at Bell Research

Patricia Winter '71X, daughter of Eva Ann Pirkle Winter '40, has been named general attorney at Bell Communications Research, Inc., in Livingston, N.J. She is the second woman to hold this vice-presidency and is the highest-ranking female in the company.

Born in Atlanta and raised in Lincoln, Neb., Winter began a major in French at Agnes Scott and continued at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln. She graduated Phi Beta Kappa and with high distinction in 1971. In 1975, she earned a J.D. degree from the College of Law at UN-L, again with high distinction, and was named to the Order of the Coif, the national honor society for legal students.

"Law school," Winter says, "was the most exciting overall classroom experience I'd had since Agnes Scott." Her ties to the College run deep. "I feel that I grew up there," she said. "In summer, when we visited Atlanta, my mother always took me to visit the campus, to see Carrie Scandrett, and the professors my mother knew." While an Agnes Scott student, Winter formed close friendships with "a group of five, especially, from the second floor of Inman," she says.

After law school, Winter joined an Omaha law firm. Within five years she was promoted to partner. In January 1982, she moved



Patricia Winter

to the legal department of Northwestern Bell, where she was responsible for employee benefits, labor and some personnel areas. During the AT&T divestiture of 1982-83, she was on the team which represented US West, one of the newly formed regional companies, in the extensive and complex negotiations of pension plans and other employee benefits. Fifty billion dollars of wage earners' benefits were under scrutiny. Winter recalls in particular one staggering weekend then — "appropriately, it was Labor Day weekend," she laughs — and she remembers reviewing more than 5,000 pages of documents.

Winter's position places her with the only firm in the network of AT&T offshoots jointly owned by all the telephone operating companies. Bell Communications Research provides development and engineering support to all its owner

companies. Winter manages areas of personnel, labor benefits and tax law. Three attorneys, a paralegal and the legal department manager report to her. She enjoys the work, she says. "It is an intellectual puzzle. I like taking the legal aspect and integrating it with reality." Though she has previous management experience, this is the first position where her management and people skills are being developed. "Management is both the most satisfying and the most challenging part of this position for me," she said, "because you have to manage people as individuals. You can learn management concepts and styles, but you have to find out how they work, and think and interact with each other. You have to learn a lot about people as individuals."

Winter attributes her career success to a combination of "hard work, good fortune and confidence." Her achievements are nothing new in the Winter family. Both of her parents were professors at UN-L, and her mother's many accomplishments in mathematics and engineering were featured in a 1979 issue of the *Agnes Scott Alumnae Quarterly*. Winter lives in New Providence, N.J., with husband Dennis Holsapple, also an attorney, and their cat Titania. — **Jane Zanca '83**

## Isaacson's of Atlanta is smart and chic, much like owner Louise Bernard

Isaacson's is one of the most exclusive specialty stores in Atlanta. That it is also considered one of the most accessible and friendly is a tribute to its owner and president, Louise Isaacson Bernard '46, who is also a trustee of Agnes Scott College.

She walks with a long stride and swinging arms, probably much as she did on campus 40-plus years ago. As she runs her fingers through a shock of brown hair that by most standards would appear to be fashionably coiffed, she allows that it is in need of a trim. A chic green outfit shows her fashion sense; a warm and open smile, her friendly nature.

A few minutes in her small, cluttered office demonstrates that despite the high veneer of glamour on the sales floor, this is a hard and demanding business.

Isaacson's began as a fur store in downtown Atlanta, in the lobby of the old Henry Grady Hotel, where the Peachtree Plaza Hotel now stands. Her father took her to New York on her first buying trip when she was 16, a high school graduation gift. "I remember bragging that Atlanta's population was a quarter million," she laughs. "At that time, New York's was 12 million."

Later, at her suggestion, Isaacson's began carrying a small selection of sportswear.

"Our first attempts at sportswear were very moder-



BILL MATHAN

ate in price," Bernard notes. "That was not our forte, but we could see a need, at least I could, and we went into better sportswear. But it has become better and better and better and better," she smiles.

"At that time, the various manufacturers granted exclusive rights. There were a lot of other stores in town like Rich's and J. P. Allen's. They offered the manufacturers exclusive rights to sell certain lines, so a lot of manufacturers didn't want us to buy their lines. But we gradually made our own little niche."

Bernard grew up in Druid Hills, sandwiched between a brother and older sister (Ramona Isaacson Freedman '45X). "I have certainly seen changes in Atlanta," she says. "I think my graduating class from Druid Hills was 60-odd students. That was considered a fine-sized class!" She attended Agnes Scott as a day student.

She was a sociology and business major, although at the time she did not have Isaacson's in mind as a career. That was coinci-

dence, she says. "I was just more interested in business than I was in anything else, and I ended up minor-ing in English because I loved the English courses that I took. I can only tell you that I knew languages and fine arts were out. I did what I was best at."

Bernard graduated from Agnes Scott immediately following World War II, when women were leaving the workforce to make room for returning veterans. She chose, with the support of husband Maurice Bernard, to work full time in the family business.

"My family needed my help with the store, relied on it. We both agreed that this was what I would do. It was never discussed. My family has been very supportive, both my husband and my children. They never once said, 'Oh, you ought not to do that.'" The Bernards have two children.

Bernard has been a trustee since 1978. She believes very strongly in the future of women's colleges. "There is a need for a college for

women. I got many of my feelings of being able to cope in this world from having gone [to Agnes Scott] because I was never put down for being a woman there.

"But I have felt that so much of the denigration of women in this country has come from women who did not have the benefit of an ASC education," she continues. "Very few of our graduates come in here to shop and say, 'Well, I have to show it to my husband, because, after all, it's his money.' They never say it's his money, because they know it's *their* money."

After 8 years, Bernard is still enthusiastic about being a member of the board of trustees. "We have fantastic people on our board," she says. "I have been so pleased with the women trustees that I have met, older and younger, and am so impressed with the brain power of Harriet King, Susan Phillips, and the reasoning ability of Betty Cameron and Dot Addison.

"These are people that I probably wouldn't have known otherwise, because we are different age groups.

"I'm just totally impressed with the caliber of our mostly alumnae trustees and the men who are on the board.

"The impact of ASC graduates is very quiet," Bernard notes. "But we're out there in more numbers than people realize."

— Stacey Noiles

## Sarah Campbell quietly blazes trails with a pioneering form of therapy

When Sarah Campbell '81 was 7 she wrote a composition titled, "I Want To Be A Child Psychiatrist." Later, in her junior year of high school, she discovered dance. Today Campbell combines the structure of psychiatric therapy with the freedom of movement in a career field that is so new, it is still defining itself.

Campbell first watched dance therapy — "psychotherapy using movement, instead of words" — when she attended a Unified Arts Conference with Agnes Scott Associate Professor of Physical Education Marilyn Darling. "I was fascinated, but I was also scared," she recalls. "It was the first genuinely free movement I had ever seen. I wanted only to watch, because knowing the power of movement, I didn't want to expose my-

self, to be that readable."

In the summer of 1980, Campbell used a Studies in Progress Award from the College's Studio Dance Theater to attend a three-week course with dance therapist Arlene Stark. Later, after earning a degree in biology at ASC, and a two-year, well-traveled stint as a pharmaceuticals representative, she met Stark again, as director of the graduate program in which Campbell earned her master's degree in dance movement therapy.

Now working at Charter Peachford Hospital in Atlanta, she holds 45-minute sessions with small groups of severely disturbed teenagers. Ironically, she completed an internship on the adolescent unit at Charter Peachford during her junior year and she recalls "hating" it. "Although, in retrospect," she says, "it was probably because the patients and I

were so close in age."

The program at Charter Peachford relies on structure rather than medication, and Sarah continues themes in the therapy program. Yet the group sessions must be spontaneous, and responsive to the momentary mental and emotional state of the individuals. "Pre-planned sessions flop," she says. Most of the patients in the dance therapy program have demonstrated behavior disorders, major depression, or adjustment reaction. Some have been so sheltered that they were prevented from maturing; others have been forced to grow up long before they were ready, have become streetwise, and may have had to physically defend their lives.

"Some are so depressed, they can't move at all in a session," Campbell says. She uses ribbons, balls, masks, hand puppets and other props to draw re-

sponse. Once a week, the patients plan a session and choose music to be used — "from the supply we have," the therapist says. "I have to screen words very carefully. We have no hard rock or video music." Contrary to the belief that teenagers listen only to the music, and not to the words, Campbell warns, "The kids usually know all the words to all the songs." The impact of most negative music, she points out, is seen in the several patients who were hospitalized because of a suicide attempt, accomplished while playing one particular, darkly evocative song.

Campbell finds her work immensely rewarding. "The results are very visible," she says. She plans to continue growing with her chosen field, and is very interested in its potential for rehabilitation of head-injury and stroke victims.  
— Jane A. Zanca '83

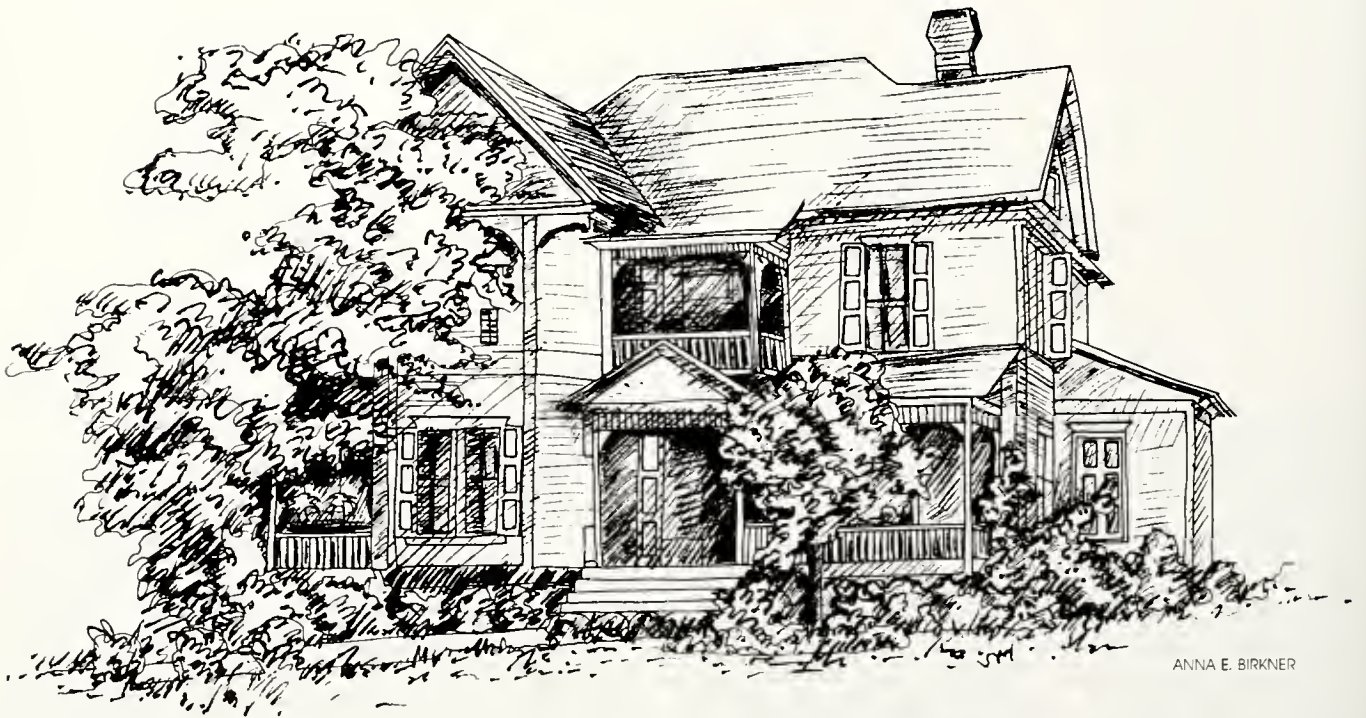


BILL MAHAN



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# The Blessed Town



ANNA E. BIRKNER

By Polly Stone Buck '24



Admittedly, Oxford was not a wildly exciting place, especially for students who came from sophisticated city homes, but to those of us who had seldom been beyond Covington, it seemed a buzzing community. Somehow, between education and religion, the days were filled. Although one of the students once wrote home, "After the leaves have fallen in the autumn, nothing moves here," there was always something going on.

Sundays were especially full, with three religious meetings at the church (and nothing short of being sick in bed was an excuse for not attending)—Sunday school, eleven o'clock preaching, and prayer meeting in the evening. Between these last two, students often sandwiched in a walk alone in the woods to practice aloud the coming week's assignments in oratory or debating, which were popular courses. Or they might have the Covington livery stable send over a rig to take a young lady buggy riding. There was one great objection to this: at some point before the ride was over, the horse was sure to relieve himself vigorously right in front of their four eyes—a very embarrassing moment for young people. So a young lady might often refuse an engagement for a ride, and prefer a long walk. (A plan to go somewhere in the company of the opposite sex was called an "engagement," never a "date." Dates were something like 1066 and 1492.)

On weekdays, daylight hours were taken up with classes, and for the students, with athletics as well. They had several tennis courts, unenclosed, but with backstops, and a rudely laid-out athletic field for football, circled by a running track. The small red brick gymnasium had traveling rings, a leather vaulting horse, space for marching, an area



ANNA E. BIRKNER

for exercises with dumbbells or Indian clubs, and a marked-off basketball court. There was no swimming pool; this was before the days when everyone learned to swim as a matter of course.

The faculty kept fit not by doing anything very strenuous, but by walking to classes, Sunday afternoon country rambles, and exercising a few minutes on rising every morning at the open window with a pair of wooden dumbbells. Faculty wives felt they were getting plenty of exercise when they walked around in their yards, cutting flowers for the vases, or—after the yardman had hitched up—when they drove around in their buggies in the afternoons to pay calls, to shop in the Covington stores, or simply to "take the air." The main thing prescribed for good health was "getting out more"—breathing Oxford's pure, unpolluted air, and not any form of exertion when once outside. The children's little arms and legs began exercising and pumping fresh air into their lungs the minute they woke up in the morning.

All evenings were peaceful. With no streetlights, there was no inducement to to stumble around in the dark. People took cover.

How *did* people fill the hours?

The "glorious business of educa-

tion" took care of most of them, for the evenings were given to study. Children did homework around the big lamp on the dining room table, and then joined Mama and Papa in the parlor for reading aloud. There was all of Dickens to go through, and if they finished him, Sir Walter Scott was waiting in the wings. They sang around the piano—hymns, serenades, folk songs; there was chess, and checkers, and as many as four could play a hot game of Parcheesi. They talked to each other; parents dealt out advice to their offspring.

College boys put on isinglass eyeshades and bent over their books on the little study tables in their bedrooms. Or they strolled, whistling, over to their club rooms for discussion of this or that with their fraternity brothers, to strum guitars or banjos, sing together, or play chess or checkers. A great deal of masculine whistling went on, especially by anyone walking or working alone. Each fraternity had its own shrill whistles, both a call and an answer, and the members used them constantly to signal each other; a piercing whistle would reach far on Oxford's quiet streets. At glee club concerts, after the words of several verses of a song had been sung, another would almost always be whistled through.

To pass a pleasant evening after the next day's assignments had been completed, the romantically minded often sat in porch swings with local young ladies, who prepared for the engagement by making a plate of fudge or divinity candy. If was a warm evening, the boy would draw up a bucketful of fresh cold water from the well, while the young lady rolled and squeezed lemons for a pitcher of lemonade. And sometimes, on Saturday nights, the whole town "cut loose" with affairs that

were purely social, with no educational or religious strings tied to them. It might be a magic lantern show in the Old Church or the Alkahest Lyceum circuit show, which made an annual appearance with a fifty-cent admission program, and was worth every penny. There were no half dollars lying loose around our house, so we had to take other people's word for this. The write-up in the Covington paper said of one such evening: "The audience was kept practically in an uproar, either laughing at the humor, or on the point of tears at the pathetic. The program consisted of dialect readings, songs, a few pieces for the violin, and a collection of jokes hard to beat."

We were not dependent entirely on the space offered by the Old Church, for when sliding doors were pushed back into the walls and the whole downstairs "thrown together," many Oxford homes were large enough to take care of receptions and programs. Nor did we have to wait until out-of-town professional entertainers arrived to furnish amusements. We had talent of our own, and there was no charge to hear them.

Elocution was the great thing just then, with two schools of delivery, the Delsarte method and the Emerson method, and several of our young ladies had had correspondence courses in one or the other and were proficient in giving "readings" with gestures. So along with the never-absent piano selections an entertainment would also have a "reading." Sometimes the two would be combined: the words of a poem recited to piano chords at just about the same fashionable step-halt, step-halt tempo at which wedding attendants came down the aisle. Not every lady had the presence to be a good "reader," but all had been raised under the same rule of daily compulsory practice, and by dedicated

pounding during their growing-up years, every one of them was a more or less competent pianist. They were a great addition to the local cultural life, never evading a performance by "not having brought my music," for they all knew several things by heart, and were delighted to oblige, adjusting the piano stool to the correct height by a series of twirls, laying a little lace bordered handkerchief at the end of the keyboard, and then plunging into one of their pieces from a recent copy of *Etude*.

After the Meltons came to Emory from Johns Hopkins, things were much more lively. Professor Melton and his Baltimore family stirred things up considerably and brought a breath of city air and sophistication into our village life. Mrs. Melton was horrified to learn that the missionary society was the town's only women's organization, and she immediately started a "cultural group" called the K.K.K., after one she had belonged to in Baltimore. It meant Kil Kare Klub—no relation to the Ku Klux Klan. It met in rotation in the members' homes once a month, with a "paper" written with much agony by some member, followed by chicken salad and beaten biscuits and coffee, and then erudite discussion provoked by the paper's topic. The ladies adjudged sufficiently intellectual and socially qualified to belong to this group were definitely perked up by it all; the missionary society meetings came in a poor second.

Oxford ladies did not always have their eyes on culture and improvement. In the afternoons they were

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**To go somewhere in the  
company of the opposite  
sex was called an  
engagement, never a date.  
Dates were 1066 and 1492.**

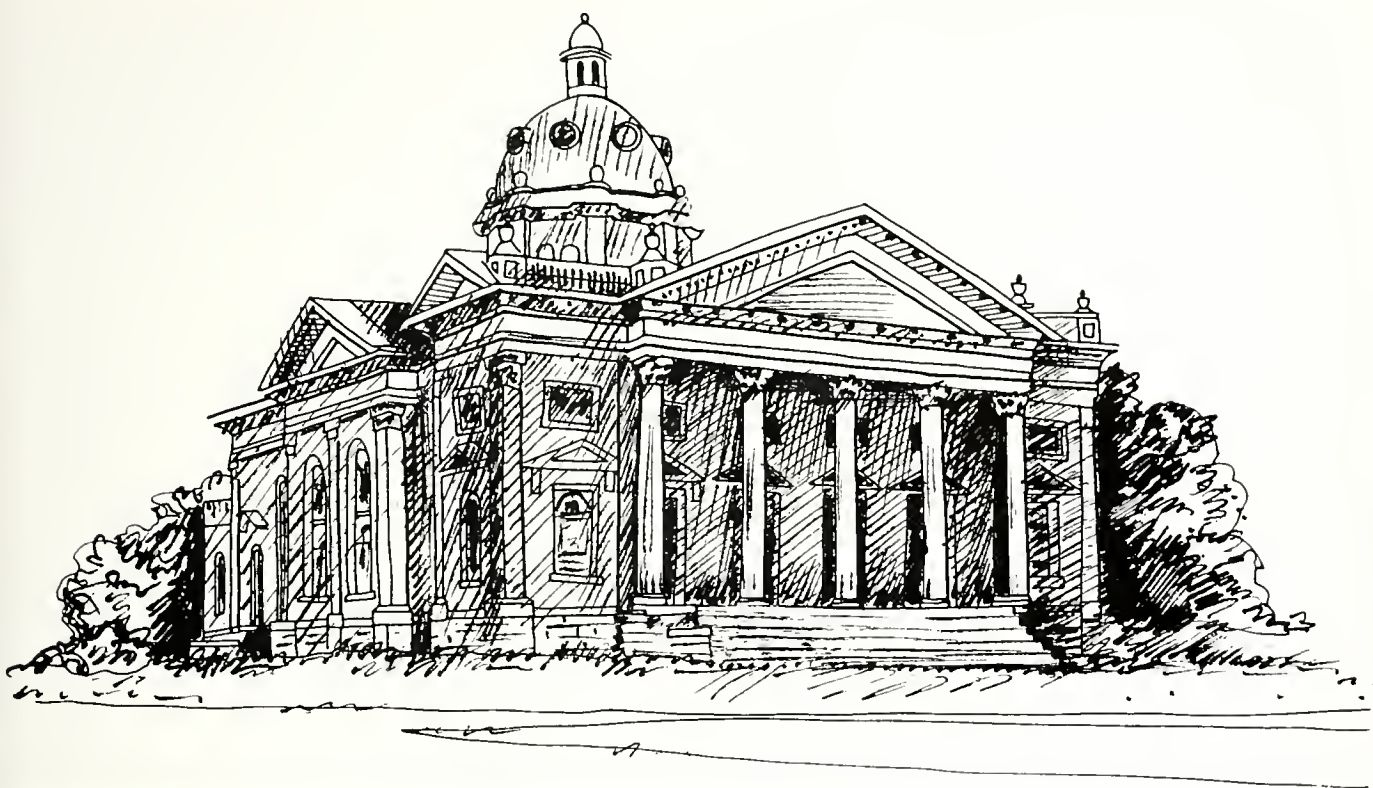
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sometimes frivolous enough for a few tables of Rook, with a prize for the highest score and a boob one for the lowest—something ridiculously funny that was supposed to salve the feelings of the afternoon's poorest player. Rook wasn't a very complicated card game, and little girls would play it too, but we preferred Flinch, while we sat crosslegged on the floor of the porch or the cool hall. "Spotted cards" was what we called regular playing cards, which were so wicked that they were never seen in Oxford. An Oxford lady once certainly proved her total ignorance of them by saying innocently, "Why, I wouldn't know an ace from a spade!" Liquor, dancing, and gambling were outlawed by the charter, sternly forbidden ever to cross the town line, and as we understood it, playing with "spotted cards" was what was meant by gambling.

Once one of these nefarious items was discovered caught in some leaves on the Palmer girls' playground. We gathered fearfully around to look at it from a safe distance. Emphatically we did not want to continue to pollute the place, yet none of us was daring enough to pick it up to dispose of it. (There might be blue jays around, who would report us to the Bad Man.) A bold soul finally got the fire tongs from the schoolhouse and with them carried it at arm's length and popped it in the stove. A sanctimonious little procession of girls who had followed to see the deserved fiery end breathed a sigh of relief that it was off our playground!

Having a college of several hundred young men meant that they quite often provided our entertainments. The Emory glee club gave concerts throughout the year, even rumbling off in a big two-horse wagon to perform in nearby country towns. (A far cry from days to come, when the glee club from Emory in Atlanta would travel by jet to European and South American capitals

Continued on Page 12



ANNA E. BIRKNER

Before the Coca-Cola millions moved Emory University to Atlanta, Polly Stone Buck's family moved to the city in 1912, where she attended Atlanta Girls High School.

Her father's family helped to found Emory College at Oxford, where he was a faculty member. After his early death, her mother eked out a living as a seamstress and rented rooms to boarders in Oxford — the time Mrs. Buck recalls in *The Blessed Town*.

Polly Stone graduated from Agnes Scott in 1924. "Between sophomore and junior years our money gave out, so I had to leave school," she says. "I worked at the telephone company in Atlanta and ate brown-bag lunches for a year until the family got strong enough for me to come back and finish.

"This is why, although I am listed as '24, I really feel closer to the 'girls' in '23 and have unblushingly re-

united with both classes," she notes.

An English major in college, Mrs. Buck contends, "I was terrible in athletics, and not much better scholastically, I'm afraid, but I loved the extracurricular things." She edited the *Silhouette* her senior year and was a member of Blackfriars.

"I wrote several rather goopy stories for the *Aurora*, and sentimental poems about goldenrod and California. One that they turned down horrified the Poetry Society — the last line being 'How can I tell them I am mad?'"

Frustrated poetry attempts aside, after graduation Mrs. Buck worked as a secretary at the College's Alumnae House for four years, eventually migrating north on the encouragement of friends Margaret Bland Sewell '20 and Roberta Winter '27, who were both studying at Yale.

Upon her arrival, she says, "I

typed papers for Yale students and eventually got a job in the University library on the strength of not having been to library school!"

She married faculty member Norman S. Buck in 1934, five years after her arrival at Yale. They had three daughters. For 17 years he was master at one of Yale's residential colleges.

After her husband's death in 1964, Mrs. Buck started writing. *The Blessed Town* is her third book. Her first, *Adopted Son of Salem* recounts the 19th-century adventures of her husband's grandfather, who was a naval captain, as well as a coffee planter and U.S. consul in Fernando Po (now Bioko), an island off Equatorial Guinea. *We Minded the Store* tells of Yale University's World War II conversion into a naval and marine base.

The 85-year-old author now lives in Hamden, Conn., where she continues to write.

for its concerts.) The college had two literary societies, Few and Phi Gamma, passionate rivals, which often put on a lively debate about questions of the day, or presented an evening of orations to which all Oxford and Covington flocked.

The town's young people and the college students frequently had evening parties. If the occasion was specified as "formal," the students wore their Sunday blue serge suits; if it was a "tacky party," everybody looked around for the worst old, disreputable garments they could lay their hands on, trying to look like tramps, and perhaps joyously letting down the bars on proper behavior. But at all parties, even candy pullings—and the young folks had these, too—there were always plenty of keen-eyed chaperons. Besides going on picnics at the Waterfall and the Rock, students sallied out into the countryside on hayrides. Driving around on rutted country roads in a springless farm wagon may not sound like much fun, but under a full moon, with hay cushioning the ride and all the prettiest faculty daughters tucked in, a jaunt of this sort could provide a very enjoyable evening.

In a college town, of course, commencement week was the social high point of the year, to which everything led. There were goings-on in every home. Chickens fled for their lives, but were remorselessly transformed into pulley-bones and drumsticks. The handles of ice-cream freezers were turned all day long on back porches. There was icing of cakes and whipping up of elegant desserts.

Oxford had no hotel. Commencement week was the only time when we were flooded with guests, and we felt about it the way Robert Toombs did when a hotel was suggested for his hometown of Washington, Georgia: "There is no need. If a stranger is a gentleman, he can stay at my house, and if he isn't a gentleman,

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### The whole town brought a picnic supper down to the deserted college grounds and had a mammoth party.

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then we don't want him in town!"

So, in lieu of a hotel, every Oxford house was gaily crowded to capacity with out-of-town guests—parents of students, nostalgic alumni, trustees, dignitaries of church and state who were the "speakers," and pretty sisters and sweethearts in long swirling skirts and lacy, flower-trimmed hats, carrying ruffled pink parasols. For an entire week no child slept in a bed; several quilts folded together made a pallet on the floor, and we were only too proud to give up our beds for important company.

Commencement was a kind of social, intellectual, and religious Chautauqua. There were sermons every day by noted preachers, long programs of orations by the best speakers in each class, and conducted tours of the library-museum and science laboratory (which had a skeleton on display). There were also athletic events to watch, both outdoors and in. A relay race had panting runners "passing on the message"; on the gym floor, boys—wearing what looked to me like their summer underwear—marched around in intricate formations, swung from one end of the building to the other on traveling rings, and leaped up on each others shoulders and formed human pyramids to a breathtaking height.

Evening was the time for the glee club to shine, and for parties given

by the various Greek letter fraternities, which outdid themselves to entertain the visiting belles. The culmination of these was the Pan-Hellenic reception. With no dancing allowed, these evening affairs were formal receptions and prom parties, largely conversation, with couples walking up and down and with a constant change of partners. Girls had little fancy prom cards with tasseled pencils swinging from them, and each young man saw to it that the young lady he escorted had a partner for each promenade. At the tinkling of a little silver bell, a new partner would present himself. Inside the house, crowded with people and brightly lit by dozens of candelabra, behavior must be decorous, but when the promenaders strolled along the dim walks and driveways of the yard, there was opportunity for less proper and more satisfactory flirting. The grounds were illumined for the occasion by Chinese paper lanterns; the house chosen in which to give the party usually had twisting walks and driveways on which to pace, and garden benches and little latticed summer houses.

At each end of the long veranda would be a cut-glass punch bowl brimming with a non-alcoholic punch, whose chief ingredient was strong tea. Each fraternity had a list of little girls from the town, faculty daughters or younger sisters of members, who served at the punch bowls, wearing their best white dresses, with a pale blue or pink sash and a whopping matching hair-ribbon bow on top of their heads, large enough to lift a girl right off the floor. No sixteen- or eighteen-year-old visiting belle went through more thrills and chills over the correctness of her costume for these evenings than did the little ten-year-old servers of punch. At the end of the evening, there was always ice cream and cake.

After commencement, the college boys went home, and at first the

town seemed empty and forlorn. But many things filled the long summer vacation. The year I was eleven, the minister's daughter and I (she was that indispensable thing in a little girl's life, my "best friend") filled it by reading through the entire Bible. The way we happened to get involved in this enormous undertaking was that our Sunday School teacher offered a crocheted purse (very stylish just then—the directions had been printed in the *Ladies' Home Journal*) to any girl who would read the Bible all the way through. Neither Mary nor I had ever had a purse of any sort, having nothing to put in one, but some day we should, and this was a chance to get it free. And since it wasn't a tense competition, with only the first one through a winner, and since the long summer stretched ahead with nothing else to do, we decided to try. We did most of the reading, chapter after chapter, sitting in Mary's family's buggy in their side yard, its shafts on the ground. At first the unfamiliar Middle Eastern names seemed an insurmountable hurdle, until I had the brilliant idea of skipping all the words that began with a capital, unless it was an easy one we already knew, like Cain or Moses. (Mary always insisted that she thought of it; well, it doesn't matter which of us did.) It saved ever so much time, but even at that, it took us a whole summer.

The summers were visiting time for children. To provide a change and a treat, most of them would be sent off on the train to stay with relatives in another town. Two weeks was the regular length of such a visit. But when the nieces and nephews and grandchildren of Emory faculty, sent by parents to benefit from our good water and pure air, came to visit in Oxford, they stayed all summer. A number of them came every year, and both they and we felt that they were almost as much Oxford children as we were.

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### The only Christmas tree in town was a stout pine put up in the Old Church for the Sunday School.

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Summer was also the time for picnics and for watermelon cutting on the joggling boards in the yard. When the moon was full, the whole town brought a picnic supper down to the deserted college grounds and had a mammoth party, with the children shrieking and tearing around in the moonlight and playing games on the campus, where ordinarily we were forbidden to go.

Each summer there was the annual Sunday school picnic, when we piled in wagons and drove a long way off, not just to the Rock or the Waterfall but perhaps even to the banks of the Yellow River. Parents went along—at least mothers did, and a few fathers were there to drive. Great hampers of food were carried—stuffed eggs, cheese straws, fried chicken, gingerbread, sliced ham and beaten biscuits, layer cake, tea cakes . . . We stuffed ourselves, went wading, and played games—kissing games, too, like "many, many stars," since there were boys along.

In late summer came cotton-picking parties. Cotton picking was considered Negroes' work, and the races did not trespass on each other's labor preserves. No matter how hard up an Oxford white person might be, he simply did not go into a cotton field as a "hand." The only time one could pick cotton was with a group, as a lark, and to give the money raised to some good cause. During all the time

when we needed money so badly, it never occurred to Mother or either of the boys, or to anybody else, to suggest that they could make a little money by picking cotton. It wouldn't have been much, but something. Even when the soles of our shoes were worn through—and they could have made forty cents for every hundred pounds picked in fields within walking distance—it simply never entered anyone's head. But every fall, when the cotton fields were white, a Sunday school class or the children's missionary society en masse, carrying big cloth sacks, would bet together and rumble out to a field in the country in somebody's father's wagon—the regular mode of mass transportation before buses. There we would divide into teams and spend the afternoon each trying to beat the others in number of pounds picked. It was hard, hot work, but fun. Then back to ice cream and cake at somebody's house, and on the next Sunday the number of pounds picked and the names of the winning team would be announced to the whole Sunday school, when a check for the amount earned was made out for a mission school in China, or whatever the chosen charity happened to be. And the little Oxford pickers, some barefooted of necessity, and some wearing cut-out cardboard soles to block the holes in their worn-out shoes, beamed with pure delight, and never once thought that it might have been more sensible to have let the charity begin at home and outfitted us with decent footwear, since cold weather and school were just around the corner.

Except for commencement, fall was the most exciting time of the year in the village. The hot, dusty summer had come to an end. The city children who always came to spend the vacation with relatives here had been bade goodbye until next year, and put on the train for



ANNA E. BIRKNER

home. The sweet gum trees were purple and red, the tulip poplars and hickories a soft yellow, and the giant oaks a dignified bronze. The days were crisp and sparkling with the herbal fragrance of goldenrod and ripening broom sedge everywhere, and with each arriving mulecar and its load of new college students, the

haunting, long-held notes of the cry "New bo-oy!" from the throats of the old ones floated through the air.

Not only the college, but Palmer Institute too was flexing its younger muscles for the term coming up. There might be a new teacher to take the measure of; hems of school dresses had been let out (and horrors, a line there often showed it, too);

boys with pocketknives were under requisition to whittle points on new pencils; and at Johnson's store there were lovely new varnished pencil boxes, with roses painted on a sliding lid, which tore your heart out.

The new college year was beginning, and all Oxford was "up and at em" with renewed vim. The town's

houses were turned upside down for the fall cleaning, which put spring cleaning completely in the shade.

Mattresses and pillows had already been dragged out on a sunny porch, or lacking such, all the way into the yard, and given a thorough airing. A stiff feather dipped in turpentine was run along each mattress seam "just as a preventative." A needed lick of paint was put on here and there, and fresh putty pressed around window panes to keep out drafts and rattles. Everybody was getting ready for the boarders.

Cold weather brought no ice and snow, so there were no so-called winter sports, but now was the time for fun indoors, such as candy pulls, when a pot of molasses taffy was boiled on the stove at the school or in someone's kitchen.

In the week before Christmas, the same Sunday school class that had picked cotton for the heathen in September bundled up and, sitting close to keep warm in a nest of hay in a wagon body, made a nippy, nose-freezing trip out into the country to take collected food—jars of their mothers' canned vegetables or preserves—to "poor folks." (We did not realize that *we* were "poor folks.")

As for Christmas itself, a boy in the family climbed an oak tree and hacked off a bunch of mistletoe to hand in a doorway to "catch" people under. We cut sprays from the holly and other evergreen shrubs in our yards to take to the cemetery and to decorate the house. On Christmas Eve we also celebrated with fireworks, just as on the Fourth of July. We thought setting off firecrackers (bang! bang! Christ is born! bang!) was quite the proper way to usher in the blessed day. The louder the bangs in the daytime, and the more we lit up the sky at night with sparklers and roman candles, the better. An evening of fireworks made a glorious celebration because with no street-lights there was pitch-blackness for a



Polly Stone Buck

background. I was afraid of all of them, except sparklers and the very small "squib" firecrackers that came in a batch of about a hundred, with their tiny wicks woven together. I would unravel these, and set off only one at a time, and then be frantic after I had applied the match, for fear that I couldn't throw it before it exploded in my hand.

The boys would boldly light the whole mass of firecrackers together, toss the batch in the air, and enjoy a peppering of pops. They also had big giant ones that made as much noise as a small cannon—in fact, they were called "cannon crackers."

Each year the newspapers carried stories of children in other places who were maimed by fireworks, but since nothing so violent happened in Oxford, we went right on with our noisy celebration.

On Christmas Eve Mother read us the story from St. Luke, and also the hilarious chapters about the little Ruggleses in *The Birds' Christmas Carol* by Kate Douglas Wiggin. The next morning there were stockings with a coin in the toe. Some children had gold pieces; for us it was always a shiny dime, and one year, an especially hard one for Mother, just a gleaming Indian head penny. The

long stocking-legs were filled with goodies from the box that two of Father's old friends in Macon faithfully sent each Christmas. There were apples, scratchy raisin clusters full of seeds, all sorts of nuts seen nowhere else all year—almonds, Brazil nuts, English walnuts—and those wonderful treats, *oranges!* The box always had a bag of "bucket candy" for us children and a box of lovely chocolates for Mother. Each of us had a present for the others, usually things we had made ourselves and kept in the greatest secrecy, and there were always the Octagon soap wrappers to fall back on.

The only Christmas tree in town was a stout pine put up in the Old Church for the Sunday school. In the big bare building, lit by real candles, it was a beautiful sight. It was just as well that there weren't trees in private homes, or there would be fewer of these houses left, for the little tin holders, clipped on the branch ends, and swaying and tipping, always held the lighted candles at every possible dangerous angle. Buckets of water were lined up against the wall, just in case, and men and boys stood by ready to use them. Happily they never had to.

Everybody in town came. A woman played the piano, and we sang Christmas hymns and the old carols. The minister read again the passages from the New Testament telling the Christmas story—the shepherds, the wise men, the stable, the star. We knew them by heart from previous years, but liked to hear them again.

Then families lighted their kerosene lanterns and walked home together along the dark, unpaved streets. ♦

Excerpted from *The Blessed Town: Oxford, Georgia, at the Turn of the Century*. Published by Algonquin Books of Chapel Hill, P.O. Box 2225, Chapel Hill, N.C., 27515-2225.

AUSTIN COOPER, VALE DAILY NEWS

# On Your Mark, Get Set, Go Back To College

By Linda Florence '88

The literature proclaims, "Make the Rest of Your Life the Best of Your Life." An ad in Atlanta magazine begins, "On Your Mark, Get Set, Go . . . Back to College." Traditionally, fall is the time when college admission offices start haunting the halls of high schools and secondary schools in recruiting. But the women enrolled in Agnes Scott College's Return to College Program are anything but traditional students.

They are women whose education has been interrupted or postponed. Women whose ages range from 22 to 65. Women who are eager to learn, ready for a challenge, and scared to death.

Return to College students have the same opportunities and requirements for study as traditional students. However, they enter Agnes Scott as unclassified, or nondegree, students and take up to 24 semester hours before entering the degree program. This allows them to establish a successful academic record and decide if the program is right for them. Unlike traditional students, they have as much time as needed to complete degree requirements.

There is such a thing as the typical Return to College student. She is 38-years-old; married to a professional; has two children, ages 12 and

14; lives in suburban Dekalb County; works part time. She has returned to school after an 18-year absence from the classroom and attends Agnes Scott part time.

This profile, as useful as it is to gain an overall picture, overlooks the rich diversity of the Return to College population.

Most readily admit that their first semester is often the most challenging. It requires many adjustments — balancing school with home and work-life, relearning study habits, and coping with stress added to already busy lives.

Said Director of the Return to College program, Marilyn Mallory, "Although their ages may initially set them apart on campus, they are the kind of women who have always

distinguished Agnes Scott — bright, capable and eager to make a contribution to the society in which they live."

Susan Little was 28 years old when she enrolled as an RTC (as they are known around the campus these days). Her boys were 6 and 8. She had no idea what a liberal arts education meant. She knew she wanted to major in psychology, and the campus was convenient.

Little never left. Today she is Agnes Scott's director of financial aid. With her degree in psychology and a background in accounting, she combines her life experiences with a college degree, "helping other women have the experience I had.

"The community at Agnes Scott expects you to try new things. They are there to cheer when you succeed, and catch you when you fall. And you do plenty of both," says Little. "The friends I made as a student are unique. We can disagree with one another's viewpoints. We argue our points in an honest, forthright manner. Then when we come out on the other side, we still respect each other. We are free to present ourselves as who we are; and that is so important."

As for "fitting in" with 18-to-21-year-old students, she says, "I can remember many times I spent the night in a dorm before a test. We

Barbara Dudley '86



BILL MAHAN



1985-86

P R E S I D E N T ' S R E P O R T



This year our renewal continued to gain momentum as we moved toward our Centennial Celebration.

The Admissions Office had a strong year, helped in part by an award-winning series of admissions materials and a dynamic recruitment plan aimed at improving all phases of admissions activity. As a result, senior inquiries rose 8 percent this year, applications 5 percent and freshman deposits were up 16 percent. One hundred and forty-four students enrolled in the Class of 1990.

A formal assessment of student attitudes conducted during the year showed student satisfaction at Agnes Scott surpassed that of students at other private and public colleges in almost all areas covered by the study.

During the year the College further enhanced the quality of life on campus as it undertook a \$3.6 million renovation of Agnes and Rebekah Scott Halls. Forty-five years after its scheduled removal, "The Hub" was taken down, and landscaping plans are being developed for the George and Irene King Woodruff Quadrangle.

A new track and field completed phase one of plans which include construction of the new physical activities building by fall 1987. The old gymnasium will be renovated and, with the former infirmary, converted into the Wallace McPherson Alston Campus Center.

For the fourth consecutive year, the investment performance of Agnes Scott's endowment ranked in the highest percentile of all college and university endowments.

It has been a full and rewarding year for Agnes Scott, and we are grateful. We look forward with you to watching the College continue to fulfill its promise as we anticipate our second century.

