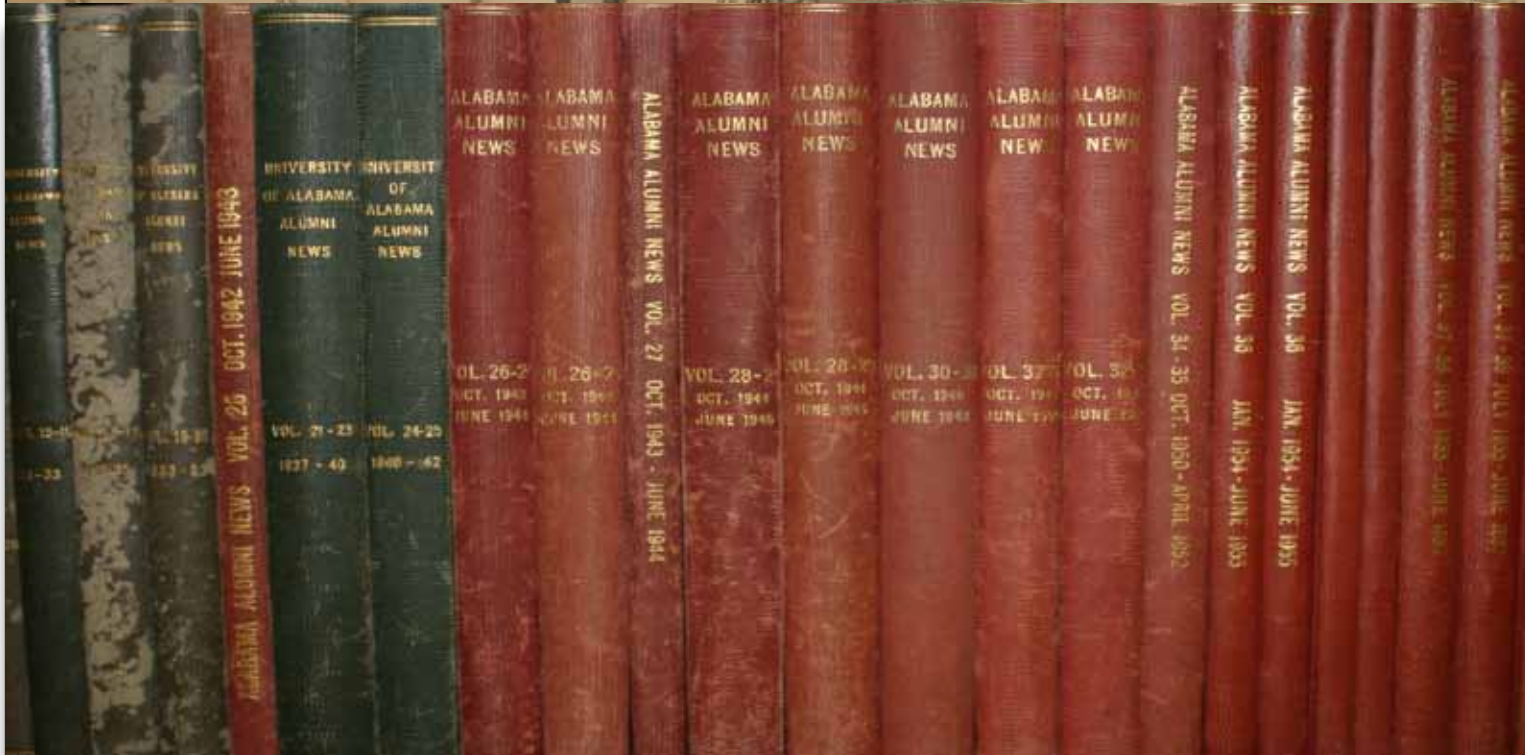


From the STACKS

Honoring the past through the Alabama Alumni
Magazine archives

Vol. II No. 2
Spring 2010



Since they first arrived on campus in 1893, female students have played a role in changing The University of Alabama. From surviving strict rules in the beginning to being strictly business today, women have come a long way. See how the campus has progressed from “A Woman’s Perspective” as you page through *Alabama Alumni Magazines* of the past 120 years.

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A Woman's Perspective



CAN A LADY BE A FELLOW?

By Faye Jones

Women play such an important role at the University today, that it is hard to imagine University life without them. But, in fact, it was not until 1893 that the first coeds attended the University.

It was that year that Anna Byrne Adams and Bessie Jemison Parker began their studies at the University. Adams studied English literature, history, and German while Parker studied chemistry.

There were many subjects which women could not study. Biology and political science were regarded as improper for young women.

In 1897, only five women were attending the University; and until 1898, there was no place on campus for them to live. In the spring of 1898, Julia Tutwiler informed President Powers that as president of Alabama Normal, she would send some of her students, if a place to live would be provided. A little house located where Graves Hall now stands

was opened, and ten women with one chaperone were its first occupants.

When women first entered, the men students were on a strict military system. Therefore, some bad feelings arose because men felt that the women were having an easier time. Women, however, were by no means free and had to follow strict rules as well.

Women were not allowed to wander about on campus between classes. Instead they were given a special room in Gorgas House where they were required to stay when not in class.

In 1901, the women received a letter from the University's president which gave them a few guidelines. They were advised to wear "a simple black uniform, consisting of Oxford cap and gown in all public places, especially classes."

Furthermore, the letter read, "during the college year you should not attend dancing parties or any social activity where both sexes are. And two or more ladies should always receive callers together."

The University's first women were excellent students and soon became

leaders. Anna Adams was an associate editor for the *Crimson White*. Bessie Parker was on the honor roll in her studies.

The first woman to receive a B. A. was Rosa Lawhon in 1900. She was also the first woman to be a fellow of the University, an honor given each year to the five top students of the class last graduated. They were allowed to have another year of study at no expense. During the choosing of that year's five, one professor was heard wondering if a "lady" could be a "fellow."

Even with the intelligent women at the University, one has to remember the culture of the era and what women were expected to do with their degrees. A quote from the 1899 *Corolla* sums it up well. The goals of the graduates are "the young men winning distinction in the business, professional, and political circles, and the young ladies presiding in grace, dignity, and joy over happy and beautiful homes."

— A secondary education major from Owens Cross Roads, Faye Jones does volunteer work at Partlow Hospital in Tuscaloosa.



1888



Then Women Came to the Capstone

After the first women were admitted to The University in 1893, new problems arose—the boys paid too much attention to them. In reaction to the catcalls and stares made by the male students, The University devised a uniform for the coeds. Women students of the time had to wear long black robes with matching caps which served to dampen the arousal of male interest. Moreover, rules were set up forbidding a woman to go to any social gatherings of both sexes. Coeds could only have chaperoned visits with men on Friday and Saturday nights and could not walk across the campus with a man. Until recently, so a story goes, women students could not walk on the Union Building steps. Apparently, a male passerby had once caught a glance of a girl's petticoats.

