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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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 Beige Jeannson 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. Beige 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 prevailing in grace, dignity, and joy over happy and beautiful homes.”

—A secondary education major from Queens Cross Roads, Faye Jones does volunteer work at Parlow Hospital in Tuscaloosa.
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 glimpse of a girl's petticoats.
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. TheDean of Women and her assistants devote themselves exclusively to their task. We purse 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 train 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 mature age when they are ready for college than when 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.
Rise of Women at Alabama Pronounced in Athletic Fields

Historians tell that once upon a time—long, long ago—it was the custom in many homes for daughters to be taught the household arts. At the University, these same girls were being educated in the ways of the world. They had to work hard, and many of them found it difficult to keep up with the demands of their studies. They therefore sought to find a way to combine their studies with their work, and that is how the Women's Clubs were formed.

The first Women's Club was founded in 1909, and it was called the "All Girls Tennis Club." Its purpose was to provide a place for girls to socialize and relax outside of their studies. The club quickly gained popularity, and soon other clubs were formed, including the "Art Club" and the "Music Club." These clubs provided a place for girls to learn new skills and make new friends.

In 1915, the University of Alabama became co-educational, and women were finally allowed to attend the University. This marked a significant change in the role of women at the University, and it paved the way for even more opportunities for women in the years to come.

SUFFRAGETTES TAKE ACTION
AT THE UNIVERSITY
Great Britain Not The Only Scene of Agitation of Women's Rights.

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.
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 of 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 128 increase in enrollment of women students during the past two years.

TUTWILER HALL—DORMITORY FOR WOMEN
THE EARLY growth of coeducational education was slow and in 1927 there were only five co-eds at the University. Of this class of five co-eds there are two that will always have a place in the history of the University. The first of these are Alice Wyman, who is our present University Librarian. The other is Annie Scarey, who was the first coed to serve on the Cordial Staff. In addition to this honor Miss Scarey 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 co-eds. In this year there were twenty-seven co-eds compared with five of the preceding year. This increase was no doubt due to the removal of certain restrictions affecting women students.

PRIORITY TO 1889, 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 1888 Miss Tatwiler 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 Tatwiler'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 co-eds was located just east of the supply store, and was named Tatwiler Annex in honor of Julia Tatwiler.

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 Tatwiler's School in Livingston, entering the University as a sophomore in 1898. 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 Mr. Carl W. Greer, Whitman, Mass.; a son, George K. Little, Jr., Boston, Mass.; a brother, Eugene C. Hunter, Tuscaloosa.

'05
Leota Hanso died December 31 following a long illness. Miss Harris was a retired teacher, beginning her teaching career at the old Tabby Elementary School and was a faculty member at Phillips High School in neighboring years before she retired early in 1946. A graduate of the former Tuscaloosa Female College and the State Normal College of Florence, Miss Harris received her A.B. degree from the University in 1905 and her Master's Degree in 1906. In 1927 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, Miss.
BOY, IF THE ARMY WERE ONLY LIKE THIS ★ Lloyd, Donnie Code, military insturctor, can frankly imagine no better postular than existing superior officers like these. And they ARE superior. They're all honorary cadet officers in the University R.G.T.C., and good reasons for anyone to jump up in the group surrounding Lieutenant Code are Evelyn Markle, Martha Neely, Sister Code Butler, Elmo Brooks, Doris Stock, Frank Nzeug Kling, Mildred Price, Marlee Kudelka and Adelade White.

1939

Honorary Cadets

1931

SEVEN OF THE SORORITY HOMES
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 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.
AN HONORS GRADUATE ON HER DAY
Ann Richardson McNair, '58, of Tuscumbia, is chief of the Mission Studies Section in the Aero-Astrodynamics 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
Stereotypes
They Aren't

1972

1974

Florence Day Burks '29, MA '31, LLB '39, 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 '26, MA '24, LLDB '28.
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.
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 (opposition to it), drugs, Watergate, inflation, "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 or understood. 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 a lure to fewer and fewer young women. One researcher found that in 1967 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 changes: the traditional family life began appealing less and less to many young women. It affected their marriage 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, but 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 artifices 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 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 hasn't dimmed in the future. Steinem was optimistic.

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 no simple answers to the problem. Hiring practices vary from department to department, the number of senior 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 LeDara 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."
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.
Court Battles

1994

1992

1993

1991

1990

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 wishes 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.
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.
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.

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

Bessie Asbury
AT AGE 100, A LONGTIME TIDE FAN REMEMBERS THE EARLY DAYS.
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 post-season 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 Aspiration: "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."

Lisa Malone, '84, has been selected as deputy director of external relations and business development. In her new position, she will oversee the development division, 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 communications, 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 several performance awards, including the NASA Exceptional Service Medal in 2001.
Researcher Martha Crowther (left) builds partnerships with community organizers like Bernice Washington.

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

2009