President Ruth A. Schmidt

AGNES  
SCOTT

# A RECORD YEAR

## GIFTS, GRANTS AND BEQUESTS RECEIVED 1985-86

### SOURCES:

Alumnae	\$ 3,670,501
Parents and Friends	77,712
Business and Industry	68,071
Foundations	292,300
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 4,108,584</b>

## STATEMENT OF CURRENT FUND REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND OTHER CHANGES June 30, 1986

	1986 Restricted and Unrestricted	1985 Restricted and Unrestricted
<b>REVENUES</b>		
Educational and General:		
Student fees	\$ 3,401,455	\$ 3,337,770
Gifts and grants	1,115,318	1,070,065
Endowment income	4,120,125	3,605,890
Sponsored programs	—	1,020
Other sources	341,707	282,098
Total Educational and General	\$ 8,978,605	\$ 8,296,843
Auxiliary Enterprises	\$ 1,577,936	\$ 1,668,983
Total Revenues	\$10,556,541	\$ 9,965,826
<b>EXPENDITURES:</b>		
Educational and General:		
Instruction	\$ 2,442,157	\$ 2,393,617
Sponsored programs	—	10,677
Academic support	413,427	353,128
Student services	805,817	686,586
Institutional support	2,268,052	2,175,132
Operation and maintenance of plant	458,014	417,401
Student financial aid	1,319,715	1,176,046
Total Educational and General	\$ 7,707,182	\$ 7,212,587
Auxiliary Enterprises	\$ 1,615,184	\$ 1,552,975
Expended for plant facilities	421,142	363,077
Total Expenditures	\$ 9,743,508	\$ 9,128,639
<b>TRANSFERS:</b>		
Salary, Fringes and Other	—	(455,000)
Bond Sinking Fund	—	(382,187)
Excess of revenues over expenditures	\$ 813,033	\$ 0

### FOUNDERS' CLUB

(Individuals who gave \$5,000 or more)

** Annie Shannon Wiley Preston Inst.	Katharine Wolt: Farinholt '33
** Mary West Thatcher '15	Margaret Hippee Lehmann '34
Virginia McBee Haugh Franklin '18	Louella Jane MacMillan Tritchler '34
** Lois Eve Rozier '19	Hyta Plowden Mederer '34
** Julia Ingram Hazzard '19	Virginia F. Prettyman '34
** Lois Compton Jennings '21	Betty Lou Houck Smith '35
** Laurie Belle Stubbs Johns '22	Mary Zachry Thompson '35
Viola Hollis Oakley '23	Lucie Hess Gienger '36
** Kate Higgs Vaughan '24	Carrie Phinney Latimer Duvall '36
** Margaret Stovall '26	Lucile Dennison Keenan '37
Margaret Edmondson Noonan '27	Fannie B. Harris Jones '37
Anonymous '28	Ruth Hunt Little '37
Ruth Thomas Stemmons '28	Gladys Sue Rogers Brown '38
Polly B. Hall Dunn '30	Zoe Wells Lambert '38
Julia Thompson Smith '31	Louise Young Garrett '38
Margaret G. Weeks '31	Martha Marshall Dykes '39
Susan Love Glenn '32	Bette Sams Daniel '39
Diana Dyer Wilson '32	Hayden Sanford Sams '39
Letitia Rockmore Nash '33	Helen Gates Carson '40
Anonymous '36	Mary Lang Gill Olson '40
** Catherine Wood LeSourd '36	Ruth Slack Roach '40
Virginia Milner Carter '40	Louise Claire Franklin
** Mary Olive Thomas '42	Livingston '41
Swanna Elizabeth Henderson	Flornie Margaret Guy Funk '41
Cameron '43	Aileen Kasper Borrish '41
Mary Duckworth Gellerstedt '46	Julia Elizabeth McConnell Park '41
Dorothy Peace Ramsaur '47	Mary Madison Wisdom '41
Betty Jean Brown Ray '48	Margaret Sheftall Chester '42
Catherine Warren Dukehart '51	Dorothy Holloran Addison '43
Joie Sawyer Delafield '58	Dorothy Nash Daniel '43
Suzanne Goodman Elson '59	Betty Scott Noble '44
Gayle Sibley Daley Nix '72	Margaret Clisby Powell Flowers '44
Sandra Leigh Thome Johnson '82	J. Scott Newell Newton '45
Anonymous	Mary Neely Norris King '45
Mr. Daniel David Cameron	Louise Isaacson Bernard '46
Mr. J. Dennis Delafield	Anna George Dohbins '47
Mr. Edward E. Elson	Ellen Van Dyke Rosenblatt
Mrs. Paul L. Garber	Caswell '47
Dr. Paul L. Garber	L. Elizabeth Walton Callaway '47
Mr. L. L. Gellerstedt Jr	Marybeth Little Weston '48
Mrs. Pearl Gellerstedt	Katherine A. Getficken '49
** Mr. L. B. Hazzard	Mary Elizabeth Hays Babcock '49
Mr. James Jackson	Joan Cotty White Howell '51
Mr. William B. Johnson	Patricia Cortelyou Winship '52
Mr. Leonard E. LeSourd	Jackie Simmons Gow '52
Mr. Franklin Nash	Mary Frances Martin Rolader '52
Mr. Franklin R. Nix	Margaretta W. Lumpkin Shaw '52
Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Prevost	Sylvia Williams Ingram '52
Mr. Hal L. Smith	Margaret Hooker Hartwein '53
** Estate of Anna B. Wood	Louise McKinney Hill Reaves '54
Mr. George W. Woodruff	Anne R. Patterson Hammes '54
	Anne Craig Sylvester Booth '54
	Helen Jo Hinchey Williams '55
	Evelyn Mason Newberry '55
	Sarah Katherine Petty
	Dagenhart '55
	Anne Rosselot Clayton '55
	Sarah E Hall Hayes '56
	May Muse Stonecypher '56
	Nancy White Thomas Hill '56
	Lillian W. Alexander Balentine '57
	Suzella Burns Newsome '57
	Nancy Wheeler Dooley '57
	Susan Hogg Griffith '58
	Nancy Holland Sibley '58
	Dale Fowler Dick Halton '59
	Jean Salter Reeves '59
	Phyllis Cox Whitesell '60
	Emily Frances Bailey '61
	Betsy Jefferson Boyd '62
	Frances Bailey Graves '63
	Lucia Howard Sizemore '65
	Irma Gail Savage Glover '66
	Ellen Wood Hall '67
	Susan Stringer Connell '68
	Martha Jane Wilson Kessler '69
	Gayle Gellerstedt Daniel '71
	Susan Elkin Morton '71
	Sally Tyre Stenger '75
	E. Pedrick Stall Lowrey '76
	Elizabeth E. Abreu '84
	Mr. Peter M. Abreu
	Mr. Thomas E. Addison Jr.
	Mr. M. Bernard Aidinoti
	Mr. Charles I. Babcock Jr.
	Mr. Robert M. Balentine
	Mr. Brantley Barr
	Mr. Maurice J. Bernard

### TOWER CIRCLE

(Individuals who gave \$1,000 to \$4,999)

Julia Pratt Smith Slack '12
Lucy Durr Dunn '19
Lulu Smith Westcott '19
Myrtle C. Blackmon '21
Ida Louise Brittain Patterson '21
Marjorie Busha Haley '21
Cama Burgess Clarkson '22
Quenelle Harold Sheffield '23
Jane Marcia Knight Lowe '23
Mary Frances Gilliland Strukes '24
Mary Keesler Dalton '25
Sarah Tate Tumlin '25
Mary Ben Wright Erwin '25
Juanita Greer White '26
Florence Elizabeth Perkins Ferry '26
Caroline McKinney Clarke '27
Mary Louise Woodard Clifton '27
Patricia H. Collins Dwinell '28
Mary Elizabeth Shewmaker '28
Hazel Brown Ricks '29
Ethel Freeland Darden '29
Isabelle Leonard Spearman '29
Mary Warren Read '29
Raemond Wilson Craig '30
Fanny Willis Niles Bolton '31
M. Varnelle Braddy Perryman '32
S. Lovelyn Wilson Heyward '32

Mr. Herbert A. Bolton Jr.  
 Mr. David A. Booth  
 Mr. Patrick E. Boyt  
 Mr. I. C. Brown  
 Mr. Howard H. Callaway  
 Mr. George M. Chester  
 \* Mr. Francis O. Clarkson  
 Douglas M. Connell  
 Mr. Larry J. Dagenhart  
 Mr. Harry L. Dalton  
 Mr. James G. Dalton  
 Captain J. Wallace Daniel Jr.  
 Mr. James F. Daniel III  
 Frances Davis  
 Mr. Robert Thomas Dooley Jr.  
 Mr. Charles L. Douglas Jr.  
 Mr. Langdon S. Flowers  
 Julia T. Gary  
 Mr. Marion B. Glover Jr.  
 Mr. Edward P. Gould  
 Mr. William F. Gow Jr.  
 Mr. William M. Graves  
 Mr. Alfred D. Hammes  
 Robert Hild  
 Mr. George W. Howell Jr.  
 Mr. G. Conley Ingram  
 Judith Bourgeois Jensen  
 Mr. Paul Keenan  
 Mr. Richard C. Kessler  
 Mr. & Mrs. Thomas P. Knox Jr.  
 Mr. George S. Lambert  
 Mrs. Kent A. Leslie  
 Prof. Robert N. Leslie  
 Mr. Harry W. Livingston Jr.  
 Mr. Zachary F. Long  
 Mr. J. Erskine Love Jr.  
 Mr. & Mrs. Fred S. McGehee  
 \*\* Dr. W. Edward McNair  
 Dr. James D. Newsome  
 Dr. J. Phillips Noble  
 Mr. Edward S. Olson  
 Mr. John R. Park  
 Marvin B. Perry Jr.  
 Colonel William M. Perryman  
 Mr. Joel F. Reeves  
 Mrs. David R. Rice  
 Mr. Hansford Sams Jr.  
 President Ruth A. Schmidt  
 Mr. J. C. Shaw  
 S. Ray Shead  
 Mr. Frank Sheffield  
 Mr. W. A. L. Sibley Jr.  
 Mr. Thomas A. Sizemore III  
 Mr. John E. Smith II  
 Mr. Theodore H. Smith  
 Mrs. Carolyn B. Snow  
 Mrs. Romeal Theriot  
 Dr. Albert C. Tibus  
 Mr. John H. Weitnauer Jr.

Elizabeth Call Alexander  
 Higgins '35  
 Betty G. Fountain Edwards '35  
 Marie Simpson Rutland '35  
 Helen Handte Morse '36  
 Sarah Frances McDonald '36  
 Evelyn Robertson Jarman '36  
 Louise Brown Smith '37  
 Annie Laura Galloway Phillips '37  
 Lillian Whitehurst Corbett '37  
 Frances Wilson Hurst '37  
 Goudyloch Erwin Dyer '38  
 Jane Moore Hamilton Ray '39  
 Elizabeth Davis Johnston '40  
 Ethelyn Dyar Daniel '41  
 Anonymous '41  
 Anonymous '41  
 Gene Slack Morse '41  
 Frances Spratlin Hargrett '41  
 Julia A. Patch Diehl '42  
 Helen Virginia Smith Woodward '43  
 Katherine Wilkinson Orr '43  
 Bettie Manning Ott '45  
 Marianne Jeffries Williams '47  
 Betty Jean Radford Moeller '47  
 Rebekah Scott Bryan '48  
 Marie Cuthbertson Faulkner '49  
 Betty Jeanne Ellison Candler '49  
 Kate Durr Elmore '49  
 Dorothy Quillian Reeves '49  
 Jo-Anne Christopher Cochrane '50  
 Sara Beth Jackson Hertwig '51  
 Sarah Emma Evans Blair '52  
 Ann Herman Radford '52  
 Jean Isbell Brunie '52  
 Sara Veale Daniel '52  
 Virginia Claire Hays Klettner '53  
 Martha Virginia Norton Caldwell '53  
 Mary Ripley Warren '53  
 Harriet Durham Maloof '54  
 Helen H. McGowan French '54  
 Llewellyn Wommack '54  
 Patricia Paden Matsen '55  
 Joan Pruitt McIntyre '55  
 Shirley Anne Calkins Ellis '56  
 Sallie L. Greenfield '56  
 Harriett Griffin Harris '56  
 Carolyn Tinkler Ramsey '58  
 Martha W Holmes Keith '59  
 Carolyn Anne Davies Preische '60  
 Rebecca Lynn Evans Callahan '60  
 Anne Whisnant Bolch '60  
 Elizabeth Barber Cobb '61  
 Mary Jim Clark Schubert '61  
 Edna McLain Bacon '61  
 Mary Jane Moore '61  
 N. Caroline Askew Hughes '62  
 Elizabeth A Harshbarger Broadus '62  
 Dorothy Laird Foster '63  
 Harriet M. King '64  
 Margaret Lee Brawner Perez '65  
 Barbara Ann Smith Bradley '65  
 Harriet Biscoe Rodgers '66  
 Barbara J Brown Freeman '66  
 May Day Folk Taylor '66  
 Anne Diseker Beebe '67  
 June Elizabeth Derrick Derrick '68  
 Ethel Ware Gilbert Carter '68  
 Margaret Louise Frank Guill '69  
 Mary Carolyn Cox '71  
 Ann Appleby Jarrett Smith '71  
 Jan Elizabeth Roush Pyles '71  
 Sharon Lucille Jones Cole '72  
 Nancy Donna Burnham '77  
 Linda Frances Shearon '77  
 Dianne Smith Dornbush '87  
 Mr. & Mrs. Bona Allen III  
 Mr. Stephen A. Bacon  
 Mr. M. J. Beebe  
 Mr. Thomas H. Broadus Jr.  
 Dr. & Mrs. John H. Burson III  
 Mr. Howard E. Caldwell  
 Mr. Scott Candler Jr.  
 Mr. Belfield H. Carter Jr.  
 Mr. & Mrs. Claiborne R. Carter  
 Mrs. Virginia C. Clark  
 Mr. Tommy H. Cobb  
 Mr. Madison F. Cole Jr.

## AGNES SCOTT COLLEGE SUMMARY BY CLASS

July 1, 1985 through June 30, 1986

CLASS	CHAIR	DONORS	% OF CLASS	AMOUNT CONTRIBUTED
HONOR GUARD		66	22	\$1,971,365.92
1923	Anna Meade Minnigerode	19	30	12,550.00
1924	Frances Gilliland Stukes	32	49	24,215.60
1925	Sarah Tate Tumlin	38	51	5,440.00
1926	Elizabeth J. Chapman Pirkle	42	53	11,329.00
1927	Louise Lovejoy Jackson	52	50	11,870.00
1928	S. Virginia Carrier	35	41	44,821.50
	Miriam L. Anderson Dowdy			
1929	Violet Weeks Miller	57	48	9,478.50
1930		45	45	9,790.00
1931	Sara L. Bullock	42	56	12,535.00
1932	Virginia M. Allen Woods	42	42	52,617.32
1933		45	44	14,297.00
1934	Louella Jane MacMillan Tritchler	58	58	9,007.00
1935	Laura L. Whitner Dorsey	36	34	5,745.00
1936	Sara Frances Estes	72	63	1,054,062.75
1937	Jane Estes	45	48	7,438.88
1938	Goudyloch Erwin Dyer	59	49	8,685.00
1939	Julia Porter Scurry	54	46	8,105.50
1940	Helen Gates Carson	59	45	14,055.00
1941	Florrie Margaret Guy Funk	68	50	14,575.63
1942	Claire I. Purcell Smith	62	48	28,972.11
1943	Anne Paisley Boyd	52	45	\$85,078.34
1944	Bettye Ashcraft Senter	49	38	5,551.25
1945	Emily Higgins Bradley	69	49	8,068.61
1946	Mary F. McConkey Reimer	71	45	10,900.00
1947	Anne Eidson Owen	62	46	14,405.00
1948	Rebekah Scott Bryan	58	40	9,427.35
1949	Martha Reed Warlick Brame	59	39	9,530.00
1950	Pat Overton Webb	43	34	3,270.00
1951	Nancy Cassin Smith	53	36	12,593.75
1952	Ann Boyer Wilkerson	61	43	10,217.00
1953	Anne Thomson Sheppard	52	40	4,823.70
1954	Eleanor Hutchinson Smith	38	34	8,092.00
	Louise McKinney Hill Reaves			
1955	Sarah Katherine Petty Dagenhart	55	43	9,540.00
1956	B. Louise Rainey Ammons	58	41	9,111.82
1957	Martha Jane Riggins Brown	68	41	9,382.50
1958	Carolyn Tinkler Ramsey	57	37	14,344.75
1959	Patricia Forrest Davis	65	40	21,027.00
1960	Carolyn Hoskins Coffman	62	36	5,945.00
1961	Nancy Hall Grimes	70	39	7,445.00
1962	Ellen Middlebrooks Granum	69	39	5,945.00
1963	Mary Ann Lusk Jorgenson	46	25	4,880.00
1964	Mary Lou Laird	51	26	4,184.25
1965	Anne Schiff Faivus	65	36	6,780.00
1966	Susan Wiley Ledford Rust	59	31	6,365.00
1967	Mary Elizabeth Johnson Mallory	57	33	7,172.36
1968	Christie Theriot Woodfin	79	40	8,010.00
	Jean Binkley Thrower			
1969	Janice S. Cribbs	79	39	7,757.72
1970	Kay Parkerson O'Briant	60	31	3,353.00
1971	Sarah Ruffing Robbins	62	34	7,450.00
1972	Sharon Lucille Jones Cole	71	38	9,945.00
1973	Marcia Krape Knight-Orr	48	24	3,157.00
1974	Nancy Maurine Yates-Liistro	44	27	2,160.00
1975	Debbie Diane Shepherd Aurrey	35	22	3,073.60
1976	Lucille Burch Shelton	48	29	4,039.00
1977	Mary Anne Barlow	39	33	2,585.00
1978	Marguerite Anne Booth Gray	36	23	1,891.00
1979	Virginia Lee McMurray	43	28	1,746.00
1980	Debbie Jean Boelter Bonner	44	29	2,005.00
1981	Laura Klertner Bynum	64	41	2,528.00
1982	E. Meredith Manning	34	23	26,515.00
1983	Kathryn Hart	34	29	1,122.00
1984	Betsy L. Benning	42	31	1,580.00
1985	Kaisa H. Bowman	41	26	1,005.00

### COLONNADE CLUB

(Individuals who gave \$500 to \$999)

\*\* Annie Tait Jenkins '14  
 Jane Harwell Heazel '17  
 Julia Lorette Hagood  
 Cuthbertson '20  
 Maud Foster Stebler '23  
 Anonymous '24  
 Sarah Elizabeth Flowers Beasley '24  
 Victoria Howie Kerr '24  
 Margaret Frances Rogers Law '25  
 Elizabeth J. Chapman Pirkle '26  
 Edith Gilchrist Berry '26  
 Martha Elizabeth Henderson  
 Palmer '27  
 \*\* Mary Clinch Weems Rogers '27  
 Violet Weeks Miller '29  
 Jane Barley Hall Hefner '30  
 Edna Lynn Moore Hardy '30  
 Anne Chapin Hudson Hankins '31  
 Mary Effie Elliot '32  
 M. Gilchrist Powell Shirley '33  
 Pauline Gordon Woods '34  
 Lucy Goss Herbert '34  
 Elinor Hamilton Highrower '34  
 Martha Skeen Gould '34

Mr. & Mrs. T. Allen Crouch  
 Mr. Albert Daniel  
 Mr. Robert E. Dornbush  
 Mr. Robert C. Dyer  
 Mr. H. Quintin Foster  
 Mr. James R. Freeman  
 Mr. Ted R. French  
 Mrs. N. Howard Gowing Jr.  
 Dr. Marshall A. Guill  
 Mr. Porter Hardy Jr.  
 Mr. H. H. Hargrett  
 Mr. George W. Harris Jr.  
 Jane Titus & C. A. Hessler  
 Mr. W. H. Hightower Jr.  
 Mr. R. R. Hughes II  
 Mr. Ernest B. Johnston Jr.  
 Mr. Smith L. Johnston  
 Mr. Garnett L. Kerth  
 Mr. Donald R. Keough  
 Mr. S. John Klettner  
 Mrs. Elsie W. Love  
 Dr. John A. Maloof Jr.  
 Dr. Chester W. Morse  
 Mr. John H. Morse  
 Mr. M. Lamar Oglesby  
 Dr. Mark T. Orr  
 Mr. William A. Ort  
 Dr. Rodolfo N. Perez Jr.  
 Barbara Ann Reuter  
 Mr. C. Oscar Schmidt Jr.  
 Mr. Horace H. Sibley  
 Dr. Adolph M. Stehler  
 Mr. Thomas E. Stonecypher  
 Craig A. Vedyk  
 Ruth A. Vedyk  
 Mr. William C. Warren III  
 Mr. Michael Wasserman  
 Mr. Stephen K. West  
 Mrs. Carole B. Whittington  
 Gerald O. Whittington  
 Mr. Frank E. Williams Jr.  
 Mr. W. Leroy Williams  
 Dr. William D. Woodward

## CENTURY CLUB

(Individuals who gave \$100 to \$499)

Linda Miller Summer '14  
 Katherine F. Hay Rouse '16  
 Agnes Ball '17  
 \*\* Elizabeth Dimmock Bloodworth '19  
 Annie Silverman Levy '19  
 Llewellyn Wilburn '19  
 Margaret Bland Sewell '20  
 Mary L. Dudley Gross '20  
 Virginia Fish Tigner '21  
 Helen W. Hall Hopkins '21  
 Edith N. Roark Van Sickle '21  
 Agnes Maude Adams Stokes '22  
 Eleanor Buchanan Starcher '22  
 Mary Catherine McKinney  
 Barker '22  
 Ruth Scandrett Hardy '22  
 Margaret Frieda Brenner Awtrrey '23  
 Hazel Lamar Starnes '23  
 Lucile Little Morgan '23  
 Martha McIntosh Nall '23  
 Lillian Virginia Moore Rice '23  
 Fredeva Stokes Ogletree '23  
 Atrou Alford '24  
 Elizabeth Henry Shands '24  
 Eliza Barron Hyatt Morrow '24  
 Corinne Jackson Wilkerson '24  
 Margaret McDow MacDougall '24  
 Edna Arnetta McMurry  
 Shadburn '24  
 Cora Frazer Morton Durrrett '24  
 Helen Vinnedge Wright Smith '24  
 Mary P. Caldwell McFarland '25  
 Agatha Deaver Bradley '25  
 Josephine Douglass Smith '25  
 Mary Ann McKinney '25  
 Elizabeth Shaw McClamroch '25  
 Carolyn McLean Smith Whipple '25  
 Memory Tucker Merritt '25  
 Mary Belle Walker '25  
 Beahontas Wight Edmunds '25

Helen Bares Law '26  
 Edyth Carpenter Shuey '26  
 Edythe N. Coleman Paris '26  
 Gene I. Dumas Vickers '26  
 Charlotte Anna Higgs Andrews '26  
 Mary Elizabeth Knox Happoldt '26  
 Catherine Slover Mock Hodgkin '26  
 Ethel Reece Redding Niblack '26  
 Sarah Quinn Slaughter '26  
 Virginia Wing Power '26  
 Evelyn Albright Caldwell '27  
 Reba Bayless Boyer '27  
 Josephine Bridgman '27  
 Annette Carter Colwell '27  
 Martha Crowe Eddins '27  
 Venie Belle Grant Jones '27  
 Anne Elizabeth Lilly Swedenberg '27  
 Louise Lovejoy Jackson '27  
 Elizabeth Lynn Lynn '27  
 Elizabeth McCallie Snoots '27  
 Ruth McMillan Jones '27  
 Elizabeth Norfleet Miller '27  
 Virginia Love Sevier Hanna '27  
 Mamie Shaw Flack '27  
 Emily W. Stead '27  
 Courtney Wilkinson '27  
 Leila Warren Anderson '28  
 Madelaine Dunserth Alston '28  
 Carolyn Essig Frederick '28  
 Sara Louise Girardeau Cook '28  
 Elizabeth McEntire '28  
 Evangeline T. Papageorge '28  
 Lila Porcher German '28  
 Elizabeth Roark Ellington '28  
 Georgia Watson Craven '28  
 Virginia Branch Leslie '29  
 Lucile Ham Bridgman Leitch '29  
 Bettina Bush Jackson '29  
 Virginia Cameron Taylor '29  
 Dorothy Cheek Callaway '29  
 Nancy Elizabeth Fitzgerald Bray '29  
 Elise McLaurin Gibson '29  
 Marion Rosalind Green Johnston '29  
 Elizabeth Hatchett '29  
 Cara Hinman '29  
 Katherine Hunter Branch '29  
 Sara Johnston Hill '29  
 Geraldine LeMay '29  
 Mary Lou McCall Reddoch '29  
 Edith McGranahan Smith T '29  
 Letty Pope Prewitt '29  
 Esther Rice '29  
 Sarah McDonald Robinson Sharp '29  
 Sara Frances Wimbish Reed '29  
 Eric Mae Winslow Taylor '29  
 Lillian Wurm Cousins '29  
 Marie Baker Shumaker '30  
 M. Ruth Bradford Crayton '30  
 Elizabeth Hertzog Branch  
 Johnson '30  
 Lucille Coleman Christian '30  
 \*\* June Elizabeth Maloney Officer '30  
 Sarah Neely Marsh Shepard '30  
 Mary McCallie Ware '30  
 Mattie Blanche Miller Rigby '30  
 Lillian Adair Russell McBarth '30  
 Dorothy Daniel Smith '30  
 Martha Stackhouse Graiton '30  
 Sara Townsend Pittman '30  
 Crystal Hope Wellborn Gregg '30  
 Adele Taylor Ar buckle Logan '31  
 Sara L. Bullock '31  
 Minnie Eleanor Castles Osteen '31  
 Molly Childress Yarbrough '31  
 M. Ruth Etheredge Griffin '31  
 Jean Grey Morgan '31  
 Katherine Morrow Norem '31  
 Ruth Petty Pringle Pipkin '31  
 Katharine Purdie '31  
 Harriet Smith '31  
 Martha Sprinkle Raftery '31  
 Laeluis Stallings Davis '31  
 Cornelia Taylor Stubbs '31  
 Cornelia Wallace '31  
 Martha North Watson Smith '31  
 Penelope H. Brown Barnett '32  
 Ruth Conant Green '32  
 Anne Pleasant Hopkins Avres '32  
 Imogene Hudson Cullinan '32

Elizabeth Hughes Jackson '32  
 Mary Sutton Miller Brown '32  
 Lila Rose Norfleet Davis '32  
 Saxon Pope Barteron '32  
 Louise Howard Stakely '32  
 Nell Starr Gardner '32  
 Ora Tarfar Cole '32  
 Miriam Thompson Felder '32  
 Martha Williams Riggs '32  
 Helen Pace Ackerman '33  
 Bernice Beaty Cole '33  
 Josephine Clark Fleming '33  
 Ora Craig Stuckey '33  
 Helen Etheredge Griffin '33  
 Winona Ewbank Covington '33  
 Mary Felts Steedman '33  
 Julia Finley McCutchen '33  
 Margaret Glass Womeldorf '33  
 E. Virginia Heard Feder '33  
 Lucile Heath McDonald '33  
 Florence Kleyhecker Keller '33  
 Caroline Lingle Lester '33  
 Frances Oglesby Hills '33  
 Mary Louise Robinson Black '33  
 Mary Sturtevant Cunningham '33  
 Marilyn Elizabeth Tate Lester '33  
 Annie Laurie Whitehead Young '33  
 Helen Boyd McConnell '34  
 Nelle S. Chanlee Howard '34  
 Violet Denton West '34  
 Sybil A Grant '34  
 Mary Dunbar Grist Whitehead '34  
 Mary Carter Hamilton McKnight '34  
 Marguerite Jones Love '34  
 Louise McCam Boyce '34  
 Mary McDonald Sledd '34  
 Sara Karr Moore Cathey '34  
 Frances Mildred O'Brien '34  
 Dorothy Potts Lavendol '34  
 Charlotte Reid Herlihy '34  
 Mary Louise Schuman Barth '34  
 Ruth Shippey Austin '34  
 Rosa Shuey Burgess '34  
 Mary Sloan Laird '34  
 Bella Wilson Lewis '34  
 Jane Goodwin Harbin '35  
 Carol Howe Griffin Scoville '35  
 Anne Scott Harman Mauldin '35  
 Katherine Hertzka '35  
 Anna Humber Little '35  
 Josephine Sibley Jennings Brown '35  
 Caroline Long Sanford '35  
 Frances McCalla Ingles '35  
 Marguerite Morris Saunders '35  
 Nina Parke Hopkins '35  
 Wilhertha Aileen Parker Sibley '35  
 Martha Redwine Rountree '35  
 Susan Turner White '35  
 Laura L. Whitner Dorsey '35  
 Jacqueline Woolfolk Marthes '35  
 Mary Beasley White '36  
 Muriel Bull Mitchell '36  
 Elizabeth Burson Wilson '36  
 Caroelyne Clements Logue '36  
 Naomi Cooper Gale '36  
 Ori Sue Jones Jordan '36  
 Louise Jordan Turner '36  
 Ann Bernard Martin '36  
 Frances Miller Felts '36  
 Sarah Nichols Judge '36  
 Margaret Louise Smith Bowie '36  
 Mary Snow Seigler '36  
 Mary Margaret Stowe Hunter '36  
 Jane Thomas Tison '36  
 Virginia Turner Graham '36  
 Mary Vines Wright '36  
 Ann Carolyn White Burrill '36  
 Eloisa Alexander LeConte '37  
 Lucile Barnett Mirman '37  
 Frances Cary Taylor '37  
 Barbara Herrwig Meschter '37  
 Dorothy Jester '37  
 Mary Landrum Johnson Tornhom '37  
 Vivienne Long McCain '37  
 Frances McDonald Moore '37  
 Ora Muse '37  
 Mary Alice Newton Bishop '37  
 Mary E Perry Houston '37  
 Frances Cornelia Steele Garrett '37

Nettie Mae Austin Kelley '38  
 Dorothy Avery Newton '38  
 Martha Peek Brown Miller '38  
 Jean Askew Chalmers Smith '38  
 Margaret Douglas Link '38  
 Doris Dunn St. Clair '38  
 Winifred Kellersberger Vass '38  
 Ola Little Kelly Ausley '38  
 Ellen Little Lesesne '38  
 Ursula Mayer von Tessin '38  
 Elizabeth McCord Lawler '38  
 Bertha Moore Merrill Holt '38  
 Nancy Moorer Cantey '38  
 Margaret Morrison Blumberg '38  
 Grace Tazewell Flowers '38  
 Anne Claihorne Thompson Rose '38  
 Ella Virginia Watson Logan '38  
 Elsie West Duval '38  
 Jean Bailey Owen '39  
 Charlotte French Hightower '39  
 Elizabeth Furlow Brown '39  
 Cora Kay Hutchins Blackwelder '39  
 Elizabeth Kenney Knight '39  
 Dorothy Nell Lazenby Stripe '39  
 Ella Hunter Mallard Nunestein '39  
 Marie Merritt Rollins '39  
 Helen Moses Regenstein '39  
 Mary Ruth Murphy Chesnut '39  
 Lou Pate Jones '39  
 Mamie Lee Ratliff Finger '39  
 Jeanne Wilson Redwine Davis '39  
 Mary Elizabeth Shepherd Green '39  
 Aileen Shortley Talley '39  
 Beryl Spooner Broome '39  
 Virginia Tumlin Guffin '39  
 Elinor Tyler Richardson '39  
 Frances Abbot Burns '40  
 Carolyn Alley Peterson '40  
 Shirley Armentrout Kirven '40  
 Margaret Barnes Carey '40  
 Evelyn Baty Christman '40  
 Marguerite Baum Muhlenfeld '40  
 Carolyn Forman Piel '40  
 Marian Franklin Anderson '40  
 Bryant Holsenbeck Moore '40  
 Margaret Hopkins Martin '40  
 Georgia Hunt Elsberry '40  
 Eleanor Hutchens '40  
 Mildred Joseph Colyer '40  
 Jane D Knapp Sprivey '40  
 Eloise McCall Guyton '40  
 Mary Frances Moore Culpepper '40  
 Nell Moss Roberts '40  
 Katherine Patton Carssow '40  
 Nell Pinner Wisner '40  
 Mary Reins Burge '40  
 Harriet Stinson Davis '40  
 Edith Stover McFee '40  
 Henrietta Thompson Wilkinson '40  
 Emily Underwood Gault '40  
 Grace Ward Anderson '40  
 G. Gentry Burks Bielaski '41  
 Freda Copeland Hoffman '41  
 Jean E Dennison Brooks '41  
 Martha Dunn Kerby '41  
 Caroline Wilson Gray Truslow '41  
 Nancy Joy Gribble Nelson '41  
 Helen Hardie Smith '41  
 Anne Foxworth Martin Elliott '41  
 Anna Louise Meiere Culver '41  
 Marjorie Merlin Cohen '41  
 Martha Moody Laseter '41  
 Margaret Nix Ponder '41  
 Pattie Patterson Johnson '41  
 Elta Robinson Posey '41  
 Lillian Schwencke Cook '41  
 Dorothy Travis Joyner '41  
 Tommay Turner Peacock '41  
 Ida Jane Vaughan Price '41  
 Elizabeth Alden Watt White '41  
 Mary Rebekah Andrews McNeill '42  
 Betty Ann Brooks '42  
 Anne Chambless Bateman '42  
 Sarah Copeland Little '42  
 Mary Dale Drennan Hicks '42  
 Susan Dyer Oliver '42  
 Margaret Erwin Walker '42  
 Doris Henson Vaughn '42  
 Frances Hinton '42

Betty Medlock Clark '42  
 Dorothy Nabers Allen '42  
 S. Dorothy Pruitt Jones '42  
 Helen Schukrait Sutherland '42  
 Marjorie Simpson Ware '42  
 Frances Tucker Johnson '42  
 Alta Webster Payne '42  
 Dorothy Ellen Webster Woodruff '42  
 Olivia White Cave '42  
 Mary Jane Auld Linker '43  
 Betty E. Bates Fernandez '43  
 Mary Blakemore Johnston '43  
 Mary Carolyn Brock Williams '43  
 Alice W. Clements Shinnall '43  
 Mary Ann Cochran Abbott '43  
 Laura Cumming Northey '43  
 Anne Frierson Smoak '43  
 Nancy Green Carmichael '43  
 Susan Guthrie Fu '43  
 Imogene Hunt King Stanley '43  
 Leona Leavitt Walker '43  
 Sterly Lehey Wilder '43  
 Bennye Linzy Sadler '43  
 Betty Pegram Sessoms '43  
 Patricia Elizabeth Perry Reiss '43  
 Catherine B. Roberts Shanks '43  
 Ruby Rosser Davis '43  
 Clara Rountree Couch '43  
 Caroline Leiby Smith Hassell '43  
 Regina P. Stokes Barnes '43  
 Mabel Stowe Query '43  
 Barbara E. Wilber Gerland '43  
 Katherine Wright Phillips '43  
 Bettye Ashcraft Senter '44  
 Betty Bacon Skinner '44  
 Mary Ann Barfield  
 Bloodworth '44  
 Marquerite Bless McInnis '44  
 Louise Breedin Griffiths '44  
 Frances Margaret Cook Crowley '44  
 Elizabeth Edwards Wilson '44  
 Julia Harvard Warnock '44  
 Aunie Montgomery Miller '44  
 Marjorie Tippins Johnson '44  
 Ruth Anderson Stall '45  
 Mary Barbara Azar Maloof '45  
 Carol Anne Barge Mathews '45  
 Betty Campbell Wiggins '45  
 Emma Virginia Carter Caldwell '45  
 Hansell Cousar Palme '45  
 Elizabeth Daniel Owens '45  
 Elizabeth Davis Shingler '45  
 Anne Eguen Ballard '45  
 Pauline Ertz Wechsler '45  
 Elizabeth Farmer Gaynor '45  
 Barbara Frink Allen '45  
 Elizabeth Glenn Stow '45  
 Leila Burke Holmes '45  
 Jean Hood Booth '45  
 Kirtie Kay Norment '45  
 Sue L. Mitchell '45  
 Gloria Jeanne Newton Snipes '45  
 Margaret Virginia Norris '45  
 Jean Satterwhite Harper '45  
 Margaret Shepherd Yates '45  
 Bess Sheppard Poole '45  
 Mary Ann Elizabeth Turner  
 Edwards '45  
 Kate Webb Clary '45  
 Frances Louise Wooddall  
 Talmadge '45  
 Martha Clark Baker Wilkins '46  
 Emily Ann Bradford Batts '46  
 Kathryn Burnett Gatewood '46  
 Mary C. Carell '46  
 Mary Ann Courtenay Davidson '46  
 Eleanor Davis Scott '46  
 Conradine Fraser Riddle '46  
 Elizabeth Horn Johnson '46  
 Lura Johnston Watkins '46  
 Marjorie Karlson '46  
 Marianna Kirkpatrick Reeves '46  
 Mary E. McConkey Reimer '46  
 Elizabeth Miller Turner '46  
 Celestra Powell Jones '46  
 Anne Register Jones '46  
 Eleanor Reynolds Verdery '46  
 Ruth Ryner Lay '46  
 Margaret Scott Carhey '46

Betty Smith Satterthwaite '46  
 Jean Stewart Staton '46  
 Martha Sunkes Thomas '46  
 Maud Van Dyke Jennings '46  
 June Bloxton Dever '47  
 Janet Calley Cross '47  
 Jane Cooke Cross '47  
 Martha Elizabeth Crabill Rogers '47  
 Helen Catherine Currie '47  
 Dorothy Nell Galloway Fontaine '47  
 Mynelle Blue Grove Harris '47  
 Genet Heery Barron '47  
 Ann Hough Hopkins '47  
 Theresa Kemp Setze '47  
 Marguerite Mattison Rice '47  
 Edith Merrin Simmons '47  
 Lorena Jane Ross Brown '47  
 May Turner Engeman '47  
 Emma Jean Williams Hand '47  
 Betty Ann Zeigler De La Mater '47  
 Jane Woodward Alsobrook Miller '47  
 Ruth Bastin Slente '48  
 Barbara Blair '48  
 Mary Alice Compton Osgood '48  
 Jean Henson Smith '48  
 June Irvine Torbert '48  
 Mary Elizabeth Jackson Etheridge '48  
 Anne Elizabeth Jones Crabill '48  
 Mary Manly Ryman '48  
 Lora Jennings Payne Miller '48  
 Betty Powers Crisp '48  
 Betty Blackmon Kinnett '49  
 Susan Dowdell Bowling Dudney '49  
 Frances Brannan Hamrick '49  
 Mary Price Coulling '49  
 Bettie Davison Bruce '49  
 Betsy Deal Smith '49  
 Jane David Eford Watkins '49  
 Evelyn Foster Henderson '49  
 Martha Goddard Lovell '49  
 Harriet Ann Lurton Major '49  
 Nancy Parks Donnan '49  
 Patty Persohn '49  
 \* Mary Helen Phillips Hearn '49  
 Betty Jo Sauer Mansur '49  
 Elizabeth Wood Smith '49  
 Edith Stowe Barkley '49  
 Jean Tollison Moses '49  
 Virginia Vining Skelton '49  
 Martha Reed Warlick Brame '49  
 Johanna Wood Zachry '49  
 Helen Elizabeth Austin Callaway '50  
 Katherine Dickey Bentley '50  
 Elizabeth Dunlap McAliley '50  
 Helen Edwards Propst '50  
 Margaret Glenn Lyon '50  
 M. Anne Haden Howe '50  
 Sarah Hancock White '50  
 Marie Heng Heng '50  
 Jessie A. Hodges Kryder '50  
 Norah Anne Little Green '50  
 Marjorie Major Franklin '50  
 Miriam Mitchell Ingman '50  
 Pat Overton Webb '50  
 Virginia Skinner Jones '50  
 Martha Elizabeth Stowell Rhodes '50  
 Isabel Truslow Fine '50  
 Mary Ida Wilson '50  
 Su Boney Davis '51  
 Anna De Vault Haley '51  
 Nell Floyd Hall '51  
 Sara Luverne Floyd Smith '51  
 Carolyn Galbreath Zehnder '51  
 Anna Gounaris '51  
 Margaret Hunt Denny '51  
 Virginia Arnold Leonard '51  
 Mary Caroline Lindsay '51  
 Jimmie Ann McGehee Collings '51  
 Sarah McKee Burnside '51  
 Carol Louise Munger '51  
 Eliza Pollard Mark '51  
 Bettie Shipman Wilson Weakley '51  
 Eugenia Wilson Collins '51  
 Ann Marie Woods Shannon '51  
 Ann Boyer Wilkerson '52  
 Shirley Ford Baskin '52  
 Kathryn Martha Freeman Stelmer '52