The Other Half

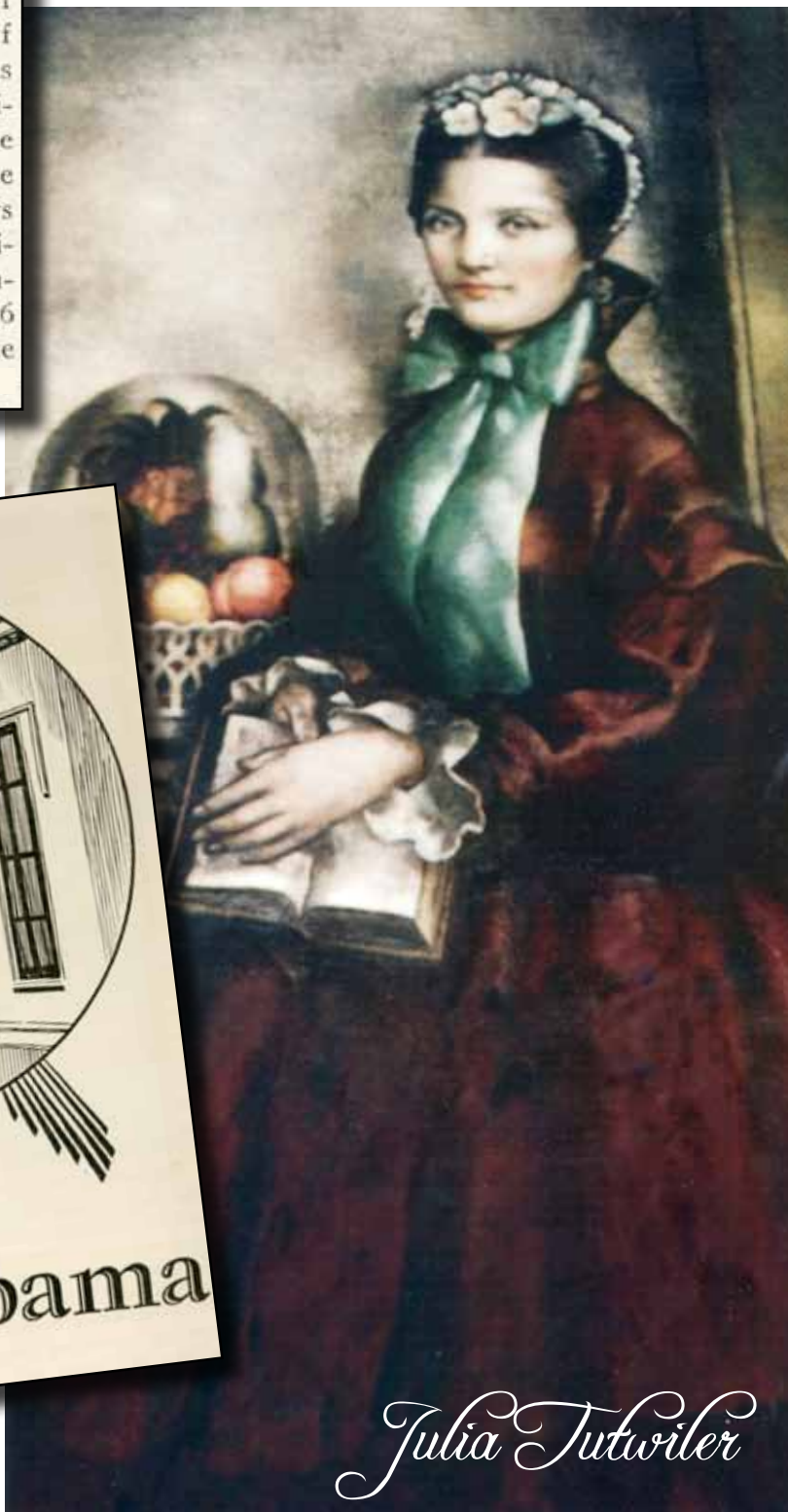
In the 1890s, the University's first female students made a lasting impression.



1899

ELISABETH J. PARKER, 1896

Elisabeth J. Parker holds the distinction of being the first co-ed to enter the University of Alabama and is the only woman who has received an honorary degree from this institution, having been made a Master of Science in 1901. Miss Parker is the daughter of the late Dr. Wm. A. Parker, for so many years professor of Modern Languages at the University and was born on the University campus. She was a member of the Class of 1896 of the University, receiving that year the prize in Mineralogy.



When Women came to Alabama

Julia Tutwiler

Co-education

Tutwiler Hall, the largest dormitory for women in this section, is the handsomest college building in Alabama.

Following the World War, young women are demanding, as never before, the best opportunities. *They recognize the fact that the University offers what they ought to have.* The Survey Commission of 1919 plainly contemplated that those young women who seek standard training in arts and sciences, as well as those who plan to fit themselves for teaching art and science subjects in the high schools, should get their training at the University. And this they are doing in ever increasing numbers.

Courses in home economics, art, music, physical education and expression are offered. These courses are thorough and standard.

The social life of young women is carefully guarded. The Dean of Women and her assistants devote themselves exclusively to their task. We pause here to pay tribute to the thousands of young women who have been enrolled as students here during the past decade. Rare indeed has been the need of discipline of any kind. There has not been in recent years, a single case of serious discipline. The young women have helped us wonderfully in our effort to raise, not merely the standard of living, but also the standard of scholarship, on the campus. They have won the complete admiration and the respect of the young men.

Growth of Co-education

In spite of the reactionary sentiment of an ever-diminishing group of people co-education has developed with ever-increasing rapidity.

If it is all right to throw boys and girls together in high school when they are younger, why not have them together in college when they are older? Are they not of more mature age when they are ready for college than they were in high school? Shall our Southern girls alone be restricted in this privilege? Were not the girls of other sections long ago granted their full rights until they are now in a majority in many of the great universities of the country? Are girls from other sections more to be trusted and favored and trained than our Southern girls?

Such are some of the questions that thoughtful parents are asking. And they are answering them in affirmative action. Intelligent young women are no longer to be deceived by reactionary talk.

The University of Alabama offers a fine illustration of what is transpiring in other American commonwealths. The young women of Alabama and of the country are flocking to our campus. There are nearly 600 of them here in the winter, and over 1,000 in summer. They recognize the fact that the University offers precisely what they ought to have.

The courses in home economics, art, music, physical education and expression are being rapidly expanded. Teachers trained in the best American graduate schools give these courses.

The Real Need Met

What our young women really need, however, is not merely the training we give them in home-making and in the fine arts, but also in the task of making an independent living on the one hand, and of becoming useful, able and competent members of society on the other hand. That ideal the University more nearly approaches than any other college of this section.

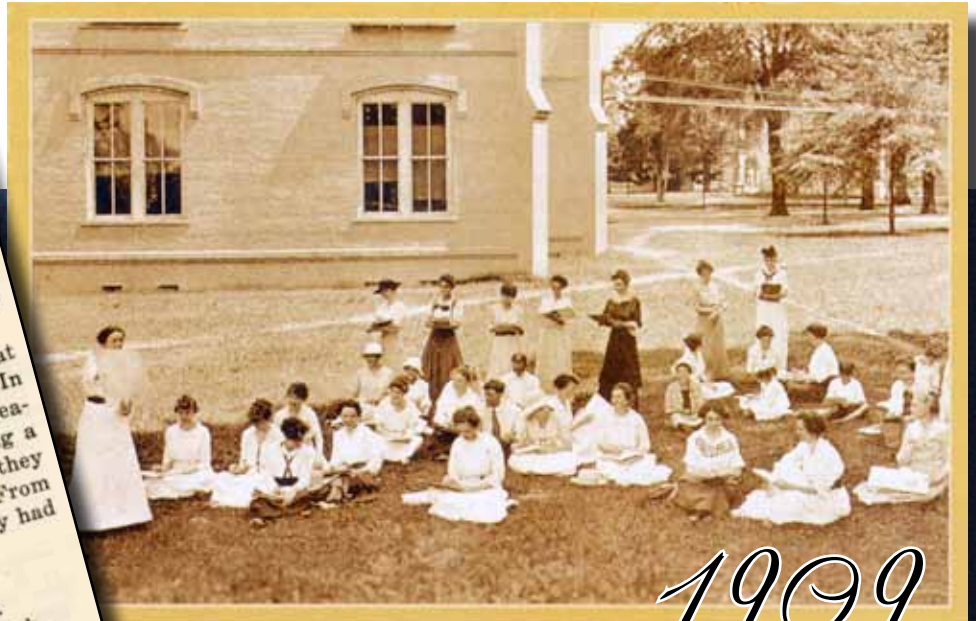
1925

Rise of Women at Alabama Pronounced in Athletic Fields

Historians tell that once upon a time—way back in the days of wasp waists, bustles, hoop skirts and what not, the coeds at the University were delicate coquettes. They disdained the terrible, strenuous walk—at least twice a week—to the post office, which was then in Woods Hall. In all probability, they were so breathless at the end of it that it took them hours to recuperate. They therefore banded together and sent a formal request that the post office be moved to their side of the campus. This was three decades ago.