Phyllis Galphin Buchanan '52  
 Barbara Grace Palmour '52  
 Shirley Heath Roberts '52  
 Louise Monroe Jett Porter '52  
 Helen Frances Land Ledbetter '52  
 Lillian Ritchie Sharian '52  
 Helen Jean Robarts Seaton '52  
 Frances Sells Grimes '52  
 Winnie Strozier Hoover '52  
 Mary Alverta Bond '53  
 Donna Dugger Smith '53  
 Betty Ann Green Rush '53  
 Sarah Crewe Hamilton Leathers '53  
 Keller Henderson Barron '53  
 Ellen Earle Hunter Brumfield '53  
 Anne Wortley Jones Sims '53  
 Shirley Samuels Bowden '53  
 Rita May Scott Cook '53  
 Priscilla Sheppard Taylor '53  
 Anne Thomson Sheppard '53  
 Eleanor Hutchinson Smith '54  
 Carol Jones Hay '54  
 Mitzi Kiser Law '54  
 Mary Newell Rainey Bridges '54  
 Caroline Reiner Kemmerer '54  
 Kathleen Whitfield Perry '54  
 Susanna May Byrd Wells '55  
 Sara Dudney Ham '55  
 Gracie Greer Phillips '55  
 Ann Louise Hanson Merklein '55  
 Mary Pauline Hood Gibson '55  
 Mary Alice Kemp Henning '55  
 Jeanne Levie Berry '55  
 Catherine Louise Lewis Callaway '55  
 Callie C. McArthur Robinson '55  
 Sara Minta McIntyre Bahner '55  
 Peggy Anne McMillan White '55  
 Peggy Pleiffer Bass '55  
 Margaret Rogers Lee '55  
 Dorothy Sands Hawkins '55  
 Agnes Milton Scott Willoch '55  
 Sue Walker Goddard '55  
 Pauline Waller Hoch '55  
 Anne Lowrie Alexander Fraser '56  
 Nonette Brown Hill '56  
 Mary Jo Carpenter '56  
 Claire Flinton Barnhardt '56  
 Priscilla Goodwin Bennett '56  
 Ann Lee Gregory York '56  
 Louise Harley Hull '56  
 Helen Haynes Patton '56  
 Nancy Craig Jackson Pitts '56  
 Alice Johnston Ballenger '56  
 Marion Virginia Love Dunaway '56  
 B. Louise Rainey Ammons '56  
 Rameth Fay Richard Owens '56  
 Catherine Tucker Wilson Turner '56  
 Elizabeth Ansley Allan '57  
 Joyce Brownlee '57  
 Bettye Carmichael Maddox '57  
 Frances Cork Engle '57  
 Sally Fortson McLemore '57  
 Grace Molineux Goodwin '57  
 Patricia Guynup Corbus '57  
 Carolyn Herman Sharp '57  
 Frances Holtsclaw Berry '57  
 Rachel King '57  
 Elaine Lewis Hudgins '57  
 Nancy Love Crane '57  
 Frances McSwain Pruitt '57  
 Mollie Merrick '57  
 Margaret Minter Hyatt '57  
 Jean Price Knapp '57  
 Martha Jane Riggins Brown '57  
 Ann Norris Shires Penuel '57  
 Carolyn Smith Galt '57  
 Emiko Takeuchi '57  
 Anne Terry Sherren '57  
 Anne S. Whitfield '57  
 Anna Fox Avil Stribling '58  
 Grace Chao '58  
 Nancy Alice Niblack Dantzler '58  
 Martha Davis Rosselot '58  
 Elizabeth Hanson Duerr '58  
 Hazel Ellis '58  
 Frankie Flowers Van Cleave '58  
 Patricia Gover Bitzer '58  
 Eileen Graham McWhorter '58  
 Sara Margaret Heard White '58

*Alumnae giving set new records at \$502,970. Overall, the Office of Development received \$3,275,606, surpassing last year's record of \$2,514,112.*

Eleanor Kallman Roemer '58  
 Nora Alice King '58  
 Carolyn Magruder Ruppenthal '58  
 Maria Menette Martoccia Clifton '58  
 Judy Nash Gallo '58  
 Martha Ann Oeland Hart '58  
 Phia Peppas Kanellos '58  
 Blythe Posey Ashmore '58  
 Caroline Romberg Silcox '58  
 Shirley Sue Spackman May '58  
 Langhorne Sydnor Mauck '58  
 Harriet Talmadge Mill '58  
 Delores Ann Taylor Yancey '58  
 Gene Allen Reiner Vargas '58  
 Llewellyn Bellamy Page '59  
 Patricia Forrest Davis '59  
 Sidney Mack Howell Fleming '59  
 B. Wynn Hughes Tabor '59  
 Jane King Allen '59  
 Jane Kraemer Scott '59  
 Mildred Ling Wu '59  
 Margaret Ward Abernethy Martin '59  
 Caroline Pruitt Hayes '59  
 Irene Shaw Grigg '59  
 Annette Teague Powell '59  
 Nell Archer Congdon '60  
 Lucy Cole Gratton '60  
 Louise Crawford Feagin Stone '60  
 Bonnie Gershen Aronin '60  
 Jane Imray Shapard '60  
 Linda Mangum Jones Klett '60  
 Jane Law Allen '60  
 Sallie Meek Hunter '60  
 Wilma Muse '60  
 Warnell Neal '60  
 Everdina Nieuwenhuis '60  
 Jane Norman Scott '60  
 Marcia Louise Tobey Swanson '60  
 Judith Ann Albergotti Hines '61  
 Pamela Bevier '61  
 Sally Bryan Minter '61  
 Kathryn Ann Chambers Elliott '61  
 Medora Ann McBride Chilcutt '61  
 Jean Marie Corbett Griffin '61  
 Mary Wayne Crymes Bywater '61  
 Elizabeth Dalton Brand '61  
 Julia Akin Doar Grubb '61  
 Katherine Gwaltney Remick '61  
 Sarah Kelso '61  
 Mary Taylor Lipscomb Garrity '61  
 Julia G. Maddox Paul '61  
 Nancy A. Moore Kuykendall '61  
 Barbara Mordecai Schwanebeck '61  
 Emily Pancake '61  
 Grace Ann Peagler Gallagher '61  
 Charne Robinson Ritter '61  
 Elizabeth Shepley Brophy '61  
 Kathryn Page Smith Morahan '61  
 M. Harriet Smith Bates '61  
 Patricia Walker Bass '61  
 Martha Campbell Williams '62  
 Vivian Conner Parker '62  
 Peggy Frederick Smith '62  
 Elizabeth Gillespie Proctor '62  
 Janice Heard Hautcom '62  
 Ann Pauline Hutchinson Beason '62  
 Norris Johnston Goss '62  
 Isabel Kallman Anderson '62  
 Beverly K. Kenton Mason '62  
 Milling Kinard '62

Nancy Nelms Garrett '62  
 Ethel Oglesby Horton '62  
 Marjorie Hayes Reitz Turnbull '62  
 Elizabeth Withers Kennedy '62  
 Judy Brantley '63  
 Sarah Stokes Cumming Mitchell '63  
 Mary Jane Fincher Peterson '63  
 Elizabeth B. Hutcheson Barringer '63  
 Lelia Jones Graham '63  
 Leigh Maddox Brown '63  
 Robin Patrick Johnston '63  
 Lee Shepherd '63  
 Miriam St. Clair '63  
 Kaye Stapleton Redford '63  
 Lydia Sudbury Langston '63  
 L. Elizabeth Thomas Freyer '63  
 Mary K. Troup Rose '63  
 Mary Ruth Walters McDonald '63  
 Louisa Walton McFadden '63  
 M. Elizabeth Webb Nugent '63  
 Michele Bullard Smith '64  
 Carolyn Clarke '64  
 Elizabeth Gillespie Miller '64  
 E. Dianne Hunter Cox '64  
 Sally Loree James '64  
 Susan Keith-Lucas Carson '64  
 Shirley E Lee '64  
 A. Crawford Meginniss Sandefur '64  
 Anne Minter Nelson '64  
 Mary Mac Mitchell Saunders '64  
 Margaret Moses Zimmer '64  
 Carolyn Newton Curry '64  
 Becky A. Reynolds Bryson '64  
 Lila Sheffield Howland '64  
 Mary Lynn Weekley Parsons '64  
 Suzanne P West Guy '64  
 Florence Willey Perusse '64  
 Betty Hunt Armstrong McMahon '65  
 Rebecca Beusse Holman '65  
 Sally Blackard Long '65  
 Sally Bynum Gladden '65  
 Katherine Bailey Cook Schafer '65  
 Helen West Davis Hatch '65  
 Doris El-Tawil '65  
 Patricia Gay Nash '65  
 Dee Hall Pope '65  
 Nancy C Hammerstrom Cole '65  
 Linda Kay Hudson McGowan '65  
 Kenney Knight Linton '65  
 Elisabeth Malone Boggs '65  
 Elizabeth Wilson McCain '65  
 Diane Miller Wise '65  
 Margaret Murphy Hunter '65  
 Dorothy Robinson Dewberry '65  
 Barbara Rudisill '65  
 Harriette Russell Flinn '65  
 Anne Schiff Faivus '65  
 Mary Lowndes Smith Bryan '65  
 Meriam Elyene Smith Thompson '65  
 Charlotte Webb Kendall '65  
 Sandra Hay Wilson '65  
 Judith Ahrono '66  
 Beverly Allen Lambert '66  
 Betty Ann Allgeier Cobb '66  
 Marilyn Janet Breen Kelley '66  
 Mary Hopper Brown Bullock '66  
 Nancy Bruce Truluck '66  
 Vicky Campbell Patronis '66  
 Joan DuPuis '66  
 Jean Gaskell Ross '66

J. Jean Jarrett Milnor '66  
 Ellen M. King Wiser '66  
 Susan Wiley Ledford Rust '66  
 Connie Louise Magee Keyser '66  
 Helen Mann Lu '66  
 Elizabeth McGeachy Mills '66  
 Portia Morrison '66  
 Anne Marie Toppie '66  
 Sonja Nelson Cordell '66  
 Malinda Snow '66  
 Martha Abernethy Thompson '66  
 Sarah S. Uzell-Rindlaub '66  
 Nancy Carol Whiteside '66  
 Maria Papageorge Artemis '67  
 Jane Watt Balsley '67  
 Linda Cooper Shewey '67  
 Ida Copenhaver Ginter '67  
 Alice Finn Hunt '67  
 Andrea L. Huggins Flaks '67  
 Ann Wellington Hunter Wickes '67  
 Elizabeth Hutchison Cowden '67  
 Linda Jacoby Miller '67  
 Lucy Ellen Jones Cooley '67  
 Jane Keiger Gehring '67  
 Caroline Dudley Lester Tye '67  
 Clair McLeod Muller '67  
 Ann Winfield Miller Morris '67  
 Judy Hurst Nuckols Offutt '67  
 Caroline Owens Crain '67  
 Susan M. Phillips '67  
 Ann Roberts Divine '67  
 Susan Janelle Sleigh Mowry '67  
 M. Susan Stevens Hitchcock '67  
 Sallie Tate Hodges '67  
 Sandra Welch Williams '67  
 Elizabeth Alford Lee '68  
 Lynne Anthony Butler '68  
 Sally Bainbridge Akridge '68  
 Lucie Barron Eggleston '68  
 Kathleen Blee Ashe '68  
 Laurie Gay Carter Tharpe '68  
 Elizabeth Ann Glendinning '68  
 Jeanne Elizabeth Gross Johnson '68  
 Gabrielle Guyton Johnson '68  
 Charlotte Hart Riordan '68  
 Gue P. Pardue Hudson '68  
 Elizabeth Ann Jones Bergin '68  
 Suzanne Jones Harper '68  
 Katherine McCracken Maybank '68  
 Margaret Garrett Moore Hall '68  
 Betty Jane Renfro Knight '68  
 Georganne Rose Cunningham '68  
 Johanna Scherer Hunt '68  
 Christie Theriot Woodfin '68  
 Mary Ruth Wilkins Negro '68  
 Linda Faye Woody Perry '68  
 Patricia Auclair Hawkins '69  
 Beth Bailey '69  
 Mary Bolch Line '69  
 Julie Cottrill Ferguson '69  
 Janice S. Cribbs '69  
 Janie Davis Hollerforth '69  
 Margaret M. Flowers Rich '69  
 Margaret Gillespie Sewell '69  
 Lalla Griffin Mangin '69  
 Nancy Holtman Hoffman '69  
 Beverly Gray LaRoche Anderson '69  
 Letitia Lowe Oliveira '69  
 Johnnie Gay Martin '69  
 Dianne Louise McMillan Smith '69  
 Mary Anne Murphy Hornbuckle '69  
 Elta Posey Johnston '69  
 Susan Atkinson Simmens '70  
 Bonnie E. Brown Johnson '70  
 Leslie Buchanan New '70  
 Deborah Ann Claiborne '70  
 Catherine DuVall Vogel '70  
 Cheryl Ann Granade Sullivan '70  
 Martha C. Harris Entreklin '70  
 Mary Wills Hatfield LeCroy '70  
 Ruth Hannah Hyatt Heffron '70  
 Kathy Johnson '70  
 Hollie Duskin Kenyon Fiedler '70  
 Carol Ann McKenzie Fuller '70  
 Catherine B. Oliver '70  
 Freida Cynthia Padgett Henry '70  
 Martha L. Ramey '70  
 Nancy Everette Rhodes '70  
 Sally Ann Skardon '70

*A conversion to the semester system, including a complete revision of the calendar, general requirements and departmental programs was completed in record time.*

Marylu Tippet Villaveja '70  
Deborah Lee Banghart Mullins '71  
Evelyn Young Brown Christensen '71  
Vicki Linda Brown Ferguson '71  
Karen Lane Conrads Wibell '71  
Julia Virgil Couch Mehr '71  
Jane Ellen Durtenhaver Hurshey '71  
Frances Folk Zymont '71  
Margaret Funderburk O'Neal '71  
Carolyn Orelha Gailey Christ '71  
Patricia Johnston Feuillebois '71  
H. Tyler McFadden '71  
Nancy Ann Newton '71  
Eleanor Hunter Ninesstein '71  
Barbara Herta Paul '71  
Sharon Sue Roberts Henderson '71  
Katherine Setze Horne '71  
Ellen McGill Tinkler Reing '71  
Bernie Louise Todd Smith '71  
Mary Caroline Turner '71  
Harner Elizabeth Amos '72  
Rose Eileen Bluerock Brooks '72  
Julia Seabrook Cole Bouhabib '72  
Debra Ann Gay Wiggins '72  
Dianne Gerstle Niedner '72  
Claire Ann Hodges Burdett '72  
Mary Jean Horney '72  
Deborah Anne Jordan Bates '72  
Jeanne Elizabeth Kaufmann Manning '72  
Mary Jane King '72  
Deborah Long Wingate '72  
Linda Sue Maloy Ozier '72  
Virginia Norman Neh Price '72  
Nancy King Owen Merritt '72  
Susan Downs Parks Grissom '72  
Mary Laura Reeves Scanlon '72  
Helen Reid Roddy Register '72  
Katherine Amante Smith Acuff '72  
Susan Bryant Scimmon Peak '72  
Nancy Delilah Thomas Tippins '72  
Susan Williams Gornall '72  
Faye Ann Allen Sisk '73  
Carolyn Suzanne Arant Handell '73  
Sally Campbell Bryant Oxley '73  
Mary Margaret Clark Tuttle '73  
Deborah Merce Corbett Gaudier '73  
Martha Forman Foltz Manson '73  
Judith Kay Hamilton Grubbs '73  
Resa Laverne Harris '73  
Margaret van Buren Lines Thrash '73  
Janifer Marie Meldrum '73  
Deborah Lee Newman Mattern '73  
Elizabeth Ann Rhett Jones '73  
Martha Carpenter Schabel Beattie '73  
Nadja Seick Earl '73  
Janet Elizabeth Short '73  
Edith Carpenter Waller Chambliss '73  
Suzanne Lee Warren Schwank '73  
Cynthia Merle Wilkes Smith '73  
Cherry Marie Wood '73  
Barbara Letitia Young McCutchen '73  
Marianne Bradley '74  
Patricia Ann Cook Bates '74  
Vivienne Ryan Drakes McKinney '74  
Lynn Elizabeth Ezell Hendrix '74

Mary Lynn Gay Bankston '74  
Teresa Louise Lee '74  
Claire Owen Studley '74  
Vicki Lynn Baynes Jackson '75  
Jana Vail Mabeth '75  
Mary Gay Morgan '75  
Betsy Wall Carter '75  
Rebecca McPherson Weaver '75  
Eva Angela Adan '76  
Gay I. Blackburn Maloney '76  
Vernita A. Bowden Lockhart '76  
Sue Frances Diseker Sahat '76  
Emily G. Dunbar-Smith '76  
Henrietta Barnwell Leland Whelchel '76  
Jennifer Rich Kaduck '76  
Laurie Dixon Williams Ataway '76  
Evelyn Elizabeth Bahcock '77  
Elizabeth Rachel Doscher Shannon '77  
Terri Ann Keeler Niederman '77  
Kate Kussrow McConaughy '77  
Susan Patricia Pirkle Trawick '77  
Rebecca L. Johnson Bisher '78  
Wanda Emma McLemore '78  
Judith K. Miller Bohan '78  
Kathryn Schnittker White '78  
Mary Anna Smith '78  
Melody Kathryn Snider Porter '78  
Marybeth Whitmire Hegerty '78  
Christina Wong Leo '78  
Susan Bethune Bennett '79  
Debby Daniel-Bryant '79  
Anne Curtis Jones '79  
Evelyn L Kirby Jones '79  
Virginia Lee McMurray '79  
Sandra Anne Burson Hosford '80  
Sarah Ann Fairburn '80  
Kemper Hatfield Graham '80  
Keller Leigh Murphy Torrey '80  
Judith Ann Smith Willis '80  
Katherine Zarkowsky Broderick '80  
Beth Arant McIlwain '81  
Stephanie Jane Chisholm '81  
Alexandra Y. Gonsalves Brooks '81  
Henrietta C. Halliday '81  
Susan Gail Kennedy Blackwood '81  
Laura D. Newsome '81  
Julie Oliver Link '81  
Susan G. Smith '81  
Lynn Pace Stonocypher '81  
Lynda Joyce Wimberly '81  
Margaret Vanneman Bynum '82  
Margaret Carpenter Beam '82  
Elizabeth Frances Daniel Holder '82  
Lu Ann Ferguson '82  
Kathleen Bell Fulton '82  
Caroline McKinney Reaves Wilson '82  
Sara Robinson Chambliss '82  
Elizabeth O'Hea Young '82  
Laura Carolyn Crompton '83  
Kathryn Hart '83  
Anonymous '84  
Dorothy Kidd Sigwell '84  
Bradie Catherine Barr '85  
Janet Cumming '85

Joanna Margaret Wiedeman Quillen '85  
Mercedes Badia-Moro '86  
Barrow-Gwinnett-Newton Alumnae Club  
Central Florida Alumnae Club  
Southeast Georgia Alumnae Club  
Mr. D. Stephen Acuff  
Juanita Adams  
Mr. Bona Allen IV  
Dr. Wallace M. Alston, Sr.  
Dr. Wallace M. Alston Jr.  
Mr. R. W. Anderson  
Dr. Tom B. Anderson  
Mr. Robert Lawrence Ashe Jr.  
Dean S. Attaway  
Mr. T. Maxfield Bahner  
Mr. C. Perry Bankston  
Mr. Henry J. Barnes  
Mr. R. H. Barnhardt  
Mr. Thomas L. Bass  
Dr. John W. Bates  
Mr. J. L. Batts  
Mr. Charles Walter Baucum  
Mr. Ander Bean  
Mr. Amos T. Beason  
Mr. Henry A. Beattie III  
Mr. John A. Bennett  
Mr. Michael G. Bennett  
Mr. B. Carroll Berry  
Rev. Edward R. Berry Jr.  
Mr. D. F. Blackwelder  
Dr. Max M. Blumberg  
Mr. Richard P. Boggs  
Mr. Michael S. Bohan  
Mr. & Mrs. Henry L. Bowden  
Mr. Robert C. Bowden  
Mr. W. J. Brame  
Mr. Harlee Branch Jr.  
Mr. R. Alfred Brand III  
Mr. John Broderick  
Mr. Hugh D. Broome Sr.  
Mr. Bennett A. Brown  
Mrs. Byron K. Brown  
Mr. James Pope Brown  
Mr. Joseph E. Brown  
Mr. Rodney C. Brown  
Mr. Lacy H. Brumfield  
Mr. Bruce L. Bryson Jr.  
Mr. J. O. Buchanan  
Mr. George D. Bullock  
Mr. Edward B. Burdett  
Dr. Dan Burge  
Dr. Wade W. Burnside  
Gordon Calhoun Bynum  
Mr. George W. Caldwell  
Mr. T. M. Callaway Jr.  
Mr. J. Willis Cantey  
Mr. Ben W. Carmichael  
Mr. William B. Carssow  
Mr. John S. Carter  
Dr. & Mrs. Walter B. Chandler  
Mr. Ralph C. Christensen  
Mr. Schuyler M. Christian  
Mr. Oscar Cohen  
Dr. & Mrs. W. F. Collar Jr.  
Dr. Thomas A. Collings  
Mr. James F. C. Colyer  
Mr. Pemberton Cooley III  
Mr. Fred Culppepper Jr.  
Mr. Lewis E. Culver  
Mr. James B. Cumming  
Mr. Charles B. Cunningham  
Mr. & Mrs. William M. Curd  
Mr. Lorenzo N. Dantzer IV  
Mr. J. B. Davidson  
Rev. C. Edward Davis  
Mr. Neil O. Davis  
Mr. Ovid R. Davis  
Dr. Robert P. Davis  
Decatur Presbyterian, Women of the Church

Mr. James W. Dewberry  
Mr. & Mrs. Franklin G. Dill  
Mr. Robert A. Donnan  
Mr. Hugh M. Dorsey Jr.  
Mark M. Dumas  
Dr. Dan A. Dunaway  
Dr. & Mrs. Gary S. Dunbar  
\*\* Dr. E. M. Dunstan  
Dr. Florene Dunstan  
Mr. & Mrs. Percy Echols  
Mr. Thomas K. Eddins Jr.  
Mr. Ken E. Edwards Jr.  
Mr. Phillip L. Elliott  
Mr. J. E. Faulkner Jr.  
Mr. Donald P. Ferguson  
Dr. J. D. Fleming Jr.  
Mr. & Mrs. L. Lamar Floyd  
Mr. Eugene V. Fontaine  
Dr. Van Fraser  
Mr. Fred R. Freyer Jr.  
Mr. Franklin M. Garrett  
Mrs. M. W. Gattshall  
Mr. Clarence W. Gault  
Mr. Louis A. Gerland Jr.  
Mr. Thomas W. Goodwin Jr.  
Mrs. Rachel R. Gordon  
Mr. Barry D. Goss  
Mr. R. Travers Green  
Mr. Tucker Grigg Jr.  
Dr. Nancy Groseclose  
Dr. Robert L. Grubb Jr.  
Mr. Robert L. Guffin  
Mr. Conrad M. Hall  
Mr. Jesse S. Hall  
Mr. Donald L. Handell  
Mr. Edward P. Harper  
Mr. George L. Harris Jr.  
Mr. & Mrs. John S. Harrison  
Mr. Edward G. Hawkins  
Mr. Sidney E. Hawkins  
Dr. Lewis S. Hay  
Mr. James Hayes  
Mr. Robert C. Heffron Jr.  
Mr. U. V. Henderson  
Dr. Basil V. Hicks  
Mr. & Mrs. C. B. Highland Jr.  
Mr. John D. Hightower  
Mr. Henry L. Hills  
Mr. Paul G. Hines  
Mr. Joe E. Hodge III  
Mr. Scott Hogg  
Mr. Robert G. Holman  
Dr. Arvah Hopkins  
Mr. Jon E. Hornbuckle  
Mr. Carey J. Horne  
Mr. E. S. Horney  
Mr. Robert M. Horton  
Dr. David A. Hosford  
Mr. W. Slocum Howland Jr.  
Mr. Jewell Bell Hudgins Jr.  
Mr. William T. Hudson Jr.  
Mr. Charles C. Hull  
Mr. & Mrs. Louis P. Humann Sr.  
Mr. J. A. Ingman Jr.  
Dr. Daniel F. Jackson  
Mrs. Adeline M. Johnson  
Mr. C. E. Johnson Jr.  
Mr. David C. Johnson  
Mr. Edward A. Johnson  
Mr. James E. Johnson  
Mr. Joseph F. Johnston  
Mr. Boisfeuillet Jones  
Mr. J. Malcolm Jones  
Dr. Ronald M. Jones Jr.  
Mr. Hugh H. Joyner  
Harry T. & Betty C. Jukes  
Mr. Wilham W. Kaduck Jr.  
Mr. James L. Kanellos  
Mr. William M. Keller  
Mr. K. K. Kelley  
Mr. John L. Kemmerer  
Mr. James R. Kennedy  
Mr. W. D. Kerby Jr.  
Mr. Robert S. Keyser  
Mr. J. D. Kirven Jr.  
Mr. Robert J. Klett

Dr. C. Benton Kline Jr.  
Mr. James H. Knight  
Rev. William H. Kryder  
Mr. Charles C. Langston Jr.  
Mr. Joseph E. Lay  
Mr. James A. LeConte  
Mr. James C. Leathers  
Mr. James A. Leitch Jr.  
Prof. William W. Leonard  
Mr. Louis L. Lesesne  
Mr. Donald A. Leslie  
Mr. Stephen C. Link  
Mr. J. Burton Linker Jr.  
Mr. Sidney E. Linton  
Mr. Ker Fah Liu  
Dr. Wade H. Logan Jr.  
Dr. James M. Major  
Mr. Mark Daniel Maloney  
Mr. Albert M. Mangin  
Mr. James V. Manning  
Mr. Joseph Manson  
Prof. Kathryn A. Manuel  
Mr. Ralph H. Martin  
Mr. & Mrs. Thomas L. Martin  
Dr. Frank Alfred Mathes  
Mr. Ferrin Y. Mathews  
Mr. Robert H. Mauck  
Dr. Prescott D. May Jr.  
Dr. & Mrs. Paul M. McCain  
Mr. Glenn McCutchen  
Mr. Robert M. McFarland Jr.  
Mr. William C. McFee  
Prof. Terry S. McGehee  
Mr. & Mrs. Robert E. McIntosh  
Mr. John W. McIntrye  
Prof. Kate McKemie  
Mr. Calvin B. McLaughlin  
Mr. John C. B. McLaughlin  
Mr. M. E. McMahon  
Mr. M. Shawn McMurray  
Mr. Hector M. McNeill  
Mr. Ellis K. Meacham  
Mr. Roger P. Melton  
Mr. Ernest Merklein  
Mr. W. Robert Mill  
Mr. Robert G. Miller Jr.  
Mr. William A. Mills  
Mr. W. B. Minter  
Mr. Jerrold A. Mirman  
Mr. Carl Moore  
Captam Edward Muhlenfeld  
Mr. Thomas H. Muller Jr.  
Mr. James D. Mullins  
Mr. Malcolm P. Nash III  
Mr. Robert S. Nelson  
Dr. Malcolm B. Niedner Jr.  
Dr. Jeffrey T. Nugent  
Mr. W. Ennis O'Neal  
Mr. & Mrs. R. Lamar Oglesby  
Dr. John G. Oliver  
Mr. Gary L. Orkin  
Dr. Walton H. Owens Jr.  
Mr. Lance W. Ozier  
Dr. Hayne Palmour  
Mr. J. E. Parker  
Mr. John E. Parse  
Dr. John H. Patton  
Miss Margaret M. Perry  
Mr. Hugh Peterson Jr.  
Mr. & Mrs. John Pfeiffer Jr.  
Dr. J. Davison Philips  
Dr. John J. Piel  
Mr. J. Douglas Pitts  
Mr. Philip T. Porter  
Mr. George W. Power  
Colonel & Mrs. G. J. Prater Jr.  
Admiral Frank H. Price  
Mr. Robert R. Price  
Dr. Charles R. Propst  
Dr. J. Crayton Pruitt  
Roger K. Quillen  
Mr. & Mrs. Benjamin Quintana  
Mr. Philip Rufferty  
Mr. Robert H. Ramsey  
Mr. Louis Regenstein Jr.  
Dr. James W. Reing  
Mr. B. Scott Rich  
Mr. J. A. Riggs Jr.  
Mr. Leshe Robinson

Mr. Richard G. Rosselot  
Mr. C. Robert Ruppenthal  
Mr. Milton Ryman Jr.  
Mr. Thomas E. Sandetur Jr.  
Henry C. Sawyer  
Patrick M. Scanlon  
Mr. William L. Schafer Jr.  
Mr. Richard M. Schubert  
Mary Leslie Scott  
Mr. Paul B. Scott Jr.  
Dr. Rickard B. Scott  
Virginia M. Scott  
Mr. Robert F. Seaton  
Dr. William J. Senter  
Dr. Mary Boney Sheats  
Mr. William F. Shewey  
Mr. J. E. Shuey  
Dr. D. Hal Silcox Jr.  
Mr. Joseph F. Simmens  
Mr. G. Ballard Simmons Jr.  
Mr. Warren M. Sims Jr.  
Mr. J. H. Skelton  
Mr. B. Franklin Skinner  
Mr. Clifford W. Smith Jr.  
Mr. F. DeVere Smith  
Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Smith  
Mr. Larry D. Smith  
Mr. W. Sam Smith  
Mr. Walter A. Smith  
Mr. William Gilbert Smith  
Mr. William H. Smith Jr.  
Dr. Samuel R. Spencer Jr.  
Mr. Albert G. Spivey Jr.  
Mr. William W. St. Clair  
Mrs. M. K. Stamm  
Dr. Chloe Steel  
Mr. Robert B. Studley  
Mr. Joe W. Sullivan Jr.  
Mr. Brian C. Swanson  
Mr. & Mrs. John E. Swink  
Mr. Marion L. Talmadge  
T. Edwin Tharpe  
Mr. & Mrs. Paul F. Thiele  
Mr. C. E. Thompson  
Dr. & Mrs. W. P. Tinkler  
Mr. W. McLean Tippins  
Mr. J. H. Topple  
Dr. John V. Torbert Jr.  
Mr. Carl J. Tornhom  
Mr. & Mrs. George O. Trahue  
Mr. Charles D. Trawick  
Mrs. Sandra S. Trawick  
Dr. Richard K. Truluck Jr.  
Dr. Roy E. Truslow  
Mr. William B. Tye  
Daniel Vargas  
Mr. Manuel Villavieja  
Mr. & Mrs. M. B. Wallace Jr.  
Mr. R. P. Warnock  
Mr. William M. Watkins II  
Mr. James R. Wells  
Mr. Charles W. West Jr.  
Mr. A. Thomas White  
Mr. C. C. White Jr.  
Mr. C. Marlin White  
Mr. William A. White Jr.  
Mr. Peter O. Wibell  
Mr. Carlton E. Wiggins  
Mr. James A. Wilkerson  
Mr. J. Richard Wilkins  
Mr. D. D. Wilkinson  
Mr. James F. Williams  
Mr. Thomas R. Williams  
Mr. Michael J. Willis  
Mr. Raymond Willoch  
Mr. Mercer E. Wilson  
Mr. H. Dillon Winship Jr.  
Rev. A. Clark Wiser  
Mr. Albert F. Wisner  
Prof. Harry Wistrand  
Penny Rush Wistrand  
Mr. Richard H. Woodfin  
Mr. Paul Woodruff  
Mr. Gerald W. Woods  
Mr. Presley Daniel Yates Jr.  
Mr. David H. Young Jr.  
Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Zarkowsky  
Mr. Michael J. Zimmer

## Institute

\*\* Annie Shannon Wiley Preston

## Academy

Jean Waring Robson Rooney

## 1906

Ida Lee Hill Irvin

## 1911

Berta Lena David Farrar

## 1912

Martha Hall Young  
Julia Pratt Smith Slack

## 1914

\*\* Annie Tait Jenkins  
Linda Miller Summer

## 1915

\*\* Mary West Thatcher

## 1916

Katherine F. Hay Rouse  
Magara Waldron Crosby

## 1917

Agnes Ball  
Jane Harwell Heazel  
Mary Spotswood Payne  
Katharine B. Simpson

## 1918

Martha Howard Comer  
Virginia McBee Haugh Franklin  
Marie Stone Florence  
Martha Cobb Whitner Simpson

## 1919

\*\* Elizabeth Dimmock Bloodworth  
Lucy Durr Dunn  
\*\* Lois Eve Rozier  
\*\* Julia Ingram Hazzard  
Verna McKee Corby  
Annie Silverman Levy  
Frances Sledd Blake  
Lulu Smith Westcott  
Llewellyn Wilburn

## 1920

Margaret Bland Sewell  
Mary L. Dudley Gross  
Julia Loriette Hagood Cuthbertson  
Virginia T. McLaughlin  
Margaret Eva Sanders Brannon  
\*\* Mary Beall Weckes Clements  
Rosalind Wurm Council

## 1921

Myrtle C. Blackmon  
Ida Louise Brittain Patterson  
Marjorie Busha Haley  
\*\* Lois Compton Jennings  
Virginia Fish Tigner  
Elizabeth Flooding Morgan  
Sophie Louise Hagedorn Fox  
Helen W. Hall Hopkins  
Melville Jameson  
Anna Marie Landress Cate  
Ruth Laughon Dyer  
Jean McAlister McAlister  
Charlotte Newton  
Edith N. Roark Van Sickle  
Julia Elizabeth Tomlinson Ingram  
Evelyn Hope Wade Harwood  
Marguerite Watkins Goodman  
Ellen Garnett Wilson Chambliss

## 1922

Agnes Maude Adams Stokes  
Sarah Alston Lawton  
Eleanor Buchanan Starcher  
Cama Burgess Clarkson  
Helen Burkhalter Quattlebaum  
Lady Blanche Hearing Wilbur

Mary Catherine McKinney Barker  
Ruth Scandrett Hardy  
Louie Dean Stephens Markey  
\*\* Laurie Belle Stubbs Johns  
Alice Whipple Lyons  
Frances A. White Weems

## 1923

Margaret Frieda Brenner Awtrey  
Lucile Eileen Dodd Sams  
Maud Foster Stebler  
Quenelle Harrold Sheffield  
Viola Hollis Oakley  
Lillian Tracy Kirby Lewis  
Jane Marcia Knight Lowe  
Hazel Lamar Starnes  
Lucile Little Morgan  
Josephine Logan Hamilton  
Elizabeth L. McClure McGeachy  
Martha McIntosh Nall  
Susy Margaret Mims Lazenby  
Elizabeth Washington Molloy Horr  
Lillian Virginia Moore Rice  
Fredeva Stokes Ogletree  
Sara Elizabeth Ransom Hahn  
Jessie Watts Rustin  
Margaret Yeager Brackney

## 1924

Anonymous  
Attie Alford  
Grace Ola Barger Rambo  
Ida Bearden Forehand  
Sara Brandon Rickey  
Helen Lane Comfort Sanders  
Martha Nancy Eakes Matthews  
Eunice Evans Brownlee  
Emmie B. Ficklen Harper  
Sarah Elizabeth Flowers Beasley  
Mary Frances Gilliland Stokes  
Selma Gordon Furman  
Ann E. Hatton Lewis  
Elizabeth Henry Shands  
\*\* Kate Higgs Vaughan  
Victoria Howie Kerr  
Eliza Barron Hyatt Morrow  
Corinne Jackson Wilkerson  
Marguerite C. Lindsey Booth  
Margaret McDow MacDougall  
Sara McDowell Joiner  
Charlotte Boyd McMurray  
Edna Arnetta McMurry Shadburn  
Annie Will Miller Klugh  
Cora Frazer Morton Durrett  
Pauline Murphy Gradick  
Weenona Peck Booth  
Lucy Merle Rhyme Walker  
Cora L. Richardson  
Polly Stone Buck  
Mary Augusta Thomas Lanier  
Helen Vinnedge Wright Smith

## 1925

Sarah Caldwell Bond Wilder  
Lulawill Brown Ellis  
Mary Brown Campbell  
Louise Ryman Buchanan Proctor  
Mary P. Caldwell McFarland  
Catherine Elva Carrier Robinson  
Elizabeth Cheatham Palmer  
Agatha Deaver Bradley  
Josephine Douglass Smith  
Frances Gardner Welton  
Lucile Gause Fryxell  
Alice Carolyn Greenlee Grollman  
Gertrude Henry Stephens  
Sallie Elizabeth Horton Lay  
Margaret Leyburn Hyatt Walker  
Mary Keesler Dalton  
Eunice Kell Simmons  
Georgia May Little Owens  
Martha Lin Manly Hogshead  
Anne LeConte McKay Mitchell  
Mary Ann McKinney  
Harnet Pade Prouse  
Eugenia Walton Perkins Harlow  
Julia F. Pope  
Ruth Pund McCanless

Margaret Frances Rogers Law  
Elizabeth Shaw McClamroch  
Ann Rebecca Shive Rice  
Carolyn McLean Smith Whipple  
Ella Blanton Smith Hayes  
Emily Ann Spivey Simmons  
Sarah Tate Tumlin  
Memory Tucker Merritt  
Mary Belle Walker  
Virginia Watts Beals  
Frances White  
Pocahontas Wight Edmunds  
Mary Ben Wright Erwin

## 1926

Helen Bates Law  
Eleanor Berger Blumenthal  
Virginia Grace Boone Whitton  
Esther Byers Pitts  
Katharine Cannaday McKenzie  
Edyth Carpenter Shuey  
Elizabeth J. Chapman Pirkle  
Edythe N. Coleman Paris  
Mary Ellen Colyer  
Mary Frances Conner Blackmon  
Louisa D. Duls  
Gene I. Dumas Vickers  
Ellen Ramey Fain Bowen  
Edith Gilchrist Berry  
Juanita Greer White  
Olive Hall Shadgett  
Charlotte Anna Higgs Andrews  
Anne Hubbard Lee  
Hazel Marcella Huff Monaghan  
Martha Ivey Farrell  
Mary Elizabeth Knox Hapoldt  
Dessie Gray Kuhlke Ansley  
Elizabeth Little Merwether  
Catherine Slover Mock Hodgkin  
Elizabeth Heidi Moore Kester  
Josephine Gardner North Eggleston  
Grace Augusta Ogdin Moore  
Virginia Peeler Green  
Florence Elizabeth Perkins Ferry  
Louise Pfeiffer Ringel  
Addie Pharr Story  
Allene Ramage FitzGerald  
Ethel Reece Redding Niblack  
Nellie B. Richardson  
Susan Shadburn Watkins  
Sarah Quinn Slaughter  
Elizabeth Snow Tilly  
Evelyn Sprinkle Carter  
Margaret Stovall  
Margaret E. Whittington Davis  
Virginia Wing Power  
Rosalie Wootten Deck

## 1927

Evelyn Albright Caldwell  
Reba Bayless Boyer  
Maurine Bledsoe Bramlett  
Josephine Bridgman  
Adelaide Cannady Van Voorhies  
Annette Carter Colwell  
Dorothy Chamberlain  
Susan Evans Clayton Fuller  
Lillian Clement Adams  
Willie May Coleman Duncan  
Mildred Cowan Wright  
Martha Crowe Eddins  
Mabel Dumas Crenshaw  
Margaret Edmondson Noonan  
Emilie Louise Ehrlich Strashurger  
Mary Reed Ferguson Day  
Frances Freeborn Pauley  
Katharine King Gilliland Higgins  
Venie Belle Grant Jones  
Mary Elizabeth Heath Phillips  
Mary Rebekah Hedrick  
Martha Elizabeth Henderson Palmer  
Ann Heys Buchanan  
Katherine Houston Sheild  
Mae Erskine Irvine Fowler  
Maude Jackson Padgett  
Martha Caldwell Johnston Jones  
Lelia Barnes Joiner Cooper  
Ida Landau Sherman

Anne Elizabeth Lilly Swedenberg  
Louise Lovejoy Jackson  
Frances Lamar Lowe Connell  
Elizabeth Lynn Lynn  
Elizabeth McCallie Snoots  
Caroline McKinney Clarke  
Pauline McLeod Logue  
Ruth McMillan Jones  
Mildred Anne Morrow Renn  
Elizabeth Norfleet Miller  
Miriam Preston St. Clair  
Douglass Evans Rankin Hughes  
May Reece Forman  
Virginia Love Sevier Hanna  
Mamie Shaw Flack  
Mary Shive  
Emily W. Stead  
Edith Strickland Jones  
Elizabeth Vary  
\*\* Mary Clinch Weems Rogers  
Courtney Wilkinson  
Roberta Winter  
Mary Louise Woodard Clifton

## 1928

Anonymous  
Leila Warren Anderson  
Miriam L. Anderson Dowdy  
S. Virginia Carrier  
Patricia H. Collins Dwinell  
Lucy Mai Cook Means  
Mary Cunningham Cayce  
Betsey Davidson Smith  
Mary Ray Dobyns Houston  
Madelaine Dunseith Alston  
Carolyn Essig Frederick  
Hattie Gerschow Hirsch  
Sara Louise Girardeau Cook  
\*\* Muriel Griffin  
Rachel Henderlite  
Mary Mackey Hough Clark  
Alice Louise Hunter Rasnake  
Hilda Kaimon Slager  
Katherine MacLaurin MacKinnon  
Lee  
Mary Bell McConkey Taylor  
Elizabeth McEntire  
Gwendolyn McKinnon Oliver  
Mary Virginia Miller Johnson  
Lilla Mills Hawes  
Evangeline T. Page George  
Lila Porcher German  
Martha Doane Riley Stephenson  
Elizabeth Roark Ellington  
Mary W. Shepherd Soper  
Mary Elizabeth Shewmaker  
Mary Elizabeth Stegall Stripp  
Ruth Thomas Stemmons  
Edna Volberg Johnson  
Georgia Watson Craven  
Nancy Elizabeth Williams Arrington

## 1929

Margaret Andreae Collins  
Gladys Ruth Austin Mann  
Therese Barksdale Vinsonhaler  
Lillie Ruth Bellingrath Pruitt  
LaRue Berry Smith  
Virginia Branch Leslie  
Lucile Ham Bridgman Leitch  
Miriam Broach Jordan  
Hazel Brown Ricks  
Bettna Bush Jackson  
Virginia Cameron Taylor  
Dorothy Cheek Callaway  
Sara Margaret Douglass Thomas  
Mary Ellis Knapp  
Nancy Elizabeth Fitzgerald Bray  
Ethel Freeland Darden  
Lenore Shelley Gardner McMillan  
Betty Watkins Gash  
Elise McLaurin Gibson  
Alice Glenn Lowry  
Marion Rosalind Green Johnston  
Amanda L. Groves  
Elizabeth Hatchett  
Cara Hinman  
Ella May Hollingsworth Wilkerson

Katherine Hunter Branch  
Dorothy Hutton Mount  
Sara Johnston Hill  
Evelyn Josephs Phifer  
Isabel Jean Lamont Dickson  
Geraldine LeMay  
Isabelle Leonard Spearman  
Mary Lou McCall Reddoch  
Eugenia McDonald Brown  
Edith McGranahan Smith T  
Elinore Morgan McComb  
Julia Mulliss Weyer  
Esther Nisbet Anderson  
Eleanor Lee Norris MacKinnon  
Susan Lovick Pierce Murray  
Letty Pope Prewitt  
Mary Prim Fowler  
Mary Warren Read  
Esther Rice  
Helen Ridley Hartley  
Augusta Winn Roberts  
Sarah McDonald Robinson Sharp  
Martha Selman Jacobs  
Sally Southerland  
Mary Gladys Steffner Stephenson  
Violet Weeks Miller  
Frances G. Welsh  
Sara Frances Wimbish Reed  
Ethie Mae Winslow Taylor  
Katherine Woodbury Williams  
Ruth Worth  
Lillian Wurm Cousins

### 1930

Pauline Francis Adkins Clark  
Walterette Atwood Tanner  
Louise Baker Knight  
Marie Baker Shumaker  
Eleanor Bonham Deex  
M. Ruth Bradford Crayton  
Elizabeth Hertzog Branch Johnson  
Frances Persons Brown Milton  
Mary Brown Armstrong  
Emily E. Campbell Boland  
Lucille Coleman Christian  
Lilian Opie Cook McFarland  
Mary Cope Sweet  
Gladney Cureton  
Clarene H. Dorsey  
Clemetette Downing Rutenber  
Anne Ehrlich Solomon  
Alice Louise Garretson Bolles  
Ione Gueth Brodmerkel  
Jane Bailey Hall Hefner  
Polly B. Hall Dunn  
Alice Jernigan Dowling  
Leila Carlton Jones Bunkley  
Katherine Leary Holland  
June Elizabeth Maloney Officer  
Sarah Neely Marsh Shapard  
Mary McCallie Ware  
Ruth Carolyn McLean Wright  
Frances Messer Jeffries  
Mattie Blanche Miller Rigby  
Edna Lynn Moore Hardy  
Emily Paula Moore Couch  
Margaret Oden Stewart  
Shannon Preston Cumming  
Lillian Adair Russell McBeth  
Nancy Simpson Porter  
Dorothy Daniel Smith  
Martha Stackhouse Gratton  
Sara Townsend Pitman  
Mary P. Trammell  
Ellen Louise Warfield Tull  
Crystal Hope Wellborn Gregg  
Pauline Willoughby Wood  
Raemond Wilson Craig  
Missouri Taylor Woolford Raine

### 1931

Adele Taylor Arbuckle Logan  
Margaret Askew Smith  
Laura Morrison Brown Logan  
Sara L. Bullock  
Minnier Eleanor Castles Osteen  
Molly Childress Yarbrough  
Marjorie Louise Daniel Cole  
Ellen McDowell Davis Laws

Helen Duke Ingram  
M. Ruth Etheredge Griffin  
Marion Fielder Martin  
Helen A. Friedman Blackshear  
Jean Grey Morgan  
Carolyn Heyman Germain  
Sarah Dumond Hill Brown  
Octavia Aubrey Howard Smith  
Anne Chapin Hudson Hankins  
Elise C. Jones  
Marian Corinne Lee Hind  
Anne Elizabeth McCallie  
Shirley McPhaul Whitfield  
Katherine Morrow Norem  
Estelle Moyer  
Fanny Willis Niles Bolton  
Ruth Petty Pringle Pipkin  
Katharine Purdie  
Alice Houston Quarles Henderson  
Jeannette Shaw Harp  
Elizabeth Simpson Wilson  
Elizabeth King Smith Crew  
Harriet Smith  
Martha Sprinkle Raftery  
Mary Sprinkle Allen  
Laehus Stallings Davis  
Cornelia Taylor Stubbs  
Julia Thompson Smith  
Agnes Thorne Henderson  
Martha Tower Dance  
Cornelia Wallace  
Annee Zillah Watson Reiff  
Martha North Watson Smith  
Margaret G. Weeks

### 1932

Virginia M Allen Woods  
Catherine Baker Evans  
Lela Maude Boyles Smith  
M. Varnelle Braddy Perryman  
Penelope H. Brown Barnett  
Margaret Louise Deaver  
Mary Effie Elliot  
C. Elizabeth Estes Carter  
Grace Fincher Trimble  
Susan Love Glenn  
Nora Garth Gray Hall  
Virginia J. Gray Pruitt  
Ruth Conant Green  
Sara Hollis Baker  
Anne Pleasants Hopkins Ayres  
Elizabeth Howard Reeves  
Alma Fraser Howerton Hughes  
Imogene Hudson Cullinan  
Elizabeth Hughes Jackson  
Pansy Elizabeth Kimble Matthews  
Martha Myers Logan Henderson  
Margaret Johnson Maness Mixon  
Louise McDaniel Musser  
Mary Sutton Miller Brown  
Lila Rose Norfleet Davis  
Mimi O'Beirne Tarplee  
Mary Claire Oliver Cox  
Saxon Pope Bargeron  
Jane Priscilla Reed Stock  
Margaret Catherine Ridgely Jordan  
Sara Lane Smith Pratt  
Louise Howard Stakely  
Nell Starr Gardner  
Jura Taffar Cole  
Velma Love Taylor Wells  
Miriam Thompson Felder  
Martine Tuller Joyner  
Martha Williamson Riggs  
Diana Dyer Wilson  
S. Lovelyn Wilson Heyward  
Sarah Louise Winslow Tatt  
Louise Lamar Wise Teatord

### 1933

Helen Page Ackerman  
Mary Charles Alexander Parker  
Maude Armstrong Hudson  
Bernice Beaty Cole  
Evelyn Campbell Beale  
Josephine Clark Fleming  
Sarah D. Cooper Freyer  
Ora Craig Stuckey  
Frances Duke Pughslay

Margaret Amelia Ellis Pierce  
Helen Etheredge Griffin  
May Belle Evans  
Winona Ewbank Covington  
Mary Felts Steedman  
Julia Finley McCutchen  
Mary Lillian Garretson  
Margaret Glass Womeldorf  
E. Virginia Heard Feder  
Lucile Heath McDonald  
Anne Hudson Reed  
Mary Hudmon Simmons  
Margaret Jones Clark  
Roberta B. Kilpatrick Stubblehine  
Florence Kleybecker Keller  
Caroline Lingle Lester  
Margaret Loranz  
Mildred Miller Davis  
Elizabeth Moore Ambrose  
Eulalia Napier Sutton  
Gail Nelson Blair  
Frances Oglesby Hills  
M. Gilchrist Powell Shirley  
LaTrelle Robertson Duncan  
Mary Louise Robinson Black  
Letitia Rockmore Nash  
Laura Spivey Massie  
Mary Sturtevant Cunningham  
Marilyn Elizabeth Tate Lester  
Margaret Telford St. Amant  
Johnnie Frances Turner Melvin  
Rosalind Ware Blackard  
Sarah Martha Watson Emery  
Annie Laurie Whitehead Young  
Katharine Woltz Farinbolt  
Lucile Woodbury Ranck

### 1934

Frances Eugenia Alexander Russell  
Sarah Austin Zorn  
Ruth Henrietta Barnett Kaye  
Alae Risse Barron Leitch  
Helen Boyd McConnell  
Nelle S. Chamlee Howard  
Pauline Cureton Perry  
Violet Denton West  
Mary Dexter Boyd  
Martha B. Elliott  
Martha England Gunn  
Pauline Gordon Woods  
Lucy Goss Herbert  
Jean Frances Gould Clarke  
Sybil A. Grant  
Mary Dunbar Grist Whitehead  
Elinor Hamilton Hightower  
Mary Carter Hamilton McKnight  
Elizabeth P. Harbison Edington  
Elaine Faith Heckle Carmichael  
Lillian Louise Herring Rosas  
Margaret Hippee Lehmann  
Elizabeth Johnson Thompson  
Marguerite Jones Love  
Edith Kendrick Osmanski  
Louella Jane MacMillan Trichter  
Anna Kathryn Maness Nelson  
Louise McCann Boyce  
Mary McDonald Sledd

\*\* Carrie Lena McMullen Bright  
Ruth Moore Randolph  
Sara Karr Moore Cathey  
Martha Frances Norman  
Frances Mildred O'Brien  
M. Reba Pearson Kaemper  
Hyta Plowden Mederer  
Dorothy Potts Lavendol  
Gladys Moselle Pratt Entrican  
Florence Preston Bockhorst  
Virginia F. Prettyman  
Charlotte Reid Herlby  
Laura E. Ross Venning  
A. Louise Schuessler Patterson  
Mary Louise Schuman Barth  
Ruth Shippey Austin  
Rosa Shuey Burgess  
Martha Skeen Gould  
Mary Sloan Laird  
Rudene Taffar Young  
Mabel Talmage  
Virginia Lee Tillotson Hutcheson

Marjorie Emily Tindall Clark  
Mary Buford Tinder Kyle  
Tennessee Tipton Butler  
Martha Van Schelven Hill  
Eleanor Luella Williams Knox  
Bella Wilson Lewis  
Johnnie Mae York Rumble

### 1935

Mary T. Adams  
Elizabeth Call Alexander Higgins  
Eleanor Allen Mize  
Martha Allen Barnes  
Dorothea Blackshear Brady  
Marian Calhoun Murray  
Jennie Champion Nardin  
Virginia Coons Clanton  
Mary Lillian Deason  
Fidesah Edwards Alexander  
Frances Espy Smith  
Willie Florence Eubanks Donehoo  
Betty G. Fountain Edwards  
Jane Goodwin Harbin  
Carol Howe Griffin Scoville  
Anne Scott Harman Mauldin  
Katherine Hertzka  
Betty Lou Houck Smith  
Anna Humber Little  
Josephine Sibley Jennings Brown  
Caroline Long Sanford  
Frances McCalla Ingles  
Clara McConnell  
Marguerite Morris Saunders  
Clara Morrison Backer  
Nina Parke Hopkins  
Wilberta Aileen Parker Sibley  
Martha Redwine Rountree  
Grace Robinson Hanson  
Sybil Rogers Herren  
Marie Simpson Rutland  
Mary Zachry Thompson  
Elizabeth Thrasher Baldwin  
Susan Turner White  
Laura L. Whitner Dorsey  
Jacqueline Woolfolk Mathes  
Elizabeth Young Hubbard

### 1936

Anonymous  
The Class of 1936  
Catherine W Bates  
Mary Beasley White  
Jane Blair Roberson  
Jane Blick Meatyard  
Margaret Brand Haynie  
Meriel Bull Mitchell  
Elizabeth Burson Wilson  
Floyd Butler Goodson  
Alice Chamlee Booth  
Mildred Clark Sargent  
Carolyne Clements Logue  
Margaret Cooper Williams  
Naomi Cooper Gale  
Sara Cureton Prowell  
Florrie Lee Erb Bruton  
Sara Frances Estes  
Mary Estelle Freeman Harris  
Lita Carol Goss Conrad  
Emily Gower Maynard  
Lilian Grimson Obhgado  
Helen Handte Morse  
Lucie Hess Grenger  
Jean Hicks Pitts  
Marjorie Hollingsworth  
Sarah Eunice Hooten Evans  
Mary Lyon Hull Gibbes  
Ruby Hutton Barron  
Frances James Donohue  
Ora Sue Jones Jordan  
Louise Jordan Turner  
Augusta Clayton King Brumby  
Gretchen Kleybecker Chandler  
Carrie Phinney Latimer Duvall  
Sara Lawrence Lawrence  
Kathryn Leopold Johnson  
Gertrude Lozier Hutchinson  
Ann Bernard Martin  
Alice McCallie Pressly  
Josephine McClure Anderson

Sarah Frances McDonald  
Dean McKoin Bushong  
Frances Miller Felts  
Rosa Miller Barnes  
Sadie Frances Morrow Hughes  
Sarah Nichols Judge  
Mary Richardson Gauthier  
Evelyn Robertson Jarman  
Reba Frances Rogers Griffith  
Mary Alice Shelton Felt  
Margaret Louise Smith Bowe  
Mary Snow Seigler  
Sarah Spencer Gramling  
Adelaide Stevens Ware  
Emma Ava Stokes Johnson  
Mary Margaret Stowe Hunter  
Cary Strickland Horne  
Willie Lou Sumrall Bengston  
Eugenia Symms Kagy  
Miriam Talmage Vann  
Jane Thomas Tilson  
Marie Townsend  
Sarah Turner Ryan  
Virginia Turner Graham  
Mary Vines Wright  
Mary Walker Fox  
Ann Carolyn White Burrill  
Nell White Larsen  
Irene Wilson Neister  
\*\* Catherine Wood LeSourd  
Martha Hall Young Bell

### 1937

Eloisa Alexander LeConte  
Lucile Barnett Mirman  
Frances Belford Olsen  
Edith Belser Wearn  
Louise Brown Smith  
Millicent Caldwell Jones  
Virginia Caldwell Payne  
Frances Cary Taylor  
Cornelia Christie Johnson  
Ann Cox Williams  
Lucile Dennison Keenan  
Jane Estes  
Michelle Furlow Oliver  
Annie Laura Galloway Phillips  
Alice Hannah Brown  
Fannie B. Harris Jones  
Barbara Hertwig Meschter  
Ruth Hunt Little  
Dorothy Jester  
Martha Josephine Johnson  
Mary Landrum Johnson Tornbom  
Sarah Johnson Linney  
Catharine Jones Malone  
Molly Laton Jones Monroe  
Mary King Critchell  
Jean Frances Kirkpatrick Cobb  
Martha Sue Laney Redus  
Florence Lassetter Rambo  
Vivienne Long McCain  
Mary Malone Martin  
Mary Catherine Matthews Starr  
Isabel McCain Brown  
Frances McDonald Moore  
Wita Lee Moreland Padgett  
Ora Muse  
Mary Alice Newton Bishop  
Mary E. Perry Houston  
Brooks Spivey Creed  
Marie Stalker Smith  
Frances Cornelia Steele Garrett  
Vivienne Elizabeth Trice Ansley  
Evelyn Wall Robbins  
Lillian Whitehurst Corbett  
Betty Gordon Wilks Whitehead  
Frances Wilson Hurst

### 1938

Nell Allison Sheldon  
Nettie Mae Austin Kelley  
Dorothy Avery Newton  
Louise Bailey White  
Genevieve Baird Farris  
Mary Alice Baker Low  
Josephine Rose Bertolli Abbissino  
Elizabeth Blackshear Flinn



Katherine Brittingham Hunter  
 Martha Peek Brown Miller  
 Gene Caldwell Miller  
 Frances E. Castleberry  
 Jean Askew Chalmers Smith  
 Elizabeth Cousins Moley  
 Margaret Douglas Link  
 Doris Dunn St. Clair  
 Goudyloch Erwin Dyer  
 Mary Lillian Fairly Hupper  
 Mary Myrtice Ford Lallerstedt  
 Anna Katherine Fulton Wilson  
 Mary Elizabeth Galloway Blount  
 Martha Alice Green Earle  
 Hibernia Hassell Cuthbert  
 Ruth Hertzka  
 Sarah Pauline Hoyle Nevin  
 Winifred Kellersherger Vass  
 Dorothy Lee Kelly Wood  
 Ola Little Kelly Ausley  
 Mary Anne Kernan  
 Laura Frances Lee  
 Margaret Lipscomb Martin  
 Ellen Little Lesesne  
 Jeanne Matthews Darlington  
 Ursula Mayer von Tessin  
 Betty Ann Maynard McKinney  
 Elizabeth McCord Lawler  
 Lettie W. McKay Van Landingham  
 Gwendolyn McKee Bays  
 Jacquelyn McWhite James  
 Bertha Moore Merrill Holt  
 Nancy Moorer Cantey  
 Margaret Morrison Blumberg  
 Frances Robinson Gabbert  
 Gladys Sue Rogers Brown  
 Joyce Roper McKey  
 Mary Venetia Smith Bryan  
 Grace Tazewell Flowers  
 Julia Telford  
 Anne Claiborne Thompson Rose  
 Mary Nell Tribble Beasley  
 Jane Turner Smith  
 Ellen Verner Scoville  
 Elizabeth Warden Marshall  
 Ella Virginia Watson Logan  
 Zoe Wells Lambert  
 Elsie West Duval  
 Georgianne Wheaton Bower  
 Margaret Osborne Wright Rankin  
 Louise Young Garrett

Amelia Nickels Calhoun  
 Lou Pate Jones  
 Mamie Lee Ratliff Finger  
 Jeanne Wilson Redwine Davis  
 Bette Sams Daniel  
 Hayden Sanford Sams  
 Mary Elizabeth Shepherd Green  
 Aileen Shortley Talley  
 Helen N. Simpson Callaway  
 Beryl Spooner Broome  
 Dorothy Still Freeman  
 Mary Frances Thompson  
 Virginia Tumlin Guffin  
 Elinor Tyler Richardson  
 Elizabeth Wheatley Malone  
 Mary Ellen Whetsell Timmons  
 Cornelia Whitner Campbell  
 Dixie Woodford Scanling

1940

Frances Abbot Burns  
 Betty Alderman Vinson  
 Carolyn Alley Peterson  
 Grace Anderson Cooper  
 Shirley Armentrout Kirven  
 Carrie Gene Ashley  
 Margaret Barnes Carey  
 Evelyn Baty Christman  
 Marguerite Baum Muhlenfeld  
 Marjorie Boggs Lovelace  
 Anna Margaret Bond Brannon  
 Mary Virginia Brown Cappleman  
 Ruth Ann Byerley Vaden  
 Helen Gates Carson  
 Ernestine Cass Dickerson  
 Elizabeth Davis Johnston  
 Lillie Belle Drake Hamilton  
 Anne Enloe  
 Carolyn Forman Piel  
 Annette Franklin King  
 Marian Franklin Anderson  
 Harriet Fuller Baker  
 Mary Lang Gill Olson  
 Florence J. Graham  
 Wilma Griffith Clapp  
 Mary T. Heaslett Badger  
 Bryant Holsenbeck Moore  
 Margaret Hopkins Martin  
 E. Gary Horne Petrey  
 Georgia Hunt Elsherry  
 Eleanor Hutchens  
 Mildred Joseph Colyer  
 Jane D. Knapp Spivey  
 Sally Matthews Bixler  
 Eloise McCall Guyton  
 Mary Virginia McPhaul Blumer  
 Virginia McWhorter Freeman  
 Virginia Milner Carter  
 Sophie Montgomery Crane  
 Mary Frances Moore Culpepper  
 Nell Moss Roberts  
 Beth Paris Moremen  
 Katherine Patton Carrsow  
 Irene Phillips Richardson  
 Nell Pinner Wisner  
 Mary Reims Burge  
 Isabella Robertson White  
 Jane Salters Chapman  
 Ruth Slack Roach  
 Harriet Stinson Davis  
 Peggy Strixrud McCutchen  
 Edith Stover McFee  
 Mary Mac Templeton Brown  
 Emilie Thomas Gibson  
 Henrietta Thompson Wilkinson  
 Emily Underwood Gault  
 Grace Ward Anderson  
 Violet Jane Watkins  
 Willomette Williamson Stauffer

1941

Frances Alston Lewis  
 Mary Stuart Arbuckle Osteen  
 Ruth Ashburn Kline  
 Mary Elizabeth Barrett Alldredge  
 Miriam Bedinger Williamson  
 Katherine Benefield Bartlett  
 Neena Broughton Gaines  
 Sabine Brumby Korosy

G. Gentry Burks Bielaski  
 Harriette Cochran Mershon  
 Virginia Collier Dennis  
 Freda Copeland Holtman  
 Virginia Corr White  
 Doris Dalton Crosby  
 Jean E. Dennison Brooks  
 Martha Dunn Kerby  
 Ethelyn Dyar Daniel  
 Florence Ellis Gifford  
 Louise Claire Franklin Livingston  
 Caroline Wilson Gray Truslow  
 Nancy Joy Gribble Nelson  
 Florrie Margaret Guy Funk  
 Sarah G. Handley  
 Helen Hardie Smith  
 Edith Henegar Bronson  
 Ann Henry  
 Aileen Kasper Borrish  
 Elizabeth D. Kendrick Woolford  
 Helen Klugh McRae  
 Julia Neville Lancaster  
 Alice Rose Lance McAfee  
 Sara Lee Jackson  
 Margaret Lent Slicer  
 Anne Foxworth Martin Elliott  
 Julia Elizabeth McConnell Park  
 Margaret H. McGarity Green  
 Anna Louise Meiere Culver  
 Marjorie Merlin Cohen  
 Martha Moody Laseter  
 Margaret Murchison Rudel  
 Mary Louise Musser Kell  
 Valgerda Nielson Dillard  
 Margaret Nix Ponder  
 Sarah Frances Parker Lawton  
 Pattie Patterson Johnson  
 Marian Philips Comento  
 Sue Phillips Morgan  
 Georgia Poole Hollis  
 Elta Robinson Posey  
 Laura Sale McDonell  
 Lillian Schwenke Cook  
 Susan Moore Self Teat  
 Beatrice Shamos Albert  
 Gene Slack Morse  
 Nina May Snead De Montmolin  
 Frances Spratlin Hargrett  
 Elizabeth Stevenson  
 Gay Swagerty Guptill  
 Dorothy Travis Joyner  
 Tommay Turner Peacock  
 Ida Jane Vaughan Price  
 Elizabeth Alden Watt White  
 Grace Walker Winn  
 Cornelia Anne Watson Pruett  
 Mary Scott Wilds Hill  
 Nancy Willstatter Gordon  
 Mary Madison Wisdom  
 Margaret Woodhead Holley

1942

Mary Rebekah Andrews McNeill  
 Elizabeth Davidson Bradfield  
 Sherman  
 Betty Ann Brooks  
 Martha Buffalo Davis  
 Edwina Burrus Rhodes  
 Harriett Caldwell Maxwell  
 Anne Chambless Bateman  
 Elizabeth Clarkson Shearer  
 Sarah Copeland Little  
 Gay Wilson Currie Fox  
 Edith Dale Lindsey  
 Mary Powell Davis Bryant  
 Mary Dale Drennan Hicks  
 Susan Dyer Oliver  
 Margaret Erwin Walker  
 Virginia Franklin Miller  
 Lillian Gish Alfriend  
 Margery Gray Wheeler  
 Kathryn Greene Gunter  
 Margaret Kirby Hamilton Rambo  
 Julia Harry Bennett  
 Margaret Hartsook Emmons  
 Doris Henson Vaughn  
 Frances Hinton  
 Neva Lawrence Jackson Webb  
 Elizabeth Jenkins Willis

Mary Kirkpatrick Reed  
 Jeanne Lee Butt  
 Ila Belle Levie Bagwell  
 Caroline Gertrude Long Armstrong  
 Mary Mildred McQuown Wynne  
 Susanna McWhorter Reckard  
 Betty Medlock Clark  
 Virginia Montgomery McCall  
 Dorothy Nahers Allen  
 Elise Nance Bridges  
 Betty Nash Story  
 Jeanne Osborne Shaw  
 Mary Louise Palmour Barber  
 Julia A. Patch Diehl  
 S. Louise Pruitt Jones  
 Clementina Ransom Louis  
 Betty Robertson Schear  
 Evelyn Saye Williams  
 Helen Schukraft Sutherland  
 Edith Schwartz Joel  
 Mary Seagle Edelblut  
 Myrtle Seckinger Lightcap  
 Margaret Sheftall Chester  
 Marjorie Simpson Ware  
 E. Elise Smith Bischoff  
 Rebecca L. Stamper  
 Eleanor Jane Stillwell Espy  
 Jane Taylor White  
 \*\* Mary Olive Thomas  
 Frances Tucker Johnson  
 M. Virginia Watkins Johansen  
 Alta Webster Payne  
 Dorothy Ellen Webster Woodruff  
 Myree Elizabeth Wells Maas  
 Olivia White Cave  
 Annie Wilds McLeod

1943

Emily Anderson Hightower  
 Mary Anne Atkins Paschal  
 Mary Jane Auld Linker  
 Mamie Sue Barker Woolf  
 Betty F. Bates Fernandez  
 Anna Branch Black Hansell  
 Mary Blakemore Johnston  
 Lillian P. Boone Ridley  
 Mary Carolyn Brock Williams  
 Swanna Elizabeth Henderson  
 Cameron  
 Flora Campbell McLain  
 Alice W. Clements Shinall  
 Mary Ann Cochran Abbott  
 Joella Craig Good  
 Laura Cumming Northey  
 Martha Dale Moses  
 Jane Dinsmore Lowe  
 Betty DuBose Skiles  
 Jeanne Eakin Salyer  
 Anne Frierson Smoak  
 Nancy Green Carmichael  
 Susan Guthrie Fu  
 Helen Haden Hale Lawton  
 Dorothy Holloran Addison  
 Mardita Hopper Brown  
 Sally Sue Howe Bell  
 Imogene Hunt King Stanley  
 Mary Littlepage Lancaster  
 Codington  
 Leona Leavitt Walker  
 Sterly Lehey Wilder  
 Bennye Linzy Sadler  
 Mary Estill Martin Rose  
 Marna Rose McGarraugh Cupp  
 Dorothy Nash Daniel  
 Anne Paisley Boyd  
 Betty Pegram Sessoms  
 Patricia Elizabeth Perry Reiss  
 Macie Laura Pickrell Bush  
 Frances Radford Mauldin  
 Hannah Lee Reeves  
 Catherine Bizzell Roberts Shanks  
 Ruby Rosser Davis  
 Clara Rountree Couch  
 Caroline Leiby Smith Hassell  
 Helen Virginia Smith Woodward  
 Aileen Still Hendley  
 Regina P. Stokes Barnes  
 Mabel Stowe Query  
 Mary Elizabeth Ward Danielson

Barbara E. Wilber Gerland  
 Katherine Wilkinson Orr  
 Katherine Wright Philips

1944

Ellen Arnold Cottrell  
 Bettye Ashcraft Senter  
 Betty Bacon Skinner  
 Mary Ann Barfield Bloodworth  
 Zelda Loryea Barnett Morrison  
 Virginia Barr McFarland  
 Louise Clare Bedinger Baldwin  
 Claire Bennett Kelly  
 Marquerite Bless McInnis  
 Mary Bloxton English  
 Louise Breedin Griffiths  
 Mary Carr Townsend  
 Margaret Elizabeth Carheart  
 Hilburn  
 Jean Clarkson Rogers  
 Frances Margaret Cook Crowley  
 Barbara Jane Daniels  
 Agnes Douglas Kuentzel  
 Mary Louise Duttee Philips  
 Anna Young Eagan Goodhue  
 Elizabeth Edwards Wilson  
 Sara Florence  
 Mary Pauline Garvin Keen  
 Julia Harvard Warnock  
 Catherine Stewart Kollock  
 Thoroman  
 June Lanier Wagner  
 Martha Ray Lasseter Storey  
 May Lyons Collins  
 Lois Annette Martin Bushy  
 Mary Florence McKee Anderson  
 Aurne Montgomery Miller  
 Jessie Newbold Kennedy  
 Betty Scott Noble  
 Katherine Eleanor Philips Long  
 Margaret Clisby Powell Flowers  
 Virginia Reynolds McKittrick  
 Anne Sale Weyderr  
 Marjorie Smith Stephens  
 Anna Katherine Sullivan Huffmaster  
 Katherine Thompson Mangum  
 Johnnie Mae Tippen  
 Marjorie Tippets Johnson  
 Martha Trimble Wapensky  
 Nell Gardiner Turner Spettel  
 Betty J. Vecsey  
 Mary Frances Walker Blount  
 Mary E. Walker  
 Mary Cromer Walker Scott  
 Betty C. Williams Stottel  
 Oneida Woolford

1945

Ruth Anderson Stall  
 Mary Barbara Azar Maloot  
 Carol Anne Barge Mathews  
 Mildred Beman Stegall  
 Anabel Bleckley Donaldson  
 Elizabeth Blincoe Edge  
 Frances Brougher Garman  
 Ann Campbell Hulett  
 Betty Campbell Wiggins  
 Elizabeth Carpenter Bardin  
 Emma Virginia Carter Caldwell  
 Marjorie Cole Kelly  
 Hansell Cousar Palme  
 Mary Cumming Fitzhugh  
 Lillian Mae Dalton Miller  
 Elizabeth Daniel Owens  
 Harriette Daugherty Howard  
 Elizabeth Davis Shingler  
 Mary Anne Derry Triplett  
 Ruth Doggett Todd  
 Polly Greene Drinnon Lance  
 Anne Euen Ballard  
 Pauline Ertz Wechsler  
 Jane Everett Knox  
 Elizabeth Farmer Gaynor  
 Joyce Freeman Marting  
 Barbara Frink Allen  
 Elizabeth Glenn Stow  
 Elizabeth F. Gribble Cook  
 Marjorie Lorene Haddock  
 Richardson

Marjorie Anne Hall King  
 Betty Jane Hancock Moore  
 Florence Harrison North  
 Mia-Lotte Hecht Owens  
 Emily Higgins Bradley  
 Leila Burke Holmes  
 Jean Hood Booth  
 Mary Alice Hunter Ratliff  
 Kittie Kay Norment  
 Susan Kirtley White  
 Jane Kreiling Mell  
 Mary Louise Law  
 Marion Leathers Kuntz  
 Martha Jane Mack Simons  
 Bettie Manning Ott  
 Dorothy Rounelle Martin  
 Molly Milam Inseru  
 Sue L. Mitchell  
 Mary Munroe Brown  
 J. Scott Newell Newton  
 Gloria Jeanne Newton Snipes  
 Margaret Virginia Norris  
 Mary Neely Norris King  
 Betty Lynn Reagan  
 Isabel W. Rogers  
 Jean Satterwhite Harper  
 Sara Saul  
 Marilyn Aldine Schroder  
 Timmerman  
 Margaret Shepherd Yates  
 Bess Sheppard Poole  
 Emily Singletary Garner  
 Julia Slack Hunter  
 Laura Joan Stevenson Wing  
 Lois Sullivan Kay  
 Bonnie Mary Turner Buchanan  
 Mary Ann Elizabeth Turner Edwards  
 Suzanne Watkins Smith  
 Kate Webb Clary  
 Frances Louise Wooddall Talmadge

Anne Register Jones  
 Louise Noell Reid Strickler  
 Eleanor Reynolds Verdery  
 Betty Jane Robinson Boykin  
 Jean Rooney Rourh  
 Mary Russell Mitchell  
 Ruth Ryner Lay  
 Mary Jane Schumacher Bullard  
 Margaret Scott Cathey  
 Betty Smith Satterthwaite  
 Martha Stevenson Fabian  
 Jean Stewart Staton  
 Doris Street Thigpen  
 Martha Sunkes Thomas  
 Marguerite Toole Scheips  
 Peggy Trice Hall  
 Lucy Frye Turner Knight  
 Maud Van Dyke Jennings  
 Dorothy Elizabeth Wallace Patterson  
 Verna Weems Macheth  
 Elizabeth Weinschenk Mondy  
 Winitred Wilkinson Hausmann  
 Eva Williams Jemison  
 F. Elisabeth Woodward Ellis

1947

Marie Adams Conyers  
 Elizabeth Andrews Lee  
 Glissell Beale Smalley  
 Alice Beardsley Carroll  
 Dale Bennett Pedrick  
 June Bloxton Dever  
 Marguerite Born Hornsby  
 Kathleen Buchanan Cabell  
 Anne Burckhardt Block  
 Eleanor Calley Cross  
 Charlotte Clarkson Jones  
 Jane Cooke Cross  
 Martha Elizabeth Crabill Rogers  
 Helen Catherine Currie  
 Virginia Dickson Philips  
 Anna George Dobbins  
 Anne Eidson Owen  
 Ruth Ellis Hunley  
 Mary Jane Fuller Floyd  
 Dorothy Nell Galloway Fontaine  
 Mary Katherine Glenn Dunlap  
 Gene Goode Bailey  
 Polly Grant Dean  
 Mynelle Blue Grove Harris  
 Agnes Harnsberger Rogers  
 Genet Heery Barron  
 Peggy Pat Horne Martin  
 Ann Hough Hopkins  
 Louise Lallande Hoyt Minor  
 Anne Hill Jackson Smith  
 Marianne Jeffries Williams  
 Kathryn Johnson  
 Rosemary Jones Cox  
 Margaret Kelly Wells  
 Theresa Kemp Setze  
 Ann Hagood Martin Barlow  
 Marguerite Mattison Rice  
 Edith Merrin Simmons  
 Helen Owen Calvert  
 Mary Nell O'ment Pingree  
 Florence Paisley Williams  
 Angela Pardington Lloyd  
 Betty Lou Patterson King  
 Dorothy Peace Ramsaur  
 Betty Jean Radford Moeller  
 Jeanie Rentz Schoelles  
 Anne H. Rogers  
 Ellen Van Dyke Rosenblatt Caswell  
 Lorena Jane Ross Brown  
 Nellie Scott Pritchett  
 Nancy Shelton Parrott  
 Sarah E. Smith Austin  
 Caroline Squires Rankin  
 Elizabeth W. Turner Marrow  
 May Turner Engeman  
 Mary Mayo Wakefield Tipton  
 L. Elizabeth Walton Callaway  
 Ann Wheeler Timberlake  
 Emma Jean Williams Hand  
 Barbara Wilson Montague  
 Laura Winchester Hawkins  
 Betty Ann Zeigler De La Mater

1946

Jeanne Addison Roberts  
 Vicky Alexander Sharp  
 Mary Lillian Allen Wilkes  
 Martha Clark Baker Wilkins  
 Margaret Bear Moore  
 Lucile Beaver  
 Helen Beidelman Price  
 Louise Isaacson Bernard  
 Mary Jane Bowman Fort  
 Emily Ann Bradford Batts  
 Kathryn Burnett Gatewood  
 Mary C. Cargill  
 Mary Ann Courtenay Davidson  
 Joan A. Crangle Hughey  
 Edwina B. Davis  
 Eleanor Davis Scott  
 Mary Duckworth Gellerstedt  
 Conradine Fraser Riddle  
 Harnet Frierson Crabb  
 F. Jean Fuller Hall  
 Louise P. Gardner Mallory  
 Shirley Graves Cochrane  
 Jeanne Hale Shepherd  
 Nancy Hardy Abberger  
 Margaret Henegar Broudy  
 Juanita Hewell Long  
 Elizabeth Horn Johnson  
 Betty Howell Traver  
 Mary Helen Hurt Motley  
 Lura Johnston Watkins  
 Marjorie Karlson  
 Barbara Kincaid Trimble  
 Martanna Kirkpatrick Reeves  
 Ann Stratton Lee Peacock  
 Mary Elizabeth Martin Crossman  
 Harriett T. McAllister Loving  
 Mildred McCann Kinnaird  
 Mary F. McConkey Reimer  
 Mary Cobb McEver Lester  
 Elizabeth Miller Turner  
 Anne D. Murrell Courtney  
 Marjorie Naah Bolen  
 Jane Anne Newton Marquess  
 Ann Gilmore Noble Dye  
 Anne Noell Wyant  
 Elizabeth Osborne Rollins  
 Celetta Powell Jones

1948

Dahney Adams Hart  
 Jane Woodward Alsobrook Miller  
 Virginia Andrews Trovillion  
 Rose Ellen Armstrong Sparling  
 Peggy Camille Baker Cannada  
 Ruth Bastin Slentz  
 Martha Ellen Beacham Jackson  
 Jean Bellingrath Mobley  
 Barbara Blair  
 Lela Anne Brewer  
 Betty Jean Brown Ray  
 Barbara Jane Coith Ricker  
 Mary Alice Compton Osgood  
 Martha Ann Cook Sanders  
 Edna Claire Cunningham Schooley  
 Jane da Silva Montague  
 Susan Lawton Daugherty  
 Nancy Deal Weaver  
 Adele Dieckmann McKee  
 Betty Jo Doyle Fischer  
 June Hamlet Driskill Weaver  
 Elizabeth Dunn Grunwald  
 Anne Ezzard Eskew  
 Josephine Faulkner James  
 Nancy Jean Geer Alexander  
 Harriet Gregory Henriot  
 Martha Frances Hay Vardeman  
 Jean Henson Smith  
 Kathleen Hewson Cole  
 Caroline Hodges Roberts  
 Nan Honour Watson  
 June Irvine Torbert  
 Mary Elizabeth Jackson Etheridge  
 Anne Elizabeth Jones Cahill  
 Mildred Claire Jones Colvin  
 Mary Sheely Little Miller  
 Marybeth Little Weston  
 Alice Lyons Brooks  
 Mary Manly Ryman  
 Myrtice Jeanette Marianni  
 Donaldson  
 Louise McLaurin Stewart  
 Lora Jennings Payne Miller  
 Betty Powers Crislip  
 Billie Mae Redd Chu  
 Harnet Elizabeth Reid  
 Ruth Richardson  
 Anna Clark Rogers Sawyer  
 Jane Rushin De Vaughn  
 Zollie Anne Saxon Johnson  
 Rebekah Scott Brvan  
 Anne Shepherd McKee  
 Marian Elsie Travis  
 Anne Page Violette Harmon  
 Lida Walker Askew  
 Barbara Waugaman Thompson  
 Sara C Wilkinson  
 Emily Whittier Wright Cumming  
 Margaret Yancey Kirkman

1949

Billie Rita Adams Simpson  
 Eugenia Lyle Akin Martin  
 Matilda Caroline Alexander  
 Mary Jo Ammons Jones  
 Beverly Baldwin Alba  
 Betty Blackmon Kinnett  
 Susan Dowdell Bowling Dudney  
 Frances Brannan Hamrick  
 Margaret Elizabeth Brewer Kaye  
 Betty Ann Bridges Corrie  
 Roberta Cathcart Hopkins  
 Mary Price Coolling  
 Lenora M Cousar Tubbs  
 Alice Crenshaw Moore  
 Jo Culp Williams  
 Marie Cuthbertson Faulkner  
 June B. Davis Hayme  
 Bettie Davison Bruce  
 Betsy Deal Smith  
 Jane David Eford Watkins  
 Sally Ellis Mitchell  
 Betty Jeanne Ellison Candler  
 Kate Durr Elmore  
 Evelyn Foster Henderson  
 Katherine A. Geffcken  
 Martha Goddard Lovell

Mary Elizabeth Hays Babcock  
 Henrietta Claire Johnson  
 Charlotte Rhett Lea Robinson  
 Harriet Ann Lurtton Major  
 Katherine B. McKay Ehling  
 Ivy Morris Dougherty  
 Nancy Parks Donnan  
 Patty Persohn  
 \*\* Mary Helen Phillips Hearn  
 Virginia Lynn Phillips Mathews  
 Marguerite Pittard Bullard  
 Dorothy Jane Porter Clements  
 Georgia Powell Lemmon  
 Dorothy Quillian Reeves  
 Betty Jo Sauer Mansur  
 Elizabeth Wood Smith  
 Sharon Smith Cutler  
 Miriam Steele Jackson  
 Edith Stowe Barkley  
 Rachael Stubbs Farris  
 Doris Sullivan Tippens  
 Jean Tollison Moses  
 Newell Turner Parr  
 Virginia Vining Skelton  
 Val von Lehe Williams  
 Willa Wagner Beach  
 Martha Reed Warlick Brame  
 Julia Weathers Wynne  
 Olive Askew Wilkinson Turnipseed  
 Mary Jeannette Willcox Peterson  
 Elizabeth Williams Henry  
 Harriotte Winchester Hurley  
 Johanna Wood Zachry

1950

Helen Elizabeth Austin Callaway  
 Jo-Anne Christopher Cochran  
 Cama Clarkson Merritt  
 Betty Jean Combs Moore  
 Jane Cook Miller  
 Catherine Davis Armfield  
 Dorothy Davis Yarbrough  
 Martha Jane Davis Jones  
 Katherine Dickey Bentley  
 Elizabeth Dunlap McAliley  
 Diana Durden Woodson  
 Helen Edwards Propst  
 Claire Foster Moore  
 Ann Dalpe Gebhardt Fullerton  
 Frances Marie Givens Cooper  
 Margaret Glenn Lyon  
 Ann Griggs Foster  
 Mary Ann Hachtel Hartman  
 M. Anne Haden Howe  
 Sarah Hancock White  
 Marie Heng Heng  
 Jessie A. Hodges Kryder  
 Marguerite Jackson Gilbert  
 Lillian Lasseter Pearson  
 Adele Lee Dowd  
 Norah Anne Little Green  
 Marjorie Major Franklin  
 Ailine B. Marshall  
 Harriot Ann McGuire Coker  
 Miriam Mitchell Ingman  
 Jean Niven Morris  
 Pat Overton Webb  
 Polly Anna Philips Harris  
 Joann Plastre Britt  
 Emily Pope Drury  
 Eleanor Ryan Eskridge  
 Ann Sartain Emmett  
 Virginia Skinner Jones  
 Martha Elizabeth Stowell Rhodes  
 Sally Thompson Aycock  
 Isabel Truslow Fine  
 Dorothy Faye Tynes Dick  
 Mary Ida Wilson

1951

Dorothy Elizabeth Adams Knight  
 Nancy Anderson Benson  
 Mary Hayes Barber Holmes  
 Noel Halsey Barnes Williams  
 Su Boney Davis  
 Nancy Cassin Smith  
 Jimmie Lee Cobble Kimball  
 Anna DaVault Haley  
 Freddie Marylin Hachtel Daum