The next few years brought a great change in the "Crimson Coquettes." In 1907, a few of the dashing, daring creatures did the atrocious thing of forming a tennis club—and most daring of all—they called it the "All Star Tennis Cub!" From their list of officers the club evidently had a colorful existence.

Miss Barnes, Grand Boss.
Miss Allen, Justice of the Peace.
Miss Pelham, Keeper of the Dough.
Miss Ligon, Chief Screecher.
Miss Vickers, High Batter.
Miss Thornton, Knocker of Home Runs.
Miss Bloodworth, Arouser of Dawn-Players.
Miss Merrill, Chaser of Balls.
Miss Smith, Coach.



1909

SUFFRAGETTES TAKE ACTION AT THE UNIVERSITY

Great Britain Not The Only Scene of
Agitation of Women's Rights.



1915

ONE of the most popular departments of the summer school last year was the department of home economics, embracing various phases of domestic science and domestic art. Nearly two hundred students were enrolled in the courses in cooking and dressmaking.

A large room, sixty feet wide and seventy feet long, well ventilated and adequately lighted by three sets of triple windows on each of two sides, has been set apart and equipped for the classes in domestic science. The equipment consists of many three- and four-burner Perfection oil stoves of the latest pattern, furnished with large baking ovens; together with the necessary pans, knives, forks, rolling-pins, spatulas, measuring cups, and other kitchen utensils. The room is further furnished with a large refrigerator, a kitchen cabinet, a sink with two drain boards, a sufficient number of class chairs, and a blackboard and desk for the teacher's use. There is also provided a series of lockers for the storage of students' note-books and aprons when not in use.

The cut shows a class in cooking at work.



1920s

1939

ALABAMA'S FIRST WOMAN Ph.D.
 ● Maria Alice VandeVoort, professor of Education in the University of Delaware, was a visitor to the University during August, her first visit for several years. She is the first University graduate to take a Ph.D. degree. She received her A.B. at Alabama in 1904, her A.M. in 1907 and her doctorate at Columbia University. She has been head of the department of science in the Bessemer High School, instructor in Chemistry at Texas Woman's College, Ft. Worth, Texas, and instructor in chemistry in Montana State College. She was astonished and delighted with the evidence of progress she noted in and around the University. When she was in college there were thirty women students and this last year the number reached 1409.

Association Of University Women Admit University

AT THE meeting of the American Association of University Women, held in New Orleans recently, attended by Dean Agnes Ellen Harris, the University was admitted to membership. This body is the standardizing agency for women's units in all institutions of higher learning. The election of the University to membership in the Association places it among the foremost co-educational institutions in the country.

THE UNIVERSITY became a candidate for membership several

years ago when the Southern Association of Collegiate Alumnae, to which it belonged, was absorbed by the A. A. U. W. At that time all members of the southern group were given until 1927 to meet the standards set up by the national organization. Few southern schools were able to meet the rigid demands by 1927, it was stated, and the University of Alabama was given until 1929 to make the necessary progress for membership. Many southern colleges were automatically dropped in 1927 when they failed to meet A. A. U. W. requirements.

AMONG THE most important improvements demanded by the A. A. U. W. of the members of the old organization were special provisions for the health and physical education of women students, improvements in living conditions, larger number of women on the faculty, and recognition of women in administration.

In addition to meeting these and other requirements the University presented the A. A. U. W. with figures which showed 125 increase in enrollment of women students during the past two years.

1929

1931



TUTWILER HALL—DORMITORY FOR WOMEN

Co-Education at the University of Alabama

By HUBERT HAYES

THERE ARE so many coeds on the campus today that the average student does not realize that for many years, coeds were unknown at the University. In fact, coeducation did not make its appearance at the University of Alabama until the earlier part of the "gay nineties."

FOR SEVERAL years, Julia Tutwiler, Alabama's champion of coeducation, had made repeated efforts to secure the advantages of the University for women, but all of her efforts had proved unsuccessful. The writer is reliably informed that the Board of Trustees simply refused to pay any attention to the pleas of this persistent woman. Public sentiment, which was strongly opposed to coeducation during the nineties, somewhat justified the indifference of the Board of Trustees.

HOWEVER, IN 1892, Miss Tutwiler played her trump card. In this year she addressed a letter to each member of the Board of Trustees and the Faculty on the subject of admitting women to the University. In these letters, Miss Tutwiler called specific attention to the wording of the original land grant from the Federal Government. This document expressly stated that certain sections of land were given to the State for the erection and endowment of an institution of learning for the youth of the State. These were the words that spelled success for Miss Tutwiler, and her plan of coeducation. Members of the Board of Trustees were forced to admit that for more than sixty years half of the youth of the State had been deprived of their share of the benefits of this gift.

In reply to Miss Tutwiler's letters, the Board of Trustees requested that she appear at their meeting during commencement of that year, and give them further information concerning the necessity of admitting women to the University. During Commencement Week, Miss Tutwiler came to the University and laid her well formulated plans before the Board of Trustees. A committee was appointed to consider the plan. Its report was favorable, and a resolution was passed admitting women to the University.

DO NOT think that the University was open to women on the same basis that it was open to men, for such was not the case. Before a young woman could enter the University she must be eighteen years of age, and prepared to enter the sophomore class. The sophomore clause was instituted in order that the University might not become a competitor of the numerous female colleges, that were then operating in the state. Neither were all courses of study open to women students. Many of the subjects, such as biology and political science, were regarded as improper subjects for young women. In fact, in those days it was impossible for a coed to get enough work to entitle her to a degree. The result was that it was several years before the University graduated a coed. Due to the strict rules regarding the curriculum of young women, most of our pioneer coeds were registered as Special Students.

THE FALL of 1894 saw the University launched as a coed school. In this year two young women placed their names upon the roster of students of the University. These two young ladies were Bessie Parker and Anna Adams. Miss Adams studied English Literature, History and German, while Miss Parker confined the efforts of her first year at the University to Chemistry. Miss Parker is now a prominent figure in the City Schools of St. Louis, Missouri. While at the University Miss Adams was prominent in student activities, in spite of the prejudice toward the coed at that time. Miss Adams has the distinction of having been the first coed to serve on the Crimson-White staff.

THE EARLY growth of coeducation was slow and in 1897 there were only five coeds at the University. Of this class of five coeds there are two that will always have a place in the history of the University. The first of these is Alice Wyman, who is our present University Librarian. The other is Annie Searcy, who was the first coed to serve on the Corolla Staff. In addition to this honor Miss Searcy was largely responsible for the organization of the Glee Club. She is now Mrs. W. S. Keller of Tuscaloosa.