Virginia Dunn Palmer  
 Virginia Feddeeman Kerner  
 Nell Floyd Hall  
 Sara Luverne Floyd Smith  
 Betty Jane Foster Deadwyler  
 Carolyn Galbreath Zehnder  
 Anna Gounaris  
 Cornelia Hale Bryans  
 Nancy Lu Hudson Irvine  
 Ellen Clyde Hull Keever  
 Margaret Hunt Denny  
 Sara Beth Jackson Hertwig  
 Kay Lauffer Morgan  
 Virginia Arnold Leonard  
 Mary Caroline Lindsay  
 Katharine Loemker Kokomoor  
 Mary Louise Mattison McLaurin  
 Janette Mattox Calhoon  
 Jimmie Ann McGee Collings  
 Sarah McKee Burnside  
 Joan Miller Houston  
 Martha McGregor Mitchell Smith  
 Julianne Morgan Garner  
 Tiny Marguerite Morrow Mann  
 Carol Louise Munger  
 Eliza Pollard Mark  
 Barbara Quattlebaum Parr  
 Elizabeth J. Ragland Perkins  
 C. Wilton Rice Sadler  
 Mary Roberts Davis  
 Stella Louise Robey Logan  
 Louise Sanford Butner  
 Annelle Simpson Kelly  
 Caronelle Smith Smith  
 Jenelle Spear Spear  
 Martha Ann Stegar  
 Marjorie H. Stukes Strickland  
 Ruth Vineyard Cooner  
 Catherine Warren Dukehart  
 Joan Cotty White Howell  
 Bettie Shipman Wilson Weakley  
 Eugenia Wilson Collins  
 Ann Marie Woods Shannon  
 Betty Ziegler Dunn

1952

Charlotte Allsmiller Crosland  
 Margaret Andes Okarma  
 Marie Street Boone Balch  
 Ann Boyer Wilkerson  
 Mary Jane Brewer Murkett  
 Barbara H. Brown Page  
 Jeannine Byrd Hopkins  
 June L. Carpenter Bryant  
 Sybil Corbett Riddle  
 Patricia Cortelyou Winship  
 Landis Cotten Gunn  
 Catherine Crowe Dickman  
 Carolyn Denson Channon  
 Theresa Dokos Hutchison  
 Sarah Emma Evans Blair  
 Elizabeth Finney Kennedy  
 Shirley Ford Baskin  
 Kathren Martha Freeman Stelzner  
 Phyllis Galphin Buchanan  
 Kathryn Gentry Westbury  
 Jackie Simmons Gow  
 Barbara Grace Palmour  
 Susan Hancock Findley  
 Mattie E. Hart  
 Ann Tiftin Hays Greer  
 Shirley Heath Roberts  
 Ann Herman Dunwoody  
 Betty Holland Bone  
 Mary Carolyn Holliday Manley  
 Margaret Inman Simpson  
 Jean Isbell Brunie  
 Louise Monroe Jett Porter  
 Margaret Ann Kaufmann Shulman  
 Helen Frances Land Ledbetter  
 Mary Jane Lagen Jordan  
 Alice Lowndes Ayers  
 Mary Frances Martin Rolader  
 Elizabeth Wynelle Melson Patton  
 Sylvia Moutos Mayson  
 Ann Parker Lee  
 Hilda Privitera  
 Catherine L. Redles  
 Lillian Ritchie Sharran

Helen Jean Robarts Seaton  
Adelaide Ryall Beall  
Frances Sells Grimes  
Betty Jane Sharpe Cahaniss  
Margaretta W. Lumpkin Shaw  
Katherine Jeanne Smith Harley  
Winnie Strozier Hoover  
Patricia Thomason Smallwood  
Frances Vandiver Puckett  
Sara Veale Daniel  
Jo Camille Watson Hospadaruk  
Alta Waugaman Miller  
Ruth Whiting Culbreth  
Lorna A. Wiggins  
Sylvia Williams Ingram  
Jane Windham Chesnut  
Anne Wingham Sims  
Florence Worthy Griner

## 1953

Charlotte Allain Von Hollen  
Allardyce Armstrong Hamill  
Geraldine Fay Armstrong Boy  
Evelyn Bassett Fuqua  
Dorothy Ann Baxter Chorba  
Mary Alverta Bond  
Georganna Buchanan Johnson  
Betty M. McLellan Carter  
Mary Jo Chapman Corrao  
Eugenie Louise Clark Lindsley  
Euicce Turner Connally  
Virginia Corry Harrell  
Margaret Cousar Tooke  
Jane Crayton Davis  
Jane Dalhouse Hailey  
Donya Dixon Ransom  
Susan Walton Dodson Rogers  
Rene Dudney Lynch  
Donna Dugger Smith  
Frances Carol Edwards Turner  
Patricia Ann Fredriksen Stewart  
Mary Anne Garrard Jernigan  
Betty Ann Green Rush  
Sarah Crewe Hamilton Leathers  
Florence May Hand Beutell  
Virginia Claire Hays Klettner  
Keller Henderson Barron  
Betsy Lee Hodges Sterman  
Mary Holland Archibald  
Margaret Hooker Hartwein  
Ellen Earle Hunter Brumfield  
Anne Wortley Jones Sims  
Rosalynd Kennedy Cothran  
Helen Patton Martin Montgomery  
Jerry Lee Mauldin Curry  
Martha Carlene Nickel Elrod  
Martha Virginia Norton Caldwell  
Lilla Kate Parramore Hart  
Sue Peterson Durling  
Mary Ripley Warren  
Mary Beth Robinson Stuart  
Shirley Samuels Bowden  
Rita May Scott Cook  
Dianne Shell Rousseau  
Priscilla Sheppard Taylor  
Margaret Thomason Lawrence  
Anne Thomson Sheppard  
Charline Tritton Shanks  
Helen Tucker Smith  
Vivian Lucile Weaver Martland  
Barbara West Erwin  
Mary Ann Wyatt Chastain

## 1954

Valeria North Burnet Orr  
Jane Crook Cunningham  
Jean Drumheller Wright  
Harriet Durham Maloof  
Martha Duval Swartwout  
Joan Fagan  
Florrie Fleming Corley  
Virginia Lee Floyd Tillman  
Chor Jee Goh Chow  
Ellen Griffin Corbett  
Martha Guillot Thorpe  
Katharine G. Hefner Gross  
Louise McKinney Hill Reaves  
Eleanor Hutchinson Smith

Carol Lynn Johnston Oates  
Carol Jones Hay  
Patricia Anne Kent Stephenson  
Mitzi Kiser Law  
Catherine Kite Hastings  
Caroline Lester Haynes  
Ruth Mallette Kelly  
Betty Jo McCastlain Downey  
Helen H. McGowan French  
Mary Louise McKee Hagemeyer  
Clara Jean McLanahan Wheeler  
Joyce Elizabeth Munger Osborn  
Anne R. Patterson Hammes  
Selma Anita Paul Strong  
Judith Promnitz Marine  
Mary Newell Rainey Bridges  
Caroline Reimero Kemmerer  
Betty Stein Melaver  
Anne Craig Sylvester Booth  
Joanne Elizabeth Varner Hawks  
Kathleen Whitfield Perry  
Gladys C. Williams Sweat  
Llewellyn Wommack  
Chizuko Yoshimura Kojima

## 1955

Joan Adair Johnston  
Betty Lucile Akerman Shackelford  
Carolyn Allord Beatty  
Sara Anne Arkinson Wilburn  
Trudy Awbrey Wahle  
Peggy Frances Bridges Maxwell  
Lucile Brookshaw  
Susanna May Byrd Wells  
Georgia Belle Christopher  
Constance Curry  
Caroline Cutts Jones  
Lillian Dixon Boylston  
Sara Dudney Ham  
Helen Fokes Farmer  
Jane Gaines Johnson  
Elizabeth Grafton Greer  
Lettie Grafton Stockley  
Gracie Greer Phillips  
Jo Ann Hall Hunsinger  
Patty Hamilton Lee  
Ann Louise Hanson Merklein  
Jeanne Hiesley Adams  
Ann Hemperley Dobbs  
Helen Jo Hinchey Williams  
Mary Pauline Hood Gibson  
Mary Carol Huffaker Platzeck  
Beverly Anne Jensen Nash  
Mary Alice Kemp Henning  
Mary Love Lheureux Hammond  
Sallie Lambert Jackson  
Jeanne Levie Berry  
Catherine Louise Lewis Callaway  
Evelyn Mason Newberry  
Callie C. McArthur Robinson  
Sara Minta McIntyre Bahner  
Peggy Anne McMillan White  
Pauline Turley Morgan King  
Patricia Paden Matsen  
Sarah Katherine Petty Dagenhart  
Peggy Pfeiffer Bass  
Ruth Lester Posey Dement  
Joan Pruitt McIntyre  
Louise Robinson Singleton  
Margaret Rogers Lee  
Anne Rosselot Clayton  
Dorothy Sands Hawkins  
Betty Jane Schaufele  
Agnes Milton Scott Willoch  
Evelyn R. Stegar Hendrix  
Harriet Stovall Kelley  
Clif Trussell  
Sue Walker Goddard  
Pauline Waller Hoch  
Ouida Carolyn Wells  
Elizabeth Anne Wilson Blanton

## 1956

Anne Lowrie Alexander Fraser  
Ann Alvis Shibus  
Barbara Helen Battle  
Juliet Boland Clack

Ann Fain Bowen McCown  
Martha Lee Bridges Traxler  
Judy Brown  
Nonette Brown Hill  
Shirley Anne Calkins Ellis  
Margaret Camp Murphy  
Vivian Therese Cantrall White  
Mary Jo Carpenter  
Mary Edna Clark Hollins  
Carol Ann Cole White  
Memye Curtis Tucker  
Mary Dickinson Cozine  
Stella Biddle Fitzgerald  
Claire Flintom Barnhardt  
June Elaine Gaissett Namam  
Priscilla Goodwin Bennett  
Guerry Graham Myers  
Frances Duke Green Oliver  
Sallie L. Greenfield  
Ann Lee Gregory York  
Jean Catherine Gregory Rogers  
Harriett Griffin Harris  
Sarah E. Hall Hayes  
Louise Harley Hull  
Emmie Neyle Hay Alexander  
Helen Haynes Patton  
Hilda Hinton Tatom  
Alberta Jackson Espie  
Nancy Craig Jackson Pitts  
Alice Johnston Ballenger  
Annette Jones Griffin  
Peggy Jordan Mayfield  
Frankie Junker Long  
Marion Virginia Love Dunaway  
Betty McFarland Bigger  
May Muse Stonecypher  
Paula Ball Newkirk  
Jacqueline Plant Fincher  
B. Louise Rainey Anmons  
Betty Claire Regen Cathey  
Rameth Fay Richard Owens  
Betty Richardson Hickman  
Anne Sayre Callison  
Robbie Ann Shelnut Upshaw  
Sarah Shippey McKneally  
Justine Stinson Sprenger  
Dorothy Jane Stubbs Bailey  
Nancy White Thomas Hill  
Sandra Thomas Hollberg  
Vannie Traylor Keightley  
Virginia Vickery Jory  
C. Anne Welborn Greene  
Sally Jean White Morris  
Catherine Tucker Wilson Turner

## 1957

Lillian W. Alexander Balentine  
Elizabeth Ansley Allan  
Peggy Beard Baker  
Susanne Benson Darnell  
Elizabeth Ann Bohlander Bazell  
Elizabeth Bond Booser  
Joyce Brownlee  
Miriam Cale Harmon  
Betty Carmichael Maddox  
May Chism  
Kathryn Cole Butler  
Frances Cork Engle  
Betsy Crapps Burch  
Catharine Allen Crosby Brown  
Becky Deal Geiger  
Laura Dryden Taylor  
Dede Farmer Grow  
Sally Forester Logue  
Sally Fortson McLemore  
Jeannine Frapart Row  
Virginia Fuller Lewis  
Catherine Garardeau Brown  
Grace Molineux Goodwin  
Patricia Guynup Corbus  
Marian Hagedorn Briscoe  
Hazel Hall Burger  
Carolyn Herman Sharp  
Margaret Hill Truesdale  
Byrd Hoge Bryan  
Frances Holtsclaw Berry  
Frances Patterson Huffaker  
Jacqueline Johnson Woodward  
Rachel King

Carolyn Langston Eaton  
Elaine Lewis Hudgins  
Nancy Love Crane  
Marilyn McClure Anderson  
Suzanne McGregor Dowd  
Dot McLanahan Watson  
Frances McSwain Pruitt  
Mollie Merrick  
Margaret Minter Hyatt  
Jane Moore Kessler  
Martha Jane Morgan Petersen  
Jackie Murray Blanchard  
Mildred Nesbit Hillard  
Suzella Burns Newsome  
Nancy Nixon McDonough  
Jean Price Knapp  
Dorothy Rearick Malinin  
Virginia Redhead Bethune  
Dannie Reynolds Horne  
Martha Jane Riggins Brown  
Jackie Rountree Andrews  
Jene Sharp Black  
Ann Norris Shires Penuel  
Joyce Skelton Wimberly  
Carolyn Smith Galt  
Nancy Snipes Johnson  
Wynelle Strickland McFather  
Emiko Takeuchi  
Anne Terry Sherren  
Mary Thacker Cohen  
Sara Townsend Holcomb  
Julia Weathers Hart  
Nancy Wheeler Dooley  
Anne S. Whitfield  
Eleanor Wright Linn

## 1958

Nancy Alexander Johnson  
Anna Fox Avil Strubling  
Rebecca A. Barlow  
Mary Dymond Byrd Davis  
Diana Carpenter White  
Grace Chao  
Jean Clark Sparks  
Mary Helen Collins Williams  
Nancy Alice Niblack Dantzier  
Martha Davis Rosselot  
Joie Sawyer Delafield  
Elizabeth Hanson Duerr  
Hazel Ellis  
Nelle Fambrough Melton  
Rebecca R. Fewell  
Frankie Flowers Van Cleave  
Elizabeth Geiger Wilkes  
Patricia Gover Bitzer  
Eileen Graham McWhorter  
Helen Hachtel Haywood  
Joann Hill Hathaway Merriman  
Sara Margaret Heard White  
Catherine Hodgkin Olive  
Susan Hogg Griffith  
Eleanor Kallman Roemer  
Nora Alice King  
Carlanna Lindamood Hendrick  
Sheila M. MacConochie Ragsdale  
Carolyn Magruder Ruppenthal  
Maria Menefee Martoccia Clifton  
Janice Matheson Rowell  
Mary Louise McCaughan Robison  
Anne McWhorter Butler  
Martha Meyer  
Judy Nash Gallo  
Martha Ann Oeland Hart  
Phia Peppas Kanellos  
Caroline Phelan Touchton  
Blythe Posey Ashmore  
Louise Potts French  
Grace Robertson McLendon  
Celeste Rogers Thompson  
Caroline Romberg Silcox  
Joan Sanders Whitney  
Elizabeth Shumaker Goodman  
Nancy Holland Sibley  
Shirley Sue Spackman May  
Joan St. Clair Goodhew  
Langhorne Sydnor Mauck  
Harriet Talmadge Mill  
Delores Ann Taylor Yancey  
Carolyn Tinkler Ramsey

## 1959

Theresa Adams Parkins  
Suzanne Bailey Stuart  
Llewellyn Bellamy Page  
Kathleen Elizabeth Brown Etird  
Mary Clayton Bryan DuBard  
India C. Clark Benton  
Betty Ann Cobb Rowe  
Helen Culpepper Stacey  
Leonece Davis Pinnell  
Dale Fowler Dick Halton  
Caroline H. Dudley Bell  
Mary Dunn Evans  
Marjorie Erickson Charles  
Jan Lyn Fleming Nye  
Gertrude Florrid van Luy  
Patricia Forrest Davis  
Lynn Frederick Williamson  
K. Jo Freeman Dunlap  
Betty Garrard Saha  
Judy George Johnson  
Suzanne Goodman Elson  
Theresa Alice Hand Du Pre  
Harriet Ann Harrill Bogue  
Martha Harris Markwalter  
Mary Ann Henderson Johnson  
Martha W. Holmes Keith  
Sidney Mack Howell Fleming  
B. Wynn Hughes Tabor  
Audrey Johnson Webb  
Jane King Allen  
Jane Kraemer Scott  
Barbara Lake Finch  
Fleanor E. Lee McNeill  
Patricia Lenhardt Byers  
Mildred Ling Wu  
Helen Scott Maddox Gaillard  
Marjorie Virginia Muller Mairs  
Margaret Ward Abernethy Martin  
Leah Elizabeth Mathews Fontaine  
Ruby Anita McCurdy Gaston  
Lila F. McGeachy Ray  
Martha Jane Mitchell Griffin  
Anne Louise Moore Eaton  
Donalyn Moore McTier  
Mary Joan Morris Hurlbutt  
Ann Rivers Payne Hutcheson  
Mary Paula Pilkenton Vail  
Caroline Pruitt Hayes  
Lucy Puckett Leonard  
Jean Salter Reeves  
Susanne Robinson Hardy  
Frances Carol Rogers Snell  
Helen Smith Rogers  
Anne Taylor Selph MacKay  
Marianne Sharp Robbins  
Irene Shaw Grigg  
Anita Sheldon Barton  
Roxana Speight Colvin  
Annette Teague Powell  
Edith L. Tritton White  
Nancy Trowell Kearns  
Barbara Varner Willoughby  
Delos A. Welch Hanna  
Susie White Edwards  
Susannah Masten Wilson

## 1960

Lisa Ambrose Hudson  
Nell Archer Congdon  
Nancy Awbrey Brittain  
Angelyn Alford Bagwell  
Lois Ann Barrineau Hudson  
Gloria Ann Branham Burnam  
Mildred Braswell Smith  
Cynthia Adair Butts Kelley  
Lucy Cole Grattan  
Margaret Collins Alexander  
Phyllis Cox Whitesell  
Celia Crook Richardson  
Carolyn Sue Cushman Harrison  
Carolyn Anne Davies Praische  
Dorothy Doan Humphrey

Rebecca Lynn Evans Callahan  
Anne Elizabeth Eyer Clodfelter  
Louise Crawford Feagin Stone  
Bonnie Gershen Aroin  
Cynthia Grant Grant  
Lillian Hart  
Margaret J. Havron  
Katherine Hawkins Linebaugh  
Carolyn Hoskins Coffman  
Carolyn Howard White  
Jane Inray Shapard  
Linda Mangum Jones Klett  
Julia Kennedy Kennedy  
Charlotte King Sanner  
Jane Law Allen  
Helen Mahy Beglin  
Grace Mangum Kisner  
Frances McFadden Cone  
Ellen McFarland Johnson  
Emily Parker McGuire  
Sallie Meek Hunter  
Helen M. Milledge Couch  
Elizabeth Mitchell Miller  
Anne W. Morrison Carter  
Wilma Muse  
Warnell Neal  
Everdina Nieuwenhuis  
Jane Norman Scott  
Diane Parks Cochran  
Nancy Carolyn Patterson Waters  
Mary Jane Pfaff Dewees  
Mary Jane Pickens Skinner  
Kay Richards Summers  
Rosemary Roberts Yardley  
Evelyn St. Croix Scofield Rowland  
Lesley Sevier Simmons  
Martha Sharp Smith  
Carolyn Smith McCurdy  
Hollis Smith Gregory  
Martha Elizabeth Starrrett Stubbs  
Sybil Strupe Rights  
Marcia Louise Tobey Swanson  
Edith Towers Davis  
Raines Waketord Watkins  
Anne Whisnant Bolch  
Martha Ann Williamson Dodd  
Becky Wilson Guberman

## 1961

Judith Ann Albergorri Hines  
Ann Avant Crichton  
Emily Frances Bailey  
Barbara Claire Baldauf Anderson  
Elizabeth Barber Cobb  
Pamela Bevier  
Alice Boykin Robertson  
Sally Bryan Minter  
Margaret V. Bullock  
Joan Falconer Byrd  
Kathryn Ann Chambers Elliott  
Medora Ann McBride Chilcutt  
Willie Byrd Childress Clarke  
Eleanor Anne Christensen Pollitzer  
Mary Jim Clark Schubert  
Alice Walker Coffin Brown  
Edith Robinson Conwell Irwin  
Jean Marie Corbett Griffin  
Mary Wayne Crymes Bywater  
Mary Culpepper Williams  
Elizabeth Dalton Brand  
B. Sandra Davis Moulton  
Lucy Maud Davis Harper  
Julia Akin Doar Grahb  
Harriett Elder Manley  
Alice Frazer Evans  
Virginia Gayle Green Miller  
Marion Greene Poythress  
Katherine Gwaltney Remick  
Nancy Hall Grimes  
Elizabeth Anne Hammond Stevens  
Mary Jane Henderson Alford  
Patricia Holmes Cooper  
Judith Houchins Wightman  
Linda Ingram Jacob  
Harriet Jackson Lovejoy  
Jo Jarrell Wood  
Sarah Kelson  
Rosemary Kittrell  
Martha Lair McGregor

Martha E Lambeth Harris  
Mary Taylor Lipscomb Garrity  
Mildred Love Petty  
Julia G. Maddox Paul  
A. Eugenia Marks Espy  
Betty Louise Mattern York  
Mildred Myers McCravey Clarke  
Sue McCurdy Hosterman  
Edna McLain Bacon  
Jane Welch Milligan  
Anne Leigh Modlin Burkhardt  
Mary Jane Moore  
Nancy A. Moore Kuykendall  
Prudence Anne Moore Thomas  
Barbara Mordecai Schwanebeck  
Emily Pancake  
Grace Ann Peagler Gallagher  
Rebecca Joyce Seay Reid  
Mary Bruce Rhodes Woody  
Charmie Robinson Ritter  
Lucy Scales Muller  
Elizabeth Shepley Brophy  
Kathryn Page Smith Morahan  
M. Harriet Smith Bates  
Virginia Thomas Shackelford  
Patricia Walker Bass  
Mary Fairfax Ware  
Betty Sue Wyatt Wharton  
Marian Elizabeth Zimmerman  
Jenkins  
Mildred Laton Zimmermann

## 1962

Sherry Gayle Addington Lundberg  
Susan Alexander Boone  
Violet Campbell Allen Gardner  
N. Caroline Askew Hughes  
Sally Blomquist Swartz  
Nancy L. Bond Brothers  
Carey S. Bowen Craig  
Clara Jane Buchanan Rollins  
Martha Campbell Williams  
Gail Carter Adkins  
Rosemary Clark Striefel  
Vivian Conner Parker  
Cordelia Elisabeth Cooper  
Humphrey  
Suzanne Mayers Crosby Brown  
Katherine W. Davis Savage  
Ellen J. Delaney Torbett  
Elizabeth Evans Mills  
Madelyn Carol Eve  
Pat Flythe Koonts  
Peggy Frederick Smith  
Elizabeth Gillespie Proctor  
Kay Gilliland Stevenson  
Jacqueline Driscoll Hagler Hopkins  
Adrienne Haire Weiss  
Judy G. Halsell Jarrett  
Elizabeth A Harshbarger Broadus  
Jean Haynie Stewart  
Janice Heard Baucum  
Ann Gale Hershberger Barr  
Margaret Holley Milam  
K. Lynda Horn George  
Amanda Jane Hunt White  
Ann Pauline Hutchinson Beason  
Betsy Jefferson Boyd  
Norris Johnston Goss  
Isabel Kallman Anderson  
Beverly K. Kenton Mason  
Milling Kinard  
Sara White Kipka Sides  
Betty Kneale Zlatchin  
Letitia Douglas Lavender Sweitzer  
Laura Ann Lee Harris  
Dorothy M. Lockhart Matthews  
Linda Bennett Locklear Johnson  
Margaret Ann McGeachy Roberson  
Genie McLemore Johnson  
Mary Ann McLeod LaBrie  
Ellen Middlebrooks Granum  
Ceerha Ann Middlebrooks Johnson  
Nancy Nelms Garrett  
Catharine Norfleer Sisk  
Ethel Oglesby Horton  
Pauline Page Moreau  
Dorothy Porcher  
Marjorie Hayes Reitz Turnbull

Lissa Robin Rudolph Orcutt  
Elaine Sayers Landrum  
Ruth A. Seagle Bushong  
Ruth P. Shepherd Vazquez  
Carolyn Shirley Wimberly  
Margaret Shugart Anderson  
Jo Allison Smith Brown  
Sandra J. Still  
Angelyn Stokes McMillan  
Mary Morgan Stokes Humphlett  
Burnham Walker Reichert  
Jan Whitfield Hughen  
Carol Williams Sellers  
Elizabeth Withers Kennedy  
Ann D Wood Corson

## 1963

Frances Bailey Graves  
Leewood Bates Woodell  
Judy Brantley  
D'Etta Brown Leach  
Nancy Ruth Butcher Wade  
Sarah Stokes Cumming Mitchell  
J. Kennette Farlowe Brock  
Mary Jane Fincher Peterson  
Betty Ann Gatewood Wylie  
Lucy Harrison Gordon Andrews  
Mary Ann Gregory Dean  
Elizabeth Ann Hardesty Boggan  
Bonnie Grace Hatfield Hairrell  
Judy Hawley Zollicoffer  
Mary Louise Hunt Rubesch  
Elizabeth B. Hutcheson Barringer  
Sandra Johnson Barrow  
Ina Jones Hughes  
Leha Jones Graham  
Dorothy Laird Foster  
Jane Lancaster Boney  
Pat Lowe Johnston  
Leigh Maddox Brown  
Lucy Morcock Milner  
Nancy H. Northcutt Palmer  
Patricia Ann O'Brian Devine  
Robin Patrick Johnston  
Doris Polakoff Feinsilber  
Kathryn Mobley Riddlehoover  
Lidie Ann Risher Phillips  
Lee Shepherd Shepherd  
Miriam St. Clair  
Kave Stapleton Redford  
Lydia Sudbury Langston  
Nell Tabor Hartley  
L. Elizabeth Thomas Freyer  
Mary K. Troup Rose  
Edna V. Vass Stucky  
Mary Ruth Walters McDonald  
Louisa Walton McFadden  
M. Elizabeth Webb Nugent  
Nancy Kate Wilkins Barnette  
Miriam Owen Wilson Knowlton  
Flora Jane Womack Gibson  
Mariane Worst Schaum  
Katherine Younger Younger

## 1964

Norma Elizabeth Alvis Girardeau  
Nancy C. Barger Cox  
Karen Jonne Baxter Harriss  
Mary Evelyn Bell  
Michele Bullard Smith  
Sylvia Chapman Sager  
Carolyn Clarke  
Nora Rooche Field  
Anne T. Foster Curtis  
Garnett E. Foster  
Karen E. Gerald Pope  
Elizabeth Gillespie Miller  
Myra Morelock Gottsche  
Nina F. Griffin Newcomb  
Catherine deVaux Hart Rainey  
Lucy Durham Herbert Molinaro  
K. Betty Hood Atkinson  
E. Dianne Hunter Cox  
Sally Loree James  
Susan Keith-Lucas Carson  
Mary Ann Kennedy-Ehn  
Harriet M. King  
Mary R. Edson Knight  
Mary Lou Laird

Nancy Ellen Lee Bryan  
Shirley E. Lee  
Helen Frances McClellan Hawkins  
Joanna McElrath Alston  
Catherine Susan McLeod Holland  
A. Crawford Meginniss Sandefur  
Anne Minter Nelson  
Mary Mac Mitchell Saunders  
Margaret Moses Zimmer  
Carolyn Newton Curry  
Laurie Oakes Propst  
Ann Pennebaker Arnold  
Mary Pittman Mullin  
Becky A. Reynolds Bryson  
Catherine H. Shearer Schane  
Lila Shettfield Howland  
Nancy Cline Shuford Spivey  
Marian E. Smith Long  
Judith K. Stark Romanchuk  
Elizabeth Stewart Stewart  
Ninalee Warren Jagers  
Nancy Wasell Edelman  
Mary Lynn Weekley Parsons  
Suzanne P. West Guy  
Barbara Ann White Guaranti  
Margaret W. Whitton Ray  
Florence Willey Perusse  
Anita Yount Sturgis

## 1965

Sally Johnston Abernethy Eads  
Betty Hunt Armstrong McMahon  
Robin Belcher Mahaffey  
Margaret Bell Gracey  
Dorothy Ann Bellingr Grim  
Rita Jean Bennett Colvin  
Rebecca Beusse Holman  
Sally Blackard Long  
Joanne Branch Hoenes  
Jane B Brannon Nassar  
Margaret Lee Brawner Perez  
Elizabeth Brown Sloop  
Pat Buchanan Masi  
Evelyn P. Burton Haigh  
Sally Bynum Gladden  
Virginia Fraser Clark Neary  
Katherine Bailey Cook Schafer  
Helen West Davis Hatch  
Mary Beth Dixon Hardy  
Ann Durrance Sneed  
Doris El-Tawil  
Marilyn Louise Enderli Williamson  
Patricia Gay Nash  
Dee Hall Pope  
Marion Andrea Hamilton Duncan  
Nancy C. Hammerstrom Cole  
Elizabeth Coles Hamner Grzybowski  
Linda Harrell Harrell  
Carol Jean Holmes Coston  
Linda Kay Hudson McGowan  
Gav Hunter Culp  
Bettye Neal Johnson McRae  
Marjory Joyce Cromer  
Jere Keenan Brands  
Kenney Knight Linton  
Alice Angela Lancaster  
Louise Lewis Lewis  
Johanna Logan Ertin  
Elizabeth Malone Boggs  
Bennett Manning Brady  
Elizabeth Wilson McCain  
Jane McLendon  
Diane Miller Wise  
H. Marie Moore Gavilo  
Nancy Brandon Moore Brannon  
Margaret Murphy Hunter  
Elaine Nelson Bonner  
Dorothy Robinson Dewberry  
Barbara Rudisill  
Harnette Russell Flinn  
Laura Sanderson Miller  
Anne Schiff Faivus  
Lucia Howard Sizemore  
Catharine Sloan Evans  
Barbara Ann Smith Bradley  
Mary Lowndes Smith Bryan  
Meriam Elyene Smith Thompson  
Nancy Solomonson Portnoy  
Susan M. Stanton Cargill

Barbara Summers Richardson  
Sue Tahaferro Betts  
Charlotte Webb Kendall  
Christopher Key Whitehead Huff  
Sandra Hay Wilson  
Margaret Yager Duteny

## 1966

Judith Ahraano  
Beverly Allen Lambert  
Betty Ann Allgeier Cobb  
Elizabeth Foster Anderson  
Harriet Biscoe Rodgers  
Marilyn Janet Breen Kelley  
Barbara J. Brown Freeman  
Mary Hopper Brown Bullock  
Nancy Bruce Truluck  
Emily Anne Burgess  
Mary Agnes Burnham Hood  
Vicky Campbell Patronis  
Eleanor Cornwell  
Martha J. Doom Bentley  
Susan Dorn Allen  
Joan DuPuis  
Dorothy Elizabeth Evans Aylward  
May Day Folk Taylor  
Louise Foster Cameron  
Blaine Garrison Cooper  
Jean Gaskell Ross  
Karen Louise Gearreald  
Mary Jane Gilchrist Sullivan  
Felicia Guest  
Sue Ellen Hipp Adams  
Alice Hopkins Otis  
J. Jean Jarrett Milnor  
Mary Margaret Kibler Reynolds  
Ellen M. King Wiser  
Mary Kuykendall Nichols  
Linda E. Lael  
Susan Wiley Ledford Rust  
Connie Louise Magee Keyser  
Helen Mann Liu  
Eugenia Martin Westlund  
Elizabeth McGeachy Mills  
Jennifer Love McKinnon Scott  
Kathleen Mitchell McLaughlin  
Karen Montgomery Creceley  
Clair Moor Crissey  
Laura Roberts Morgan van Beuten  
Portia Morrison  
Anne Morse Toppie  
Beverly White Myers Pickett  
Sonja Nelson Cordell  
Margaret W. Peyton Steni  
Linda Preston Watts  
Elizabeth L. Rankin Rogers  
Deborah Anne Rosen  
Irma Gail Savage Glover  
Suzanne Seeggins Barnhill  
Lucile L. Scoville  
Terri Singer Speicher  
Malinda Snow  
Susan M. Thomas  
Martha Abernethy Thompson  
Sarah S Uzzell-Rindlaub  
Carol Watson Harrison  
Nancy Carol Whiteside

## 1967

Maria Papageorge Artemis  
Jane Watt Balslev  
Judy Barnes Crozier  
Susan Bergeron Frederick  
Linda Bixler Whitley  
Elizabeth Anne Boyd Domm  
Cynthia Hazel Carter Bright  
M. Susan Chapman Mizek  
Linda Cooper Shewey  
Ida Copenhaver Ginter  
Marsha Davenport Griffin  
Dorothy Davis Mahon  
Anne Diseker Beebe  
Gayle Doyle Viehman  
Alice Finn Hunt  
Mary Helen Goodloe-Murphy  
Gale Aileen Harrison  
Andrea L Huggins Flaks  
Ann Wellington Hunter Wickes

Elizabeth Hutchison Cowden  
Linda Jacoby Miller  
A. Jo Jeffers Wingfield  
Mary Coley Jervis Hayes  
Mary Elizabeth Johnson Mallory  
Henrietta Wortley Jones Turley  
Lucy Ellen Jones Cooley  
Penny Katson Pickett  
Jane Keuger Gehring  
Karen Kokomoor Folsom  
Caroline Dudley Lester Tye  
Clair McLeod Muller  
Ann Winfield Miller Morris  
Sandra Leigh Mitchell  
Martha Nan Moncrief Seeger  
Doris Morgan Maye  
Judy Hurst Nuckolls Olfutt  
Caroline Owens Crain  
Penelope Penland  
Mary E. Pensworth Reagor  
Susan M. Phillips  
Dottie Radford Spradley  
Judy Roach  
Ann Roberts Divine  
Eliza Williams Roberts Letter  
Carol Anne Scott Wade  
Pamela Sue Shaw Cochran  
Susan Janelle Sleigh Mowry  
Patricia Smith Edwards  
M. Susan Stevens Hitchcock  
Mary Louise Stevenson Ryan  
Sallie Tate Hodges  
Rosahnd D. Todd Tedards  
Anne Justice Waldrop Allen  
Sandra Welch Williams  
Grace Winn Ellis  
V. Ellen Wood Hall

## 1968

Elizabeth Alford Lee  
Lynne Anthony Butler  
Sally Bainbridge Akridge  
Lucie Barron Eggleston  
Marjorie Bowen Baum Pearsall  
E. Louise Belcher Hinton  
Patricia Alston Bell Miller  
Jean Binkley Thrower  
Kathleen Blee Ashe  
Jan Burroughs Lofris  
Mary Thomas Bush Huff  
Nonnie Carr Sharp  
Laurie Gay Carter Tharpe  
Carol Cole Renfro  
Susan Stringer Connell  
Mary Corbett Brockman  
Kate Covington  
Anna Carol Culver  
Rebecca C. Davis Huber  
June Elizabeth Derrick  
Paige Dotson Powell  
Janet Eastburn Amos  
Sarah H. Elberfeld Countryman  
Louise G. Fortson Kinstrey  
Ethel Ware Gilbert Carter  
Elizabeth Ann Glendinning  
Elizabeth Goud Patterson  
Jeanne Elizabeth Gross Johnson  
Gabrielle Guyton Johnson  
Lucy Hamilton Lewis  
Sylvia Harby Hutton  
Mary Elaine Harper Horton  
Charlotte Hart Riordan  
Olivia Ann Hicks  
Candace Hodges Bell  
Sara Houser Scott  
Gue P. Pardue Hudson  
Janet Hunter Ouzts  
Mary K. Owen Jarboe  
M. Susan Johnson  
Elizabeth Ann Jones Bergin  
Suzanne Jones Harper  
Mary Ann McCall Johnson  
Eleanor McCallie Cooper  
Susan Marrin McCann Butler  
Katherine McCracken Maybank  
Rebecca McRae McGlothlin  
Betty Jean Miller Layng  
Katherine Ann Mitchell

Margaret Garrett Moore Hall  
Florence Nowlin McKee  
Martha Parks Little  
Patricia Parks Hughes  
Nancy Virginia Paysinger  
Susan D. Philips Moore  
Susan Bea Philips Engle  
Rebecca Phillips Routh  
Linda Poore Chambers  
Dale Reeves Callahan  
Betty Jane Renfro Knight  
Dorothy Ellen Richter Griffin  
Helen Murray Roach Rentch  
Heather Roberts Biola  
Mary Rogers Hardin  
Georganne Rose Cunningham  
Maslin Russ Young  
Angela Saad  
Johanna Scherer Hunt  
Dale Steele Hegler  
Ann Teat Gallant  
Christie Theriot Woodfin  
Laura L. Warlick Jackson  
Elizabeth Whitaker Wilson  
Elizabeth White Bacon  
Ann Wilder  
Mary Ruth Wilkins Negro  
Judy C. Williams  
Linda Faye Woody Perry  
Alice M. Zollicoffer

## 1969

Anonymous  
Anonymous  
Jennie Ann Abernethy Vinson  
Patricia Auclair Hawkins  
Catherine Auman DeMaere  
Beth Bailey  
Margaret A. Barnes Carter  
Sandra Beck Scott  
Mary G. Blake Wiseman  
Carol B. Blessing Ray  
Mary Bolch Line  
Joetta Burkett Yarbrow  
Penny Burr Pinson  
Mary Chapman Hatcher  
Julie Cottrell Ferguson  
Janice S. Cribbs  
Janie Davis Hollerforth  
Virginia Davis Delph  
Sharon Dixon  
Christine J. Engelhard Meade  
Margaret M. Flowers Rich  
Margaret Louise Frank Guill  
Jo Ray Freiler Van Vliet  
Prentice Fridy Weldon  
Pam Gafford McKinnon  
Mary Frances Garlington Trefry  
Gay Gibson Wages  
Margaret Gillespie Sewell  
Lalla Griffith Mangin  
Gayle Grubb Haas  
F. Diane Hale Baggett  
Nancy Hamilton Holcombe  
Diane Hampton Flannagan  
Kathleen Davis Hardee Arsenault  
Ruth Hayes Bruner  
Mildred Ann Hendry Kopke  
Beth Herring Colquhoun  
Nancy Holtman Hoffman  
Sally Stratton Jackson Chapman  
Carol Jensen Rychly  
Kathy Johnson Riley  
Nan Johnson Tucker  
Beverly Gray LaRoche Anderson  
Julia Ann Link Haifley  
Leticia Lowe Oliveira  
Beth Mackie  
Johnnie Gay Martin  
Martha Nell McGhee Lamberth  
Dianne Louise McKillan Smith  
Suzanne Moore Kaylor  
Kappa Moorer Robinson  
Jane Elizabeth Morgan Henry  
Minnie Bob Mothes Campbell  
Mary Anne Murphy Hornbuckle  
Kathleen Musgrave Batchelder  
Nicki Noel Vaughan  
Jean Noggle Harris

Carolyn Patricia Owen Hernandez  
Becky Page Ramirez  
Patricia Louise Perry Fox  
Elta Posey Johnston  
Elizabeth Faye Potter  
Patsy Rankin Jopling  
Flora Rogers Galloway  
Carol Anne Ruff Boynton  
Dorothy L. Schrader  
Lennard Smith Cramer  
Helen Stavros  
Jeanne Tahaltero Cole  
Ann Burnett Teepie Sheffield  
Betty Thorne Woodruff  
Sarab Moores Walker Guthrie  
Joan Warren Ellars  
Sheryl Watson Patrick  
Shelia Wilkins Harkleroad  
Martha Jane Wilson Kessler  
Rosie Wilson Kay  
Sally Wood Hennessy  
Winifred Wootton Booher

## 1970

Martha Burton Allison Parnell  
Susan Atkinson Simmens  
Betty Gene Beck Birdwell  
Diane Bollinger Bush  
Bonnie E. Brown Johnson  
Patricia Brown Cureton  
Leslie Buchanan New  
Mary Agnes Bullock Shearon  
Martha Caribales Hughes  
Deborah Ann Claiborne  
Cathy Collicutt  
Carol Cook Uhl  
Martha Cotter Oldham  
Bryn Couey Daniel  
Carol Crosby Patrick  
Patricia Daunt  
Terry deJarnette Robertson  
Linda L. DeVecchio Galbraith  
Susan Evans Donald Conlan  
Mary L. Douglas Pollitt  
Catherine DuVall Vogel  
Marion Daniel Gamble McCollum  
Lynne Garcia Harris  
Hope Gazes Grayson  
Cheryl Ann Granada Sullivan  
Sharon Eunice Hall Snead  
Martha C. Harris Entreklin  
Mary Wills Hatfield LeCroy  
Susan Ann Head Marler  
Harriette Lee Huff Gaida  
Ruth Hannah Hyatt Heffron  
Amy Johnson Wright  
Kathy Johnson  
Hollie Duskin Kenyon Fiedler  
Susan Cathcart Ketchin Edgerton  
Hollister Knowlton  
Mary Margaret MacMillan Coleman  
Oma Kathleen Mahood Morrow  
Judy Lee Mauldin Beggs  
Patricia Eileen McCurdy Armistead  
Carol Ann McKenzie Fuller  
Helen Christine McNamara Lovejoy  
Patricia Ann Mizell Millar  
Colleen Nugent Thraikill  
Catherine B. Oliver  
Freida Cynthia Padgett Henry  
Christine Pence  
Martha L. Ramey  
Nancy Everette Rhodes  
Sally Ann Skardon  
Martha Mizell Smith Rumora  
Susan Selene Snelling DeFurio  
Marylu Tippert Villavieja  
Elizabeth Truesdel Baer  
Sally Slade Tucker Lee  
Martha Jean Wall Olstein  
Laura Ellen Watson Keys  
Sue Bransford Weathers Crannell  
Jennie Ruth Wheelless Hunter  
Mareta Wilkins Chambers