THE OPENING of the Fall Term of 1898 saw a remarkable increase in the number of coeds. In this year there were twenty-seven coeds compared with five of the preceding year. This increase was no doubt due to the removal of certain restrictions affecting women students.

PRIOR TO 1898, the advantages of the University had been practically limited to young women residing in Tuscaloosa, as no place had been provided for the residence of young women coming from other parts of the state. In the spring of 1898, Miss Tutwiler informed President Powers that a number of young women from Alabama Normal would enter the University at its next session, if a suitable residence could be provided for them.

In response to Miss Tutwiler's request, President Powers assigned a neat little house, that had been built as a professor's home, to the use of young women students. This first dormitory for coeds was located just east of the supply store, and was named Tutwiler Annex in honor of Julia Tutwiler.

THE UNIVERSITY SUFFERS A GREAT LOSS IN THE PASSING OF TWO OF ITS EARLIEST WOMEN GRADUATES

'03

Mrs. GEORGE KERR LITTLE (Anna Hunter) died October 25 after an illness of several months. Mrs. Little attended Miss Julia Tutwiler's School in Livingston, entering the University as a sophomore in 1900. She was the first woman to receive a Master's Degree from the University. She taught school in Montgomery and at Tuscaloosa High School and during World War II was a member of the University faculty in the physics department. She returned as a regular member of the faculty in 1946 and retired in 1954. She was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Pi Sigma, Pi Tau Chi, Alpha Delta Pi Sorority.

Survivors include three daughters, Miss Barbara Little and Miss Margaret Little, Tuscaloosa; and Mrs. Cyril W. Greene, Whitman, Mass.; a son, George K. Little, Jr., Boston, Mass.; a brother, Eugene C. Hunter, Tuscaloosa.



'05

LELIA HARRIS died December 31 following a long illness. Miss Harris was a retired teacher, beginning her teaching career at the old Stafford School, and was a faculty member at Phillips High School in Birmingham 35 years before she retired in 1944. A graduate of the former Tuscaloosa Female College and the State Normal College in Florence, Miss Harris received her AB Degree from the University in 1905 and her Master's Degree in 1908. In 1957 she gave a \$3,000 scholarship to a junior girl in the classical language department of the University. She was a member of A.A.U.W., Alabama Historical Society, Alabama Retired Teachers Association and the University Club.

Survivors include a brother, Sterling S. Harris, of Tuscaloosa, and a niece, Mrs. Victor Schneider and a nephew, Walter B. Harris, Jr., both of Jackson, Tenn.



1928



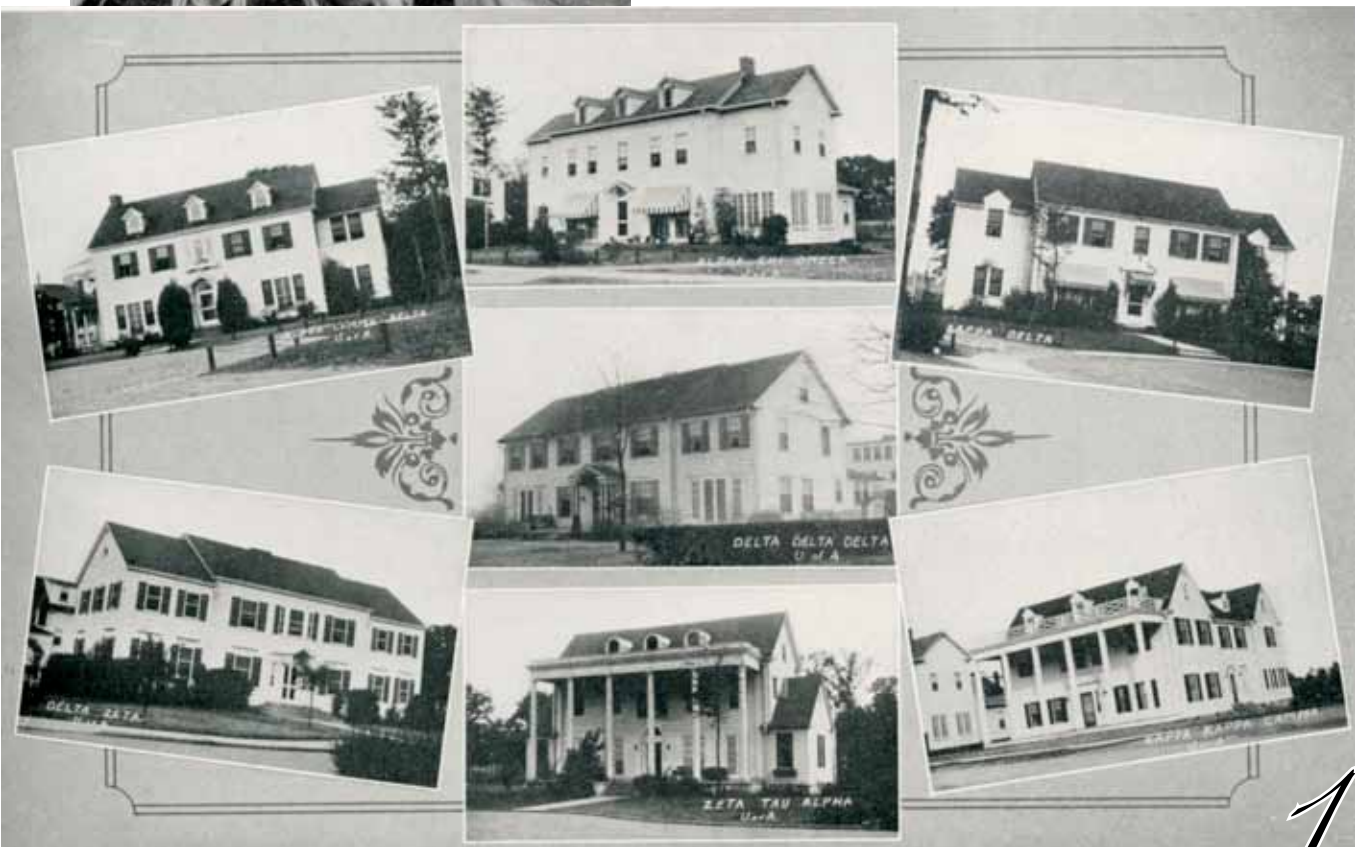
BOY, IF THE ARMY WERE ONLY LIKE THIS ★ Lieut. Dozier Cade, military instructor, can frankly imagine no better pastime than saluting superior officers like these. And they ARE superior. They're all honorary cadet colonels in the University R.O.T.C., and good reasons for anyone to jump up. In the group surrounding Lieutenant Cade are Evelyn Marks, Marian Doughty, Eugenia Cade Butler, Elinor Brooks, Doris Skelly, Frank Regan King, Mildred Pipes, Marise Mauldin and Adelaide White.

1939

1943



Honorary Cadets



SEVEN OF THE SORORITY HOMES

1931



Mrs. Bessye Tidwell, Class of 1932, President of the Alumnae Association.



1944



Dr. Gallalee presents scholastic award to the nurse with the highest grades, a member of the first class to graduate in the new School of Nursing.