## 1971

Janace Anne Anderson Zolan  
Deborah Elizabeth Arnold Fleming  
Deborah Lee Banghart Mullins

Evelyn Young Brown Christensen  
Vicki Linda Brown Ferguson  
Brenda Jane Bullard Frutchev  
Swanna Elizabeth Cameron Saultel  
Jane Helen Carlson  
Karen Lane Conrads Wibell  
Carole Ann Cooper  
Julia Virgil Couch Mehr  
Mary Carolyn Cox  
Sara Dale Derrick Rudolph  
Carol Gibbs Durrance Dunbar  
Jane Ellen Duttonhaver Hursey  
Sandra Jean Finotti Collins  
Carol Dianne Floyd Blackshear  
Frances Folk Zygmot  
Annette Friar Stephens  
Betheda Fries Justice  
Christine King Fulton Baldwin  
Margaret Funderburk O'Neal  
Carolyn Orerba Gailey Christ  
Dolly Gray Garrison  
Dorothy Gayle Gellerstedt Daniel  
Paula Marie Hendricks Culbreth  
Mary Alice Isele DiNardo  
Ann Appleby Jarrett Smith  
Edith Louise Jennings Black  
Edythe Patricia Johnston Feuillebos  
Linda Sue Krebs  
Candace DuBignon Lang  
Karen Elizabeth Lewis Mitchell  
H. Tyler McFadden  
Bonnie Jean McIntosh Tootman  
Constance Louise Morris Heiskell  
Mary Elizabeth Morris Reid  
Susan Elkin Morton  
Katherine Leah Mueller Wright  
Nancy Ann Newton  
Eleanor Hunter Ninestein  
Betty Scott Noble  
Barbara Herta Paul  
Mildred Pease Childs  
Jo Ann Perry Ely  
Grace Pierce Quinn  
Linda Gail Reed Boswell  
Sharon Sue Roberts Henderson  
Jan Elizabeth Roush Pyles  
Sarah Ruffing Robbins  
Katherine Setze Horne  
Kathy Suzanne Smith Dix  
Grace Granville Sydnor Hill  
Margaret Kerr Taylor  
Margaret Thompson Davis  
Ellen McGill Tinkler Reing  
Bernie Louise Todd Smith  
Mary Caroline Turner  
Wimberly Warnock  
F. Imogene White  
Lynn Napier White Montanari  
Ellen Willingham

## 1972

Harriet Elizabeth Amos  
Pamela Hope Arnold Milhan  
Eleanor Hamil Barrineau  
Rose Eileen Bluerock Brooks  
Susan Marie Borcuk  
Patricia Carter Patterson  
Kathryn Champe Cobb  
Julia Seabrook Cole Bouhabib  
Susan Claire Correnty Dowd  
Kathleen Costello Holm  
Gayle Sibley Daley Nix  
Lynn Davis Davis  
Madeleine M. del Portillo  
Barbara Ann Denzler Campbell  
Martha Anne Dillard-McGeoch  
Beatrice Taylor Divine  
Dona Drake  
Elaine Arnold Ervin Lotspeich  
Jerry Kay Foote  
Debra Ann Gay Wiggins  
Dianne Gerstle Niedner  
Anne Lawson Grimsley Bander  
Louise Scott Roska-Hardy  
Rebecca L. Hendrix  
Julia Rose Hixon Wesley  
Claire Ann Hodges Burdett  
Mary Jean Horney  
Shera Lynn Hudson

Lela Elizabeth Jarrett Hosley  
Elizabeth M. Johnston  
Sharon Lucille Jones Cole  
Deborah Anne Jordan Bates  
Jeanne Elizabeth Kautmann Manning  
Anne Stuart Kemble Collins  
Melissa Ann Kilpatrick  
Mary Jane King  
Elizabeth Anne Laseter Gehring  
Sally Douglas Lloyd Proctor  
Deborah Long Wingate  
Linda Sue Malow Ozier  
Marcia Mallory McMurray  
Marcia E. Mohney  
Mary Jane Morris MacLeod  
Virginia Norman Neb Price  
Nancy King Owen Merritt  
Susan Downs Parks Grissom  
Mary Ann Powell Howard  
Genie Rankin Sherard  
Mary Laura Reeves Scanlon  
Helen Reid Roddy Register  
Michele Christine Rowe-Shields  
Gayle Elizabeth Saunders Dorsey  
Leslie Ann Schooley Mathews  
Katherine Bruner Sloan Barker  
Gretchen Smith Muir  
Katherine Amante Smith Acuff  
Sandra Lucille Smith Harmon  
Susan Bryant Stinson Peak  
Linda Ford Story Braid  
Barbara H. Thomas Parker  
Nancy Delilah Thomas Tiggins  
Ann Tomlin Adams  
Mary Virginia Uhl Tinsley  
M. Lindsey Watt March  
Nancy L. Weaver Willson  
Paula M. Wiles Sigmon  
Elizabeth H. Wilkinson Tardieu  
Susan Williams Gornall  
Gigi Wilson Muirheid  
Juliana M. Winters  
Ann Christine Yrwing Hall

## 1973

Faye Ann Allen Sisk  
Carolyn Suzanne Arant Handell  
Karen Sarita Atkinson Schwinger  
Patricia Lynn Bartlett  
Barbara Black Waters  
Cala Marie Boddie Senior  
Sally Campbell Bryant Oxley  
Kathleen Lois Campbell Spencer  
Mary Margaret Clark Tuttle  
Anastacia D. Coclin  
Candice Ann Colando Brown  
Caron E. Collins Hopkins  
Deborah Merce Corbett Gaudier  
Ivonne del Portillo  
Sheryl Jean Denman Curtis  
Rebecca Calhoun Dillard  
Martha Forman Foltz Manson  
Judith Kay Hamilton Grubbs  
Dorothy Andrea Hankins Schellman  
Pamela Hanson Hanson  
Resa Laverne Harris  
Judy Anne Hill Calhoun  
Melissa Holt Vandiver  
Meredith Howe Pharis  
Marcia Krape Knight-Orr  
Margaret van Buren Lines Thrash  
Jerrilyn Yonne McBride Berrong  
Janifer Marie Meldrum  
Deborah Lee Newman Mattern  
Jane Elizabeth Parsons Frazier  
Elizabeth Ann Rhett Jones  
Pamela Tristan Rogers Melton  
Catherine Marie Ryder Horner  
Martha Carpenter Schabel Beattie  
Sally Elizabeth Schrader Hart  
Nadja Setcak-Earl  
Judy Carol Sharp Hickman  
Janet Elizabeth Short  
Clare Purcell Smith Baum  
Niurka Sotolongo Landrum  
Pamela Ann Todd Moye  
Bonnie Lynn Troxler Graham  
Edith Carpenter Waller Chambliss  
Suzanne Lee Warren Schwank

Cynthia Merle Wilkes Smith  
Laura Jocelyn Williams Knowles  
Cherry Marie Wood  
Barbara Letitia Young McCurthen

## 1974

Ruth Brown Anderson McAliley  
Barbara Diane Beeler Cormani  
Julie Louise Bennett Curry  
Betty Lynn Binkley Fletcher  
Susan Ray Blackwood Foote  
Marianne Bradley  
Margaret Louise Cassingham Schieffer  
Christine Clark Young  
Kay Colvin Ramos  
Patricia Ann Cook Bates  
Mary Jane Kerr Cornell  
Vivienne Ryan Drakes McKinney  
Molly Clare Duson Naylor  
Davara Jane Dye Potel  
Ann Early Bibb  
Lynn Elizabeth Ezell Hendrix  
Jeannette Walls Fredrickson  
Mary Lynn Gay Bankston  
Cynthia Goldthwaite  
Rebecca Ann Harrison Mentz  
Cecilia Anne Henry Kurland  
Linda Lou Hill Gelcius  
Martha Elizabeth Howard Whitaker  
Louise Baker Huff Armitage  
Patricia Louise Hughes Schoeck  
Gretchen J. Keyser  
Leila Wheatly Kinney  
Teresa Louise Lee  
Kate Elizabeth McGregor Simmons  
Melisha Miles Gilreath  
Leacie Melinda Mitchell Waters  
Sarah Suzanne Swensson Luisana  
Claire Owen Studley  
Ann Elizabeth Patterson Clites  
Paulin Holloway Ponder Judin  
Martha Ruth Rutledge Munt  
Carolyn Virginia Sisk Deadwyler  
Karen Cassell Swensson Luisana  
Katherine Littlefield Tarwater Smith  
Mary Louise Wade Gadrin  
Christine Olga Weaver Terenyyi  
Lynne Webb Heady  
Candace Elizabeth Woolfe Parrott  
Nancy Maurine Yates-Lustro

## 1975

Vicki Lynn Baynes Jackson  
Mitzi Ann Bell Peters  
Constance Elaine Bowen Hart  
Frances Lynn Brodnax  
Melody Gwynne Brown  
Debra Elizabeth Carter  
Anna Lou Case-Winters  
Lou Anne Cassels McFadden  
Rose Ann Cleveland Fraustat  
Jane Conley Evans McDonald  
Allison Grigsby Spears  
Motte Legare Hay Turner  
Martha Glenn Hodge Ridley  
Denise Hord Mockridge  
Martha Lynne Jameson Gorgorian  
Janie Anna Johnson-Pickett  
Mae Louise Logan Kelly  
Jana Vail Macbeth  
Ruth Glover McManus Mansfield  
Rebecca Ann Meador  
Mary Gay Morgan  
Jayne Leone Peterman Rohl  
Ellen Cavendish Phillips Smith  
Catherine Pirkle Wages  
Melinda Mundy Rapp Struk  
Angela Rushing Hoyt  
Wendy Rutledge Eck  
Sally Tyre Stenger  
Betsy Wall Carter  
Rebecca McPherson Weaver  
Carolyn Cawthon Webb Thomas  
Lynda Ann Wetzenacker Wilson  
Nita Gail Whetstone Franz  
Nancy Carroll White Morris  
Margaret Denson Williams Johnston

## 1976

Eva Angela Adan  
Lisa Evangeline Banks Kerly  
Carolyn Ann Birter Silk  
Gay Isley Blackburn Maloney  
Elizabeth Holland Boney  
Vernita Arlinda Bowden Lockhart  
Elizabeth Brandon Brame Fortune  
Jane Flowe Brawley  
Lucille Burch Shelton  
Alexandra Demetrius Cochlin  
Elizabeth Anne Dameron Young  
Beth Barclay DeWall  
Sue Frances Dizeker Sabat  
Catherine DuPree Shields  
Emily G. Dunbar-Smith  
Sarah Franklin Echols Leslie  
Evalyn Mackay Gannt Dupree  
Harriett Ellis Graves Fromang  
Pamela Jane Hamilton Johnson  
Georgina Caridad Hernandez-Elortegui  
Elizabeth L. Hornsby  
Deborah Jean Huband Smith  
Mary Gemma Jernigan Graham  
Martha Cheryl Kitchens Aull  
Nancy Mildred Leasendale Purcell  
Henrietta Barnwell Leland Wheelchel  
Alice Lightle Holcomb  
Patricia Karen Lockard Holmes  
Lois Berrien Lumpkin Long  
Jane Elizabeth Maas Edwards  
Virginia Allan Maguire Poole  
Debra Anne McBride Shelton  
Mary Elizabeth McDaniel  
Jo Anne Melton Mincey  
Melissa Ann Mills Jacobs  
Genevieve New Chaffee  
Janet Lynn Norton  
Ann Wilson Patton Henley  
Jennifer June Rich Kaduck  
Lori Grace Riley Day  
Martha Sue Sarbaugh Veto  
E. Pedrick Stall Lowrey  
Jane Boyce Sutton Hicks  
Janet Polk Tarwater Kibler  
Lucy Exum Turner  
Karen White Holland  
Barbara Ann Williams  
Laune Dixon Williams Attraway

## 1977

Evelyn Elizabeth Babcock  
Mary Anne Barlow  
Lydia Maria Benedek  
Holly Ann Bennett Ruelly  
Mary Crist Brown  
Nancy Donna Burnham  
Jasemine Choi-Yin Choy Chambers  
Ann Fox Conrad  
Elizabeth Rachel Doscher Shannon  
Kandace Maria Fitzhugh Boyd  
Nancy Ellen Fort Grissett  
Martha Ann Hackl Smith  
Cynthia Hodges Burns  
Corine Sue Jinks Robertson  
Terri Ann Keeler Niederman  
Kate Louise Kussrow McConaughy  
Melissa Landon Hamid  
Katherine Thomas Lawther McEvoy  
Beth Mason Gilley  
Eleanor Anne McCain  
Melinda Ann Morris Knight  
Beverly Elaine Nelson McCallum  
Dana Nichols Chamberlain  
Clare O'Kelley Bennett  
Eva Katherine Oates Roos  
Susan Lang Pedrick McWilliams  
Susan Patricia Pirkle Trawick  
Julie Florine Poole Knotts  
Robin Dale Ransbotham Moseley  
Sandra Marie Saseen  
Linda Frances Shearon  
Sarah Shurley Hayes  
Nancy C. Sisk Cleaveland  
Caroline Elizabeth Swink  
Lydia Pamela Wilkes Barfoot  
Frances Elaine Williams  
Willie Kay Williams Barnard

Lynn Wilson McGee  
Emily Wingo Craig

## 1978

Beth Allison Blackburn  
Marguerite Anne Booth Gray  
Mary Gracey Brown Diehl  
Ann Carter Burchenal  
Shirley Chan Kwan  
Robin Franklin Clement  
Barbara Lynn Duncan  
Jean Ellen Ezell Paulson  
Katherine Craig Fitch Piette  
Sharon Ruth Hatcher  
Rebecca L. Johnson Bisber  
Susan F. Jordan Spalding  
Janet E. Kelley Jobe  
Marlene Munden Laboureur  
Mary Lynn Lipscomb Bausano  
Susan Rollins McCullough DeKoch  
Wanda Emma McLemore  
Judith K. Miller Bohan  
Jean Elder Moores  
Mary Jane Norville  
Kathleen Ann O'Brien  
Lynne Oswald  
Cynthia Ann Peters  
Sharon D. Prittman Powell  
Kathryn Schmitzker White  
Margaret Elaine Sheppard Almand  
Mary Anna Smith  
Sharon Lynn Smith Roach  
Susan Smith  
Melody Kathryn Snider Porter  
Rebekah G. Strickland  
Mary Alice Vasilos George  
Marybeth Whitmore Hegerty  
Elaine Cooper Wilburn Zullo  
Christina Wong Leo  
Lucy Bullock Worrell

## 1979

Deborah I. Ballard Adams  
Diane Banyar  
Suzanne Barefoot Meacham  
Diane Beaudoin Dodd  
Elizabeth Eve Belk  
Melanie Sue Best  
Susan Bethune Bennett  
Laura Boyd Mathews  
Janet Marie Bradley Fryzel  
Betrie W. Broadwell  
Martha Sue Brock Watters  
Laura Bess Cox Abare  
Debby Daniel-Bryant  
Leslie Doyle Brenegar  
Patricia Ann DuPont Easterlin  
Sandra L. Fowler  
Aria Spencer Galt  
Mary Beth Gardiner  
Nancy Eleanor Graham  
Anne Christopher Griner  
Nancy Kimberly Greckowicz  
Karol Hammer Stephens  
Carol Hedrick Howard  
Julie Lynn Johnston Wiggins  
Anne Curtis Jones  
Evelyn L. Kirby Jones  
Lillian M. Kosmosky Kiel  
Virginia Lee McMurray  
Julia H. McFerrin  
Marion Elizabeth McGreevy  
Minschwanner  
Ann Lawrence Mock Elizando  
Rosalie Nichols  
Margaret Pfeiffer Elder  
Marjorie Anne Pirkle Morgan  
Karen Leslie Rogers Burkett  
Mary Pamela Roukoski Webb  
Shannon Ruddell  
Donna Joyce Sanson  
Donna Staxrud Crawford  
Gertrude O. Stone  
Susi Van Vleck Patton  
Nina Wiggins Fazio  
Lisa Kay Worthey Keller

## 1980

Donna R. Adams

Catherine Elizabeth Beck  
Debbie Jean Boelter Bonner  
Sherri Gay Brown  
Sandra Anne Burson Hosford  
Rebecca Burtz Melton  
Kimberly Jeanne Clark  
Paxson Collins  
Sheryl Ann Cook  
Carmen Elizabeth Crumbley Cross  
Cindy Dantzler Shearer  
Patricia Elebash  
Dottie Bliss Enslow Putnal  
Cynthia L. Evans  
Sarah Ann Fairburn  
Gloria Maria Fernandez: Baden  
Vicki Lee Fitzgerald  
Nannette LaRue Gee McIntyre  
Susie E. Ham Deiters  
Cynthia Marie Hampton  
Carolyn Lee Harber  
Kemper Hatfield Graham  
Rebecca Ann Hendrix Painter  
Mary Anne Hill  
Lisa Hope Johnson Kiel  
Beverly Coltrane Jones Surber  
Christiana T. Lancaster Reese  
Lisa Ann Lee Quenon  
Susan D. Little  
Sharon L. Maitland Moon  
Elizabeth Mosgrove  
Keller Leigh Murphy Torrey  
Sally Nalley Hoffman  
Rose Marie Perez Stokes  
Lynne Perry Sales  
Helen Melissa Rawl  
Marcia Kim Robinson  
Tracy Romaine Rowland Petrin  
Judith Ann Smith Willis  
Margaret Rose Somers Shepard  
Dixie Lee Washington  
Susan Raye Wilkie Welch  
Anna Lisa Wilson  
Katherine Zarkowsky Broderick

## 1981

Helen Ruth Anderson Arrington  
Beth Arant McIlwain  
Martha Leigh Armour Watters  
Nancy Louise Brock Johnson  
Darby Bryan Craddock  
Millie Jan Carpenter Eads  
Carol Ruth Chapman  
Stephanie Jane Chisholm  
Kelley Ann Coble  
Carol S. Colbe  
Jeanne Marie Cole  
Rebecca Suzanne Davton  
Nancy Elizabeth Dorsey  
Mary Elizabeth DuBose Amaker  
Kathryn Fogle Huitman  
Juby Ann Fountain  
Maryanne Cannon Deaton  
Jenniter Louise Giles Evans  
Alexandra Y. Gonsalves Brooks  
Nancy Lee Griffin  
Henrietta C. Halliday  
Ann Douglas Harris Merrill  
Karen Arlene Hellender  
Beth Anne Jewett Brickhouse  
Susan Gail Kennedy Blackwood  
Laura Klettner Bynum  
Maribeth Madeline Kouts  
Teresa Anne Layden  
M. Kim Lenoir  
Sarah B. Leser Stom  
Joan Hance Loeb  
Joyce Ludvigsen  
Kathleen Anne McCunniff  
Laurie McMillan Anderson  
Pamela Jean Moore  
Pamela Deborah Mynatt  
Laura D. Newsome  
Monica Susan O'Quinn  
Julie Oliver Link  
Kim M. Parrish  
Barbara Massey Patton  
Lucille Perez  
Lucia Wren Rawls  
Lydia Reasor Dayton

Beth A. Richards  
Adrienne K. Ryan  
Stephanie Anne Segars  
Shari Diane Shaw  
Martha Sheppard  
Margaret E. Shirley  
Janet Rae Smith  
Susan G. Smith  
Sandra Keys Sprague  
Lynn Pace Stonecypher  
Claudia Gazaway Stucke  
Karen Lee Tapper Van de Graaff  
Sarah Elizabeth Toms  
Susan Thorp Wall  
Luci Neal Wannamaker Daley  
Susan Claire Wannamaker McCunniff  
Elizabeth L. Wech  
Lynda Joyce Wimberly  
Harriett Wiseman  
Terri Wong Handler

## 1982

Anita Patricia Barbee  
Nancy Lynn Blake  
Bonnie Lynn Brooks  
Margaret Vanneman Bynum  
Margaret Carpenter Beam  
W. Burlette Carter  
Cristina Sue Clark  
Carol Ann Conner  
Elizabeth Frances Daniel Holder  
Peggy Elizabeth Davis Gold  
Bonnie Gay Etheridge Smith  
Lu Ann Ferguson  
Kathleen Bell Fulton  
Catherine E. Garrigues Szelstowski  
Alice V. Harra Maresanz  
Ashley Mack Jeffries  
Joy L. Jun  
Virginia Ruth Lyon  
E. Meredith Manning  
Sallie Taylor Manning  
Susan Virginia Mead  
Margaret Renee Miller Hudson  
Barbara Payne Owen Harkey  
Susan Alice Proctor Nelsen  
Caroline McKinney Reaves Wilson  
Christia Dawn Riley Ashmore  
Sara Robinson Chambless  
Marjory Sivewright Morford  
Marvellen Palmer Smith Hittel  
Sandra Leigh Thome Johnson  
Alice Margaret Todd Butker  
Christine Ann Veal Hoskins  
Elizabeth O'Hear Young  
Emma A. Villatane Zell

## 1983

Mary Katherine Bassett Riggall  
Arla Bateman Redd  
Beverly Ellen Bell  
deAlva Anne Blake  
Katherine Friend Blanton Park  
Caroline Geller Bleke  
Lynda Anne Brannen Williamson  
Carie Cato Pursley  
Nancy Caroline Connell  
Laura Carolyn Crompton  
Martha Echols Fowler  
Daphne Faulkner  
Carolyn Rose Goodman  
Ruth S. Green  
Kathryn Hart  
Laura Lavinia Head  
Maria Luisa Inzerri  
Julie Ketchersid Stephens  
Cecily Lane Langford  
Patricia Lee Anne Leathers  
Bonnie Lettingwell Callahan  
Laurie Kerlen McBrayer  
Mary J. Morder  
Shari Lee Nichols Clifton  
Amy Wynelle Potts  
Sallie Ashlin Rowe Roberts  
Phyllis M. Schemes  
Kerri Schellack Balldonado  
Anna Marie P. Stern  
Jody Renea Stone  
Susan C. Whitten

# The Alumnae Association's symposium, "Violence Against Women," drew more than 140 people from the Atlanta area.

Sharon Lynn Woods  
Charlotte F. Wright Ealick  
Susan B. Zorn Chelton

## 1984

Anonymous  
Melissa Glenn Ahermathy  
Elizabeth E. Ahreu  
Louise Bailey  
Tracy Leigh Baker  
Betsy Lou Benning  
Julie Ann Bradley  
Janet Leigh Bundrick  
Kathleen Noel Campbell  
Caroline Leiby Cooper Wilhelm  
Heather Louise Crockett  
Lyn Smith Deardorff  
Katherine K. Edwards Moore  
Elizabeth Yates Faison  
Suzanne Celeste Feese  
Elizabeth Gregory Finklea Freeman  
Catherine Estelle Fleming  
Kim Lynn Fortenberry  
Donna Lynn Garrett  
Elizabeth G. Hallman  
Fara Ann Haney Avery  
Joy Johnson Johnson  
Eva Danon Jones  
Karen Elizabeth Kaiser  
Denise Mazza  
Rachel Elizabeth McConnell  
Sarah H. McCullough  
Deborah Ann McLaughlin  
Mary Susanna Michelson Goheen

M. Alicia Paredes  
Nancy Elizabeth Poppleton  
Susan Land Scoville  
Celia Marie Shackelford  
Katherine Heathe Sibrans  
Dorothy Kidd Sigwell  
Cynthia Ann Stewart  
Ellen Renee Thomas Leiby  
Charlotte Canham Ward  
Ann Bonniwell Weaver  
Chandra Yvette Weh  
Cynthia Lynn White Tynes  
Alice M. Whitten Bowen  
Karen Elizabeth Young

## 1985

Barbara Eileen Altman  
Kari Lynn Banks  
Bradie Catherine Barr  
Sharon B. Bennett  
Mary Anne Birchfield  
Kaisa H. Bowman  
Elizabeth Sterling Boyd  
Joan Smith Brooks  
Kristen Sojourner Burgess  
Carol Ann Buerbaugh  
Doris Gray Butler  
Meri Laird Cain  
Pamela A. Clanton  
Sharon K. Core  
Anne Baxter Coulling  
Bonnie Lou Crannell  
Janet Cumming  
Alva Kathleen Dombhart  
Ann Caldwell DuPree  
Rebecca A. Fornwalt  
Patricia Gannon  
Jennifer E. Gazzola  
Elizabeth Ann Henson Toland  
Cynthia Susan Jordan  
Laura Louise Lones  
Lori Ann Manion  
Sally Joanne Maxwell  
Nancy Elizabeth McMurtry

Deadra Lynn Moore  
Laura Ann Newton  
Catherine E. Pakis  
Nancy Grazia Paterno  
Elizabeth Hallman Snitzer  
Kimberly Spinnett Dameworth  
Elizabeth F. Stevenson  
Dawn Michele Teague  
Virginia Ann Thompson  
Jill D. Whittill  
Joanna Margaret Wiedeman Quillen  
Anne Williams  
Ann Marie Witmond

## 1986

Mercedes Badia-Moro

## 1987

Dianne Smith Dornbush

## UNCLASSIFIED

Nancy Carol Alexander

## ALUMNAE CLUBS

Alumnae Association  
Atlanta Evening Alumnae Club  
Barrow-Gwinnett-Newton Alumnae Club  
Central Florida Alumnae Club  
Southeast Georgia Alumnae Club

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Anonymous  
Anonymous  
Addison Corporation  
\* The A. S. Ahell Company  
\* AT & T Co  
\* Alabama Power Company  
\* Alcoa Foundation  
\* Allied Corporation Foundation  
\* The Allstate Foundation  
American Chemical Society  
\* American Express Foundation  
\* Arthur Andersen and Company  
Atlanta Foundation  
Atlanta Coca-Cola Bottling Company  
\* Atlantic Richfield Foundation  
Bailey Associates, Architects  
\* Bank South Corporation  
Beers Construction Company  
Belk  
\* BellSouth Corporation  
Bettendorf News  
Blake Builders Supply Company  
Blake P. Garrett, Sr. Foundation  
\* Blue Bell Foundation  
\* Bowater Carolina Corporation  
\* Brown Group, Inc. Charitable Trust  
\* The Burroughs Corporation  
\* Carolina Mills, Incorporated  
Caraustar Industries, Inc.  
\* Carner Corporation Foundation  
\* Carter Hawley Hale Stores Inc.  
\* Champion International Foundation  
Charles Loridans Foundation Inc.  
\* Chevron Oil Company  
\* The Citizens & Southern Corporation  
\* Citizens and Southern Fund  
\* Clorox Company  
\* The Coca-Cola Company  
\* Columbia Gas Transmission  
Community Shopper  
\* Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance  
\* Cummins Engine Foundation  
\* Deloitte Haskins & Sells

\* Dennison Manufacturing Company  
\* Dow Chemical Company  
\* Dresser Foundation, Inc.  
\* Duke Power Company  
\* Eaton Corporation  
\* Engelhard Corporation  
\* Equitable Life Assurance Society  
\* Ethyl Corporation  
\* Exxon Educational Foundation  
\* Federal National Mortgage Association

\* Federated Department Stores  
\* First Atlanta Foundation Inc.  
\* First Union National Bank  
\* The Fluor Foundation  
\* Ford Motor Company  
\* Foundation of Greater Greensboro  
\* Foundation of the Litton Industries  
Francis L. Ahreu Trust  
Fuller & Johnson  
GFIC  
\* The General Electric Foundation  
\* Georgia-Pacific Corporation  
\* Gould, Incorporated  
\* Harris Foundation  
Harry L. Dalton Foundation, Inc.  
\* Hartford Insurance Group Foundation  
\* Hercules Incorporated  
\* Hewlett Packard  
Howard H. Callaway Foundation, Inc.  
\* IBM  
\* International Paper Company  
Foundation  
J. M. Tull Foundation  
Jagger's  
\* Johnson & Higgins of Georgia, Inc.  
\* Johnson & Higgins of Washington, DC

\* Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc.  
Katherine John Murphy Foundation  
\* Kendall Company Foundation  
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Mac's Continental Cafe  
Marnie Foundation  
\* Martin Marietta Corporation  
Mattie H. Marshall Foundation  
\* May Department Stores Company  
\* The McGraw-Hill Foundation, Inc.  
\* McNeil Pharmaceutical  
The Mead Corp Foundation  
Metropolitan Atlanta Community Foundation

\* Milliken and Company  
\* Monsanto Fund  
\* N.C.R. Foundation  
National Data Corporation  
National Elevator Corporation  
\* New York Life Foundation  
\* Norfolk Southern Corporation  
\* Northern Telecom Inc.  
\* Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation  
Patterson-Barclay Memorial Foundation  
\* Pennsylvania Power & Light Company  
Pepsi-Cola Bottling Company of Charlotte

\* Pfizer Incorporated  
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\* Plantation Pipe Line Company  
\* Provident Lite and Accident  
\* Prudential Foundation  
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\* R. J. Reynolds Industries, Inc.  
Rabern-Nash Company, Inc.  
\* Raytheon Company  
Research Corporation  
\* Reynolds Metals Company  
Foundation  
\* Rohm and Haas Company  
Scott County Advertiser  
Sears-Roebuck Foundation  
\* Shell Companies Foundation Inc.

\* South Central Bell  
Southern Illinoisan  
\* Southern Bell  
\* Southern Company Services  
Spanky's, Inc.  
\* Sperry Corporation  
\* Springs Industries, Inc.  
\* State Farm Insurance  
\* State Street Bank & Trust Company  
Stella & Charles Guttman Foundation  
\* Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada  
Sweetwater Paper Board Company  
\* TRW Foundation  
\* Tanner Companies, Inc.  
\* Texaco Incorporated  
\* Texas Instruments Foundation  
\* The Blount Foundation, Inc.  
The Citizens & Southern Bank  
\* The Delta Air Lines Foundation  
The Journal Times  
The Quad City Times  
The UPS Foundation, Inc.  
\* Time Incorporated  
Town Talk  
Transus  
Trico  
\* Trust Company Bank  
\* U.S. Fidelity and Guaranty  
U.S. Bar Y Grill  
\* Union Carbide Corporation  
\* Union Oil Co. of California  
Foundation  
\* Union Pacific Corporation  
\* Unsted Virginia Bankshares  
Valdosta Drug Company  
VideoTimes  
Walter Clifton Foundation Inc.  
\* Winn-Dixie Stores Foundation

## PARENTS AND FRIENDS

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Jill Adams  
Mr. John B. Adams Jr.  
Juanita Adams  
Mr. & Mrs. LeRoy R. Adams  
Mr. & Mrs. M. D. Adams  
Dr. W. Lloyd Adams  
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 Mr. Henry R. Setze Jr.  
 Mr. B. M. Sharian Sr.  
 Mr. Henry Sharp Jr.  
 Mr. Harry B. Shaw  
 Mr. J. C. Shaw  
 S. Ray Shead  
 Mr. Bruce Shearer  
 Dr. Mary Boney Sheats  
 Mr. Frank Sheffield  
 Mr. George H. Shield  
 Rev. L. Bartine Sherman  
 Mr. William F. Shewey  
 Mr. John A. Shibus  
 Mr. Angus J. Shingler  
 Mr. John M. Shirley  
 Mr. J. E. Shuey  
 Mr. Horace H. Sibley  
 Mr. W. A. L. Sibley Jr.  
 Dr. D. Hal Silcox Jr.  
 Mr. Joseph F. Simmens  
 Mr. G. Ballard Simmons Jr.  
 Mr. Henry M. Simons Jr.  
 Mr. Warren M. Sims Jr.  
 Mr. John W. Singleton  
 Mr. Thomas A. Sizemore III  
 Mr. J. H. Skelton  
 Mr. B. Franklin Skinner  
 Mr. Donald G. Skinner  
 Rev. Steve Sloop Jr.  
 Mr. Clifford W. Smith Jr.  
 Mr. D. Warren Smith  
 Mr. F. DeVere Smith  
 Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Smith  
 Mr. Hal L. Smith

Mr. Horace H. Smith  
 Mr. Jeffrey A. Smith  
 Mr. John E. Smith II  
 Dr. Junius C. Smith  
 Mr. Larry D. Smith  
 Mr. Stephen H. Smith  
 Mr. Stephen R. Smith  
 Mr. Theodore H. Smith  
 Mr. W. Sam Smith  
 Mr. Walter A. Smith  
 Mr. William Gilbert Smith  
 Mr. William H. Smith Jr.  
 Mr. Wilson W. Smith Jr.  
 Mr. Thomas R. Sneed  
 Mr. Fred W. Snell Jr.  
 Mr. Joseph A. Snitzer III  
 Mrs. Carolyn B. Snow  
 Mr. James L. Spencer  
 Dr. Samuel R. Spencer Jr.  
 Lt. Col. Frank J. Spertzel Jr.  
 Mr. Albert G. Spivey Jr.  
 Thomas R. Sprenger, M.D.  
 Mr. William W. St. Clair  
 Mrs. M. K. Stamm  
 Mr. Raymond P. Starr  
 Dr. Adolph M. Stebler  
 Dr. Chloe Steel  
 Maj. Robert L. Stephens  
 Mr. Robert J. Stephenson  
 Dr. James T. Stewart  
 Mr. William J. Stewart  
 Mr. Joseph C. Stock  
 Mr. Thomas E. Stonecypher  
 Mr. Wallace A. Storey  
 Mr. J. Glenwood Strickler  
 Dr. Charles A. Stubblebine  
 Mr. Carl H. Stucke  
 Mr. Robert B. Studley  
 Mr. Stephen P. Stuk  
 Mr. William A. Sturgis  
 Mr. Joe W. Sullivan Jr.  
 Mr. Brian C. Swanson  
 Mr. & Mrs. John E. Swink  
 Mr. Marion L. Talmadge  
 Mr. John Tardieu  
 Mr. Jack M. Tedards Jr.  
 T. Edwin Tharpe  
 Mrs. Romeal Theriot  
 Mr. & Mrs. Paul F. Thiele  
 Robert M. Thies  
 Mr. C. E. Thompson  
 Dr. E. W. Thorpe  
 Mr. William L. Thrower  
 Dr. & Mrs. W. P. Tinkler  
 Mr. W. McLean Tippins  
 Dr. Albert C. Titus  
 Mr. J. H. Toppie  
 Dr. John V. Torbert Jr.  
 Mr. Carl J. Tornhom  
 Mr. & Mrs. George O. Trabue  
 Mr. Charles D. Trawick  
 Mrs. Sandra S. Traywick  
 Mr. Ralph P. Trevillion  
 Dr. Richard K. Truluck Jr.  
 Dr. Roy E. Truslow  
 Mr. Robert L. Turnipseed  
 Mr. William B. Tye  
 Fred Tyler  
 Mr. Andrew Tynes  
 Dr. C. Calvin Upshaw  
 Mr. Michael B. van Beuren  
 Mr. Robert van Luyn  
 Major John Van Vliet III  
 Daniel Vargas  
 Craig A. Vedvik  
 Ruth A. Vedvik  
 Mr. Manuel Villavieja  
 Mr. Ronald W. Vinson  
 Mr. George Vinsonhaler  
 Mr. Phillip S. Vogel  
 Mr. Frederick Von Hollen  
 Mr. James R. Wagner  
 Mr. & Mrs. Robert J. Wall  
 Mr. & Mrs. M. B. Wallace Jr.  
 Mr. R. P. Warnock  
 Mr. William C. Warren III  
 Mr. Michael Wasserman  
 Mr. Michael A. Waters  
 Mr. J. P. Watkins Jr.

Mr. William M. Watkins II  
 Mr. John L. Watson III  
 Mr. Richard B. Wearn  
 Colonel Richard B. Webb  
 Mr. James R. Wech  
 Mr. Paul H. Weisse  
 Mr. John H. Westnauer Jr.  
 Mr. Matthew D. Welch  
 Dr. Albert N. Wells  
 Mr. James R. Wells  
 Mr. Felix Welton  
 Mr. Charles W. West Jr.  
 Mr. Stephen K. West  
 Mr. Thomas J. Westbury Jr.  
 Rev. John E. Westlund  
 Mr. Wendell K. Whipple  
 Mr. Richard L. Whitaker  
 Mr. A. Thomas White  
 Mr. C. C. White Jr.  
 Mr. C. Marlin White  
 Dr. Cecil G. White Jr.  
 Mr. Neal S. White  
 Dr. Neal J. White Jr.  
 Mr. Richard S. White Jr.  
 Mr. William A. White Jr.  
 Randolph Whitfield  
 Mr. & Mrs. Franklin H. Whitten  
 Mrs. Carole B. Whittington  
 Gerald O. Whittington  
 Mr. Peter O. Wibell  
 Prof. Ingrid E. Wieshofer  
 Mr. Arthur W. Wiggins Jr.  
 Mr. Carlton E. Wiggins  
 Mr. Sam P. Wilburn Jr.  
 Mr. James A. Wilkerson  
 Dr. Wray Wilkes  
 Mr. J. Richard Wilkins  
 Mr. D. D. Wilkinson  
 Mr. Ben W. Williams  
 Mr. Floyd R. Williams Jr.  
 Mr. Frank E. Williams Jr.  
 Mr. Hamilton M. Williams Jr.  
 Mr. James F. Williams  
 Mr. Thomas R. Williams  
 Mr. W. Leroy Williams  
 Mr. Michael J. Willis  
 Mr. Raymond Willoch  
 Mr. Donald A. Willoughby  
 Mr. Patrick J. Willson  
 Mr. Mercer E. Wilson  
 Mr. Robert E. Wilson  
 Dr. Albert C. Winn  
 Mr. H. Dillon Winship Jr.  
 Rev. A. Clark Wisner  
 Mr. Albert F. Wisner  
 Prof. Harry Wistrand  
 Penny Rush Wistrand  
 Dr. Harvey Wittner

\*\* Estate of Anna B. Wood  
 Dr. Robert E. Wood  
 Mr. & Mrs. Robert T. Woodbury  
 Mr. Richard H. Woodfin  
 Mr. George W. Woodruff  
 Mr. Paul Woodruff  
 Mr. Gerald W. Woods  
 Dr. William D. Woodward  
 Mr. Stephen W. Woody  
 Mr. E. Warren Woolf  
 Prof. Nai-Chuang Yang  
 Mr. Presley Daniel Yates Jr.  
 Mrs. Mary S. Yongue  
 Mr. David H. Young Jr.  
 Mr. Glenn A. Young  
 Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Zarkowsky  
 Mr. Michael J. Zimmer  
 Mr. Jere P. Zollcoffer

## STUDENT LOAN FUNDS

**ALUMNAE LOAN FUND** of \$1,000.

**BING CROSBY LOAN FUND** of \$5,500 was established in 1966 by the Bing Crosby Youth Fund to provide financial assistance to deserving students who have completed their freshman year satisfactorily.

**GENERAL STUDENT LOAN FUND** of \$657,334 has been established with gifts from alumnae and friends and grants from the Board of Trustees.

**LUCY HAYDEN HARRISON LOAN FUND** of \$1,000.

**PEARL C. JENKINS LOAN FUND** of \$53,457 was established in 1925 by Mrs. Jenkins of Crystal Springs, Miss. Her daughter, the late Annie Tait Jenkins, a 1914 graduate, added substantially to the fund through an investment she made.

**NELL JONES MEMORIAL LOAN FUND** of \$4,605.

**DAVID N. LANDERS STUDENT LOAN FUND** of \$4,775.

**MARY LOUISE LATIMER LOAN FUND** of \$29,940 was established in 1962 with a bequest from her mother, Chloé Fowler (Mrs. William A.) Latimer, of Decatur, as a memorial to this member of the Class of 1935.

**HUGH L. AND JESSIE MOORE McKEE LOAN FUND** of \$5,500 was established in 1940 by Mrs. McKee, an Atlanta friend of the College.

**VIRGINIA PEELER LOAN FUND** of \$1,000.

**EUGENIA WILLIAMS SCHMIDT LOAN FUND** of \$9,635 was established in 1975 by her husband, C. Oscar Schmidt Jr. of Cincinnati, Ohio, in memory of this member of the Class of 1940.

**RUTH SLACK SMITH LOAN FUND** of \$5,000 was established in 1953 with a bequest from this 1912 graduate. Mrs. Smith had served as a university educator and administrator before becoming executive secretary of the Student Aid Foundation during her "retirement."

#### ANNUITY FUNDS

**MARTHA CURRY CLECKLEY FUND** of \$10,288 was established in 1975 by Virginia Prettyman '34 in appreciation for the devotion Mrs. Cleckley had for Dr. Prettyman's mother.

**MARY BEN WRIGHT ERWIN FUND** of \$20,200 was established in 1984 by this member of the Class of 1925. This will establish later the Mary Ben Wright Erwin Scholarship Fund.

**ESTHER ANDERSON GRAFF FUND** of \$13,716 was established in 1983 by this friend of the College. This will become an addition to the Esther Anderson and James Graff Scholarship Fund.

**MARY SHIVE FUND** of \$1,150.

**FRANCES GILLILAND STUKES FUND** of \$10,000 was established in 1976 by this member of the Class of 1924 from Decatur. This will become an addition to the Frances Gilliland Stukes and Majorie Stukes Strickland Scholarship Fund.

#### LIBRARY FUNDS

**AGNES LEE CHAPTER OF THE UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY BOOK FUND** of \$1,000.

**RALPH BUCHANAN ALBAUGH BOOK FUND** of

\$53,658 was established in 1980 by his mother, Omah Buchanan Albaugh '16, as a memorial for this pilot who died during the Battle of Iwo Jima. The income is used to purchase books in the humanities.

**THYRZA ASKEW BOOK FUND** of \$1,000.

**MARTHA LESSER BREEN BOOK FUND** of \$1,450.

**EDNA HANLEY BYERS BOOK FUND** of \$4,788.

**ASA GRIGGS CANDLER LIBRARY FUND** of \$47,000

was established in 1940 by the Board of Trustees from the generous gifts of this prominent Atlanta business leader who was one of the chief promoters of Christian education in the South. The income supports the operation of the library.

**MILTON CANDLER BOOK FUND** of \$2,500.

**ANDREW CARNEGIE LIBRARY FUND** of \$25,000 was established in 1951 by the Board of Trustees in recognition of Mr. Carnegie's generosity in having provided funds to build the College's first library in 1910. The income supports the operation of the library.

**ANNIE MAY CHRISTIE BOOK FUND** of \$2,186.

**MELISSA A. CILLEY BOOK FUND** of \$2,262.

**CLASS OF 1928 MEMORIAL BOOK FUND** of \$4,915.

**CLASS OF 1930 MEMORIAL BOOK FUND** of \$1,965.

**CLASS OF 1933 BOOK FUND** of \$7,913 established in 1978 by the member of this class as a part of their 45th reunion. The income is used to place books from the humanities in the library as memorials to members of this class.

**MARY KEESLER DALTON ART BOOK FUND** of \$25,000 was established in 1980 by Harry L. Dalton in honor of his wife, a 1925 graduate. The income is used to purchase books on art and art history.

**FLORENE F. DUNSTAN BOOK FUND** of \$3,588.

**REBEKAH HOUGH SCOTT HARMAN BOOK FUND** of \$3,200.

**MURIEL HARN BOOK FUND** of \$3,034.

**HUFF-ROSENBLATT BOOK FUND** of \$5,250 was established in 1980 by Ellen Rosenblatt Caswell '47 in memory of her mother, Adeline Huff Rosenblatt, and her grandfather, Major James Thomas Huff, CSA. The income is to be used to purchase books in Southern history and literature or by Southern authors.

**HUMANITIES BOOK FUND** of \$342,560 was established in 1980 with gifts from alumnae and friends and by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. The income is used to purchase books in the humanities.

**NELL HEMPHILL JONES BOOK FUND** of \$1,000.

**G. BENTON KLINE BOOK FUND** of \$1,972.

**EMMA MAY LANEY BOOK FUND** of \$8,103 was established in 1956 by a group of her associates and former students to honor this professor of English upon her retirement after she had served 37 years on the faculty. The income is used

for the acquisition of rare books in English literature.

**ANN FLITCRAFT LATHRUP BOOK FUND** of \$10,635 was established in 1982 by her family and friends as a memorial for her years of service on the library staff. The income is used for acquisitions in reference material and American literature.

**THE JAMES ROSS McCAIN BOOK FUND** of \$16,235 was established in 1951 by faculty, students, alumnae and friends to honor President James Ross McCain upon his retirement after his 28 years of outstanding service as president of the College.

**ELEANOR BROWN McCAIN BOOK FUND** of \$15,000 was established in 1979 by her family and friends as a memorial to her for her role in the life of the campus and community. The income is used to purchase books in the humanities.

**CLAUDE CANDLER McKINNEY BOOK FUND** of \$1,000.

**LOUISE McKINNEY BOOK FUND** of \$1,834.

**ISABEL ASBURY OLIVER BOOK FUND** of \$1,575.

**WINGFIELD ELLIS PARKER BOOK FUND** of \$2,000.

**ELIZABETH GRAY AND MARVIN B. PERRY SR. BOOK FUND** of \$19,226 was established in 1978 by President Marvin B. Perry Jr. in memory of his mother and father.

**WALTER BROWNLOW POSEY BOOK FUND** of \$2,914.

**JANEF NEWMAN PRESTON BOOK FUND** of \$1,095.

**GERTRUDE K. SEVIN BOOK FUND** of \$2,835.

**FLORENCE E. SMITH BOOK FUND** of \$2,655.

**ALMA WILLIS SYDENSTRICKER BOOK FUND** of \$1,300.

**MARY WEST THATCHER BOOK FUND** of \$14,000 was established in 1980 by this alumna of the Class of 1915 who served as an active trustee from 1947 to 1971. The income is used to purchase books in the humanities.

**TIME, INCORPORATED BOOK FUND** \$10,000 was established in 1966 with a grant from Time, Incorporated, as part of its effort to recognize and strengthen selected colleges.

**JANE McLAUGHLIN TITUS BOOK FUND** of \$3,500.

**CATHERINE TORRANCE BOOK FUND** of \$1,215.

**MERLE G. WALKER BOOK FUND** of \$1,465.

**VIRGINIA OWENS WATKINS BOOK FUND** of \$5,000 was established in 1984 with a bequest from this member of the Class of 1947.

The income is to be used to purchase books for the library.

**WILLIAM GLASSELL AND LILLY BRUPBACHER WEEKS BOOK FUND** of \$10,015 was established in 1980 by Margaret G. Weeks '31 of New Orleans as a memorial to her parents. The income is used to purchase books in the humanities.

**EDGAR D. WEST BOOK FUND** of \$3,787.

#### SPECIAL FUNDS

**THE WALTERS FUND** of \$32,502,708, established in 1955 through a bequest from Frances Winship Walters, represents the major part of Agnes Scott's Endowment. Mrs. Walters attended Agnes Scott Institute and served as a trustee for 16 years. As the residual beneficiary of her estate, Agnes Scott initially received \$4,291,630, the largest amount from any source.

**THE ENGLISH FUND** of \$635,019 was established in 1947 by a \$500,000 grant from an anonymous foundation. The income is used to maintain and strengthen the English department program.

**THE HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE FUND** of \$1,103,329 was established in 1964 through a \$500,000 matching grant from an anonymous foundation. The College matched the gift with an equal amount from other sources to total \$1 million. The income is used to maintain and strengthen the program of the Departments of History and Political Science.

**THE GENERAL ENDOWMENT FUND** of \$1,433,693 represents gifts from individuals, corporations and foundations.

#### MEMORIAL FUNDS

**SARA BURKE ADDISON FUND** of \$17,131 was established in 1980 by Elizabeth Henderson Cameron '43 in memory of the daughter of Thomas and Dorothy Holloran Addison '43. The income is used for the professional development of the faculty in the humanities.

**WALLACE McPHERSON ALSTON PROFESSORSHIP OF BIBLE AND RELIGION** of \$500,000 was established in 1973 by the Board of Trustees in honor of Agnes Scott's third president when he retired after 25 years of distinguished service to the College.

**ANNA JOSEPHINE BRIDGMAN FUND** of \$2,780.

**WILLIAM A. CALDER FUND** of \$3,535.

**JOHN BULOW CAMPBELL FUND** of \$142,945 was established in 1940 by this generous trustee from Atlanta as the first gift to the College's Semi-Centennial Fund. The income is available to strengthen the College's operation.

**JOHN BULOW CAMPBELL SCIENCE BUILDING FUND** of \$250,000 was established in 1983 with a foundation grant. The income is used to equip and maintain this major academic facility.

**CHARLES MURPHEY AND MARY HOUGH SCOTT CANDLER FUND** of \$1,000.

**MARION T. CLARK RESEARCH FUND** of \$11,200 was established in 1978 by his family and friends as a memorial to this William Rand Kenan Jr. Professor of Chemistry and chairman of the department and in recognition of his 18 years of service at Agnes Scott. The income is used to assist the student research program.

**RENDER P. AND ELIZABETH POTTER CONNALLY FUND** of \$1,000.

**MARY KEESLER DALTON ART FUND** of \$30,944 was established in 1972 by Harry L. Dalton of Charlotte, N. C., in honor of his wife, Class of 1925. The income is used to purchase art for the College's Dalton Galleries.

**CHARLES A. DANA PROFESSORSHIP FUND** of \$565,835 was established in 1973 with a grant from the Charles A. Dana Foundation and matching funds from Agnes Scott. The income is used to supplement compensation for at least four Dana Professors.

**CHRISTIAN W. DIECKMANN FUND** of \$3,475.

**AGNES SCOTT DONALDSON FUND** of \$10,000 was established through a bequest from this member of the Class of 1917. The income is used where it is most needed.

**SUZANNE GOODMAN ELSON PRIZE FUND** of \$20,667 was established in 1986 by Edward E. Elson in honor of his wife, Suzanne Goodman Elson of the Class of 1959. The prize is awarded annually to an outstanding Agnes Scott student.

**LETITIA PATE EVANS FUND** of \$100,000 was in 1955 established through a bequest from this generous benefactor and trustee of the College to maintain and improve the dining hall named in her honor.

**WILLIAM JOE FRIERSON RESEARCH FUND** of \$3,925.

**ROBERT FROST AWARD FUND** of \$1,175.

**PAUL LESLIE AND CAROLYN WHITE GARBER FUND** of \$7,473.

**AGNES RAOUL GLENN FUND** of \$15,010 was established in 1944 by Thomas K. Glenn of Atlanta in memory of his wife.

**HARRY GOLDSMITH AND CLEIO ELIZA GREER FUND** of \$8,500 was established in 1980 by Juanita Greer White '26 in memory of her parents. The income is used by the chemistry department for its special needs.

**NANCY GROSECLOSE VISITING SCHOLARS FUND** of \$4,005.

**AMY WALDEN HARRELL FUND** of \$3,000.

**GEORGE P. HAYES FELLOWSHIP FUND** of \$2,825.

**JESSIE LAWRIE JOHNSON HICKS FUND** of \$3,121.

**FRED A. HOYT MEMORIAL FUND** of \$25,000 was established in 1971 with a bequest from this Atlanta friend of the College. The income is used to purchase capital equipment and to enhance admissions and public relations programs.

**HUMANITIES FACULTY FUND** of \$482,869 was established in 1980 with gifts from alumnae and friends and with a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. The income is used for professional development of the faculty in the humanities.

**CHARLOTTE HUNTER MEMORIAL FUND** of \$1,265.

**SAMUEL MARTIN INMAN FUND** of \$194,953 in 1923 was established with a bequest from Jane Walker Inman of Atlanta, as a memorial to her brother who was chair of the board from 1903 to 1914.

**WILLIAM RAND KENAN JR. PROFESSORSHIP OF CHEMISTRY FUND** of \$500,000 was established in 1969 by the William Rand Kenan Jr. Charitable Trust to perpetuate this business leader's interest in strengthening higher education.

**JAMES T. AND ELLA RATHER KIRK FUND** of \$903,250 was established in 1980 through a bequest from Mary Wallace Kirk '11 of Tusculumbia, Ala., who served as a trustee of Agnes Scott for more than 60 years. The income is used to enrich the College's academic program.

**WILMA ST. CLAIR HUOT KLINE FUND** of \$2,300.

**ELLEN DOUGLASS LEYBURN PROFESSORSHIP OF ENGLISH** of \$303,519 was established in 1969 by the Board of Trustees and her friends as a memorial to this member of the Class of 1927. As professor of English and chair of the department she inspired her students during her 32 years on the Agnes Scott faculty.

**ADELINE ARNOLD LORIDANS PROFESSORSHIP OF FRENCH** of \$450,000 was established in 1956 by the Charles Loridans Foundation in memory of an alumna of the Institute. Her husband, Charles Loridans, was the long-time French Consular Agent in Atlanta who created the foundation.

**WILLIAM MARKHAM LOWRY FUND** of \$25,000 was established in 1910 by Robert J. and Emma C. Lowry of Atlanta in memory of their son. The income is used for the natural science departments.

**MARY STUART MacDOUGALL MUSEUM FUND** of \$2,845.

**JAMES ROSS McCAIN LECTURESHIP FUND** of \$31,010 was established in 1966 by the students, faculty, alumnae and friends of Agnes Scott as a memorial to the second president whose span of distinguished service to the College had been 50 years. The income is used for a series of lectures on the liberal arts and sciences as related to the religious dimensions of human life.

**MICHAEL A. McDOWELL JR. FUND** of \$2,110.

**VIRGINIA BROWN MCKENZIE ALUMNAE HOUSE AND GARDEN ENHANCEMENT FUND** of \$7,735 was established in 1985 by friends, family and classmates to honor this member of the Class of 1947 who served as Director of Alumnae Affairs from 1974 to 1985. The income is to be used for improvements for the Alumnae House and Garden.

**LOUISE McKINNEY BOOK AWARD FUND** of \$1,702.

**MARY ANGELA HERBIN McLENNAN MEDICAL FELLOWSHIP FUND** of \$45,047 was established in 1975 by Alex McLennan,

Atlanta attorney, in memory of his mother. The income provides a grant for an Agnes Scott College graduate to attend medical school.

**WALTER EDWARD McNAIR FUND** of \$7,695.

**MILDRED RUTHERFORD MELL LECTURE FUND** of \$5,338 was established in 1960 in her honor by her College associates and other friends on her retirement as professor and chair of the economics and sociology department. During many of her 22 years at the College, she was also chair of the Lecture Committee. The income is used to bring outstanding speakers to the College.

**GERALDINE MERONEY AWARD FUND** of \$6,160 was established in 1982 by the Board of Trustees and friends to honor her for 16 years of service as a professor in the Department of History. The income is used to recognize a junior and senior for outstanding work in humanities courses in the College.

**ELLEN WHITE AND WILLIAM WYETH NEWMAN AWARD FUND** of \$2,859.

**JOSEPH KYLE ORR FUND** of \$21,000 was established in 1941 by the trustees as a memorial to this Atlanta business leader whose 23 years of leadership as chair of Agnes Scott's Board of Trustees saw the College attain rapid growth and recognition. The income is used to strengthen the administrative work of the College.

**FRANK P. PHILLIPS FUND** of \$50,000 was established in 1950 with a bequest from this friend of the College from Columbus, Miss.

**MARGARET T. PHYTHIAN FUND** of \$3,195.

**JANEF NEWMAN PRESTON AWARD FUND** of \$4,495.

**CARRIE SCANDRETT FUND** of \$68,754 was established in 1969 by Agnes Scott alumnae, faculty, students, administration and trustees to honor, on her retirement, this 1924 graduate who became the College's second dean of students. She served with distinction for 44 years. Many memorial gifts following her death in 1981 added to the fund. The income is used for the student affairs program.

**GEORGE WASHINGTON SCOTT MEMORIAL FUND** of \$29,000 was established in 1909 by Decatur citizens to strengthen the College which he had helped to establish. The income is used for one of the academic departments.

**HAL AND JULIA THOMPSON SMITH FUND** of \$551,657 was established in 1959 by this Agnes Scott trustee and this alumna of the Class of 1931. Mr. Smith, a prominent Atlanta business leader, was an active member of the board from 1952 to 1977 and served as its chair from 1956 to 1973.

**THOMAS G. SNOW MEMORIAL FUND** of \$6,000.

**CHLOE STEEL VISITING PROFESSOR FUND** of \$2,832.

**MARY FRANCES SWEET FUND** of \$184,000 was established in 1956 with a bequest from this College physician and professor of hygiene who served in these capacities from 1908 to 1937 and remained a campus resident until her death. The income is used for the College's health services.

**MARY NANCY WEST THATCHER FUND** of \$86,930 was established in 1962 by this member of the Class of 1915 who served as president of the Alumnae Association in 1926-27 and as an active trustee from 1947 to 1971.

**LILLIAN DALE THOMAS AWARD FUND** of \$2,500.

**MARGRET GUTHRIE TROTTER FUND** of \$2,410.

**FRANCES WINSHIP WALTERS FUND** of \$50,000 was established in 1943 by this generous alumna and trustee. The income is used for the operation and maintenance of the Walters Infirmary.

**ANNIE LOUISE HARRISON WATERMAN PROFESSORSHIP OF THEATRE** of \$100,000 was established in 1953 by this generous alumna of the Institute and trustee from 1947 to 1953.

**WENDY WILLIAMS SPEAKERS FUND** of \$4,040.

**GEORGE WINSHIP FUND** of \$10,000 was established in 1957 through a bequest from this Atlanta business leader who had served as a trustee for 25 years, 18 of which he was chairman of the board.

**ROBERTA POWERS WINTER FUND** of \$5,397 was established in 1974 by the Board of Trustees and her friends in honor of this member of the Class of 1927 on her retirement as the College's first Annie Louise Harrison Waterman Professor of Speech and Drama as well as department chair after 35 years of service. The income is used to bring visiting speakers from these fields to the campus.

**MYRNA GOODE YOUNG LATIN AWARD FUND** of \$2,200.

### SCHOLARSHIP FUNDS

**MARTIN J. ABNEY SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$5,000 was established in 1975 by a bequest from Louise Abney Beach King '20 of Birmingham, Ala., as a memorial to her father.

**CISSIE SPIRO AIDINOFF SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$17,082 was established in 1984 by her classmates, friends and family as a memorial to this member of the Class of 1951 and the Board of Trustees. The income is to be used for a worthy student.

**AKERS SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$7,000 was established in 1978 through the interest of business leaders C. Scott Akers of Atlanta and John M. Akers of Gastonia, N.C.

**LUCILE ALEXANDER SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$6,706 was established in 1951 by her friends to honor this 1911 graduate who returned to her alma mater to teach first chemistry and then mathematics before she

received an advanced degree in French from Columbia University. Hers was the first graduate degree earned by an Agnes Scott alumna. She was head of the French department for 28 years before her retirement in 1948. Preference is given to students majoring in French.

**LOUISA JANE ALLEN MEMORIAL FUND** of \$6,146 was established in 1958 by her friends and family as a memorial to this 1956 graduate after her fatal automobile accident.

**MARY VIRGINIA ALLEN SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$4,457.

**ALLEN-REINERO SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$39,885 was established in 1984 as a combination of the Samuel Harrison Allen and Frederick Philip Reinero Funds, at the request of the family, in memory of Samuel Harrison Allen, Frederick Philip Reinero and Clara May Allen Reinero '23.

**MARY McPHERSON ALSTON SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$6,930 was established in 1960 by Dr. and Mrs. Wallace M. Alston to honor the mother of Agnes Scott's third president.

**WALLACE McPHERSON ALSTON SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$9,200 was established in 1973 by his many friends at the time of his retirement in appreciation of his distinguished service during his 25 years at Agnes Scott, 22 of which he served as president.

**SARA DAVIS ALT SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$1,600.

**NEAL L. ANDERSON SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$15,000 was established in 1976 by Ruth Anderson O'Neal '18 and her husband, Alan S. O'Neal, of Winton-Salem, N.C., as a memorial to her father, a Presbyterian minister and an Agnes Scott trustee from 1923 to 1931. Preference is given to a student majoring in Bible and religion.

**ARKANSAS SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$5,000 was established in 1962 by alumnae in that state. Preference is given to students from Arkansas.

**ARMSTRONG MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$2,035.

**ATLANTIC ICE AND COAL COMPANY SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$2,500.

**ATLAS FINANCE COMPANY SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$1,100.

**MARY REYNOLDS BABCOCK SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$25,000 was established in 1964 by the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation of Winston-Salem. Preference is given to students from North Carolina.

**CHARLOTTE BARTLETT MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$5,000 was established in 1972 by Ruby Stafford (Mrs. Charles W.) Bartlett of Tampa, Fla., in memory of her daughter of the class of 1950.

**NELSON T. BEACH SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$25,000 was established in 1954 by Louise Abney Beach '20 of Birmingham, Ala., in memory of her husband. The

Presbyterian Foundation holds \$15,000 of this amount for the College.

**MARY LIVINGSTON BEATIE SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$11,500 was established in 1950 by W.D. Beatie and Nellie Beatie in Atlanta in memory of their mother.

**IDA PENNINGTON BENTON SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$198,457 was established in 1986 by Will H. Benton of Atlanta in honor of his wife, a member of the Class of 1950.

**ANNIE V. AND JOHN BERGSTROM SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$1,000.

**JULIANNE WILLIAMS BODNAR MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$6,312 was established in 1972 by her classmates and friends as a tribute to this member of the Class of 1963.

**J.O. BOWEN SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$6,000 was established by Decatur businessman J.O. Bowen.

**MARTHA BOWEN SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$1,000.

**BOYD-McCORD MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$6,500 was established in 1976 with a bequest from Miss Clem Boyd as a memorial to her parents, William and Frances McCord Boyd, of Newton County, Ga.

**LETTIE MacDONALD BRITAIN SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$22,100 was established in 1963 by Fred W. and Ida Britain Patterson '21 of Atlanta in memory of her mother.

**JUDITH BROADAWAY MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$19,588 was established in 1966 by her classmates, family and friends as a memorial to this member of the Class of 1966 who died before graduation. Preference is given to a student majoring in philosophy.

**ALMA BUCHANAN BROWN SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$33,987 was established in 1979 by her son and the Burr-Brown Foundation to honor this 1916 graduate.

**CELESTE BROWN SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$3,665.

**DOROTHY DUNSTAN BROWN SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$2,500.

**ISABEL McCAIN BROWN SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$1,525.

**KIMBERLY ANN BROWN SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$4,200.

**MAUD MORROW BROWN SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$1,500.

**JOHN A. AND SALLIE BURGESS SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$7,900 was established in 1950 by these Atlanta friends of the College.

**CALDWELL MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$7,500 was established in 1960 by George E. and Lida Rivers Caldwell Wilson '10 of Charlotte in memory of her parents, the late Dr. and Mrs. John L. Caldwell.

**LAURA BERRY CAMPBELL FUND** of \$100,000 was established in 1964 with gifts from Mrs. John Bulow Campbell of Atlanta because of her interest in the College and its students.

**ANNIE LUDLOW CANNON FUND** of \$1,000.

**ELLA CAREY SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$8,550 was established in 1969 by a grateful member of the Class of 1927 to honor this maid and friend to students and faculty alike during her years of service in Main Hall. Preference is given to black students.

**CAROLINAS SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$93,497 was established in 1984 by an alumna. Preference is given to a full-time student or students in good academic standing from the Carolinas.

**CAPTAIN JAMES CECIL SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$3,000.

**CHATTANOOGA ALUMNAE CLUB SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$2,009.

**DR. AND MRS. TOLBERT FANNING CHEEK SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$1,500.

**IRVIN AND ROSA L. CILLEY SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$59,084 was established in 1964 by Melissa Cilley, a member of the Spanish department at Agnes Scott from 1930 to 1963, as a memorial to her parents. She later bequeathed her estate to the College for this fund.

**CITIZENS AND SOUTHERN NATIONAL BANK SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$25,000 was established in 1962 as a part of this bank's interest in the education of youth.

**JAMES J. CLACK SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$1,500.

**CAROLINE MCKINNEY CLARKE SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$31,125 was established in 1961 by Louise Hill Reaves '54 in honor of her mother, an alumna of the Class of 1927, a lifelong friend, neighbor and supporter of the College.

**CLASS OF 1957 SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$9,326 was established in 1962 by members of this class.

**CLASS OF 1964 SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$4,019.

**CLASS OF 1965 SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$1,174.

**CLASS OF 1968 SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$1,435.

**JACK L. CLINE JR. MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$2,665.

**HOWARD P. CONRAD SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$28,000 was established in 1971 in his memory by his wife of St. Clair, Mich. Their daughter Patricia was a member of the Class of 1963.

**AUGUSTA SKEEN COOPER SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$16,675 was established in 1949 by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Inman Cooper in honor of this member of the Class of 1917 who had stayed on at Agnes Scott to teach

chemistry for 13 years. Preference is given to students in that department.

**THOMAS L. AND ANNIE SCOTT COOPER SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$12,511 was established in 1935 through gifts from this Decatur family. Mrs. Cooper is the daughter of Colonel George W. Scott, the founder of the College.

**MARY CROSSWELL CROFT MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$1,000.

**LAURA BAILEY AND DAVID CUMMING SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$1,000.

**MR. AND MRS. R.B. CUNNINGHAM SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$7,305 was established in 1950 by their family and friends in recognition of their more than 30 years of service to the College. Preference is given to students from missionary families or foreign countries, or to students interested in mission work.

**SARA DARRINGTON CURCIO SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$6,000 was established in 1985 by her sister and husband, Dr. and Mrs. Warren F. Rollins Jr., of Jacksonville, Florida, as a memorial to this member of the Class of 1929. The income is to be used for a deserving student.

**MARY CHEEK DAVENPORT SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$2,000.

**ANDREWENA ROBINSON DAVIS FUND** of \$1,000.

**LILLIAN McPHERSON DAVIS SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$9,870.

**MARIE WILKINS DAVIS SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$4,000.

**EMILY S. DEXTER MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$1,365.

**EMILY S. DEXTER SCHOLARSHIP AWARD FUND** of \$10,610 was established in 1972 by Ruth Pringle Pipkin '31 of Reidsville, N.C., to recognize and honor Miss Dexter for service as a teacher of psychology at Agnes Scott from 1923 to 1955. A special committee selects the recipient from members of the rising senior class who are taking advanced courses in psychology.

**S. LEONARD DOERPINGHAUS SUMMER STUDY SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$5,247 was established in 1968 by students, colleagues and friends as a memorial to this biology professor who taught at Agnes Scott for almost 10 years before his untimely death.

**BETTYE PHELPS DOUGLAS SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$2,500.

**DAVID ARTHUR DUNSEITH SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$1,450.

**GEORGIA WOOD DURHAM SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$6,500 was established in 1938 by the late Jennie Durham Finley in memory of her mother. Preference is given to students from DeKalb County.

**JAMES BALLARD DYER SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$50,133 was established in 1949

by Drana Dyer Wilson '32 in memory of her father. Preference is given to students from Virginia or North Carolina.

**INEZ NORTON EDWARDS SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$2,350.

**KATE DURR ELMORE FUND** of \$25,295 was established in 1949 by Stanhope E. Elmore of Montgomery, Ala., in memory of his wife. Preference is given to Presbyterian students, particularly those from East Alabama Presbytery and other parts of the state.

**KATHERINE WOLTZ FARINHOLT SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$10,000 was established in 1983 by this member of the Class of 1933. Preference is given to students majoring in international studies.

**JENNIE DURHAM FINLEY SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$5,000 was established in 1938 by this friend of the College to assist students, preferably from DeKalb County.

**MARY LOUISE FOWLER HONOR SCHOLARS FUND** of \$50,000 was established in 1980 with a bequest from this graduate of the Class of 1929. The income is used for awards to Honor Scholars.

**RUFUS C. AND WYNIE COLEMAN FRANKLIN MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$50,000 was established in 1978 in their honor by their daughter Marian Franklin (Mrs. Paul H.) Anderson '40 of Atlanta. The income is used for students from Emanuel County, Ga., where she was reared.

**HELEN AND TED FRENCH SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$5,000 was established in 1977 by this Atlanta member of the Class of 1974 and her husband. The income is to be used to assist Return to College students.

**LOUISE SULLIVAN FRY SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$1,000.

**ALEX P. GAINES HONOR SCHOLARS FUND** of \$50,000 was established in 1980 by Agnes Scott's trustees to honor this Atlanta attorney for his six years of distinguished service as chair of the board. The income is used for awards to Honor Scholars.

**LEWIS McFARLAND GAINES SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$1,300.

**GALLANT-BELK SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$1,000.

**KATHLEEN HAGOOD GAMBRELL SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$10,000 was established in 1963 by E. Smythe Gambrell of Atlanta as a living memorial to his wife who was an alumna. The award is made to an outstanding student preparing for Christian service.

**IVA LESLIE AND JOHN ADAM GARBER INTERNATIONAL STUDENT SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$10,456 was established in 1968 initially as a memorial to Mrs. Garber by her husband, Dr. John A. Garber, and her son and daughter-in-law, Dr. and Mrs. Paul Leslie Garber, of Agnes Scott. At Dr. John Garber's death in 1975

this scholarship became a memorial to him as well when further gifts from family and friends were received. The recipients must be students whose citizenship is other than that of the United States of America.

**JANE ZUBER GARRISON SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$2,275.

**LESLIE JANET GAYLORD SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$2,540.

**GENERAL ELECTRIC SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$2,000.

**GENERAL MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$44,188 was established with gifts from many alumnae and friends to provide financial assistance to students.

**GEORGIA CONSUMER FINANCE ASSOCIATION SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$1,000.

**M. KATHRYN GLICK SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$13,716 was established in 1974 by the Board of Trustees along with many of her students and friends in recognition of her years as a teacher. For 28 years she was chair of the Department of Classical Languages and Literatures. Preference is given to a student in this department.

**EILLEN GOBER SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$3,475.

**FRANCES GOOCH SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$2,025.

**LUCY DURHAM GOSS FUND** of \$6,000 was established in 1938 by Jennie Durham Finley, a friend of the College, in honor of her niece, Lucy Durham Goss (Mrs. John H.) an alumna of the Institute.

**ESTHER AND JAMES GRAFF SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$16,327 was established in 1960 by Dr. Walter Edward McNair of Agnes Scott in honor and appreciation of Mr. and Mrs. James R. Graff.

**SARAH FRANCES REID GRANT SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$6,000 was established in 1935 by Mrs. John M. Slaton of Atlanta in honor of her mother.

**KENNETH AND ANNIE LEE GREENFIELD SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$13,275 was established in 1960 by Salie Greenfield '56 in honor of her parents.

**ROXIE HAGOPIAN SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$1,185.

**LOUISE HALE SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$4,517.

**HARRY T. HALL MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$10,000 was established in 1919 by Mr. and Mrs. W.C. Bradley of Columbus in memory of Mrs. Bradley's brother. Preference is given to students from Muscogee County, Ga.

**SARAH BELLE BRODNAX HANSELL SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$5,000 was established in 1961 by Granger Hansell of Atlanta in memory of his wife, a member of the Class of 1923.

**GOLDIE HAM HANSON SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$10,325 was established in 1981 by her daughters Ann H

Merklein '55 and Elizabeth H. Duerr '58 in memory of their mother, a member of the Class of 1919 and one of the first women physicians in Houston, Texas. Preference is given to seniors who intend to study medicine.

**WEENONA WHITE HANSON MUSIC SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$2,520.

**ROMOLA DAVIS HARDY SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$9,314 was established in 1984 by this member of the Class of 1920. Preference is to be given to Christian students from Coweta County, Georgia.

**GEORGE W. HARRISON JR. SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$18,000 was established in 1938 by a bequest from this Atlanta friend.

**QUENELLE HARROLD SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$60,463 was established originally in 1926 as a graduate fellowship by Mrs. Thomas Harrold of Americus in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Frank Sheffield, of the Class of 1923, but in 1976 it became a scholarship fund.

**HARWELL HILL SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$10,000 was established in 1974 through a bequest from Ann Rebecca (Rebie) Harwell (Mrs. Lodowick Johnson) Hill '13 of Atlanta and is a memorial to her and her sister, Frances Grace Harwell '23.

**MARGARET MCKINNON HAWLEY SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$5,066 was established in 1940 through a bequest of Dr. F.O. Hawley of Charlotte, N.C., as a memorial to his wife, an alumna of Agnes Scott Institute.

**GEORGE HAYES SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$26,195 was established in 1981 by Dorothy Peace (Mrs. Edmund A.) Ramsaur '47 in honor of this professor emeritus and former chair of the English department.

**JULIA INGRAM AND LINFORD B. HAZZARD SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$1,607,539 was established in 1985 through a bequest of a member of the Class of 1919 and her husband, who lived in Columbus, Ga. Preference is given to physically handicapped students, or children of physically handicapped parents.

**CLEO HEARON SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$10,000 was established in 1984 by Mary Lillian Middlebrooks (Mrs. W. M.) Smears as a memorial to Cleo Hearon, professor of history for 10 years before her death in 1928.

**LOUDIE AND LOTTIE HENDRICK SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$5,000 was established in 1935 by Lottie Hendrick of Covington, Ga., and is a memorial to these sisters.

**GUSSIE PARKHURST HILL SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$2,000.

**MARGARET MITCHELL HODGES SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$4,518.

**BETTY HOLLIS SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$1,343.

**HOLLIS-OAKLEY SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$3,515

**ROBERT B. HOLT SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$10,891 was established in 1954 by Dr. Phillipa G. Gilchrist '23 in honor of her former professor and colleague who served as professor of chemistry at Agnes Scott for 28 years. Preference is given to students in chemistry.

**NANNETTE HOPKINS SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$294,073 was established in 1973 by a bequest from Florence Smith (Mrs. Joseph T.) Sims '13 of Berkeley, Calif., as a memorial to Dean Hopkins for her outstanding service to Agnes Scott from 1889 to 1938. Assistance is given to promising music students.

**JENNIE SENTELLE HOUGHTON SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$10,400 was established in 1945 by Dr. M. E. Sentelle of Davidson, N.C., in honor of his sister. The recipient must have already attended Agnes Scott at least one year.

**WADDY HAMPTON AND MAUDE CHAPIN HUDSON SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$6,641 was established in 1968 by Anne Chapin Hudson (Mrs. Frank H. Jr.) Hankins '31 in memory of her parents. Preference is given to black students.

**RICHARD L. HULL SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$3,000.

**GEORGE THOMAS HUNTER MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$25,000 was established in 1963 by the Benwood Foundation of Chattanooga to honor its founder, a pioneer in the Coca-Cola bottling industry. The recipients are students from Chattanooga or Tennessee.

**LOUISE AND FRANK INMAN FUND** of \$6,000 was established in 1951 with gifts from these Atlanta leaders. Mr. Inman was an Agnes Scott trustee for 35 years.

**LOUISE REESE INMAN SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$3,529.

**JACKSON SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$56,816 was established in 1953 with a bequest of Elizabeth Fuller Jackson, a member of Agnes Scott's history department for 28 years. It is a memorial to her and her parents, Charles S. and Lillian F. Jackson.

**LOUISE HOLLINGSWORTH JACKSON SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$8,020 was established in 1965 by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jackson of Fayetteville, Ga., to honor Mrs. Jackson, a member of the Class of 1932.

**Laurie Stubbs Johns SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$45,153 was established in 1985 by this late member of the Class of 1922. Preference is given to applicants and students from DeKalb County.

**ANN WORTHY JOHNSON SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$6,185 was established in 1971 by Agnes Scott alumnae and other friends in memory of this member of the class of 1938 and in appreciation of her leadership as director of alumnae affairs at Agnes Scott for 16 years.

**GUSSIE O'NEAL AND LEWIS H. JOHNSON SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$5,000 was established in 1973 with a bequest from this member of Agnes Scott's music department for 40 years. With his wife, a former student of the Class of 1911, he developed the voice section of the department.

**THE CLASS OF 1936 SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$11,438 was established in 1984 by an anonymous member of that class.

**JONES-RANSONE MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$1,000.

**ANNICE HAWKINS KENAN SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$50,000 was established in 1969 by a grant from the Sarah Graham Kenan Foundation of Chapel Hill, N.C., in memory of this early alumna of Agnes Scott. Preference is given to students from the Atlanta area or from North Carolina who intend to teach.

**ANNIE GRAHAM KING SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$6,000 was established in 1970 with a bequest from this member of the class of 1906 and with a memorial gift from Mr. and Mrs. James A. Minter Jr. of Tyler, Ala.

**MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$9,575 was established in 1968 by gifts from students, faculty and friends to provide financial assistance to black students.

**MARY ELISABETH TRABERT KONTZ SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$1,005.

**A.M. AND AUGUSTA R. LAMBDIN SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$2,200.

**LANIER BROTHERS SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$4,540.

**TED AND ETHEL LANIER SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$1,000.

**HARRIETT HAYNES LAPP SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$2,015.

**KATE STRATTON LEEDY SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$1,000.

**RUTH LEROY MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$5,890 was established in 1961 by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Leroy, of Waynesboro, Georgia, and by friends of this 1960 graduate.

**LINDSEY SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$7,000 was established in 1923 by Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Lindsey of Decatur. Preference is given to students from metropolitan Atlanta.

**EDWARD H. LITTLE SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$12,500 was established in 1982 through a bequest from this former American business leader. His niece Helen Boyd McConnell was a member of the Class of 1934.

**HELEN BURK LONGSHORE SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$73,370 was established in 1977 through a bequest from this aunt of Jackie Pfarr (Mrs. D.S.) Michael '53 of Ridgewood, N.J., whose daughter Susan was a member of the Class of 1974.

**J. SPENCER LOVE MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$28,000 was established in 1962 by his wife, the former Martha Eskridge '33, who was Mrs. Nathan M. Ayers of Greensboro, N.C.

**CAPTAIN AND MRS. JOHN DOUGLAS MALLOY SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$3,500.

**MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$2,500.

**VOLINA BUTLER AND B. FRANK MARKERT SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$3,525.

**NANNIE R. MASSIE MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$2,000.

**PAULINE MARTIN McCAIN MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$15,774 was established in 1954 by friends of the wife of Dr. James Ross McCain, the second president of the College.

**ALICE McINTOSH MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$3,930.

**McKOWEN-TAYLOR SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$5,025 was established in 1949 and is a memorial for Sarah Pipes McKowen and her daughter May McKowen (Mrs. E. B.) Taylor '06 of Baton Rouge. Mrs. Taylor is the mother of Jane (Mrs. Edward S.) White '42 of Atlanta. The income is used for scholarship assistance.

**MARY STEWART McLEOD SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$1,000.

**LAWRENCE McNEIL SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$1,100.

**HYTA PLOWDEN MEDERER SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$11,500 was established in 1962 by this alumna of the Class of 1934, Mrs. Leonard John Mederer, of Valdosta, Ga.

**MARY DONNELLY MEEHAN SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$1,000.

**JACQUELINE PFARR MICHAEL SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$1,000.

**G. EVERETT MILLICAN SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$3,448 was established in 1967 by this Atlanta leader and friend of Agnes Scott.

**MILLS MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$1,000.

**JAMES A. AND MARGARET BROWNING MINTER SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$22,500 was established in 1963 by their son, James A. Minter Jr. of Tyler, Ala., an active trustee of Agnes Scott from 1959 to 1978.

**CHARLOTTE JACKSON MITCHELL SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$5,000 was established in 1986 by James Jackson of Memphis, Tenn., in memory of his sister, a member of the Class of 1914. Preference is given to students who are ministers' daughters.

**WILLIAM A. MOORE SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$5,000 was established in 1892 from a bequest in his will. This leading Atlantan provided the College's first endowed scholarship. Preference is given to students whose parents are Presbyterians.

**JOHN MORRISON MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$3,000.

**MARGARET FALKINBURG MYERS SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$5,000 was established in 1971 by Mrs. Arthur W. Falkinburg of Atlanta in memory of her daughter, a member of the Class of 1941.

**LILLIAN WHITE NASH AND LETITIA ROCKMORE NASH SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$11,000 was established in 1985 by Franklin Nash of Atlanta honoring his late wife, Lillian White '28 and his present wife, Letitia Rockmore '33.

**ELKAN NAUMBERG MUSIC SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$2,000.

**NEW ORLEANS ALUMNAE CLUB SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$7,553 was established in 1955 by members of this Agnes Scott group. Preference is given to students from that area.

**JANET NEWTON SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$1,500.

**MARYELLEN HARVEY NEWTON SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$13,815 was established in 1972 by her husband, Henry Edgar Newton, of Decatur, to honor this member of the Class of 1916 and other members of their family who are alumnae: Jane Anne Newton Marquess '46, Martha Reese Newton Smith '49 and Anne Marquess Camp '70.

**KATHERINE TAIT OMWAKE SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$2,000.

**RUTH ANDERSON O'NEAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$25,000 was established in 1962 by her husband, Alan S. O'Neal, of Winston-Salem, N.C., to honor this leader of the Class of 1918 who served as president of the College YWCA. Preference is given to students majoring in Bible.

**MARIE SCOTT O'NEILL SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$12,315 was established in 1978 by a bequest from this member of the Class of 1942 from Atlanta. She was a great-granddaughter of Colonel George W. Scott, the founder of the College.

**ELIZABETH ROBERTS PANCAKE SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$1,040.

**WINGFIELD ELLIS PARKER MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$7,284 was established in 1970 by her parents, William Douglas and Frances Tennent Ellis '25, and her husband, Richard K. Parker, all of Atlanta. Preference is given to students majoring in English or Bible.

**JOHN H. PATTON SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$4,000.

**LILLIAN GERTRUDE PATTON LATIN SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$10,000 was established in 1979 by her sister, Bess Patton, of Chattanooga, Tenn. The award honors this 1920 Agnes Scott graduate for her untiring devotion to the Latin language and for her 49 years of distinguished and dedicated teaching of this language. The scholarship is awarded on the

basis of financial need and for excellence in Latin.

**PAULEY SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$1,000.

**BARBARA MURLIN PENDLETON SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$2,608.

**MARVIN B. PERRY JR. HONOR SCHOLARS FUND** of \$500,000 was established in 1982 by the Board of Trustees to honor Agnes Scott's fourth president at the time of his retirement after nine years of distinguished service to the College. The income is to be used for the Honor Scholars Program.

**MILDRED LOVE PETTY SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$4,363.

**MARY NOBLE PHELPS SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$10,000 was established in 1974 by her mother, Mrs. A. M. Noble, of Smithfield, N.C., in memory of her daughter, a member of the Class of 1938.

**WALTER B. POSEY SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$26,060 was established in 1981 by Dorothy Peace (Mrs. Edmund A.) Ramsaur '47 in honor of this professor emeritus and former chair of the history and political science department.

**ANNIE S. WILEY PRESTON SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$20,799 was established in 1986 by a non-graduate of the Institute and late resident of Decatur, who earmarked these funds for deserving students.

**COLONEL JOSEPH B. PRESTON MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$1,000.

**GEORGE A. AND MARGARET MORGAN RAMSPECK SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$2,000.

**MARY WARREN READ SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$47,537 was established in 1960 by this alumna of the Class of 1929 who has been active in promoting the College and has been an Agnes Scott trustee emerita since 1979.

**ALICE BOYKIN ROBERTSON SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$1,395.

**HENRY A. ROBINSON SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$8,160 was established in 1970 by the Agnes Scott trustees to honor this professor who served as head of the mathematics department from 1926 to 1970. Preference is given to students majoring in mathematics.