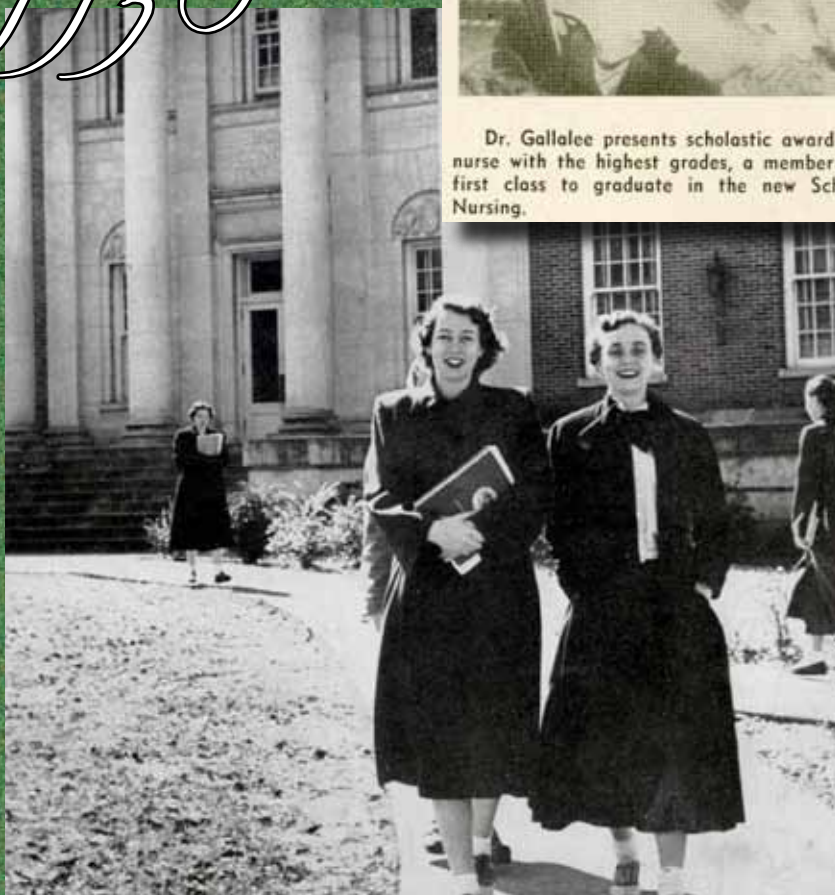
Beth Barnes In Hollywood

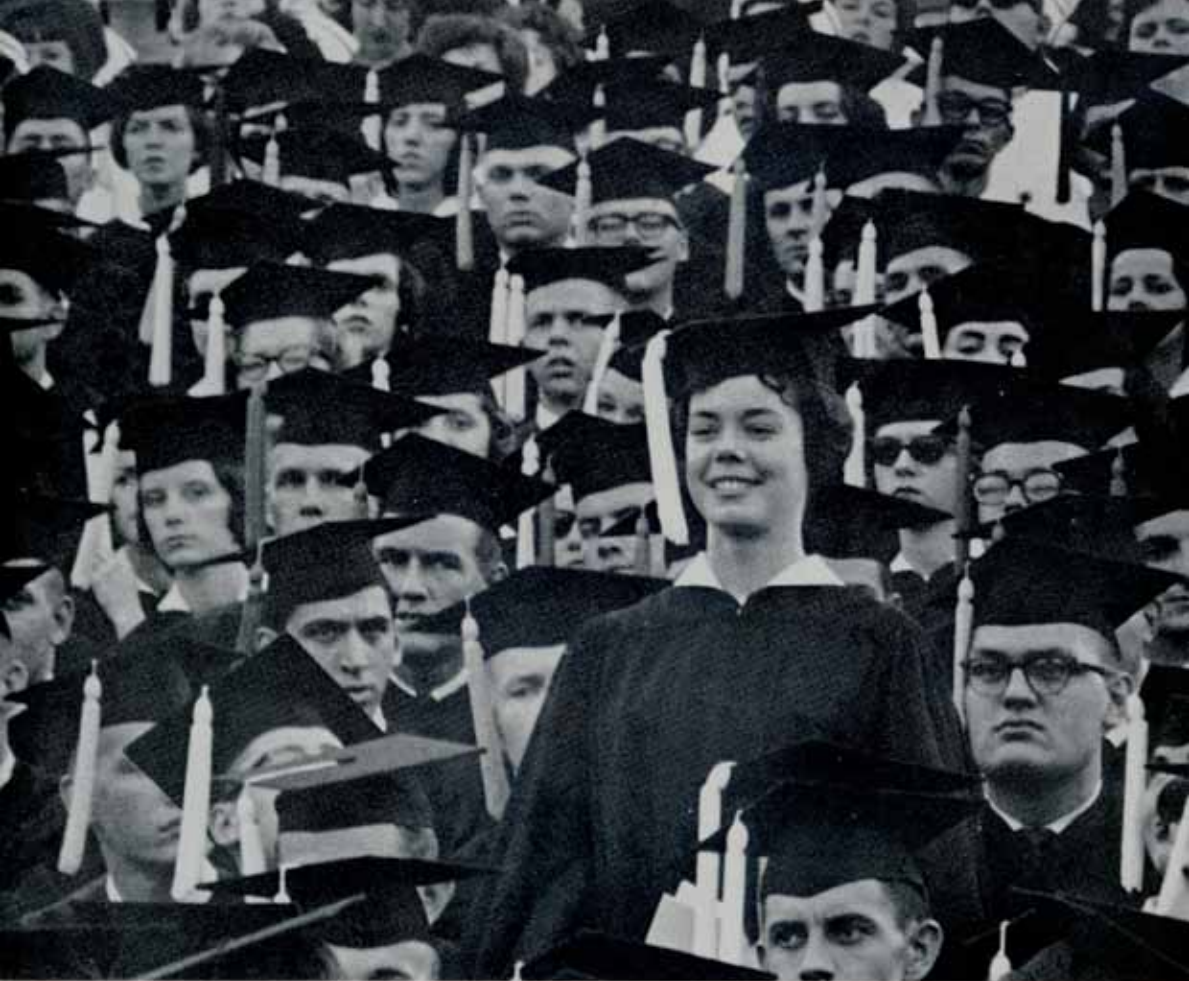
► Beth Barnes, '41, Birmingham girl on Columbia Broadcasting System's Hollywood staff, was recently assigned to write Columbia's newest quiz show, *The Trading Post*, starring Art Baker as master of ceremonies. Although only in her early twenties, Beth Barnes is a veteran of six years' radio experience, ranging from "Alabama School of the Air," which she did while still at the University, to her most recent radio work in Hollywood. Going to Hollywood a year ago as assistant writer on the Ronald Colman show, Beth has had her scripts aired on three transcontinental network shows, in addition to the two she handles at present.

Her "behind the mike" work has not been limited to writing, however, for prior to coming to Hollywood, she was Production Manager of Radio Station WSB in Atlanta, Ga., and previously she taught radio writing at the University.

► In private life, Beth is the wife of Army Capt. John Howard Whatley, '41, also University graduate, now serving overseas in the South Pacific. Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. Emmett Norman Barnes (class of '16) of Birmingham.

1950





1963

AN HONORS GRADUATE
ON
HER DAY

1959



1957





1966

As the first speaker for a conference on "Women and The Changing Community," Mrs. Lyndon Baines Johnson spent a happy day on a campus she obviously loves and had some valuable ideas to share.

1964



Ann Richardson McNair, '58, of Tuscaloosa, is chief of the Mission Studies Section in the Aero-Astrodynamic Laboratory of the NASA-Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville. In addition, Ann is acting chief of the Instrumentation Analysis Section and deputy chief of the Operations Studies Branch. She helps plan trajectories for various rocket shots into space and then assists in deciphering telemetry sent back by the rocket. A Phi Beta Kappa graduate in mathematics, Ann is married to Lewis Lee McNair, also an employee of the Marshall Center.



Mrs. Tommye Rose:

Radiant and Resourceful

An informal conversation with the President's Wife



1971

1968

Stereotypes They Aren't



1972



1978



Florence Day Burks '50, MA '51, LLB '59, is the first woman in the United States to serve as Area Legal Counsel (Regional Office) with the Department of Housing and Urban Development. With her is Sen. John Sparkman '21, LLB '23, MA '24, LLD '58.



1974





Alumnae *Discuss* *the* *Feminine* *Dilemma*

1978

Athletic Merger

Pat Seymour
Senior Writer/Editor
Office of Publications
and Creative Services

It's official. And it's important news, too, not only at The University of Alabama, but throughout the sports world. This past July, the men and women's athletic programs were combined, putting all intercollegiate athletic programs under the direction of The U of A Athletic Department.

As a result, Women's Athletics at Bama will have a share in the Athletic Department's vast resources, boosting the women's funds by \$114,000 to a total operating budget of \$357,000. Until this merger, Women's Athletics was a separate division, financed by

student fees and general funds. But under the responsibility of the Athletic Department, the women's program will be on equal ground with Men's Athletics in comparable categories of sports. And that's something very few colleges or universities in the U. S. can claim today.

All of the women's seven intercollegiate sports areas (basketball, volleyball, swimming and diving, tennis, gymnastics, track, and golf) will realize the increase. The average increase in funding for each sport is over 50%, and the total scholarship funding is increased more than 60%. In addition, women athletes will receive supplementary locker facilities at Memorial Coliseum, and a training room and locker room in Foster is being completely renovated.

Says Mrs. Ann Marie Lawler, Associate Athletic Director for Women's Sports, "I feel that the merger is the best move for The University of Alabama and the Athletic program. Previously the two programs were under different divisions of the University—now we are under the same umbrella working for common goals."

So the women's athletics program, presently one of the winningest in the South, will soon be even stronger as it gains from additional funding for scholarships, staff, equipment, and activities, as well as from the support of The University of Alabama Athletic Department. And Bama sports, always championship caliber in a wide range of competition, will soon be even more outstanding than ever.



1980

The Women's Movement ... Freedom of Choice

by Michele Martin Morris

The turmoil of the '60s and early '70s touched every institution of American society—families, schools, churches, government, War (or opposition to it), drugs, Watergate, cohabitation, "stopping out" of school, divorce, cults, and birth control helped shape the new American way. The divisiveness of the era touched and strengthened each of us.

One of the most volatile social issues was "women's liberation." Previously unused phrases—male chauvinist, consciousness-raising, Ms., sex-role stereotyping, career woman, feminism—became household words. But even though they were household words, they weren't easily accepted household ideas. How shocking it was to learn in the mid '70s that marriage, which had always been pictured to young women in a glowing haze, seemed to have this aura to fewer and fewer young women. One researcher found that in 1957 most single women had a glorified image of marriage, 46 percent positive as contrasted with only 19 percent negative. By 1976, however, only 17 percent had a positive attitude and almost twice as many—32 percent—a negative one. Other aspects of the traditional family life began appealing less and less to many young women. It affected their men and children.

It still does. Yet the emotion-packed issue of feminism, or women's liberation, has often been reduced to stereotypes—by men and by women—thus fogging the real issues. To me, women's liberation is a matter of offering women the freedom of choice.

Some women would like to work, but their personal relationships don't permit it. There are women who love being homemakers, but in recent years they have felt guilty about it. Then there are the women who are devoted to both their personal relationships and their careers. When women's liberation reaches its highest state, these and other women will have the freedom and the right to choose the directions of their lives.

This issue of the *Alumni News* deals with women (and men) who have accepted the varied challenges of life in modern America.

The lead story, written by Gloria Steinem and reprinted from *Ms.* magazine, may seem out of place in

the *Alabama Alumni News* to the leaf-through-only reader. "These Are Not the Best Years of Your Life" opens the summer issue because it expresses so well the main issues faced by college-educated women. Writing to college-age women, Steinem articulates much better than any of us on the staff could have the many ideas basic to an understanding of feminism.

Readers who think they already know what to expect of Steinem and don't expect to like the message may be surprised. Some non-feminist sympathizers I know read it and admitted that they learned some interesting things from the story.

But information and challenge aren't the only reasons I include Steinem's story. Numerous current Alabama students find Steinem's tactics for bringing about change obsolete. Amanda Bussey defines these feelings in her story about the campus from the modern students' point of view. I've told Bussey I hope her optimism isn't dampened in the future. Steinem was an optimistic collegian.

Two other stories about the campus speak to the fact that despite affirmative action, women haven't joined the ranks of The University of Alabama's faculty and administration in great numbers. As I did the interviews for one of these stories, I realized that there are not simple answers to the problem. Hiring practices vary from department to department; the number of tenured professors (mostly male) is reaching the limit considered healthy for a university; and women have just begun to be available to fill positions in some academic areas—in many they still aren't available.

The second group of stories has no grand, unified message to convey, but here women look at themselves and try to answer questions like these: Why do older women think college is the answer? Is alcoholism a "new" women's problem? How assertive can you be without being labeled aggressive?

Also an alumna lawyer speaks of the ERA and what it could do to society. After considering many possible success stories, journalism student LaDora Farley tells about three UA alumnae—an astronaut candidate, a state supreme court judge, and a New York business executive.

In addition to women speaking about themselves and other women, the *Alumni News* features the male perspective on marriage, American (vs. foreign) women, and "reverse discrimination."



1986



1980



1985



THE CW AT WAR!

WORKING WOMEN: Foundations in Capstone History

By Glenna Graves Brown and
Annette Jones Watters

What woman was known to students as the "Angel of the Campus"? What dean of women also held another deanship simultaneously? The names of such women as Amelia Gayle Gorgas and Agnes Ellen Harris are familiar, but few people recognize the contributions these and other women administrators made to the University.

Today, students spend hours studying in the Amelia Gayle Gorgas Library, but not many of them realize that Mrs. Gorgas and her family were once an integral part of the institution. General Josiah Gorgas, her husband, served the University one school term as president and later as librarian. Mrs. Gorgas handed out the mail and nursed ailing students in her home. For this reason, the students referred to her as the "Angel of the Campus."

In addition to nurturing cadets, Mrs. Gorgas assumed her husband's position as University librarian after his death in 1883. She had no formal training for the job, but obviously took her responsibilities seriously. The duties of the librarian included keeping the library clean, collecting fines, registering new books, calling in overdue books, and opening the library at least one day a week during the term. Mrs. Gorgas, however, went above and beyond the call of duty, keeping the library open daily from 11:00 a.m. until 4:00 p.m. with a staff consisting only of herself, her daughter, and a few student assistants.

Although her responsibilities scarcely resemble those of today's administrators, Mrs. Gorgas was one of the most influential women at the University for many years. The Amelia Gayle Gorgas Library is evidence of the great respect held for her by the University community.

Women were first admitted to The University of Alabama during Mrs. Gorgas' day, and they soon became a vocal part of the student body. At the

Co-ed Banquet in March 1913, a toast was made calling for the betterment of co-education at the University.

Women leaders felt that a women's department, a women's dormitory, and dean of women were essential to meeting their needs.