**LOIS EVE ROZIER SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$98,000 was established in 1985 by this member of the Class of 1919 to award scholarships to students from Richmond County, Ga., of demonstrated financial need, good character and good scholastic standing.

**LOUISE SCOTT SAMS SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$9,397.

**BETTIE WINN SCOTT SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$4,940.

**JULIUS J. SCOTT SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$2,000.

**WILLIAM SCOTT SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$10,000 was established in 1938

in his memory by his wife, Annie King Scott, of Pittsburgh. He was a nephew of George Washington Scott, founder of the College.

**SCOTTDAL MILLS SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$7,010 was established in 1962 to provide financial assistance for the daughters of missionaries.

**MARY SCOTT SCULLY SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$11,409 was established in 1942 by C. Alison Scully of Philadelphia, Penn., in memory of his mother, a granddaughter of the Agnes Scott for whom the College was named. The award is made to a student who has completed at least one year at the College.

**MARY BONEY SHEATS BIBLE SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$7,073 was established in 1973 by her family and friends in recognition of her service as professor of Bible at Agnes Scott and as a leader in the Presbyterian Church. The award is given to a student majoring in Bible and religion.

**MARY D. SHEPPARD MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$2,500.

**SHIELDS-PFEIFFER SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$6,535 was established in 1983 by a gift from the late Sarah Shields Pfeiffer '27.

**WARD E. SHUMAKER SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$1,000.

**MARGARET MASSIE SIMPSON SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$1,835.

**SLACK SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$8,663 was established in 1953 by Searcy B. and Julia Pratt Smith Slack '12 of Decatur in recognition of their daughters Ruth S. Roach '40, Eugenia S. Morse '41 and Julia S. Hunter '45.

**FLORENCE E. SMITH HONOR SCHOLARS FUND** of \$140,050 was established in 1979 with a bequest from this former professor who had been a member of the history department for 36 years. The income is used for awards to Honor Scholars.

**HAL L. SMITH HONOR SCHOLARS FUND** of \$50,000 was established in 1980 by Agnes Scott's trustees to honor this Atlanta business leader for his 17 years of distinguished service as chair of the board. The income is used for awards to Honor Scholars.

**LILLIAN SMITH SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$2,000.

**EVELYN HANNA SOMMERVILLE FUND** of \$8,085 was established in 1965 by the Roswell Library Association in honor of its president, Mrs. Robert L. Sommerville '23. Preference is given to students desiring to be librarians.

**SOUTH CAROLINA SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$1,106

**BONNER AND ISABELLE LEONARD SPEARMAN SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$11,654 was established in 1962 by this member of the Class of 1929 in appreciation of the opportunities the College offers its students.

**ANNE AND ALBERT SPIVEY SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$5,050 was established in 1984 by Brooks Spivey Creedy of Arlington, Vermont, member of the Class of 1937, as a memorial to her parents. The income is to be used for Black or Hispanic students, with preference to be given to students enrolled in the Return to College Program.

**LAURA MAYES STEELE HONOR SCHOLARS FUND** of \$159,567 was established in 1977 from the estate of this member of the Class of 1937 who served the College for 40 years, first as secretary to the president and later as registrar and director of admissions. The income is used for awards to Honor Scholars.

**CAROLYN STROZIER SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$22,765 was established in 1979 by her mother and friends as a memorial to this member of the Class of 1941 who had been active in the Alumnae Association while on the staff of Rich's.

**FRANCES GILLILAND STUKES AND MARJORIE STUKES STRICKLAND SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$15,756 was established in 1962 by Dean Emeritus Samuel Guerry Stukes. The scholarship honors his wife, '24, and daughter, '51.

**SAMUEL GUERRY STUKES SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$21,260 was established in 1957 by the Board of Trustees to honor Dean Stukes upon his retirement after 44 years of distinguished service as a faculty member. He also served as an active trustee from 1944 to 1971. The income is used for awards to the three Stukes Scholars, the students who rank first academically in each of the rising sophomore, junior and senior classes.

**FLETCHER E. AND LYDA JAMES SWANN AND OLIVIA SWANN WARD SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$6,000 was established in 1985 by the transfer of funds from the Olivia Ward Swann Annuity Funds at her death, as a memorial to her parents and aunt. Preference is given to blood descendants of those in whose memory the fund is established.

**JODELE TANNER SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$2,195

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**TEASLEY-O'NEAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$10,000 was established in 1984 with a bequest from Jewell Gloer Teasley, member of the Institute. Preference is given to a worthy pre-med student or a science major if no pre-med student is chosen.

**HENRY CALHOUN AND SUSAN WINGFIELD TENNENT SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$4,093.

**MARY WEST THATCHER SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$86,028 was established in 1954 by this 1915 graduate whose service to the College included president of the

Alumnae Association in 1926-27 and an active trustee from 1947 to 1971. Preference is given to Christian students from other countries and to other students preparing for Christian service.

**BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AND OLIVE BOURNE THOMAS SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$79,233 was established in 1984 with a bequest from Mary Olive Thomas, member of the Class of 1942, as a memorial to her parents. The income is to be used for outstanding seniors who will continue their studies in either medicine or English.

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**SAMUEL PIERCE THOMPSON SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$5,000 was established in 1933 by his wife as a memorial to this resident of Covington, Ga. Their daughter Julia (Mrs. Count D.) Gibson was a 1911 graduate.

**HENRY CLAUDE TOWNSEND MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$5,000 was established in 1920 by his wife, Nell Towers Townsend, of Anderson, S.C. Preference is given to students who plan to be missionaries.

**ELIZABETH CLARKSON TULL MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$65,000 was established in 1959 by Joseph M. Tull of Atlanta in memory of his wife to assist students selected on the basis of Christian character, ability and need.

**JOSEPH M. TULL MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$65,000 was established in 1964 by the J.M. Tull Foundation to honor this outstanding business, church and civic leader of Atlanta and to assist students worthy of Agnes Scott's ideals.

**KATE HIGGS VAUGHAN FUND** of \$134,726 was established in 1975 through a bequest from this member of the Class of 1924. The income is used annually for the Wilson Asbury Higgs Mathematics Scholarship and the Emma Baugh Music Scholarship as memorials to her father and mother. When more income is available, it is used to fund additional memorial scholarships.

**WACHENDORFF SCHOLARSHIP** of \$1,000.

**GEORGE C. WALTERS MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$5,000 was established in 1920 by his wife, Frances Winship Walters, an Agnes Scott alumna, trustee and benefactor.

**ANNIE DODD WARREN SCHOLARSHIP FUND** of \$106,943 was established in 1961 by Dr. and Mrs. William C. Warren Jr. of Atlanta in honor of his mother.

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stayed up, quizzed each other, and made popcorn. The only difference is that I went to sleep after the popcorn and they stayed up and studied some more."

Today Little doesn't blink at what she considers "basic life skills." She credits her experience as a student at Agnes Scott for allowing her the freedom to discover her competency. "I hope that through my experiences I have taught my sons that although I may not be able to do everything in the world, I can certainly try to do everything."

Chairs are set up under sweeping magnolia trees. The last note of the processional march rings out over the crowd as seniors prepare to walk across the stage one by one as their names are called over the loudspeaker. It's June, and the weather is perfect for Agnes Scott's 97th commencement.

The voice calls Karen Green-Grantham. Spontaneous, overwhelming applause follows her name. Fellow seniors give her a standing ovation.

She is 38-years-old and began at Agnes Scott in 1981 as a part-time student. Many RTC's elect to begin this way, taking one or two courses per semester. Throughout her career as a student, Green-Grantham was employed as a senior resident in a dorm. "Miss G," as she is affectionately called, never had a problem interacting with or relating to traditional students. Of the age difference she says simply, "It never bothered me.

"I think it's because I didn't think about the age difference," she explains. If there is a generational gap, she says, it's "only on an individual basis and has to do with the personality of the RTC or the [younger] women in their classes."

Green-Grantham was living and working at Spelman College in Atlanta when she attended an AAUW booksale and met an Agnes



BILL MAHAN

Karen Green-Grantham '86

Scott alumna there. The woman gave her a Return to College brochure. Green-Grantham slipped it in her book and didn't find it until two months later.

She called the College and spoke with Mildred Love Petty '61, who was then working with the program. She told Petty that she wanted to work while going back to school, but if circumstances prohibited that, she was ready to investigate attending full time.

She didn't have to do that. A job as a senior resident was opening up and she was able to work and take as many classes as her schedule allowed. The former psychology major now has a new job on campus: director of student activities and housing, another position that opened up at just the right time for her. She is enjoying the position but says, "I am toying with the idea that I can't stop here. I am looking at graduate school, either in counseling at Georgia State or seminary school."

For Barbara Dudley, another 1986 graduate, the value of Agnes Scott is that students can combine several different interests into one major.

Dudley arrived at Agnes Scott in January 1984 with 10 years' experience at a local bank. Like Green-

Grantham, she started part time — taking only two courses. She gave herself two quarters, then increased her load to full time. She graduated with a degree in art history and English literature in June.

Today Dudley is working on a research project for the Atlanta Historical Society. Her job is a volunteer one, but she feels the experience she is gaining will be a stepping stone to a paid position in her field.

"Right now I'm doing everything I wanted to do," she says. Graduation was a beginning rather than an end for her, whose long-term goals include graduate school.

She enjoyed her interaction with traditional students at Agnes Scott. "Age doesn't make a difference anymore. I like people the way they are." This 47-year-old does admit she thought it would be hard to be a friend to 18-year-olds "when you're their mothers' age," but notes: "I didn't think we would have anything in common; but I found that was not true."

Coming from Dekalb College, where she received an associate's degree, Louise Bailey began Agnes Scott as a junior. Discovering she could get additional financial aid if she took a full load, Bailey jumped in with both feet.

She spent the whole first quarter waiting for something terrible to happen, she says, taking school one day at a time. She made it through her first test; then her first mid-term; and finally her first exam; and the "boom never fell."

After graduating with degree in English literature in 1984, Bailey took a job as a legal assistant until her last child finished college. Now, two years later, she is ready to return to the classroom and receive certification to teach. Like Dudley, she is looking ahead to graduate school. She plans to teach for a year or two until she decides on the focus of her study.



Linda Florence with her children: John, 8; Robyn, 4; and Jodi, 16. She works in the Admissions Office and attends classes part time.

These four women represent typical Agnes Scott Return to College students. Each is unique, yet a common theme runs through each of their stories. It is their thirst for knowledge, their striving for personal excellence, and their commitment to a quality education.

Over the past three years, the RTC population has grown from 25 to almost 70. The program celebrated its official 10th anniversary in May, although Agnes Scott has been admitting non-traditional students since as early as the 1930s.

Marilynn Mallory started as part-time director of the RTC program in 1983. After a year the program expanded so much that her job grew into a full-time one.

Of the 68 enrolled RTCs, says Mallory, 50 percent work; 50 percent have children under the age of 18; and 30 percent have small children, work, and go to school. The overall RTC grade point average is 3.0

"These women are bright, intelligent, and motivated," says Mallory. "They have a passion for life."

An invitation mailed out this summer to prospective Return to College students captures the determined spirit of the women who choose the program. On the front is a pen and ink drawing of a woman standing on her toes, with one arm raised, ready to take off. Underneath, the words read, "On your mark . . . Get Set . . . Grow." See you at the starting line. ♦

Linda Florence is a 35-year-old mother of three who works in the Admissions Office in addition to attending school. She writes: "Four years ago I enrolled at Agnes Scott as a Return to College student. I told my children I was going to be a RTC, and they wanted to know why I joined the Army. Today I am halfway through my junior year. In five more semesters I will walk across the platform and receive my degree. Determined? You bet."

This article is adapted from an article by Florence which appeared in *The Dekalb News/Sun*.

Photographs by Gabriel Benzur  
Interior settings by Jova/Daniels/Busby Architects



# Jewels in the Crown

Restored to their former grandeur,  
Agnes and Rebekah Scott Halls are filled with new treasures.

By Stacey Noiles

The oldest buildings on Agnes Scott's campus now have become the newest. The photographs on these pages show the culmination of a yearlong effort, a partnership of designers, architects and contractors working to restore Agnes and Rebekah Scott Halls to their former elegance. Elegant they are — lovely to look at, to live in, to work in.

When Agnes Scott Hall was built in 1891, it epitomized luxurious college living. It contained electric lights, steam heat, hot and cold

running water and sanitary plumbing. Its original cost was \$82,500, some \$12,500 more than its companion hall, which was built in 1905.

Their combined renovation cost \$2.6 million. As with Inman Hall's renovation, much of the furniture was given by alumnae. A great deal of furniture came from the Julia Ingram and Linford B. Hazzard estate, which was left to the College this year. Julia Ingram Hazzard was a member of the Class of 1919. Their bequest also enabled the College to furnish many

of the parlor rooms with curios and other finishing touches.

According to Vice President for Business and Finance Gerald O. Whittington, the approach to renovating Main and Rebekah differed from that of Inman. "We decided to renovate the character of the facilities with wood furniture and chandeliers. They're not as dressed as Inman."

"[Before its renovation] Inman was your basic residence hall," explained Whittington. "Because



*The McKinney Parlor is the room most evocative of the Victorian period. It has darker tones than other, more brightly painted rooms in Main. Much of the furniture comes from the Hazzard estate.*

Main originally had a multipurpose use (it housed student rooms, administrative and faculty offices, as well as classrooms during the early years of the College), it is less uniform and has more interesting nooks and crannies. It's got that hexagonal tower. Rebekah has columns as its main feature. We had to dress up Inman more."

Much of Inman's dressed look comes from its Victorian print wallpaper. The interior designers, led by Henri Jova of Jova/Daniels/Busby Architects, chose a different route for Main and Rebekah.

"The dorms were in bad condition as far as the walls and the trim," said Nancy Boyer, the project manager for Jova/Daniels/Busby. "We painted them to bring out the trim. We did the trim in contrasting colors.

"We tried to pick fabrics and colors of the Victorian period," said Boyer. "We had already done research on it for another project. However, it's



*An alcove in Rebekah's lobby. The mirror was found in a storage room under the dining hall, restored and regilded. The Jacobean chair is a gift of Nelle Chamlee Howard '34.*

hard to find fabrics that will withstand the wear of dormitory use, but are also of that period.

"We also tried very hard not to make it look decorated. President Schmidt had asked that [all the rooms] not look alike, that each room be unique," she explained. They chose to paint the ceilings to add interest to the rooms. A subtle mauve tints the ceiling in Rebekah's reception hall, while its main lobby ceiling is painted lilac. To further enhance the period look of the buildings, Boyer and Michi Newman, the project designer, selected Victorian lighting fixtures that would reflect onto the ceilings yet cast a great deal of light.

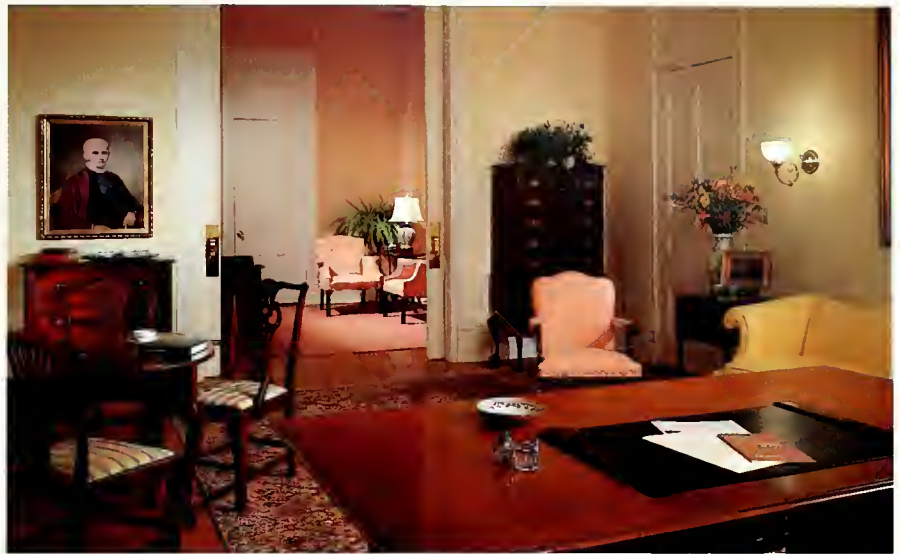
One concession that they did not make to the Victorian era was window treatments. Although that period is known for heavy, dark draperies, Boyer and Newman chose minimal, draped swags for all the parlor rooms and offices to allow more light to enter.

## Frances Garrett's labor of love

Because Frances Steele Garrett '37 lived in Rebekah Scott Hall for part of her undergraduate career at Agnes Scott, she takes particular delight in working with the designers and alumnae board to acquire furniture for Agnes and Rebekah Scott Halls' renovations. "Those two buildings have a very special place with me," she says.

Garrett and Alumnae Acquisitions Committee members Dot Travis Joyner '41 and Julia Thompson Smith '31 gave the donated furniture to Nancy Boyer and Michi Newman of Jova/Daniels/Busby Architects, who planned the color scheme for the dormitories. "Once I got the furniture to them, they saw that it was restored," said Garrett. "Most of these [pieces] have been in an attic or basement and need a lot of help."

The College's appeal to alumnae for furnishings garnered an excellent response. Donations came from as



A view from the president's office into the adjacent waiting area. Below the portrait of Agnes Scott sits a chest from the Hazzard estate. Julia Ingram Hazzard was a member of the Class of 1919 and taught briefly at Agnes Scott.

far as North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina and Louisiana, said Garrett. "We have emphasized that if one has anything one cherishes, we would want it — rugs, lamps, mirrors," she noted. "We want to make people understand that we will take care of

and will display the pieces so that many, many people will enjoy them."

Garrett said that the College plans to acknowledge each of the gifts with brass nameplates identifying the donor and her class.

None of the original windows remain, but design specifications called for exact replicas. Said the College's business manager, Terry Maddox, "The subcontractor told us that they had to measure each window [in Main and Rebekah]." Combined, there were about 28 different sizes in the two buildings.

The largest office space that Jova/Daniels/Busby had to work with was the Admissions Office, located in Rebekah. Because, according to Newman, "they have computer equipment and the spaces have to function," a series of mini-walls or partitions were constructed down the middle of the room. The partitions are painted teal with beige cornices. They hide computer equipment and give privacy to the secretaries.

Admissions looks more contemporary than the rest of the offices. This is due partly to the wall-to-wall carpeting, which Boyer said was installed to reduce noise.



The two Georgian sofas in Rebekah's lobby are gifts of Florrie Guy Funk '41. Colored ceilings add interest to the room.

The ceilings in Admissions and Main's McKinney Parlor are constructed of tin, a building material commonly used at the turn-of-the-century. Bailey and Associates, the architects in charge of structural renovation, chose wherever possible to keep the tinned ceilings as they are evocative of the building's history. "They had to tear up lots of the ceiling space for wiring, though," noted Terry Maddox.

Sometimes, however, the same period features that add charm to a room can be the biggest headaches for the interior designer. Newman and Boyer both groaned when recalling their attempt to make Rebekah's reception room appear symmetrical. Pilasters, rectangular boxes extending from the walls and ceiling, were constructed of sheet rock to hide the heating and air-conditioning units. Aligning the pilasters with existing columns and beams enough to deceive the naked eye was no small task. ♦



◀ The "window room" on third floor Main was converted into a lounge. The vivid color on the walls works well only with lots of light, says Jova/Daniels' Nancy Boyer. (Area rug courtesy of Sharian Rugs of Decatur.)

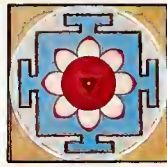


◀ The sofa seen full view was donated by Jura Taffar Cole '32, nearly identical to one the College owned. Tinned ceilings were common turn-of-the-century design elements.

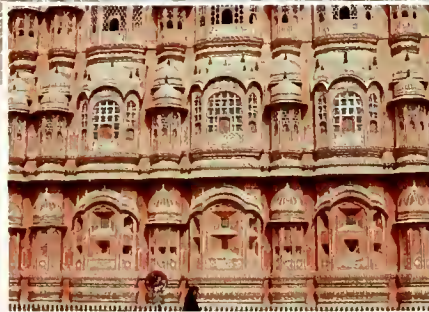
The author would like to thank Frances Steele Garrett '37, who contributed invaluable assistance in researching this article.



Rebekah's reception hall sports chairs donated by Trust Company Bank. The drape of the swags echoes the arched patterns of the windows, exact replicas of the original panes. Pilasters were extended from the walls and ceiling to hide heating units and make the room appear symmetrical.



# Discover India, Discover Yourself



*A street in the Nepalese village of Thimi.  
Inset: A wall of the old city in Jaipur, India.*

The Agnes Scott students who chose to go on the Global Awareness Program to India last summer wanted to learn about India. They spent three weeks of intensive classroom study and field trips in and around Bombay and Madras; then they spent two more weeks touring major areas of India and Nepal. The group was taught by Charles A. Dana Professor of History Penny Campbell and Associate Professor of Sociology Connie Jones, both familiar with India from earlier visits and study.

Accommodations ranged from modern hotels to a government tourist bungalow; students also visited rural homes of traditional Indian families.

Summer heat, monsoon rains, heavy academic workloads, fast-paced days, strange food, and the

contrast of dire poverty and incredible richness took a toll. With few exceptions, the students saw those weeks in India and Nepal as some of the toughest in their lives. They say they came back changed and that they are grateful.

"It is without question the less traditional, less conventional knowledge that I have gained that is by far the most valuable. It is also the knowledge that is the least tangible and

the most difficult to describe.

"I was shocked and horrified by the disease and the poverty about which I had only read or seen pictures. I had never grasped the reality of it, the vastness of it, or how slim are the chances of escape from such a perpetual state. I was overwhelmed by feelings of futility and compassion, wondering so often how it is that I find myself living so secluded a life and in such comparative opulence. I hope that I never lose my sense of amazement of seeing not only looks of determination on [the people's] faces, but smiles as well, in spite of hardships and adversities which I can only begin to conceive.

"I found, at times, an incredible inability to cope with tiredness, sickness, and sadness. My tolerance level for cultural differences and

*Photographs by Sharon Core*



language barriers became increasingly shorter. Much to my dismay, I found myself longing for that which was cushy and familiar . . . . The range of emotions that I felt and the sights both horrifying and beautiful were more than I had ever imagined.

“I have seen more than most people would have the opportunity to, and I have seen more than some people would care to. I am becoming increasingly grateful for having had this eye-opening, very gut-wrenching, very enlightening experience.”  
— Bridget Cunningham '88

“Personal growth is sometimes painful. I had a very painful summer in India. But I wouldn't trade it for anything, nor would I change the process by which it occurred.”—Geraldine Crandall, Return to College student

“I will read the newspaper in a different way,” wrote one student in an evaluation of the program. Another student wrote, “An Indian woman told me, ‘The classroom is theory, this is reality.’ ”

“The professors' friends and acquaintances treated us like family and went to extreme measures to see to our comfort and enjoyment. The Indian people possess a faith in God and acceptance and goodwill toward others . . . difficult to match anywhere.” — Janet Nabors, Return to College student

“All of India can be read about in a book, but the experiences I acquired firsthand will have an impact on me for the rest of my life,” wrote another student. “I know what nonalignment means from an Indian's point of view . . . .

“My trip has made me much more aware of the world around me and has caused me to rethink and reassess my values and goals. We must all be made aware of the other people of the world and of their hopes and sorrows.

“Even the more modern women of India live in standards where equality is not even a question. For example, every time we would go to the front desk of the hotel, if a man came up



CONNIE JONES



Students celebrated America's Fourth of July holiday with sparklers and fireworks in Madras, India. A hotel towel became their homemade American flag, complete with 50 stars.

Villagers in Indra Nagar, outside Madras, get relatively clean water from this well. Unclean water keeps much of India plagued by disease.



This Buddhist center in Bombay provides day care for children of untouchables.



A dyemaker earns her living in Nepal.

after us, that did not matter. We were dropped, and the man was helped first. When we would go to villages, the men's opinion always mattered and the women either did not have one or it mattered little."  
—Karen Youngner '87

"I realized how divided America is: The wealthy are here, the poor there. I'd walk down the streets of India and think, 'Where are our poor in America?' We do have street people. Not to the degree that India has, but we hide a lot of the poverty and the bad things that we don't want to see. There's a song that Phil Collins does, that talks about how we want to turn it off, we want to shut it out, close the doors to all the starving faces, all the economic problems, the political corruption, but you can't. Because it's always there. And no matter how you go through your life, there are poor still starving. Someone is dying because of a war. And I hope I always remember that, and I hope I never forget those faces I saw and the people I met.

"I can really appreciate what the Indian people are doing, trying to build an economic base that is going to last, that is theirs.

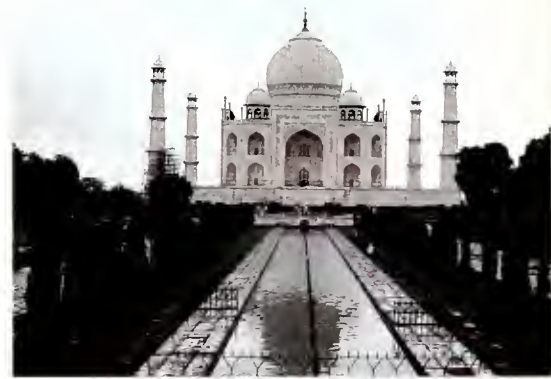
"We talk about the Third World. Go live in it for a month." —Elizabeth Buck '87 ◇

The lush land of Nepal brought welcome relief from the monsoon heat and city streets of India.



Varanasi, on the river Ganges, draws many Hindu pilgrims to its banks. In Hindu tradition, those who die in Varanasi and are cremated there are freed from the cycle of rebirth to enter paradise.

This image of Buddha near Varanasi is an important shrine for Tibetan Buddhists who have taken refuge in India since Tibet was reclaimed by China.



"The Taj Mahal is the most magnificent thing I have ever seen.

"The Taj was built by the Mogul ruler Shah Jahan in memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal. He was heartbroken when she died in childbirth after producing 14 children in their 17 years of marriage. The Taj has been described as the most extravagant monument ever built for love.

"The detail of the Taj is astounding. Although the designs look like they have been painted on, don't let it fool you. All the designs are inlays of semiprecious stones."

— Sharon Core '85



## Agnes Scott loses two who made a difference: John A. Sibley

John A. Sibley, trustee emeritus, and member of the board from 1936-1972 died on Oct. 25. He was 98 years old.

Considered by many to be the savior of Georgia's public education system during the turbulent civil rights era, Sibley chaired the 1960 Sibley Commission. It was created by then-Gov. Ernest Vandiver in the aftermath of the Supreme Court's 1954 decision to desegregate public schools.

Sibley was born on Jan. 4, 1888 in Milledgeville, Ga., to a farmer and his wife. He attended Georgia Military Academy there and graduated in 1911 from the University of Georgia with a law degree.

He returned to Milledgeville to practice law and married Nettie Whitaker in 1914. They had three children. That same year, he was appointed judge of the Baldwin County Court by Gov. John M. Stanton.

When Atlantian Hughes Spalding invited Sibley to join the family law firm, King & Spalding, he accepted. Almost immediately the young lawyer became embroiled in a lawsuit between the Coca-Cola Co. and its independent bottlers. They sued the company to keep syrup prices at levels specified in their contracts, although sugar prices were escalating at that time. They compromised and Sibley's career took off.

He became a lawyer for Coca-Cola and moved to Delaware, where the corporate offices were then located. As their attorney, he was involved in trademark litigation against Pepsi and Nehi, maker of Royal Crown Cola.

Three years after his first wife died in a car accident in



1934, Sibley married Barbara Sanford Thayer. They had four children.

The Sibleys moved back to Atlanta in 1942, where he rejoined King & Spalding. His connection with Coca-Cola was not broken. He became legal counsel to Trust Company Bank, whose president was Coca-Cola owner Ernest Woodruff.

In 1942 when the bank faced the impending deaths of both its chairman and president, Sibley took over both responsibilities.

Under his stewardship the bank increased deposits from \$104 million to \$258 million. He held the presidency until 1948, was chairman until 1959 and was named honorary chairman for life in 1963.

It was his role as chairman of the General Assembly Committee on Schools — or Sibley Commission — for which he will be remembered most in the state of Georgia.

At the commission's first meeting in February 1960

Sibley stated, "We're here because . . . state laws are in conflict with the ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States . . . regardless of whether we like it or not.

"You're faced with the problem of whether or not . . . to abolish public education, or . . . change some of your laws. If you abolish education, you face a very turbulent situation. If the federal courts get hold of the education system . . . you could also face a very turbulent situation."

The commission diffused tension by allowing angry constituents to vent their wrath during a series of hearings in 10 Georgia congressional districts. They used straw polls in each of the districts to obtain broader public opinion.

Although the vast majority of the state's white citizens favored segregation, the commission found that the state "must recognize that the [Supreme Court] decision

exists; that it is binding on the lower federal courts; and that it will be enforced." On the commission's recommendation, U.S. District Judge Frank A. Hooper set September 1961 as the date for final compliance.

During his tenure as a trustee at Agnes Scott, Sibley was a member of the development, executive and investment committees. He was chairman of the nominations committee during most of his service there, from 1950 until 1972.

In addition to his contributions to Agnes Scott, Sibley was a member of Coca-Cola's board for 16 years and held directorships in numerous other corporations, including Georgia Power Co., Equifax, West Point Manufacturing Co. and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad.

Callaway Gardens in Pine Mountain, Ga., honored him with the John A. Sibley Horticultural Center, in recognition of his long-time affiliation with the resort. He was an honorary chairman of metropolitan Atlanta's United Way, which named their highest award after him.

An article written in The Atlanta Journal-Constitution noted: "At 98, Sibley still was going to his office in the Trust Company tower each weekday from 11:30 to 2:30 and waging a class action suit against the Cobb County government over tax assessments of rural land parcels, including his own. He never shied from a fight."

John A. Sibley is survived by his wife and six children, including Agnes Scott trustee Horace Sibley, 18 grandchildren, 17 great-grandchildren and two brothers.

## Augustus H. Sterne

During the month of October, Agnes Scott lost another friend and trustee emeritus, Augustus H. "Billy" Sterne. Sterne, the former chairman of the board of Trust Company of Georgia, died on Oct. 13 at the age of 73. He was elected to the board of trustees in 1971 and served until 1984. While on the board, he was a member of the investment, executive, academic affairs and development committees, and chairman of the nominations committee from 1972-81. He was appointed to the presidential search committee in 1981.

Sterne was one of the most influential Atlanta business leaders of his generation. "I can't think of anything of any major significance in the last few years in which he has not been involved," George Berry, a former city official who now heads the state Department of Industry and Trade, said in 1971.

In 1978, a story in The Atlanta Journal named Sterne "one of Atlanta's 10 most powerful" business leaders.

"His interests and concerns reached out to all areas of our community and he gave of himself unselfishly to so many causes," Robert Strickland, Sterne's successor as chairman of Trust Company, said. "He left . . . a legacy of love and dedication."

He chaired Trust Company, one of the South's largest banks, from 1973 until retirement in 1978. Earlier, he had been its president from 1964 to 1973 and senior vice president from 1957 to 1964.

After leaving the banking world, Sterne moved to the academic, working to build bridges between Atlanta's white and black communities as dean of the Graduate School



of Business at predominantly black Atlanta University. He kept office hours at the school for four years, and refused to accept any salary other than \$1 a year.

Augustus Harrington Sterne was born Feb. 23, 1913, in Montgomery, Ala., and moved to Atlanta with his family when he was a year old. His father was a salesman for an agricultural chemical company.

The young Sterne graduated from Boys High and the University of Georgia. He got a job at Trust Company in 1936. At first he "picked up the mail and filled the chairman's water bottle."

Sterne became treasurer in 1940. In 1942-45, he served in the Marine Corps and rose to the rank of first lieutenant. Returning to the bank, he steadily moved up and became president in 1964.

The man who would play a part in changing racial attitudes in Atlanta had "grown up as much a red-neck as the next fellow," he says. But his attitudes were changing slowly

in 1966 when then-Mayor Ivan Allen Jr. appointed Sterne to the board of Economic Opportunity Atlanta.

"I remember that when a proposal came up to give the poor a chance to vote on how money was spent to help them, I opposed it," Sterne recalled. "Later, I changed my mind. I developed a conscience about such things."

While at Atlanta University, he found it difficult to bring about change.

"I had had 42 years in the business world," Sterne said. "In an academic setting, you learn that the dean doesn't have as much authority as you had thought. I had the support of the president, but the faculty ran it, for all practical purposes. I couldn't get used to it; it was like the tellers setting their own hours."

Sterne was a former president of the Commerce Club and Capital City Club; a former director of United Way of Metropolitan Atlanta and a member of the governing board of United Way of Amer-

ica; a former trustee of the Atlanta Arts Alliance; a past chairman of the University of Georgia Foundation; past co-chairman of a Joint Tech-Georgia Development Fund; a UGA trustee emeritus; a trustee of Atlanta University and Lovett School, in addition to Agnes Scott.

Surviving are his wife, Helen Hopkins Sterne, two sons, three daughters, two brothers, a sister and eight grandchildren. — Tom Bennett

*This article is excerpted with permission from The Atlanta Constitution.*

## Tour the Amazon

The Alumnae Association is offering a new natural history travel program this summer. The first trip will be June 11-20, 1987, to the Amazon and jungle area of Peru. An optional excursion concluding on June 25 to Machu Picchu, the lost city of the Incas, will be included.

Guides will lead participants through areas of natural beauty, cultural and historical significance. The first leg of the tour will explore the balance of plant, animal and human communities along the Amazon River.

International Expeditions, which has hosted similar excursions for the National Audubon Society and Fernbank Science Center, among others, will lead the tour. It will begin in Miami on June 11 and returns either June 20 or 25. The base price is \$1,598 with an additional \$549 required for travel to Machu Picchu.

For further information or a free brochure contact Lucia Sizemore at 371-6325 or Nancy Hilyer at 493-6209.

## On president's recommendation, board raises faculty salaries

President Ruth Schmidt announced at this year's opening convocation that the Agnes Scott Board of Trustees had awarded at her request an unusually large salary increase to all faculty members. Depending on what other institutions do this year, it should give Agnes Scott a number one standing in that area. Faculty salaries should now rank equally with 80 percent of the institutions in the American Association of University Professor's IIB tier. Private, four-year institutions with no graduate programs comprise the IIB category.

Said Dean of the College Ellen Hall, "In order to be able to say we value our faculty, we have to pay them well.

"It's extremely important for us to be able to attract top faculty," she continued. "Clearly, faculty have not been the best-paid professionals in the country," she added.

A faculty committee on compensation, chaired by Professor Robert Leslie, suggested that the College work toward this goal, to be achieved by the College's centennial in 1989.

"The administration agreed with the goal, but asked the board for an immediate increase rather than waiting or doing it incrementally," said President Schmidt. The board's executive committee recommended that the board approve a budget in the spring with only a 6 percent increase for both faculty and staff. That raise represented only part of the amount in the administration's request and was distributed to staff and faculty as equity, merit or promotion increases.

When the board finished

its evaluation of the president and reaffirmed her administration, Schmidt asked that the board raise faculty salaries to the full amount requested last spring.

All full-time faculty, excluding sabbatical replacements, were eligible for the raise. It constituted a one-time increase in order to achieve parity with AAUP's IIB tier. Full professors received \$3,675; associate professors \$2,020; assistant professors \$2,065; and instructors \$3,000 in addition to the earlier raises.

These increases should bring the salaries of Agnes Scott's faculty equal to those of 80 percent of their peers around the country. "Our faculty are very committed people," said Hall. "However, they want to feel as if they're well paid [in comparison to other faculty] in this city and in the nation."

As yet, there are no firm plans to raise the salaries of the College staff beyond normal increments. In part, said Schmidt, because there is no equivalent structure to AAUP rankings for college staff members.

Although not under her jurisdiction, Hall notes that "certainly there's a concern" about staff salaries. "The faculty has expressed concern."

At the Sept. 5 faculty meeting a resolution was passed and sent to Board Chair Larry Gellerstedt, staff members, and administrative officers commending the "conscientiousness and dedication of the staff of the College.

"In addition," the faculty resolution stated, "we recommend to the board of trustees and the president that a high



GARY MEEK

Join your classmates at Alumnae Weekend April 24-26, 1987. Catch up with old friends and make new ones. For further information contact Lucia Howard Sizemore '65, director of alumnae affairs, at 404/371-6323.

priority be given to the improvement of the salaries and wages of all members of the staff."

Said Gerald O. Whittington, vice president for business and finance, "It's a concern that we have and something that we have looked at in the past.

"We have been reviewing staff salaries in the same way we reviewed the faculty's. We hope to find at the end of this review whether we need to address [the issue] in some meaningful way."

### Alumnae College and Elderhostel

Make plans to attend Alumnae College June 14-19, 1987. Elderhostel, an international educational program for people over 60, will be hosted by Agnes Scott during the same week. Further information on both programs will be forthcoming.

## One semester down, many more to go

Students and faculty have completed the first semester of the current year — the first semester at Agnes Scott since the quarter system was initiated in the 1930s. Mary K. Owens Jarboe '68, the College's registrar, thinks the new system is working, with no major glitches or disruptions so far.

She observes that "people on the faculty who supported the idea think it makes for a better academic program with more continuity. [They] feel it's more preferable in terms of teaching."

David Behan, associate dean of the College, agrees. He was chair of the faculty committee charged with restructuring the College's curriculum when the calendar changed this year. "For liberal education," he contends, "the semester system is superior."

A professor of philosophy, Behan notes, "I have found in introductory courses that at the end of a quarter, students were just getting the knack of philosophical thinking. I always said: 'If I only had four or five more weeks . . .'"

Behan, like many faculty members, feels that the quality of work turned in at the end of the term will be better than in the past, since students will not be as rushed.

Conversely, Dean of the College Ellen Hall '67 has been getting complaints from students that some professors haven't adjusted the amount of work meted out to the new calendar. They still feel overloaded.

The faculty voted to change to the semester system on Jan. 4, 1985. In February they elected the Semester System Steering Committee. On Nov. 8 of that year, they

approved a new set of basic requirements. In all, the process took eight months.

According to Hall, this was a remarkable turn-around. "When a college has not made a significant change in a curriculum or calendar for a very long period of time, some of the people who formulated the structure are no longer around to talk about its origins.

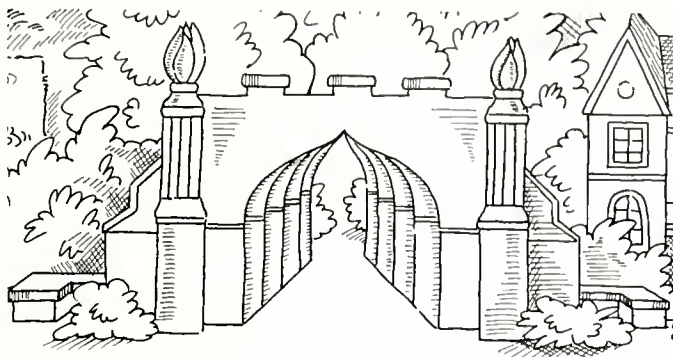
The administration hopes that the semester system will provide a better safety net for students in academic trouble. By the time students got settled into the academic and residential routine in the fall, notes Hall, the quarter was almost over. Mostly students in severe academic trouble were brought to the attention of the deans.

The faculty voted to report all freshman and sophomore grades of C and below at mid-semester. However they are encouraged to report all grades of underclasswomen.

"The idea has always been to give much attention, academically and personally to the student," says Hall. "If we came to the end of a quarter, nine weeks later, and realized we didn't get a handle [on a particular problem], from our point of view, that was a very discouraging thing."

Most notably, the new curriculum allows students more flexibility in choosing their course loads. Now, approximately one third of their classes are required rather than the almost one half required under the quarter system.

The changes herald the faculty's desire to renew their commitment to a curriculum that has breadth and depth of study — a commitment to the best in liberal education.



## Oktober comes but once a year

By all indications, this year's OktoberQuest was a strong success. "Whenever students come and are excited about being here, excited about Agnes Scott College and are talking about applying, we feel successful," said Assistant Director of Admissions Emily Sharp '83, the event's coordinator. Attendance was up approximately 25 percent from last year.

One hundred and six high school juniors and seniors came to campus Oct. 23 and 24, and attended classes and workshops to see how a college really functions. Each was paired with a current student. That way, said Sharp, "they get a chance to see the inside story of residence life, career planning and financial aid.

"We use OktoberQuest more as a time for them to experience the campus than

to evaluate them as prospective students," she noted.

"They can really begin to see the difference between a small school and a large one." At least a few must have liked what they saw. Sharp said that Admissions had 30 pre-application interviews the last day and even received applications from some high school seniors before they left campus.

Prospective students were treated to a performance of the Blackfriars production, "Crimes of the Heart," and a lecture by history professor Mike Brown called "Reflections on Liberal Learning."

Perhaps a successful OktoberQuest portends an ever bigger freshman class next year. Admissions isn't saying. But Sharp notes that the event is always lots of fun.

"We enjoy having people here and seeing how accessible the professors are," she said.

## Seminar examines power

The Alumnae Association in conjunction with Atlanta Women's Network will sponsor a seminar called "Prisms of Power" on March 28, 1987. The seminar, under the aegis of the board's continuing education program, will be held at Agnes Scott.

"Prisms of Power" will explore forms of power and powerlessness in our society.

"We would like to explore the various facets of power, not just the climb up the executive ladder," says Dr. Lowrie Alexander Fraser '56W, the Alumnae Board's continuing education chair and vice president of the Atlanta Women's Network.

For further information, call Lucia Sizemore at (404) 371-6325.

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