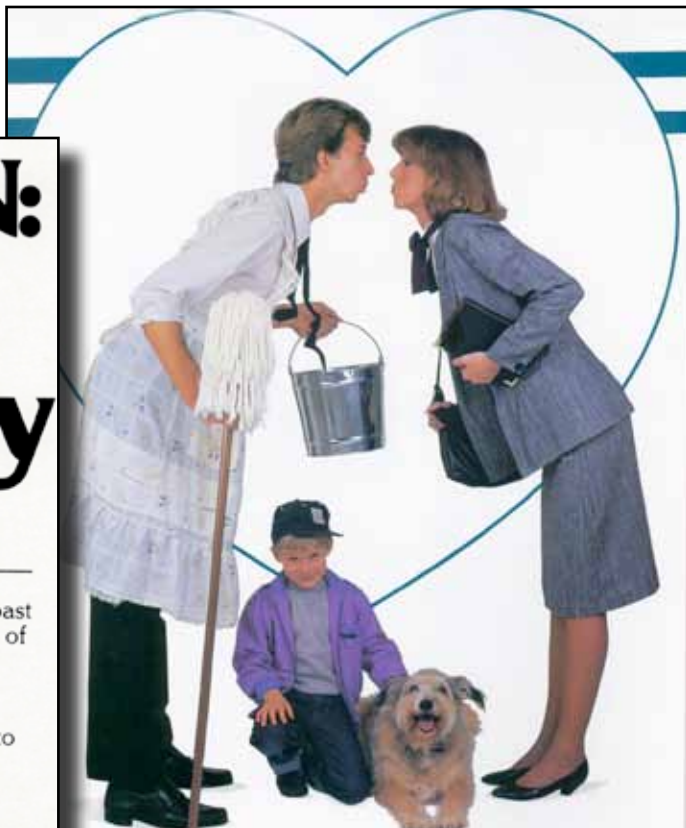
President Denny must have taken their demands seriously. The same year, he appointed Mrs. Frederick Losey as the first dean of women. In the 1914 annual report, the president referred to the appointment of the dean of women and the building of the first modern women's dormitory as the most significant events of the year. President Denny praised Mrs. Losey, the wife of a professor of public speaking and rhetoric, as "a woman of rare culture and of exceptional executive ability," in a report to the board of trustees.

While she was responsible for almost 100 women students, Mrs. Losey remained active in campus activities. She and Dr. Losey, who was recognized as a brilliant Shakespearean actor, organized and worked closely with the Blackfriars theatre group.

Another of Mrs. Losey's major interests was the women's suffrage movement. She was state secretary of the Suffrage Association and, according to the *Crimson White*, leader of a campus suffrage group. The student newspaper reported that, "Under Mrs. Losey's capable supervision the meetings are full of interest and there is a constantly growing interest, among the girls, for the new movement a foot."

Although there is no notice of Mrs. Losey's resignation, a Mrs. Thomas is mentioned as the dean of women in October 1915. It seems just as well that Mrs. Losey resigned her position, for her husband was soon to become involved in a campus scandal. Headlines in the Feb. 3, 1916 edition of the *Crimson White* read: "Trustees

(continued on p. 42)



**"Who does the housework—
and other issues for working couples
were explored in a University course called
"Dual-Career Families."**

1985

1989



Engineering student Sandra Chung moves easily into different roles, and different uniforms, such as the blue jeans and hard hat of an oil rig roustabout (above) and the shining crown of homecoming queen.

1987



Battles

by Leah N. Miller & Heather M. Platt

Anytime I get hit by the 21-gun salute, Coach McQuay is with me, changing the attitude of the women in uniform. Hearing phrases like "bitch" and "punk" had a profound effect on me. Coach McQuay was something to stand in front of. He believed in his natural ability and bank of a solid team. He was mean, but he appreciated the players. The coach's attitude was most based on the girls he had in the South, and their defense was not as formidable that season. McQuay was a coach who would not let a team get intimidated and he would always appear with his hat, bow tie and sunglasses. With his 21-gun salute, you could know where the ball would be next.

The Commodores kept just one game that year, and with most of the players returning, the following season looked promising. The team progressed rapidly over the next few years, but the arrival of a new women's athletic director in 1976 forced a change that was to affect the women's program for decades to come.

James Donnell has founded more than a dozen

Florine Perenchiolet brought with her a new strategy for women's athletics, emphasizing the importance of teamwork to her players.

Although the team is hardly composed of least under Major McQuinn, would rather attend college. The 20 seasons of the 20 season reflected growth and change as they traded in their rocky first years and blossomed for their careers and their parts that exposed the world. These new individuals could then be seen, more and more, and their work, more and more.

Sam, Ted Haggren, a starting guard, was famous for breaking up passes by waving both the old and coming down, with the receivers. Look for the fourth stage was center Townsend Taylor, who had a double play of a high school. Even Florine Pennington, a woman of very few words, couldn't deny Taylor's importance. The solution

McClure was understandably low after the loss, but McClure tried to motivate his players by pointing out their importance to the University and future generations of women athletes. "You aren't extra good," he told them. "You just're making a name. You will always carry the honor of being the first women's athlete team to represent the University all over the world."

With increased determination, Sweet, Campbell, Redick and their teammates spent nine meetings on that idea court. As soon as they completed classroom assignments, the team would meet at the court to walk through plays and shots. These extra hours on the court paid off Feb. 7, when the Crimson won a decisive 67-40 victory back home at the Swamp. Moments later, Sweet

These women athletes thrived in the blood attitudes during this era. Their invitation to take part in the "A Day" activities that spring, with their excluded male counterparts, proved their legitimacy on the campus. That day the athletes joined together in games, exhibits or games and had their picture taken.

After the dance the women's coach took the stage. McKinley's mother indicated he had something else important to say. His address was disclosed as, truly, that man. A little money had been secured and established for women.

1923 team captain Lolo Snyder

The A-Club of 1925 and Niesa Johnson

1994

1992



P.J. Hester is running the Gadsden Steam Plant for Alabama Power, the first woman to do so.

Christa Hardy, 1993 Homecoming queen, recently was named one of Glamour magazine's outstanding college women.

1993

On the air
with Janet Hall



JANET HALL O'NEIL is "at home" on the air in Birmingham where she has been anchoring newscasts since 1980.



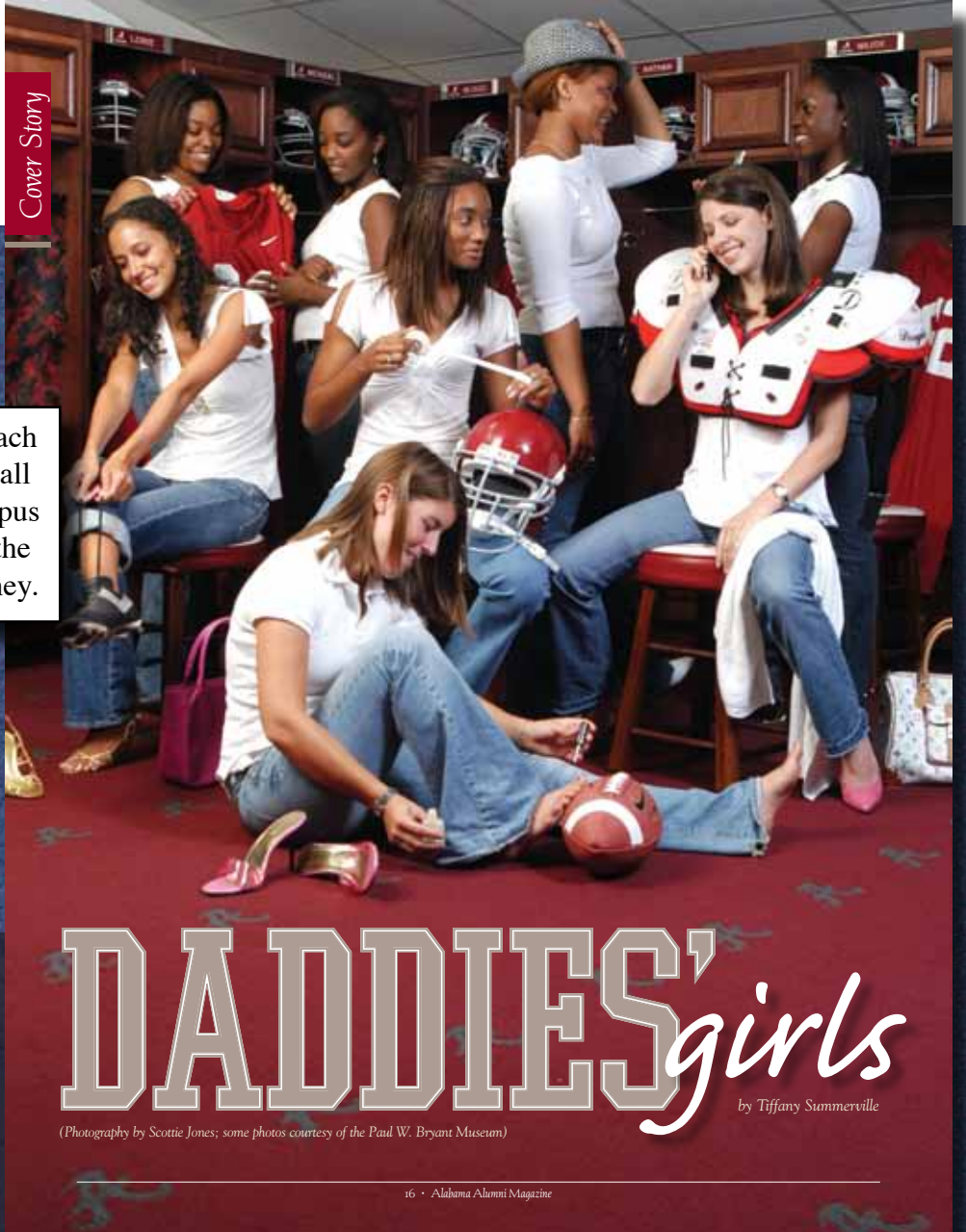
A new member

Gymnastics coach Sarah Patterson has said at many Alabama Alumni chapter meetings that she wished she were an alumna of the University. Voila! At the Alumni Council meeting during Homecoming, the Alumni Association presented Patterson with honorary membership, making her a full-fledged Bama alumna.

2005

Cover Story

Several daughters of coach Bear Bryant's star football players are now on campus as students, and giving the boys a run for their money.



DADDIES' *girls*

by Tiffany Summerville

(Photography by Scottie Jones; some photos courtesy of the Paul W. Bryant Museum)

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2003



SELA COMES HOME

2006

Students named to national team

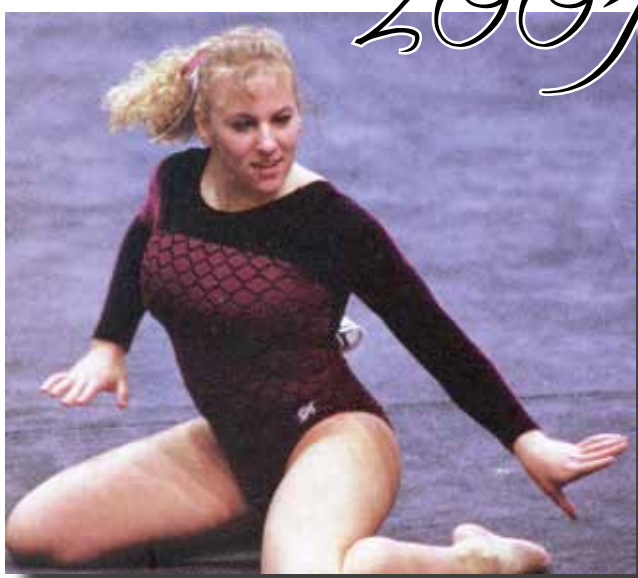


2004

Though more than 7,000 students have been commissioned to military service through the University's ROTC program, **BRIG. GEN. JANET L. COBB, '78**, is the first female Army ROTC alumna selected to receive a star as a general officer. She was nominated for promotion to brigadier general in August 2008. Cobb, a member of the Army Reserve, served in Kuwait in 2003, commanding a large transportation terminal in support of Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom. Under her command, her former Mobile-based unit became well known among coalition forces for the record amount of military cargo moved through the Kuwaiti terminal, as well as the staging of a Mobile-style Mardi Gras parade complete with cups, beads and, of course, Moon Pies. A reservist since 1974, Cobb has received numerous awards for her service. She now lives in Birmingham and works in the development division of Kaiser Realty.



2001



2009

Sisters Amanda Harris-Goodson (left) and Yolanda Harris are both part of the space shuttle team at NASA.



2002

2005



Bessie Asbury
AT AGE 100, A LONGTIME TIDE FAN REMEMBERS THE EARLY DAYS.

Miles

1000

ALL ABOUT ASHLEY

Full Name: Ashley Rae Miles

Born: March 3, 1985

Age: 21

Class: Senior

Height: 5 feet 7 inches

Hometown: San Antonio, Texas

Major: Advertising

Events: All-Around

Alabama 2005 Highlights:

- Became the second gymnast in history to score two 10.0s during the NCAA Super 6 Team Finals, turning in perfect marks on the vault and the floor exercise
- Scored four 10.0s during the season, three on the vault and one on the floor, running her career total up to 11, an Alabama record
- Spent a majority of the regular season ranked No. 1 in the nation on the vault and floor exercise
- Won her third consecutive NCAA Regional floor exercise and vault titles
- Has won 16 postseason championships during her career, including three NCAA, five SEC and eight NCAA Regional championships

Top Scores:

- Vault: 10.000
- Bars: 9.925
- Beam: 9.900
- Floor: 10.000

Best Gymnastics Moment: "In 2003 at the SEC championship in Birmingham when I nailed that routine." (Miles clinched Alabama's 2003 SEC Championship with a 9.975 on



the floor exercise, winning the event and earning All-SEC honors. She also became the first UA freshman to win a league title since 1989.)

Career Aspirations: "I don't know if I want to coach or end up using my advertising degree. I'm in the process of figuring that out right now."

Favorite Restaurant in Tuscaloosa: "Crimson Café. I spend half of my time there."

Best Advice Ever Received: "Just to treat people the way you want to be treated. If you go by that, you can't go wrong. And also to be honest in your opinion."

Favorite Thing About UA: "The tradition and everything that comes with it. As far as athletics, people here in Alabama love their sports, and they're going to be with you no matter how things go."

Comfort & Joy

The young violinists of the Lamb Family quartet harmonize as a tightly knit family unit, on stage and at home.

by Alexandra Battista



2006

2004

Lisa Malone, '84, has been selected as director of NASA Kennedy Space Center's External Relations and Business Development Directorate. In her new position, she will oversee the directorate's divisions, including the business management office, public communications and the government relations office. Malone began her career with NASA in 1982 as a co-op student and joined NASA in May 1984, following her graduation from UA with a bachelor's degree in communication. She received her master's degree in management from the Florida Institute of Technology in 1995. She was selected as deputy director of external relations and business development in April 2003, and was responsible for overseeing the KSC Visitor Complex, news media activities, public engagement and strategic communications. Malone has received many performance awards, including the NASA Exceptional Service Medal in 2001.





Researcher Martha Crowther (left) builds partnerships with community organizers like Bernice Washington.

2009



Originally from Alabama, former Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice recently visited Bryant-Denny Stadium for a football game.

